

GFD

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Second Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



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## CONTENTS

*[Fifteenth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 2009/1931 (Saka)]*

**No. 20, Wednesday, July 29, 2009/Sravana 7, 1931 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 361 to 363 .....	2—31
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 364 to 380 .....	32—63
Unstarred Question Nos. 3384 to 3613 .....	63—519
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	519—526
REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN THE 120TH ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU) .....	526—
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to expedite completion of the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu	
Shri S.S. Ramasubbu .....	527—528
(ii) Need to provide special financial package for overall development of Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab	
Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary .....	528
(iii) Need to provide protection against the damage caused to crops by 'Neel Gai' in Faizabad, Barabanki and other adjoining districts in Uttar Pradesh	
Dr. Nirmal Khatri .....	528—529
(iv) Need to bring professional approach in the functioning of Doordarshan and All India Radio	
Shri K.P. Dhanapalan .....	529
(v) Need to overcome the shortage of power in the country	
Shri N.S.V Chitthan .....	530
(vi) Need to check the emission of Gases and pollution caused by chemical manufacturing units in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh posing grave threat to human life and environment	
Shri Premchand Guddu .....	530—531

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\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(vii) Need to shift the Divisional Office of Central Railway from Mumbai to Nagpur Shri Vilas Muttemvar .....	531
(viii) Need to regularize and provide essential basic facilities in colonies of North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal .....	532
(ix) Need to check the difference in prices of common generic medicines sold through different brand names by various drug manufacturing companies Shri Ganesh Singh .....	532—533
(x) Need to accord special status to Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Shri Ram Singh Kaswan .....	533—534
(xi) Need for four-laning of N.H.-92 Shri Ashok Argal .....	534
(xii) Need to shift Veerawada Railway Station to Gambhoi in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan .....	534—535
(xiii) Need to construct Railway Over Bridges in district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh Shri Ramkishun .....	535
(xiv) Need to provide special financial assistance to the farmers in drought-hit Balia and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar .....	535—536
(xv) Need to expedite the construction of railway bridge on river Kosi in district Supaul, Bihar Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar .....	536
(xvi) Need to set up a Bench of Supreme Court in Chennai, Tamil Nadu Shri D. Venugopal .....	536—537
(xvii) Need to expedite release of incentive fund under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme to Orissa Shri B. Mahtab .....	537
(xviii) Need to stop the construction of a dam across river Palar in Andhra Pradesh Shri S. Semmalai .....	537—538
(xix) Need to regularize the services of Extra-Departmental employees of Postal Department and extend the benefits of Sixth Central Pay Commission to them Shri Inder Singh Namdhari .....	538

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
RE: RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES .....	540—541
SUBMISSION BY MEMBER	
Regarding commissioning of Gas Based Power Project at Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh .....	542—548
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 .....	548—598
Issues arising out of Prime Minister's recent visit to foreign countries .....	548
Shri Yashwant Sinha .....	548—564
Shri P.C. Chacko .....	565—571
Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav .....	571
Shri Sharad Yadav .....	571—583
Dr. Manmohan Singh .....	583—594, 595
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj .....	594—595
Shri Basu Deb Acharia .....	596—598
ANNEXURE I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	607
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	608—614
ANNEXURE II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	615—618
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	615—618



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 29, 2009/Sravana 7, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, please listen to my submission. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Today, the entire north India is facing power crisis ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Questions Hour go on.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: A power plant with the generation capacity of 7,350 MWs of power was set up in Ghaziabad in 2003. But power generation is not taking place there. Why central Government is not supplying gas to this plant? The Minister of Petroleum is not supplying gas ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: ... (Interruptions) When they won the case in High Court ... (Interruptions) It is another matter. ... (Interruptions) The Government of India not pleaded the matter. When the case was filed in Supreme Court ... (Interruptions) ... Now the Government is creating obstructions. NTPC is going to suffer a loss of Rs. thirty thousand crore due to the dispute between the two Ministries.... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, please let the question hour go on.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is a very serious matter that they are pleading the case in supreme court. In this regard, I would like to state ... (Interruptions) Hon'ble Joshiji, it is a very serious issue ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Huge losses are being suffered ... (Interruptions) It would have fulfilled the power requirement of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Why gas is not being supplied to this plant? ... (Interruptions) Is it any industrialist ... (Interruptions) Will Uttar Pradesh remain in darkness, no industrialist would like to set up industry there? ... (Interruptions) The Government should clarify as to why gas is not being supplied. This plant would generate 7350 MWs of power. The Minister of Petroleum should clarify it ... (Interruptions)

11.00 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 361, Shri Eknath Mahadeo Gaikwad.

### Impact of Green House Gas Emission

+  
\*361. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Green House Gas (CHG) emitted in the country, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the adverse impact of CHG on environment and human beings;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action to check the CHG emission from crops and their residues;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the action taken so far; and

(e) the effective measures taken/being taken by the Government to check emission of CHGs including the



action taken against those violating the norms of emission?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) India's total greenhouse gas emission was 1228 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, as per the official statistics reported in the first national communication of India (NATCOM) to the UNFCCC in 1994. State wise details are not collected. However, Sector wise break up of greenhouse gas emissions is as follows:

Energy (including power, transport & industry)	744 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
Industrial Processes	103 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
Agriculture	344 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
Land use, Land use change & Forestry	14 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
Others (including Municipal Solid Waste)	23 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq.
<b>Total</b>	<b>1228 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq.</b>

(b) According to the 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2007, there has been an increase in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice and rising global average sea level. Human beings are exposed to climate change through changing weather patterns, for example, more intense and frequent extreme events and indirectly through changes in water, air, food quality and quantity, ecosystems, agriculture and economy.

(c) and (d) Agriculture contributes only 28% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Use of agriculture residues in biomass cogeneration projects for generation of electricity and steam in the industry will help in reducing emissions from agricultural crop residues. India has approved 334 projects involving 'Biomass' under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). These projects, if registered by the CDM Executive Board, have the potential to reduce 88 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent by 2012.

(e) India is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. While India does not have any green house gas (GHG) abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, a range of policies and programs have been followed in this regard. These include improving energy efficiency & conservation as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency, power sector reforms, promoting hydro and renewable energy, promotion of clean coal technologies, coal washing & efficient utilization of coal, afforestation and conservation of forests, reduction of gas flaring, use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport, encouraging mass rapid transport systems and environmental quality management. These measures help achieve better energy intensity while addressing climate change as co-benefit.

India has also released its National Action Plan on Climate Change in June 2008 with a view to advance actions aimed at adapting to climate change and enhancing the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Madam, there is a need to work on war footing to deal with the problem of climate change. We will have to save our farmers from the adverse impact of climate change otherwise our agriculture based economy would collapse.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether with a view to mitigate the green house gas emission, pollution norms would be made more stringent? What are the details of the National Action Plan .... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, it is a very serious matter...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the question Hour go.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, kindly give the reply.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, last year in June of 2008, the Government of India announced a National Action Plan on Climate Change and the National Action Plan on Climate Change had different components. It had eight different missions and 24 critical initiatives for making India adapt to climate change. Five of these missions relate to adaptation to climate change and two

of these missions relate to mitigating greenhouse gases, of which carbon dioxide is the most important. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour go on.

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: These missions are being implemented. The President's Address has said that these missions will be finalised and implementation thereof will start by the end of 2009. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Madam Speaker, the Law Commission in its 176th report in 2003 had recommended to set up environment courts. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Government has taken a decision to set up such courts? If so, whether those violating the norms of green house gas emissions would be brought under the ambit of these courts .... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, just last week the Union Cabinet approved the Bill to set up a National Green Tribunal to deal with cases relating to environment and forests. We are in the process of introducing this Bill in the Parliament in this Session itself. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Question Hour go on.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This National Green Tribunal is based on the recommendations of the Law Commission and it is through this National Green Tribunal that substantial cases of environment arising out of the implementation of various laws relating to environment and forests will be adjudicated. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only what the Minister is saying will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I urge the hon. Member to await introduction of this Bill. After this Bill is introduced, it will go to the concerned Standing Committee. We hope that by the Winter Session of this Parliament, the National Green Tribunal will come into being.

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, let the Question Hour continue. I have listened your point. .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has not given reply to part 'e' of the Question. In Part 'e' of the question it was asked as to what action has been taken by the Government against those violating the norms of emission? I have not got the reply.

My second question is .... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask only one question.

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam, it is the Supplementary Question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, please ask.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam, I have not asked the question yet, I have only pointed out the lapse in the answer .... (*Interruptions*)

Climate change is the biggest challenge before the world. The glaciers are melting and sea level is increasing. The furry of floods and drought is increasing. The main reason behind this all is the emission of green house gases. Recently, the media has reported that India has, in a recently held meeting of G-8 countries in Italy, given its consent for lower green house gas emissions. If the Govt. of India has given its consent then to what extent the emission of green house gases is likely to be lowered and what shall be its impact on our economy, especially, poverty alleviation programme?

[*English*]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, in response to the first Question of the hon. Member, we do not have any laws, as of now, that control the emissions of Green House Gases (GHGs) most notably

\*Not recorded.

Carbon-di-Oxide. There is no question of violation. As and when, this issue gets discussed over the next few years, we can consider imposing caps on the emissions. But, as of now, the policy of the Government of India is not to agree to any limits or any caps on the emissions of Carbon-di-Oxide, which accounts for about 65 per cent of the GHG emissions.

Now, as far as the second part of the Question is concerned, it is true that at the G-8 meeting held in L'Aquila in Italy, a statement was issued. This meeting was attended by our hon. Prime Minister. There was an aspirational goal, which is mentioned in this statement that all the countries—that were represented at the forum—aspire to limit the increase in the global temperature by 2°C by the year 2050. It is not a target, and it is not an operational objective. It is an aspirational goal. But you cannot take one sentence out of a three or four page document and say that India has compromised. India has not compromised because India's right to economic and social development is fully protected in this statement, and this goal of 2°C limit is only an aspirational goal, which all countries will try and will endeavour to meet.

Therefore, I want to assure the hon. Member that India has not capitulated; India has not compromised; and India has not weakened its position of climate change negotiation, which remains. We will not accept any caps legally binding emission reduction targets, now or later.

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam Speaker, it is very important question. This issue should be discussed by the House. On going through the complete question, it appears that the lowering of emission in agriculture sector has been sought. It would be very dangerous if they say that paddy crop should be stopped as paddy add methane gas or if they say that animals add methane gas in the atmosphere, therefore, live stock should be reduced to lower the creation of the said gas. First of all, he should make it clear as to what is the Government's policy with regard to agriculture and how far it is going to be implemented? Whether the Govt. proposes to check the said emission and whether the Government proposes to evolve any action plan for utilizing the said emission in national interest? Whether there is any plan to utilize gases from agricultural waste?

Secondly, will the Government bring a comprehensive time bound programme with regard to climate change? What steps the Government proposes to take for

checking melting of glaciers, emission of green house gases and its impact on our industrial production? Will the Government bring a clear cut policy before the House in this regard as it is very important issue?

*[English]*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a series of questions. Let me try to answer each one of them. The first question that he has raised relates to whether India is going to accept any cap on the emission of methane from our agriculture. Let me reiterate clearly and categorically that India remains committed to the use of fertilizers, India remains committed to its agricultural strategy, and there is absolutely no question of imposing limits on the use of inputs which may lead to methane emissions. There is absolutely no question. I want to reassure the hon. Member that when we are talking of controlling emissions of Green House Gases, largely, we are thinking in the context of controlling or making the carbon dioxide much lower, which is relatively easier, by using modern technology in our power stations.

As far as agriculture is concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Member, which he is well aware of, that in the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which most MPs would have seen, the hon. Member of Parliament would have certainly seen it, one of the eight Missions is the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture. We need, not because the world is telling us to do so, to look at alternatives to chemical fertilizers. In the States of Punjab and Haryana, for example, the yield levels have reached a certain plateau because the incremental yield that we are getting from the use of fertilizers has levelled off. In a State like Andhra Pradesh, which accounts for 40 per cent of the pesticide consumption, the hon. Member is well aware of the social consequences of using such large quantities of pesticides. One of the Missions is a National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture which uses organic manure, which uses new methods as an alternative to the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides. I am glad to inform the hon. Member that the State of Andhra Pradesh, this year, almost 10 per cent of the total cultivated area in the State would come under non-pesticide use, would come under organic farming, which has major implications on cotton cultivation in the State.

So, we are moving towards sustainable agriculture, not because the world is telling us to reduce methane emissions, we are looking at sustainable agriculture

because it is in our interest and it also increases the net returns that are available to farmers.

Finally, Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has raised the question of a comprehensive plan to deal with the effects of....

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I think only one supplementary question should be answered. I find, increasingly, the Members are making so many parts in one question. It becomes very long.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Madam, the question I have raised is related to this.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I am only a responsive Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am only a responsible Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have absolutely no hesitation in agreeing to a detailed discussion on this subject. I have absolutely no hesitation. Whenever you decide to have this discussion, I will be prepared.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will you give some incentives to organic farming?

*[Translation]*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, thank you very much. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether our government has made any assurance with regard to green house gases in Italy? But, if we go through the text of our talks there we will know that India has said that it will reduce the said emission, especially carbon dioxide. The Government has said that irrenewable energy, hydro power will be adopted and clean coal will be used for power generation.

Madam, has the Government developed any technology for ensuring least emission of carbon dioxide? Whether the said technology will be used in existing and the power plants proposed to be set up? Has the Government made it mandatory? If not, by when it is likely to be done?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is absolutely wrong to say that we have made any commitment in G-8 summit that we would reduce emission of carbon dioxide. Nothing has been said in this regard. If the hon. Member desires,

I can give him a copy of the statement made there. He can himself see that our Prime Minister has not said that India will reduce the emission of carbon dioxide or green house gases. The representatives in G-8 and the Heads of States of four other countries, who took part in that summit, gave a joint statement that it would be their efforts to ensure that the rise in temperature by the year 2050 should be restricted to 2 degrees Celsius. It is an aspiration and not a target, nor a limit. And we have not accepted any responsibility, I can assure the House that the Prime Minister, has in that meeting given his consent to a joint, rather global statement. And it has no mention of India's responsibility in this regard. Our responsibility would be towards our national action plan, which we have announced last year. As I have said earlier, there are eight missions and 24 initiatives under our action plan. Clean coal, as the hon. member has said, is an important ingredient therein. Our Minister of Coal is sitting here. We want to increase efficiency of our power plants. If efficiency is increased the emission of carbon dioxide will be reduced. India's first Super Critical Power Plant is going to be commissioned in Mundra, Gujarat the next year. In the coming year super critical technology will be used in setting up most of the power plants by NTPC and other Private companies. It will reduce emission of carbon dioxide. The hon. Member mentioned coal gasification. India's first coal gasification plant is coming up in Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh. It is likely to be commissioned in next three years. On its commissioning, India will be among the three or four countries in the world where this technology is being used.

*[English]*

#### Production of Coal

+  
\*362. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the average coal production per annum from the underground and the open cast mines in the country, subsidiary-wise, quality-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the coal production from the underground mines;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outlines of the scheme in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase production of coal by adopting cost effective techniques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) The average production per annum achieved from opencast (OC) mines in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) in 2008-09 was 2.32 million tonnes (Mty) each. Similarly the average production achieved from underground (UG) mines of CIL was 0.15 million tonnes (Mty) and in case of SCCL, it was 0.34 million tonnes (Mty). Total coal production from OC and UG mines during 2008-09 was 434 and 59 million tonnes respectively.

Raw coal production of Coal India Ltd. & SCCL during 2008-09 from underground and opencast mines, subsidiary-wise, quality-wise is given below:

#### **I. Underground, Opencast and total Raw coal production for 2008-09**

[Figs. in Million tonnes (Mty)]

Company	Total Underground	Total Opencast	Total (UG+OC)
ECL	8.39	19.74	28.13
BCCL	4.13	21.38	25.51
CCL	1.56	41.68	43.24
NCL	0.00	63.65	63.65
WCL	10.11	34.59	44.7
SECL	17.57	83.58	101.15
MCL	2.15	94.19	96.34
NEC	0.05	0.96	1.01
CIL	43.96	359.77	403.73
SCCL	12.08	32.46	44.54

#### **II. Grade-wise Company-wise production figures for 2008-09 are given in the Annexure enclosed.**

(b) and (c) During the terminal year of X Plan (2006-07), the overall underground production of CIL was 43.32 Mt. The XI Plan Document has estimated a production of 54.56 Mt. from UG mines of CIL during the terminal year (2011-12), reflecting cumulative average growth rate of 4.72%. Under the existing circumstances, on account of escalating land acquisition problem and depleting reserves at shallow depth, a renewed impetus to augment underground production has become imperative.

In this backdrop, CIL constituted a three-member High Power Task Force (HPTF) to augment production from its underground mines. The Committee has drawn a roadmap to effect further augmentation from a level of 54.56 Mty to 66.63 Mty *i.e.* a growth of 12.07 Mty by the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12).

For achieving the above production programme, CMPDI was entrusted with the responsibility of preparing an Action Plan in consultation with the respective subsidiaries. The Action Plan, *inter-alia* envisages the following major activities:

1. Introduction of Mass Production & Long wall Technology at suitable locations.
2. Replacement of manual loading by deployment of SDL/LHD and reorganization of transport system, wherever feasible.
3. Enhancement of Evacuation capacity by driving additional Shaft and Incline/Drifts.
4. Deployment of additional Coal Winning equipment.

For implementing the above activities, additional capital investment of about Rs. 5200 Crs. is contemplated during the XI Plan period.

Total coal produced by opencast and underground mines of SCCL during 2008-09 was 32.45 Mty. and 12.08 Mty. respectively. To meet the growing demand for coal, SCCL has planned construction of 6 underground projects with a capacity of 9.193 Mty. at an outlay of Rs. 1478.24 crores during XI Plan period.

(d) Mass production technologies deploying continuous miners and longwall are aimed at achieving economies of scale with improved safety and productivity



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	NLW-III		35.20							35.20
18.	NLW-IV		53.62							53.62
	Sub-total NLW (15 to 18)		90.15							90.15
	Sub-total non-Met. coking (14+19)	0.25	95.98	76.18						172.41
	Sub-Total Coking (8+20)	0.48	130.80	125.38		7.30	1.46			265.42
22.	A	9.34					26.05		10.09	45.48
23.	B	106.24	0.76	4.68	8.45	6.00	98.61	2.32		227.06
24.	C	37.06	43.94	21.85	168.21	22.94	95.78	2.33		392.11
25.	D	16.57	59.20	1.99	47.20	163.86	44.43	16.86		350.11
26.	E	5.05	20.44	224.80	412.64	246.90		77.46		987.29
27.	F	106.61		53.66			745.17	864.39		1769.83
	Sub-Total Non-Coking (22 to 27)	280.87	124.34	306.98	636.50	439.70	1010.04	963.36	10.09	3771.88
	Overall (21+28)	281.35	255.14	432.36	636.50	447.00	1011.50	963.36	10.09	4037.30

*Grade-wise Production of OC & UG in SCCL in 2008-09*

(Fig. in lakh tonnes)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	UG	Total
OC Prod.	0	0	40.39	41.00	112.88	120.42	8.88	0.99	324.59
UG Prod.	0	7.51	30.13	39.12	30.37	11.89	1.82	0	120.87
Total Prod.	0	7.51	70.52	80.12	143.25	132.31	10.70	0.99	445.46

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam, through you, I want to say that every country wants to export more and import less but the figures in our country seem a little strange. Import is increasing and forget about export even domestic production is not sufficient. On the basis of total production, imports were 38% in 2004-05 which have risen continuously to 38.57% in 2005-06, 45% in 2006-07, 49% in 2007-08 and it is likely to cross 50% in 2008-09. It is a strange situation.

Besides, I had asked a question about increasing production in respect of underground mining. But, the hon. Minister while giving his reply in this House on

27th July 2009 had said that the production was 492.94 million tonnes in 2008-09 but the target for 2009-10 had been set at 435 million tonnes. On one hand, they say that their approach is to increase the production but their figures show that even the targets achieved in 2008-09 have not been set as target for 2009-10.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, ask your question.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: I am asking the question only. As regards productivity, use of technology and overheads I would say that the productivity in our country is much low as compared to that in the entire world. Overheads, too, are 35% more than the main exporter countries. I am not going to speak on technology

and mining but with the help of 3D imaging and other technological applications as I have gathered from the replies to the questions particularly on environment and green house and by using high power solar energy pollution free mining can be done.

MADAM SPEAKER: The introduction to your question is too long. You, now, ask the question.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: What will be the target for underground mining keeping all these issues in mind and how will it be achieved? These figures do not match. I want to ask, keeping all these issues relating to underground mining in view, whether production will increase or not and if not, then the reasons therefor?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon. Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has expressed concern that imports are decreasing in other countries while they are increasing in our country. First of all, I would like to tell as to what was the condition of industries in our country some 30-40 years ago when coal industry was nationalized and what it is today. The pace at which industries have grown today, the demand for coal has also increased at the same pace. Fifty five per cent of electricity in the country is produced from coal, which is supplied to the industries. In such a scenario, it is not proper to say that imports are decreasing in other countries and increasing in our country. But, in view of the rising energy needs and growing industries, the Government has decided, if someone so desires, to allow procurement of coal from abroad. Though imported coal costs twice as much as the coal available in our country but the Government has no objection if someone is willing to meet his requirements and run the industry by paying double the prices. As far as production of coal is concerned, it was 289.32 million tonnes during the 8th plan, 327.79 million tonnes during the 9th plan and 433.83 million tonnes during the 10th plan. It is, therefore, not right to say that the production of coal is not increasing. May be, we have not been able to increase the production of coal in proportion to our needs and at a pace by which it should have been increased.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: These are official figures, and not mine.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let the Minister give his reply.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: As far as underground mining is concerned, more underground mining was taking place at the time of nationalization of

coal industry. It has come down by and by. The biggest reason behind it is that the production of coal can be increased rapidly under open cast mining. It was seen that if open cast mining was done rapidly then it would be possible to increase the production of coal and meet its growing requirement quite easily. Thus, more attention was paid to it and now the Government is considering to increase the pace of underground mining too. A survey has been done for that and we are trying to increase underground mining in accordance with the survey report. Budget has also been allocated for this purpose. The major problem in underground mining is that it takes 4-5 years just to start it while open cast mining can be started just within 6 months and it is more convenient and productive too. Besides, it is cheaper also. Thus, more attention has been paid to open cast mining so far. As you know that resources are depleting and, therefore, underground mining will have to be increased. I hope, whatever arrangements are needed for that would be provided in the next 3-4 years. This will increase the production through underground mining too in our country.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, I want to put another question. At the time of visit of US diplomat Hillary Clinton, it was advocated that we should drop our dependency on coal. What effect is this policy going to have on production? What is the extent to which production is likely to be affected? Is Hillary Clinton's proposal likely to be rejected? If so, the results thereof? I want the information in this regard.

SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, it is indisputable that coal based thermal power plants cause harm to the environment. Environmentalists from all over the world have expressed concern about this. We are also concerned. But we cannot afford to reduce production and slow-down industrialization. Other countries in the world may be concerned but we cannot reduce coal production till the time we find alternative sources of energy. In fact, we have to go on increasing the production. As the hon. Environment Minister has assured you and the House, the concerns of the developed countries do not matter. We have our own resources and our own requirements. We will try to fulfil these requirements in the best way we can. If this is damaging for the environment, then the other countries should offer us some alternatives? We will continue to use this source, till the time we are able to develop an alternative source so that the production in the country does not fall.



SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH: Thank you, Madam, in reply to the first question, the hon. Minister has tried to explain in detail, that the Government has had to resort to import of coal due to rise in the demand for coal during the last thirty or forty years as a result of industrialization. I feel that this agreement does not hold water. We have sufficient coal reserves in the country and if the demand has risen during the last 30 years, then the production should also have been increased. But we did not do so, I saw a statement by the hon. Minister in the newspapers in which he certified the imported coal to be of good quality. Madam Speaker, the quality of coal depends on the wash given to it. The quality of coal improves with each wash. He is vouching the quality of coal to cover up inefficiency. I do not find this to be appropriate. Hon. Minister, we have adequate reserves of coal and we can easily meet the demand for coal in the country if we increase production. The hon. Minister may be aware that there are many agencies in the coal sector. The mafia is engaged in extracting diamond from coal and large-scale coal theft is taking place. The problem of coal shortage can be resolved if theft of coal is checked. I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the steps he intends to take to check coal theft. I would like to know whether the Government has carried out any assessment of the quantum of coal reserves available in coal mines alongwith the production target for bridging the gap between demand and supply and the efforts being made to achieve the said target.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, the hon. Member has said that coal is being imported as production of coal in the country falls short of the demand. He is partially right in saying that the total coal production in the country is not commensurate to the demand. It is also true that Grade A, B, C coal reserves are quite meagre. Mostly, D, E, F and G grade coal used in thermal power stations is produced. Sponge-iron industries and cement plants require good quality coal. Coking coal produced in the country is only 9% of the total coal reserve and the rest is ordinary coal which contains a high ash content. The imported coal has low ash content. It is more productive and gives more heat. This is the reason we have given the liberty of importing coal to the people who wish to run industries. As far as increasing production is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that coal production should be increased. The Ministry has formulated an action plan in this regard. The coal production in the country will rise in the future.

As far as coal theft is concerned, the hon. Member belongs to Bihar and is well aware of the ways in which the mafia has kept the coal sector in its grip. This has to be accepted ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Not now, but he would have a better understanding of the situation in Bihar and Jharkhand in the period under discussion because Jharkhand was a part of Bihar till some 4 or 5 years ago....*(Interruptions)*

The mafia has occupied the coal sector and our government, particularly the new government is trying to check the prevalent corruption in the coal sector and theft of coal. You must be knowing that CBI conducted two raids last month. One raid was conducted in WCCL and the other in Singrauli. Therefore, it is our endeavour that we may be able to check the theft of coal and meet our industrial requirements by increasing coal production in the country.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you and state that there are many states in the country but I have been watching it for long that the mining work in the Kalakot coal mine in my constituency Jammu-Punch in Jammu and Kashmir state has not been satisfactory and enough coal is not being extracted as per the requirement. So far as I know 1500 tonnes of coal is extracted there in a month and about one thousand workers are engaged there. Kalakot thermal power plant was set up in the year 1965 but that has been closed since 1980 because the required quantum of coal is not extracted from that mine. I think that whatever funds were invested in setting up the thermal power plant, that is wasted as the plant has been closed. Jammu and Kashmir is a backward state. There is extreme unemployment in the state. I had an opportunity to meet the Minister earlier and the officers are sitting here. Perhaps the department did not ever know that there is a coal mine in Kalakot in our state.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he would visit Kalakot for on the spot enquiry. Whether the hon. Minister can assure me that he would address all the problems?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, the coal mine referred to by the hon. Member has nothing to do with Coal India. The coal extracted from that mine is used locally. The ash content in the coal produced there is so much that it can not be used in a thermal power station. Its annual production capacity is 17,000 tonne which is locally consumed. A feasibility study was conducted to know whether this coal may be used in a thermal power plant but it was found unfit.

*[English]*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, Speaker, through you I would like to put a supplementary question to the hon. Minister. Rampant unauthorized coal mining is going on in Raniganj and in its adjoining areas, namely, at places like Andal, Jamuria under the Asansol Sub-Division in the State of West Bengal for decades together. Selling of such illegally mined coal is going on in open daylight and it is known to everyone. In the rarest of the rare cases, the local police have taken steps to prevent such unauthorized mining of coal in the area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government is really serious about preventing unauthorized coal mining in the State of West Bengal, particularly in the Asansol Sub-Division which comes under the direct control of the Eastern Coalfields Limited. It is also reported that the officers of Eastern Coalfields also are involved in such unauthorized coal mining activity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I have already stated that the local people have taken up illegal coal mining as a profession with the help of mafia and the coal mines in Asansol referred to by the hon. Member are one of those mines where illegal mining takes place. The mafia instigate the local people to mine illegally and give that coal to them. The mafia purchase the illegally mined coal on cheaper rates and later on sell that coal in market at twice or thrice times more of the buying rate. Undoubtedly it is a very big problem. After taking charge of this Ministry I went to West Bengal and met with the Chief Minister there and told him that illegal mining was going on in his state which was a matter of concern for him as well as us. Illegal mining cannot be stopped without the cooperation of the State Governments. You know well that law and order and police are state subjects. If the State Government gives

us full cooperation, we can stop the illegal mining and pilferage also. We are trying to check the illegal mining and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has also assured me that all the required stringent steps will be taken in this regard. I hope that perhaps illegal mining will be checked in future.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Jharkhand is under President's rule. Did the Government check the illegal mining there?  
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to reply?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to give a reply. Pilferage and illegal mining is continuously taking place in states where coal is mined, be it Jharkhand, West Bengal or Chhattisgarh. I believe that it can be checked to a large extent if our hon'ble members do not play politics in this matter. I met the Governor of Jharkhand when I visited Jharkhand.

*[English]*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: The hon. Member took the name of West Bengal and not Jharkhand...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you do not have to respond to everything.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: He belongs to Dhanbad. He has mentioned about Dhanbad. You hail from Jharkhand. But there should not be any politics in this. If we all work unitedly to find a solution to this serious problem then there is nothing in this world we cannot find a solution of.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as he has recently become Minister of this Department, whether he is aware that the biggest stock and best quality of coal is found in Jharia, Dhanbad, throughout the country. Fire has engulfed the entire mining area for the last several years. Smoke and fire keep coming out of this area continuously. How much money is spent upon sand to fill those pits and douse the fire as there is a huge stock of coal over there? Instead of paying attention to

these things, we are concentrating more on export, which is draining out the country's money. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether it has been brought to his knowledge that there is a stock of Methane gas inside. We could have generated more power out of that and extinguished the fire also.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: They are sitting upon a volcano.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Yes, they are sitting on a volcano. Dhanbad and Jharia are in danger because it is located on top of a volcano. What steps have been taken by the Government and your department to extinguish the fire? We have raised this question many times that coal stock is depleting because of Methane gas as a result of which we are becoming dependent upon others.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the hon'ble senior Member has raised this issue and has stated that now I have got that Department. I would like to say that I am thankful to you, for with your kindness, I have got this department. I am again thankful to you. It is no doubt true about the coalfield of Jharia referred to by the hon. Member that for the last 40 years there has been fire in this coalfield. Every time it was tried to rehabilitate the settlements existing over there, due to some reason or the other, the work of rehabilitation could not be completed. I do not want to blame any Government or any person for this. Recently Jharia Development Authority has been set up in Jharkhand. This authority has been given the responsibility to rehabilitate these settlements. BCCL has got nearly 4000 quarters and it is willing to give away those quarters. BCCL has formulated a rehabilitation scheme and is willing to pay the entire money for that. We hope that Jharia Development Authority will complete this work at the earliest with the help of local Administration. BCCL has to spend the entire amount. The Government of Jharkhand and West Bengal will have to exercise their force and power and show a sense of commitment so that the work of rehabilitation could be completed at the earliest. A 100 days action plan has been formulated and we hope that rehabilitation work shall be completed in three to four months. As long as rehabilitation work is not completed we can neither do mining in the area nor can we extinguish the fire.

[English]

### Shortage of Vaccines

+  
\*363. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there has been a shortage of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT), Measles, Polio and other vaccines in the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the States where such shortages have been noticed; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of these vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes. During April to October, 2008, there was some shortage of Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT), Tetanus Toxoid (TT) and Diphtheria Tetanus (DT) in some States. However, there was no shortage of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Measles and Polio (OPV) vaccines.

Public and Private manufactureres defaulted on their supply by staggering their delivery in some states. In some States, like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. stock fell below one month level but the buffer stock, in the Government Medical Supply Depots (GMSDs) in Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata and Karnal, were maintained and there was no stock-out situation, as supplies picked up immediately in the month of October, 2008.

Vaccine manufacturing takes a lead time of 3-6 months and another 21 days is required for laboratory testing. The supply orders were placed in July, 2008. Manufacturers were pressurized by the Government to curtail the lead time and deliver the vaccines to the

States. Therefore, the dislocation was only temporary and the programme as such was not hampered.

(c) Vaccine procurement is being carried out on the basis of competitive rates by inviting tenders from other PSUs as well as indigenous private sector units to meet the present requirement. There is no problem in availability of vaccines.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether three vaccine producing units have been closed. What is the reason behind that? Will any units be restarted in future?

*[English]*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, it is a long answer which I have to give as I have to go to the background of the closing of this vaccine unit. As a matter of fact, it would not be proper if I say that the units are closed. Actually the units are not closed. It is the licence which has been revoked and it is under the Department of the Ministry concerned and not independent PSUs. They are three of them. One is CRI, Kasauli in Himachal Pradesh, the second is the BCG Vaccine Laboratory in Tamil Nadu and the third one is PII in Kannur. These units have been giving us vaccines for the UIP Programme which the Ministry has, that is, the Universal Immunisation Programme.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 are the concerned Rules and Act which regulate import, manufacturing, selling, distribution of both drugs and cosmetics.

Madam Speaker, in 2001, Schedule A of this rule was amended. As per that amendment, something which is known as Good Manufacturing Practices, in short it is known as the GMP, was introduced. After the GMP was introduced, all the manufacturing units had to be given time to update all their units in order to adhere to the GMP. Most of the units had gone through inspections. So were our Units, all these three Units, in various things. Since August 2004 a lot of inspection and other things had started. There were three inspections. One was in 2004 and the other was in August 2007. Various teams, like WHO team, our own experts, and others went there to see whether our Units adhere to the GMP

or not. Under the GMP, comes the infrastructure like buildings, the manufacturing process, whether the Units have enough expertise, staff or not, etc. All these consist of the GMP. Unfortunately our Units, for various reasons, could not adhere to the GMP.

I have the details. If you want I can go through the details. Madam Speaker, if you permit me then I can go through the details as to why we were de-recognised. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Members want the reply in short. I do not know what is short or long, but I have to give the factual reply.

Then, after inspection it was found that in some of the Units the buildings were not properly built; in other Units the man power was not what it was prescribed. With the result, our authority, the National Regulation Authority said that we cannot compromise on the quality of vaccines. We do not compromise on the quality and safety of the drugs, because these are the Units which manufacture vaccines and ultimately they go to the children. With the result, the Authority was very strict and it said, "It does not matter, even if they are our own Units, we would rather close them, rather than taking a chance with children's vaccines." That is the reason why our own Regulatory Authority revoked the licence. So, it is not really closed. The licence has been revoked. That is the reason at the moment why they are not producing anything. But at the same time, I will hasten to add this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I would request you to be concise.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam Speaker, I will conclude.

The hon. President in her Address to the Parliament on 4th of June had also mentioned that all these Units are going to be opened by the Government. So, we stand by that and these Units are ultimately going to be opened and various project reports are there.. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.  
Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

*...(Interruptions)**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you do not have to reply unless I call you.

*...(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Madam Speaker, today different kinds of diseases are spreading in the country, about which nothing is known. Is the Government going to make any vaccines for these diseases and how many vaccines are already available in the country and what are their names?

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please be brief in answering the question.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, again, if I have to give the history of all the vaccines, it is going to take time. *...(Interruptions)* He is asking about the different diseases....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I am sure, the hon. Member knows the history. You please be succinct and to the point in your answer.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: He has asked about the diseases. We have this BCG....*(Interruptions)*

*[Traslation]*

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: It is very small question.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: You have asked for a long explanation in your small question.

*[English]*

We have the BCG *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please have some patience. Please give a patient hearing and give him a chance. Hon. Minister, please continue.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: We have this BCG which is basically for Tuberculosis, as we all know. We have Diptheria. We have the Pertussis which is whooping cough which we have in children. Then, we have Tetanus Toxoid which is TT— not Table Tennis. TT is Tetanus Toxoid. Then, we have the polio vaccine. We have Measles. All the immunization programmes have actually been started from 1900 where Small Pox and Typhoid, if you remember, were the diseases of that time. Then, again, in 1962, we started the BCG Programme.

As far as the new vaccines are concerned, Madam, it is a continuous process. At the moment, the Ministry is seized of the Swine Flu. The Swine Flu vaccine has not yet come. We are all researching Swine Flu. At the moment, the Pentavalent is one vaccine which is under active consideration and a lot of decisions have been taken. In future, we are going to come with this Pentavalent vaccine which will be implemented so that the administration of it becomes much easier and more and more diseases are covered under this.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, there is a huge scarcity of vaccines in the country. Vaccines are directly related to infant mortality. In India, every year, there are 26 million child births taking place out of which 2.7 million die because of infant mortality. They die before their first birth day. That is the situation. Unfortunately, on 17th January, 2008, the then Minister for Health closed down procuring the life-saving vaccines from the three Public Sector Undertakings. They used to supply 80 per cent of the procurement. There is a PIL pending before the hon. Supreme Court alleging a huge vaccines scam. Instead of these three Public Sector Undertakings, actually now, the vaccines are being procured from the Green Signal Bio-Pharma and Watson Bio-Pharma. Therefore, my straight question to the hon. Health Minister is this. If there is a scam, what is the probe that the UPA Government is instituting to unravel the scam?

Secondly, what are the corrective measures they are going to take....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put only one question.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am putting only one question. Part (b) of the question is this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just ask one question.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: They have to restore the supply of vaccines. Actually, the hon. Minister himself has agreed that in 14 States, the life-saving vaccines are in deficit. They have given various statistics to the extent of 35-36 million vaccines in deficit in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka and in various other States. That has been their answer. What is their Action Plan to restore the supply of vaccines where infant mortality is so high?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If one looks at the answer, it says very clearly that there is no shortage of vaccines. So, factually, I am afraid, in-between, for a few months, the supply was not really out of stock.

But the supply was less and that is why I gave a very long reply so that I thought that all the supplementaries could be covered. That was the purpose. As you know, vaccines are supplied by both the public sector and the private sector. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, there is huge deficiency of vaccines in the country even now. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him answer.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already asked the question. Let him reply now.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, normally stocks for a couple of months are kept and if the stocks go below one month's supply, then only we technically say that we are out of supply. The fact of life is whether it is the public sector undertaking, whether it is the unit of the Ministry or whether it is the private sector *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he said in his reply that public and private manufacturers default on their supply by staggering their delivery in some States. This is the answer given. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: This is what I am telling. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: If you have the patience, just hear me out. All these manufacturing units, whether they are in the public sector or they are in the private sector, overstate their capacity and we also have to appreciate that there is a lead time required for three months from the time we place the order and 21 days are added...

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, my question was straight. What about the vaccine scam? What about the purchase from private companies? He is not answering to my straight question. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This dialogue cannot go on. Please let him reply.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I think you have given a very detailed reply. Do you want to add something now?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I have to answer in sequence. I have got to answer in sequence. *...(Interruptions)* Let me answer in sequence. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, it is a straight question. The Minister is not answering to my question. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the Minister's statement will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, in the other House ...*(Interruptions)* Let me answer. ...*(Interruptions)* If you sit down, I will answer. I have the answer for your question. ...*(Interruptions)* If you sit down, I will answer. Your time is going up. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me answer your question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Would you let him answer?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him answer.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: If you sit down, I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)* I am answering your question. You do not want to have the answer. ...*(Interruptions)* You allow me to answer. Your time is going up. ...*(Interruptions)* Allow me to answer.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, first of all I would like to say that there was no shortage of vaccine. Besides, unfortunately the vaccines purchased for a certain population are not utilized completely. In many states, not even half of the total vaccines supplied is utilized completely. There will be a shortage of vaccine only when 100 percent vaccine is provided and 120 percent vaccination is required, 80 percent vaccine is given and 100 percent vaccination is required but unfortunately this does not happen. Besides this, as my friend told, there is a shortage in production, there is a difference between production and field, there is a shortage in production and in field. As long as there is a question of shortage in the field, there is no shortage of vaccines *(Interruptions)* If you listen for one minute, you will get the reply ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, according to his own report...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No please.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

### Rise in cases of HIV/AIDS Affected Children

\*364. DR. MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether cases of HIV/AIDS affected children in the country have increased over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government provides free medical facilities/drugs to HIV/AIDS patients including children;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the state-of-the-art Government run hospitals/clinics and the role envisaged for the treatment of the HIV/AIDS affected patients particularly children in the country, State-wise, location-wise;

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government to check spread of the disease particularly amongst children; and

(g) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) With the expansion of Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) from 1476 to 5155 and facilities for providing treatment from 52 to 217, the number of detected HIV positive children increased from 2253 in November, 2006, to a cumulative total of 52,973 in May, 2009. The year-wise, state-wise number of HIV positive children is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

All HIV/AIDS patients are provided free laboratory investigations and treatment in various Government supported facilities. At present, 7,58,698 HIV+ persons are being provided services under National AIDS Control Programme (Phase-III).

For advanced cases of AIDS, free investigations and treatment facilities are available in 217 medical facilities where treatment is being provided with Anti-retroviral drugs to 2,32,908 patients, of whom 14,474 are children.

10 Centres of Excellence have also been established for providing second line Anti-retroviral Treatment to 460 patients who are resistant to first line ARV drugs. In addition, 7 Regional Pediatric Centres have also been

established to treat complicated cases of AIDS in children. State-wise number of ART Centres and Centres of Excellence are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Measures taken by the Government to check spread of HIV infection include Targeted Interventions for High Risk Groups, Blood Safety programme, Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, Integrated Counselling and testing services, Prevention of Parent to Child transmission, condom promotion and public awareness programme.

The major source of infection in children is through vertical transmission of the HIV virus from their positive pregnant mother to the infant. To arrest this trend, the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT)

Programme is being implemented since 2002. Under this programme, services relating to short term prophylactic drug treatment and safe delivery practices including counselling & safe infant feeding methods are provided to HIV infected pregnant women. In the year 2008, a total of 41 lakh pregnant women were counselled and tested, of whom 19,986 were found positive and 10,179 mother baby pair received prophylactic treatment to prevent transmission from infected mother to infant.

Comprehensive preventive care and treatment services have resulted into stabilization of HIV epidemic. The prevalence of HIV has reduced from 0.45% in 2002 to 0.34% in 2007. Some high prevalence States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra have also shown decline in HIV prevalence rates.

**Statement I**

*New HIV + Children Detected and Registered for HIV Care*

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Nov-06	Nov-07	Nov-08	May-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tamil Nadu	620	3883	2446	2651
2.	Maharashtra	453	5502	4714	1269
3.	Andhra Pradesh	99	6460	3807	748
4.	Karnataka	79	3613	2452	356
5.	Manipur	157	1143	387	87
6.	Nagaland	14	237	109	42
7.	Delhi	310	690	592	76
8.	Chandigarh	114	188	44	19
9.	Rajasthan	58	390	482	88
10.	Gujarat	65	594	979	347
11.	West Bengal	35	215	208	95
12.	Uttar Pradesh	74	407	667	144
13.	Goa		0	206	25
14.	Kerala	86	343	99	74
15.	Himachal Pradesh		65	59	34
16.	Pondicherry	5	38	55	8



1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Bihar	78	168	355	39
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4	234	461	1
19.	Assam	1	39	39	23
20.	Arunachal Pradesh		2	1	0
21.	Mizoram		37	39	22
22.	Punjab		310	273	116
23.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0
24.	Jharkhand	0	97	104	72
25.	Haryana		139	111	47
26.	Uttarakhand		45	24	19
27.	Tripura		0	2	6
28.	Jammu & Kashmir		32	27	38
29.	Orissa		105	216	142
30.	Chhattisgarh		0	153	36
31.	Meghalaya		0	5	3
Total		2253	24977	19116	6627
Cumulative Total					52973

**Statement II***ART centres and Centres of Excellence**Number of ART centres*

Sl.No.	State	No. of ART centres functional
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	31
2.	Maharashtra	40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	31
4.	Karnataka	32
5.	Manipur	6

1	2	3
6.	Nagaland	4
7.	Delhi	9
8.	Chandigarh	1
9.	Rajasthan	4
10.	Gujarat	9
11.	West Bengal	6
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7
13.	Goa	1
14.	Kerala	6

1	2	3
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Bihar	4
18.	Madhya Pradesh	4
19.	Assam	3
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
21.	Mizoram	1
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Jharkhand	2
25.	Haryana	1
26.	Uttarakhand	1
27.	Tripura	1
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
29.	Orissa	2
30.	Chhattisgarh	1
31.	Meghalaya	1
Total ART Centres		217

*List of Centres of Excellence*

1. Government Gandhi General Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh
3. Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC), New Delhi
4. Bairamji Jijibhai Medical College (BJMC), Ahmedabad, Gujarat
5. Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, Karnataka
6. Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata, West Bengal

7. Sir J.J. Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra
8. Government Hospital of Thoracic Medicine (GHTM), Tambaram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
9. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
10. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur

*Regional Pediatric Centres*

1. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health (IGICH), Bangalore
2. LTMG, Sion Hospital, Mumbai
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital, Imphal
4. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi
5. Medical College, Kolkata
6. Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad
7. Institute of Child Health, Chennai

[English]

**Infrastructural Facilities in Medical Colleges/  
Hospitals**

\*365. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government extends financial assistance to States for improvement in infrastructural facilities in Government medical colleges/hospitals in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Kerala for the improvement of infrastructural facilities in the Government medical colleges and hospitals in their States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government extends financial assistance to States for improvement in infrastructure facilities (civil works & equipment procurement) in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals.

(c) Yes.

(d) Various proposals are being received from State Governments under different central and centrally sponsored schemes, including National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and Project for Upgradation & Strengthening of Emergency Facilities in Government Hospitals located on National Highways. Details are given below:-

- (i) Under the NRHM, launched in 2005 and covering the entire country, the State Governments send proposals in their respective PIPs for improving the public health infrastructure in Community Health Centres (CHCs)/District Hospitals. These are finalized in consultation with the State Government based on the resource envelope allocated for respective States.
- (ii) Under PMSSY (Phase I), based on the proposal received from the State Governments, 13 existing Government Medical institutions, spread over in 10 States, are being upgraded. The infrastructure upgradation of the Medical College/Hospital institutions envisages strengthening of existing Departments/setting up of Super Speciality Blocks, Nursing Colleges, OPD Blocks, etc. The PMSSY upgradation work has started at 12 institutions and at the remaining 1, *viz.* RIMS Ranchi, the work will be started in August, 2009. Civil construction work in most of the institutions

will be completed by the end of 2010. Similarly, under PMSSY (Phase II), based on the proposals received from the States, it has been decided to upgrade 6 existing Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals. The list of Medical Colleges proposed to be upgraded is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (iii) Under the project, "Upgradation & Strengthening of Emergency Facilities in Government Hospitals located on National Highways", proposals were received from States and the Central Government has provided for financial assistance to 26 Government hospitals/medical colleges in 2007-08; 55 Government hospitals/medical colleges in 2008-09 and 15 Government hospitals/medical colleges have been approved during 2009-10 subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.5 cr. per hospital for improvement in infrastructure.

In so far as State of Kerala is concerned, under NRHM (2005-2010) and RCH II, Rs. 100.9 cr. of financial assistance has been provided for upgradation/new construction of CHCs/District Hospitals. Under MPSSY (Phase I) Scheme, Thiruvananthapuram Medical College has been taken up for upgradation at a total outlay of Rs. 120 cr. with Rs. 100 cr. contributed from Government of India and Rs. 20 cr. from the State Government. The upgradation work is in advanced stage and is likely to be completed by December, 2009.

### **Statement**

#### *Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY*

#### **1st phase**

S.No.	State	Name of institution
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. Sree Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi

1	2	3
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.

**2nd Phase**

1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh.

*[Translation]***Displacement of Sikh/Hindu Families in Pakistan**

\*366. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports of Sikhs and Hindus living in Pakistan being compelled to pay "Jaziya" and being forced to leave their places/homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised this issue with the Government of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) There have been reports about Sikh families in Pakistan being driven out of their homes and being subject to Jaziya and other such impositions. On seeing such reports, the Government of India had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan on 1st May 2009. The Pakistan Foreign Office spokesperson commented in response on 2nd May 2009 that Sikhs living in Pakistan were Pakistani citizens and hence of no concern to India. He also said that the Government of Pakistan was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly, the minority community.

**Impact of Developmental Activities on Wildlife and Forests**

\*367. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining, industrial and developmental activities in forest area are endangering wildlife and forest reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the adverse impact of these activities on wildlife and forests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect wildlife, forest and ecology from such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Any mining, industrial and developmental activity in or around forest areas has its impacts like loss of forests, disturbance to wildlife, habitat fragmentation and pollution. However, the Ministry of Environment & Forests grants clearance to such proposals only after rigorous scrutiny under the existing provisions of law including Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and incorporating necessary mitigatory measures and safeguards ensuring that such activities do not endanger forests & wildlife.

(c) and (d) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory for projects covered under the EIA notification 2006 by the project proponents, before consideration for granting clearance by the Ministry. Besides, the Ministry has also conducted studies for assessing the impacts of developmental activities on forests & wildlife in certain cases. The findings of such impact assessment studies are considered in decision making and also in mitigation of adverse effects, if any.

(e) Important steps taken by the Government to protect wildlife, forests and ecology from the adverse impacts of developmental activities, *inter alia*, include the following:

1. Several important legislations have been enacted to protect and conserve environment including forests & wildlife such as, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

2. Detailed procedures and mechanisms have been laid down for appraising the proposals involving mining, industrial and developmental activities in or around forest areas and to ensure that such activities do not endanger forests & wildlife.
3. The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 (amended from time to time) and the Coastal Zone Regulation Notification 1991 (amended from time to time) have been issued for detailing the mechanisms for environmental clearance of developmental activities.
4. Forest Advisory Committee has been constituted under Section 3 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to consider proposals on diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes.
5. In the case of development activities to be carried out in Protected Areas, prior approval of the State Board for Wildlife, Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife and permission of Hon'ble Supreme Court is required.
6. The Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor compliances of the conditions stipulated in environment/forest clearances accorded to different categories of projects through its six Regional offices located all over the country.
7. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. 'Integrated Forest Protection', 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of forests & wildlife.

[English]

#### **Norms/Guidelines for Pathological Labs**

\*368. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about the unsatisfactory working of pathological laboratories (labs) in Government Hospitals of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has laid down or proposes to lay down norms/guidelines for the working of pathological labs in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the working of sub-standard pathological labs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. In so far as Central Government hospitals are concerned, no complaint has been received about the unsatisfactory working of pathological laboratories in these hospitals. All the units work according to the standard operating procedures.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a set of standards namely, Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for various graded district, sub-district level public health centres have been developed to achieve and maintain acceptable standards of quality of care including in laboratory services in these public health centres.

Further, the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), an independent body, has been set up by the Quality Council of India for the accreditation of testing and calibration of laboratories including pathological laboratories. Such accreditation is, however, voluntary.

Enactment of a central legislation for developing minimum standards for clinical establishments including diagnostic laboratories in the country is a priority for this Ministry.

*[Translation]*

#### **Incidents of Attacks on Indian Nationals in Afghanistan**

\*369. YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian nationals were killed or injured in terrorist attacks reportedly by Taliban militants in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Afghanistan authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Afghansitan authorities thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of the Indians working in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There have been 13 fatal Indian casualties resulting from terrorist related incidents in Afghanistan since November 2005, the last being in February, 2009.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Afghan Government has been fully supportive of our concerns regarding the safety and security of Indian nationals in Afghanistan and has taken necessary precautionary and preventive measures from time to time, including deployment of security personnel to thwart terrorist attacks.

(e) The Embassy of India sends Security Advisories to Indian nationals in Afghanistan on a regular basis, especially when it receives information concerning impending threats, advising them to take security precautions and to maintain extra vigil. In addition, for projects being undertaken under Government of India's assistance programmes, effective and regular liaison is maintained with the concerned agencies of the Afghan government, who provide the requisite security and support to the project personnel in coordination with the provincial authorities.

*[English]*

#### **Narmada Action Plan**

\*370. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce Narmada Action Plan on the lines of Ganga Action Plan for abatement of pollution of the river Narmada;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance for cleaning the river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government has taken steps for pollution abatement in the identified stretches of the major rivers. The river conservation efforts in this direction commenced with the launching of Ganga Action Plan (GAP) phase-I in the year 1985. GAP Phase-I was extended to GAP phase-II in various stages during 1993-96 to cover tributaries of river Ganga. In 1995, Government launched the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) to include identified stretches of other polluted rivers. The NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 37 rivers in 166 towns spread over 20 States. Narmada is one of the rivers included under the NRCP. Based on the proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh (MP), two towns namely Jabalpur and Hoshangabad have been included for pollution abatement works for river Narmada. At Jabalpur, five pollution abatement schemes have been sanctioned under the Plan at a cost of Rs. 1.445 crore on a 100% central funding basis. Of this, an amount of Rs. 1.36 crore has been provided and four projects have since been completed. The cost of sanctioned schemes at Hoshangabad is Rs. 12.99 crore, on a 70:30 cost sharing basis, between the Government of India and the Government of M.P. The Central Government has so far released Rs. 5.30 crore against its share of Rs. 9.10 crore, for the schemes at Hoshangabad whereas, the Government of MP has released an amount of Rs. 2.60 crore out of its share of Rs. 3.89 crore. These schemes are at various stages of implementation.

#### **Bio-Medical Waste Management**

\*371. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared guidelines on Bio-medical Waste Management for compliance by the Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which these guidelines are expected to help in the disposal of biomedical waste in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were prepared and circulated to States and Union Territories in March, 2002. These guidelines have been prepared to enable hospitals to implement the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, notified under the Environment Protection Act 1986, by developing comprehensive plans for segregation, collection, treatment, transportation and disposal of the hospital waste in terms of:

- Segregation, collection, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste
- Handling and disposal of sharps, especially auto-disable (AD) syringes
- Infection control and personal safety measures
- Mercury waste disposal
- Monitoring, evaluation, awareness, behavioural change and training to improve skills in bio-medical waste management.

#### **Maternal Deaths**

\*372. SHRI MOHAN JENA:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether a quarter of the world's maternal deaths occur in India;

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

(c) whether the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in some of the States is alarming;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the MMR during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reduce MMR in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per the latest estimates of global Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) development by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank in the report titled "Maternal Mortality in 2005", the number of maternal deaths in the world in that year was 536,000. As per the same report the estimates for the absolute number of maternal deaths in India in that year was 117,000 which would indicate India accounting for less than a quarter of the total maternal deaths occurring globally.

As per Registrar General of India (RGI) (SRS) 2001-03, the main reasons for maternal mortality are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Abortion (8%), Hypertensive disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%) and Other causes (34%).

This Ministry relies on the estimates of MMR given by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) from the Sample Registration System (SRS) through periodic surveys. As per estimates from the RGI-SRS, the MMR for India has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births in the years 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the years 2004-06. This translates into an approximate number of 67,000 maternal deaths out of approximately 2.6 crore live births per year in India.

Most of the major states including those with a high MMR in the year 2001-03 have also shown a substantial decline in MMR during this period. Details of MMR in India state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, launched by the Government of India in the year 2005, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. Under this programme, the steps taken by the Government to reduce maternal mortality are:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a

special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.

- Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres for round the clock (24X7) services.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
- Provision of Ante-natal and Post-natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- Organizing Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centres.
- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women; and Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres.
- Systems strengthening of health facilities through flexi funds at sub centre, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

### **Statement**

#### *Maternal Mortality Ratio*

#### *India and State wise*

[Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06]

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3
India Total*	301	254
Assam	490	480
Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	379	335



1	2	3
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
Others	235	206

\*Includes Others

### Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources

\*373. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to assess the impact of climate change on water resources and the country's preparedness to tackle the problem;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop local specific adaptation measures in joint cooperation with the stakeholders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to check the impact of climate change on country's water resources including major rivers and basins?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI

PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Studies have been undertaken from time to time by the Government to assess the impact of climate change on water resources. Findings of a study have been summarized in "India's Initial National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" which states that the hydrological cycle, a fundamental component of climate, is likely to be altered due to climate change and that preliminary assessments have revealed that the severity of droughts and intensity of floods in various parts of India is likely to increase. The report further states that the projected climate change resulting in warming, sea level rise and melting of glaciers will adversely affect the water balance in different parts of India and quality of ground water along the coastal plains. Climate change is likely to affect ground water due to change in precipitation and evapo-transpiration. Rising sea levels may lead to increased saline intrusion into coastal and island aquifers, while increased frequency and severity of floods may affect ground water quality in alluvial aquifers. Increased rainfall intensity may lead to higher runoff and possibly reduced recharge. Research studies have also been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources through National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The studies by NIH indicate recession trend for glaciers and decrease in their areal extent. It has also been observed that during ablation period, snowmelt runoff increases with increase in temperature. The IISc has observed that a large number of uncertainties exist in climate change impact assessment. In view of importance and urgent need, in-depth studies based on observed data have been initiated to assess the impact of climate change on water resources by Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board and National Institute of Hydrology. Reputed academic institutions have been actively associated with the studies.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which *inter-alia* includes "National Water Mission". Ministry of Water Resources has prepared the draft Mission Document through consultative process with active participation of States, concerned central Ministries, professionals, experts, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. The draft Mission Document has identified various measures for addressing the issues related to impact of climate change on water resources including adaptation measures. The main objectives of National Water Mission are conservation of water,

minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. The five goals of National Water Mission identified in the draft Mission Document are: (a) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (c) Focused attention to over-exploited areas; (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

#### **Fake Medical Practitioners**

\*374. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints against the activities of quacks/fake medical practitioners in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating to make any law to check the activities of such elements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The State Medical Councils which grant registration to practitioners are empowered to take action against quacks. The provisions exist in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; Indian Medicine Central Act, 1970; and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to take action against unqualified/unregistered practitioners of medicine. Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions can be punished with imprisonment and fine under respective Acts. Since the responsibility of enforcement of statutory provisions is that of concerned State

Government, no data on quacks is maintained by the Central Government. Under Central Government, degree of the doctors is verified from the competent authorities at the time of their appointment whenever required.

*[Translation]*

#### **Alleged Corruption in CIL**

\*375. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of alleged corruption prevailing in Coal India Ltd. (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year, subsidiary-wise and year wise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation into these complaints;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof, subsidiary-wise;

(e) the details of the officers against whom charges were registered by the investigating agencies and those punished or exonerated as a result thereof, subsidiary-wise; and

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given as below:

#### *Number of complaints received*

Name of the coal Company	2006-07 No. of complaints	2007-08 No. of complaints	2008-09 No. of complaints	2009-10 No. of complaints	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	262	218	367	102	949

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	510	499	445	104	1558
Central Coalfields Ltd., (CCL)	219	518	458	137	1332
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	129	91	98	08	326
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	40	131	177	75	423
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	476	374	129	20	999
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd, (MCL)	08	15	14	06	43
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	02	08	06	02	18
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	13	38	31	02	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>5,732</b>

(c) Yes, Sir.

was initiated, wherever warranted, and appropriate penalties were imposed based on the findings of the inquiry. The out come subsidiary wise and year wise is given as below:

(d) After investigation, regular departmental action

Name of the coal Company	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	11	26	22	29	11	03	10	03
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	27	38	12	30	05	33	06	08
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	03	75	00	66	01	18	00	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	00	00	04	31	05	18	02	03
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	08	03	03	05	03	10	03	05
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	02	02	08	06	04	02	00	00
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	09	12	01	20	00	17	00	00
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	00	00	00	05	00	07	00	01
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	01	03	00	06	00	00	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>

(e) Details of the officers against whom charges were registered by investigation agencies i.e. the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and those punished or exonerated as a result thereof, subsidiary-wise is given below:

Name of the Coal Company	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Registered	Punished	Exonerated	Registered	Punished	Exonerated	Registered	Punished	Exonerated	Registered	Punished	Exonerated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	00	00	00	02	00	00	03	00	00	05	00	00
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	06	00	00	08	00	00	03	00	00	02	00	00
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	05	00	00	04	00	00	05	00	00	01	00	00
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SFCL)	03	00	00	02	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mahandi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	00	00	00	05	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	00
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	00	00	00	01	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>

(f) The measures taken by the coal companies in this regard are as follows:-

- (i) Implementation of Integrity Pact.
- (ii) Improving vigilance administration by leveraging technology; curbing malpractices by increasing transparency through effective use of Website and bringing about accountability in the discharge of duties and in public dealings.
- (iii) Action taken for appointment of Independent External Monitors for Coal India and Subsidiary Companies as per CVC circular to review and oversee the implementation of Integrity Pact Programme.
- (iv) Sensitive posts have been identified for effective compliance with directives of CVC regarding transfer of personnel working in sensitive posts.
- (v) Preparation of Agreed list.
- (vi) Updating the List of officials with doubtful Integrity.
- (vii) Regular Interaction with CBI.
- (viii) Organizing Inter-active session amongst high ranking officers of CIL & Subsidiaries and CVOs & CVC.
- (ix) Transparency in actions highlighted during the session on Right to Information ACT at IICM Ranchi.
- (x) Rationalization of existing contract management manual.

(xi) Referring cases to CTE's examination.

(xii) Monitoring of court cases arising out of punitive vigilance action.

(xiii) Undertaking System improvement studies.

*[English]*

#### **Military Build up on LAC**

\*376. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the stated massive build up of military infrastructure along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) by China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. This includes the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

### Single Common Medical Entrance Test for Admissions

\*377. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended that a single common medical entrance test may be conducted for admissions to all medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the proposed test will also cover admissions in private medical colleges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Medical Council of India has proposed a single common entrance test for admission to medical course covering private as well as Government colleges in the country. Such a test will not only mitigate the problems of students taking several tests but also reduce malpractices in the selection of students to the said course. The proposal of Medical Council of India is under consideration of the Government and will require consultation with the State Governments.

### Delay in Negotiations for Reprocessing Agreement

\*378. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations for the reprocessing agreement under the aegis of the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement is as per the time schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay, if any;

(c) whether the delay in the conclusion of this reprocessing agreement may likely to adversely affect the efforts of the Government to acquire similar technology from Russia, Japan and France;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the reprocessing agreement with USA?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) In keeping with Article 6 (iii) of the bilateral Agreement for Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation between India and the United States, consultations on reprocessing arrangements and procedures began with a meeting in Vienna between India and the United States on 21-22 July 2009. There has been no delay in the negotiations and nor will the arrangements and procedures to be finalised have any relation to India's agreements in the field of civil nuclear cooperation with other countries.

### Shortage of Essential Medicines and Equipment

\*379. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of essential medicines and equipment in the Central Government hospitals;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Master Plan for Zoological Parks

\*380. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any master plan for management and development of Zoological Parks in the country;

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

(c) whether the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) provides funds for improvement and development of Zoological parks in the country;

(d) if so, the funds provided by CZA during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Zoo Authority has prepared a document "Vision 2020" for future development of zoos in the country. Accordingly all the zoos have been directed to prepare long-term Master Plans for their future development. The Central Zoo Authority has also circulated guidelines and format for the preparation of master plans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority has been providing funds for the development of zoos in the country. Details of fund provided for the development of zoos during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Total amount of financial assistance (in lakhs) provided to the zoos
1.	2006-2007	1841.68
2.	2007-2008	1466.45
3.	2008-2009	1390.91
4.	2009-till date	143.86

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Opening of Kendriya Bhandar

3384. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of branches of Kendriya Bhandar opened in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(b) the existing provisions of rules/orders which regulate opening of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Store (CGECCS) Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) whether Kendriya Bhandar follows the rules/orders in letter and spirit;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Board of Kendriya Bhandar has submitted any report to the Government during the last three years;

(f) the action taken thereon by the Government; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the store functions as per its bye-laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) A list of the branches of Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi and outside Delhi is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar in March, 2000 adopted a criteria for opening retail stores of Kendriya Bhandar. These, *inter alia*, include that colony where the store is being opened, should not have less than 600 dwelling houses; allotment of accommodation for the store should be on a nominal rent of Rs. 1 per month; the store should be located preferable on a main street for easy accessibility; a survey be conducted for ascertaining the viability of stores, etc. However, since Directorate of Estates has not been allotting any accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar, it considers opening of its branches even by acquiring accommodation on lease basis, in viable locations on case to case basis with the approval of the Executive Committee.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Bhandar have intimated that the rules/orders are followed by them.

(e) and (f) Kendriya Bhandar submits its Annual Report and Annual Accounts to the Government. These documents are laid in the two Houses of Parliament.

(g) The Government has nominated three Directors on the Board of the Kendriya Bhandar to ensure that it functions as per its byelaws.

**Statement I**

*List of Branches of Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi*

1. Aram Bagh
2. Andrews Ganj
3. ASI
4. Asia House
5. A.V. Nagar
6. BBM Depot
7. Bhavishya Nidhi
8. CGO Complex
9. C.R. Park
10. Curzon Road
11. C.R. Building
12. DIZ Area
13. Delhi University
14. Delhi Secretariat
15. Gulabi Bagh
16. Geeta Colony
17. Hari Nagar
18. IARI Pusa
19. IAAI Mahipalpur
20. INA
21. IIT Hauz khas (I)
22. IIT Shopping Complex
23. Jam Nagar House
24. JNU
25. JNU Shopping Comp.
26. Jal Vihar
27. Jamia Milia
28. Jamia Hamdard
29. Kali Bari
30. Kasturba Nagar
31. Krishi Vihar
32. Kalkaji DTC Depot
33. Krishi Kunj
34. Kalyanvas
35. Lodhi Road
36. Lodhi Road (M)
37. Mahadev Road
38. Minto Road
39. Moti Baggh-I
40. Moti Bagh-II
41. Moti Bagh (N.W.)
42. Mall Road
43. Metro Vihar
44. Netaji Nagar
45. Nauroji Nagar
46. North Block
47. NCERT
48. NTPC
49. Pandara Road
50. Peshwa Road
51. Pragati Vihar
52. Panchwati
53. Pappankalan
54. Patel Dham



55. Patparganj
56. Pitampura
57. Pushpa Bhawan
58. Pushp Vihar-I
59. Pushp Vihar-IV
60. Pushp Vihar (Mkt.)
61. Q. Block
62. R.K. Puram-I
63. R.K. Puram-II
64. R.K. Puram-III
65. R.K. Puram-IV
66. R.K. Puram-V
67. R.K. Puram-VI
68. R.K. Puram-VII
69. R.K. Puram (West)
70. R.K. Puram-IX A
71. R.K. Puram-IX B
72. Sadiq Nagar
73. S.Nagar B. Block
74. S.Nagar H. Block
75. Srinivas Puri
76. St. Stephen Hospital
77. Shalimar Bagh (NDPL)
78. Timarpur
79. Timarpur-II
80. Udyog Bhavan
81. Vasant Vihar
82. Vasant Vihar (Ind. Air.)
83. Vidyut Vihar
84. Yojana Bhavan

**Statement II***List of Kendriya Bhandar Stores—Outside Delhi*

## MAHARASHTRA

1. Antop Hill, Mumbai

## TAMIL NADU

1. Ordnance Estate, Trichy
2. Customs & Central Excise Comp., Coimbatore

## ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Yousufguda, Hyderabad
2. Tirupati
3. Visakhapatnam

## PONDICHERRY

1. Jipmer

## KARNATAKA

1. Koramangalam, Bangalore

## KERALA

1. Central Excise Collectorate, Cochin
2. Port Trust, Cochin

## DAMAN

1. Artillery Building, Moti Daman

## GOA

1. Panaji

## GUJARAT

1. Gandhi Nagar

## HARYANA

1. NHPC, Sector-41, Faridabad
2. Kendriya Vihar, Gurgaon
3. Jal Vayu Tower, Gurgaon
4. Power Grid Township
5. Power Welfare Organisation (Sec.-43)

## CHANDIGARH

1. Sector-17
2. Sector-37 C

## PUNJAB

1. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala

## UTTAR PRADESH

1. Noida, Sector-36
2. HAL Complex, Lucknow
3. GSI Colony, Lucknow
4. Kendranchal Colony, Lucknow
5. IIM, Lucknow
6. Akanksha Colony, Lucknow
7. Noida, Sector-82
8. Noida, Sector-51
9. Allahabad (Naini)
10. Mankapur

## UTTARANCHAL

1. Academy of Admn., Mussoorie
2. Mohit Nagar Complex, Dehradun

## MADHYA PRADESH

1. Gwalior

## RAJASTHAN

1. Jaipur

## WEST BENGAL

1. Kolkata

## JHARKHAND

1. Ranchi

**Flood from Rivers Originating from Bhutan**

3385. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mass mining in the areas of adjoining rivers originating from Bhutan side causes flood and other natural calamity in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India has taken up the issue with the Government of Bhutan; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) A Joint Technical Team (JTT) between India and Bhutan inspected the rivers Rethi, Dimdima, Titi, Jainti and Pugli in Bhutan for assessment of sediment load and its impact in April 2005. The team had observed that there was unplanned sand and gravel mining in some of rivers which may be one of the causes of siltation of rivers in India leading to floods.

(c) and (d) The issue regarding unplanned sand and gravel mining was discussed in the 2nd meeting of Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management between the Government of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) held at New Delhi on 26-27 February, 2008. In the meeting the Bhutanese side had intimated that necessary actions were initiated by RGoB.

*[Translation]*

**Proposal for Swan River Flood Management**

3386. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for canalisation-embankment of Swan River;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard alongwith the funds sanctioned for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has submitted a scheme namely, "Swan River Flood Management & Integrated Land Development Project

(Phase-II)" in District Una (HP) amounting to Rs. 184.27 Cr. for consideration of the Empowered Committee on Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance (Central Share-90%: State Share-10%). The Scheme has been considered by the Empowered Committee during its meeting held on 10th July, 2009.

[English]

**Complaints for Not Furnishing Information under RTI Act**

3387. SHRI K.S. RAO:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the nature of applications received under RTI Act and disposed of during the last three years and the current year, Ministry/Department-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints that several informations, as solicited by the applicant, are not provided under RTI Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has found any person(s) guilty in this regard during this period;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of cases in which information was not provided to the applicant due to non-availability of records; and

(g) the action taken against the guilty persons in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As per information provided by the Central Information Commission, the number of applications

received by various public authorities during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 were 24436, 171404 and 263261 respectively. Information in respect of the 2008-09 and current year are not available. During 2006-07, a total of 100411 applications were disposed of, but information about the disposal of applications for the other years and about the nature of applications received are not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) The Right to Information Act provides that the applicants, who do not receive the solicited information, can file a complaint or an appeal with the Central Information Commission. Thus the Act has an inbuilt mechanism to deal with the complaints. The Commission received 18803 complaints and appeals during the period 2005-06 to 2007-08.

(d) and (e) The Commission found several persons guilty and imposed penalty in more than 200 cases.

(f) Information is not centrally maintained.

(g) Does not arise.

**Conservation of Forests in North-Eastern States**

3388. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for afforestation in the country especially in the North-Eastern States;

(b) the details of aberration made by each State in the enforcement of Supreme Court directives on the forest conservation in the region; and

(c) the specific eco-development protection plans envisaged for implementation in the country in terms of national and international conventions with special reference to the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country

through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. As on 31st March 2009, 795 FDA projects including 139 projects in North-Eastern States have been approved in 28 States to cover a project area of 1.58 million ha through 34,717 JFMCs.

In addition to above, the following steps have been taken for Afforestation/Tree Planting:

- (i) Two new Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationalised by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country.
- (ii) A new scheme for afforestation involving Panchayati Raj Institution, Gram/Panchayat Van Yojana has been mooted by the Ministry.
- (iii) Tree planting is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India, notably Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture.
- (iv) To boost up afforestation and related activities, the convergence guidelines of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and NAP have been issued jointly by Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Rural Development.
- (v) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight missions to *inter alia* help counter the effects of climate change through forestation programmes.
- (vi) A new state plan scheme, namely, Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover, has been introduced in the Union Budget of 2009-10 with an allocation of Rs. 500.00 crores.

(b) No aberration has been reported by the State/UT Governments to the Ministry in the recent past with regard to Supreme Court directives on forest conservation.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests implements the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which *inter alia* include eco-development and protection objectives:

1. National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
2. Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS)
3. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats
4. Project Tiger
5. Project Elephant
6. Conservation and Management of Wetlands, Mangroves, and Coral Reefs
7. Biosphere Reserves.

#### **Persons with Autism**

3389. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of people are suffering from Autism in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the names of organizations working for the children with autism in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide proper treatment and facilities to such people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Autism included under the umbrella term—Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) is a neuro—development disorder. Autism is covered under Section 2(a) of National Trust Act, 1999.

There is no record of enumeration of Autism in India. Neither NSSO nor the Census has covered Autism as a separate category in the survey; hence it is difficult to confirm the number of people living with Autism in the country.

(c) The list of Organizations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under the National Trust Act, 1999, a host of activities are undertaken like caregivers courses, training and public awareness programmes etc.

A series of Early Intervention Programmes on Autism is being conducted in collaboration with Voice and Mission, Mumbai. In addition, the State Nodal Agency Center of National Trust in Delhi has organized Early Intervention Programmes in Govt. Hospitals. Awareness Programme is being conducted throughout the country by the registered organizations of the National Trust.

National Trust runs several Schemes like Samarth (Residential Center), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Center), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy Scheme) all over the country.

The Rehabilitation Council of India has given accreditation to Centres to run courses for training teachers in the management of people with ASD.

Proper treatment of persons with Autism involves first recognizing and diagnosing the conditions. Training is the cornerstone of management. Mental Health Professionals, speech and language therapists, special educators etc. are few in number and thus the need for personnel is acute.

The Government of India has adopted community based care of mentally ill persons under District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), a component of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). Under DMHP, a mental health team led by a psychiatrist is placed in a district to provide services, training to general health care personnel for identification and treatment of common mental illnesses and conduct IEC activities for awareness.

It has been proposed to re-strategise the NMHP during the 11th Five Year Plan to extend DMHP to more districts in the country with added components of life skills education in schools and counselling services in schools and colleges.

To address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals, manpower development schemes for setting up of centres of excellence in mental health and PG training departments in mental health specialities have been approved under the NMHP for the 11th Five Year Plan.

### **Statement**

*Addresses of Government Offices/NGOs working for the children with autism in the country:*

#### **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

Government of India  
Office: Shastri Bhawan, Lok Nayak Bhawan  
Fax: 011-23384918, 23385180  
Website-www.socialjustice.nic.in

#### **National Trust, Govt. of India**

16 B, Bada Bazar Marg  
Old Rajinder Nagar  
New Delhi-60  
Tel Nos. 011-4318701  
Fax. 011-43187881  
Website-www.thenationaltrust.in

#### **Rehabilitation Council of India**

B-22, Qutab Institutional Area  
New Delhi-110016  
Tel:011-26532816/26534287/26532384/26532408  
Fax:011-26534291  
Email-rehabstd@nde.vsnl.net.in

#### **Chief Commissioner of Disability**

Government of India  
Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwan Dass Road  
New Delhi

#### **Secretary**

Dept. of Social Welfare  
Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir, Civil Secretariat  
Jammu Tawi-190001

#### **Secretary**

Dept. of Social Welfare  
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh  
Secretariat Annexe  
Lucknow-226001

#### **Secretary**

Dept. of Social Welfare  
Govt. of Bihar  
Patna

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

#### **Autism Center**

Vidyaranaya School  
Opp. Secretariat  
Hyderabad  
Tel-9848546504 (Contact-Madhavi)

**Anokhi Asha**

Jubilee Hills, Near Pedammagudi Temple  
Hyderabad  
Mobile-9989730004

**Institute for Remedial Intervention Services**

8-2-616/B/2/D, Road No. 11,  
Banjara Hills  
Hyderabad-34

**Lekhadeep**

Mr B Ramajoga Rao  
C-49, AG's Staff Quarters Colony  
Yusufguda  
Hyderabad-45  
Email-info@navdisha.org

**National Institute of Mentally Handicapped**

Manovikas Nagar, Bowenpally  
Secunderabad  
Email-dirnimh@hd2.vsnl.net.in

**Operation Mobilisation India**

Post Box No. 2014,  
Secunderabad-3

**PAAC (Parents Association for Autistic Children)**

Ms Lakshmi  
Plot 4-118/136  
Saibaba Officers Colony  
Sainik Puri  
Secunderabad-94  
Mobile-9247165760

**Sai Mano Theja Mentally Handicapped Society**

PV Colony, Near PV Dispensary  
Manuguru (M), Khammam-507125  
Andhra Pradesh  
Mobile-9440564221  
Email-saimanotejamhs@yahoo.com

**Sandeepani (Waldorf Group)****Dr. Lakshmi Prasanna**

TS Nagar, 10-2-289/120/33, Near Food World  
Masab Tank, Hyderabad  
Mobile-9440774807

**Shraddha Special Center for Exceptional Children**

Road No. 10, Banjara Hills  
Hyderabad

**Dr. Shrinivas**

Speech Therapist  
Mehdipattanam, Hyderabad  
Mobile-9848063416

**Assam****Secretary**

Dept. of Social Welfare, Govt. of Assam  
Bal Bhavan, Pujan Bajar  
Guwahati-781001

**Assam Autism Foundation**

5, Dinesh Ojha Path  
Rajgarh, Guwahati-781005  
Assam  
Mobile-9864027292  
Email-autismassam@sify.com

**Shishu Sharothi Spastics Society of Assam**

Opp. Ramakrishna Mission Road, Birubari  
Guwahati  
Email-shishu\_sarothi@yahoo.com

**Dr. Shabina Ahmed**

Developmental Pediatrician  
Assam Autism Foundation, Guwahati

**Chhattisgarh****Aakanksha Lions School for Mentally Handicapped**

Lions Den, Jalvihar  
Raipur-492007  
Chhattisgarh

**Delhi****Dept. of Social Welfare**

Govt. of NCT of Delhi, GLNS Complex  
Delhi Gate  
New Delhi-110002  
Tel-011-23319119  
Email-dsw@nic.in

**Open Door**

Sec-5, Jasola Vihar, Behind Sai Niketan  
New Delhi-110025  
Tel:01140540991/2  
E-mail-autism@vsnl.com

**Tamanna Association**

D-6, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi-57  
Tel:-26143853/26151572

**Inspiration Center**

AG-123-D  
Vikas Puri  
New Delhi-18

**Manovikas Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Research Center**

Post Box-9540, Delhi-95  
Mobile-9868807772/9911107772

**Inspiration Center**

Community Facility Complex  
Slum & JJ Department, 12th Block  
Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18  
Tel-25991035

**Disability India Network****Society for Child Development**

Cottage-15, Oberoi Apartments  
2, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-54  
Email-webmaster@disabilityindia.org

**Action for Autism**

Sector-5, Jasola Institutional Area  
Behind Sai Niketan  
New Delhi-25  
Tel-55347422/30964730  
Email-autism@vsnl.com

**School of Hope**

CPWD Complex, Near Chinmaya School  
Vasant Vihar  
New Delhi-57  
Tel-26143853/26151572  
Email-tamanna@mantramail.com  
(C/o Tamanna)  
Nai Disha Vocational Center  
Mr. Krishna Pratap  
C-10/8, Vasant Vihar  
New Delhi-57  
Tel-26151587/26148269

**School and Research Center for Children with Autism and Multiple Disabilities**

Near CBI Colony, Vasant Vihar  
New Delhi-57  
Tel-26153474  
Mobile-9818480565

**Saksham (A Clinic for Comprehensive Assessment)**

Dr. Roma Kumar  
B2A-1, Janak Puri  
Najafgarh Road  
New Delhi-58  
Tel-5534260/5506069  
Email-brkumar@del2.vsnl.net.in

**Pediatricians****Dr. Sunanda Kolli**

Development Pediatrician  
Care Nidhi, Delhi

**Dr. Monica Juneja**

Prof. of Pediatrics, MAMC  
New Delhi

**Craniosacral Therapist**

Dr. Sandeep  
Delhi  
Mobile-9818704499

**Goa****Chubby Cheeks (Inclusive Education)**

Spring Valley High School  
Pilerne-bardez, Goa

**Holy Cross High School (Inclusive Education)**

Behind Satpurush Temple  
Bastora, Mapusa  
Goa  
Tel-2278950/3106743

**Jyot Society**

Opp. Govt. ITI, Kurtarkar Residency  
Shop No. G-4, Baroda-Margao  
Goa  
Tel-2765097

**Sangath Center (Child Development Center)**

Divil Day Care Center  
Behind Electricity Center  
Porvorim, Goa  
Tel-2414916/2417914

**Gujarat****Disha Charitable Trust**

319-320, Race Course Towers  
Gotri Road, Vadodara-390007  
Email-dishatrust@iqara.net

**Ekalavya School**

Ms. Mona Malhotra Prasad  
Vill. Santhal  
Post Office-Sarkhej  
Ahmedabad-6  
Email-eklavya@adl.vsnl.net.in

**Vikalang Sanskar Tirath Trust**

407, Shahjanand Trade Center  
Opp. Kothawala Flats  
Pritamnagar, Ellis Bridge  
Ahmedabad-6  
Email-vstt@vsnl.net

**Haryana****Arpan Institute for Mentally Handicapped Children**

Gandhi Nagar, Rohtak-124001  
Email-arpan\_imhca@yahoo.co.in

**Orkids**

35, Gulmohar Marg  
DLF-II, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002

**Orkids**

Panchkula, Near Chandigarh  
SCF-25, Sector-15, Panchkula, Chandigarh  
Email:info@orkidsped.com

**Govt. Institute for Mentally Retarded Children**

Sector-32, Chandigarh

**Khushboo Welfare Society**

Near Lions School  
Center for Children with Multiple Disabilities  
Sector-10A, Gurgaon-122001

**Pediatrician****Dr. Pratibha Singhi**

Prof. of Pediatrics, PGIMER,  
Chandigarh

**Jharkhand****Deepshikha**

Arya Samaj Mandir, Swami Shardhanand Marg,  
Ranchi

**Karnataka****Commissioner**

Office of the State Commissioner for  
Persons with Disabilities  
#40, Thambuchetty Road, Cox Town,  
Bangalore-5  
Email-discom@vsnl.net

**Autism Society of India**

60, Vittal Malaya Road  
Bangalore-1  
Website-www.autismsocietyofindia.org

**Schools for Children with Autism****Asha—Academy of Severe Handicap and Autism**

L76/A, HBCS Kirloskar Colony, III Stage, IV Block  
Basaveshwarnagar, Bangalore-79  
Email-info@ashaforautism.com  
Website-www.ashaforautism.com

**Asha Kiran Special Needs School**

#15, 7th Main, 2nd Stage  
Indiranagar, Bangalore-38  
Mobile-9341262237  
(Contact: Mrs. Rita James)

**Balajothi—Center for the Disabled**

25, Balajothi, 2nd Main  
SK Garden, Benson Town  
Bangalore-46  
Mobile-9341907162

**Bubbles—Learning and Activity Center (Autism and other Developmental Delays)**

1279, KHB Colony, Govindarajnaragar  
Bangalore-79

**The Com-Deall Trust**

No.47, Hutchins Road, 2nd Cross  
Sarvajananagar (Cookees Town)  
Bangalore-84  
Email-info@communicationdeall.org

**Center for Autism (Apoorva)**

C/o Lions Club of Sarakki  
1st Cross, 21st Main, Marenahalli, JP Nagar  
1st Phase, Bangalore-78  
Mobile-9243195154  
Email-apoorva@sajautismcentre.org

**Children with Autism (Ms. Neelam Calla)**

The Creation Foundation  
39/3, Netaji Road, Frazer Town  
Bangalore-5

**Deepika (Accepts High functioning Children with Autism)**

No. 9, 1st Cross, Shankarapuram  
Bangalore-4



**Navachetana—School for Mentally Challenged**

No. 464, MLA Office Compound  
1st Floor, 9th Main, BSK-II Stage  
Bangalore-70  
Mobile-9448518111  
Email-vijaya@navachetanatrustorganisation.com

**Thanmaya Atma**

Atam Shakti Vidyalaya  
113, Madhuban Colony  
Hulimavu Village  
Bannerghatta, Bangalore-76

**Rainbow Center for Autism**

31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indira Nagar  
1st Stage, Bangalore-38

**Sophia Opportunity School**

70, Palace Road  
Bangalore-1

**Sunshine Autism Trust**

280, 6th Cross, Domlur Layout  
Bangalore-71  
Email-sunshineautism@vsnl.net

**Asha Center for Developmental Disabilities**

K & K Sub area, Cubbon Road,  
Bangalore-1

**Diagnostic Services****National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences**

Hosur Road, Bangalore-29

**St. John's Medical College and Hospital**

Bangalore-34

**Spastics Society of Karnataka**

Diagnostic and Research Centre  
31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar,  
1st Stage, Bangalore-38

**Centre for Child Development and Disabilities**

(A Unit of SACKHUMVIT Trust)  
# 6, Ground Floor, Chitrapur Bhavan  
8th Main, 15th Cross  
Malleshwaram, Bangalore-55  
Email-bchrc@airtelbroadband.in

**S.R.C. Institute of Speech and Hearing**

Hennur Road  
Bangalore-84

**Parijma Neuro-Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center**

BTS Depot Road, Off Double Road  
Wilson Garden, Bangalore-27

**Training and Support Service****Karnataka Parents Assn. for Mentally Retarded Citizens (KPAMRC)**

AMC Compound, Off Hosur Road  
Near Kidwai Memorial Hospital  
Bangalore-29

**Spastics Society of Karnataka**

Diagnostics & Research Center  
31, 6th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar, 1st Stage  
Bangalore-38

**Asha—Academy of Severe Handicap and Autism**

1.76/A, HBCS Kirloskar Colony  
III Stage, IV Block  
Basaveshwarnagar, Bangalore-79  
Email-info@ashaforautism.com  
Website www.ashaforautism.com

**Information and Resource Center**

No.9, 1st Cross, Shankarapuram,  
Basavanagudi, Bangalore-4

**Professional Support****Psychiatrists****Dept. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry**

NIMHANS—National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Hosur Road  
Bangalore-29

**Dr. Shobha Srinath**

Prof. and Head of Dept. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

**Dr. Shekhar Sheshadri,****Dr. Satish Girimaji****Dr. Mukesh**

NIMHANS, Hosur Road, Bangalore

**Dr. M V Ashok**

Asst. Prof. and Consultant Child Psychiatrist  
Dept. of Psychiatry  
St. John's Medical College and Hospital  
Bangalore-34

**Dr. Yashaswini**

Spastics Society of Karnataka  
31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar, 1st Stage  
Bangalore-38

**Pediatricians****Dr. Nandini Mundkar**

Bangalore Children's Hospital and Research Center  
6, Chitrapur Complex, 8th Main  
15th Cross, Maleswaram  
Bangalore-56

**Dr. Nikhil Chinnapa**

Manipal Hospital

**Dr. Hariram**

Sagar Apollo Hospital

**Dr. Ranjan Pejavar**

Neonatologist  
KR Hospital, Bangalore

**Neurologists****Dr. M.S. Mahadeviah**

Spastics Society of Karnataka  
31, 5th Cross, 5th Main, Indiranagar, 1st Stage  
Bangalore-38

**Dr. Suresh Aroor**

Parijma Neuro-Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center  
BTS Depot Road, Off Double Road  
Wilson Garden, Bangalore-27

**Psychologists****Dr. Sulata Shenoy**

Parijma Neuro-Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center  
BTS Depot Road, Off Double Road  
Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027  
Tel: 080-22238534

**Dr. Gayathri Krishna**

Educational Psychologist  
Brindavan Psycho-Educational Society  
45, 9th A Main Road, 2nd Block  
Jayanagar  
Bangalore-560011  
Tel: 080-26567311

**Dr. Uma Harasave**

Department of Psychology  
National Institute of Mental Health &  
Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS)  
Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029

**Speech & Language Pathologists****Ms. Nythra Mahesh**

Spastics Society of Karnataka  
31, 5th Cross, 5th Main  
Indiranagar, 1st Stage  
Bangalore-560038  
Tel: 080-25280935

**Dr. Prathibha Karanth**

S.R.C. Institute of Speech & Hearing  
Hennur Road  
Bangalore-560084  
Tel: 080-25470037/25460405

**Also****The Com-DEALL Trust**

No. 47, Hutchins Road, 2nd Cross  
Sarvajna Nagar (Cooke's Town)  
Bangalore-560084  
Tel: 080-25800826  
Email: infor@communicationdeal.org  
Website: www.communicationdeal.org

**Dr. N. Shivshankar**

Head of Department  
D/o Speech Pathology & Audiology  
National Institute of Mental Health &  
Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS)  
Hosur Road, Bangalore-560029

**Ms. Radhika Poovaiha**

Bangalore  
Tel: 9845018302

**Occupational Therapists****Ms. Shubhangi Dhuru**

Bangalore  
Tel: 080-25527085 and 9900597551  
Email: Shubha4dhuru@yahoo.co.in

**Mr. R. Ingersoll**

Premji Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation Centre  
No. 137/3, Ramaswamy Palya  
Kammanahalli Main Road  
Bangalore-560033  
Email: occupationaltherapy@gmail.com

**Mr. Senthil Kumar**

St. John's Medical College  
Bangalore

**Support Services****Mothers Support Group**

60, Vittal Mallya Road  
Bangalore-560021  
Tel: 080-22213670  
Email: autismsociety@gmail.com &  
vhmathias@yahoo.co.in

**Mysore****All India Institute of Speech & Hearing**

Maimisham Campus  
Manasagangothri  
Mysore-570006  
Tel: 0821-2514449/2515410/2515805-180  
Website:www.aiishmysore.com

**Swasahaya Samuchaya Paraents Organization of MR and CP**

38, 8th Main, Kamakshi Hosptial Road  
Mysore  
Tel: 0821-2540035

**Kerala****Secretary, Department of Social Welfare**

Government of Kerala  
Government Secretarial  
Thiruvananthapuram-695001

**Adarsh Charitable Trust**

Mr. Neelakantan/Mr. Mahadevan  
17/298, Ancheri Madom  
Elamana Road  
Tripunithura-682301  
Tel: 9447221900, 2784842

**Balavikas Institute**

Balavikas Building, Gandhi Marg  
Opp. Hindustan Latex,  
Prurkada, Thiruvananthapuram  
Tel: 433646, 433328

**Navjyothi Autism Project**

Dr. Sita Lakshmi George  
Ms. Fanny J.P.  
Navjyothi Child Psychiatry Centre  
Kusumagiri Post, Kakkana, Kochi-682030  
0484-2422215/2422160.

**Reach Swasraya**

Ms. Shantha Menon  
P. O. Kuttur  
Thrissur  
Kerala-680013  
Email-swasraya@sancharnet.in

**Madhya Pradesh****Composite Regional Centre for Persons with Disabilities**

Near Nutan College  
Link Road No.2, Shivajinagar  
Bhopal-462016  
Tel: 0755-2578073

**Manipur****All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organization**

Keshamthang Top, Lerak  
Imphal-795008  
Tel: 223537

**Maharashtra****Mumbai****Secretary, Department of Social Welfare**

Government of Maharashtra  
Mantralaya, Mumbai-400032

**Forum for Autism**

2nd Floor, Block-A, Jeshtaram Baug  
Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dadar  
Mumbai-400014  
forumforautism@hotmail.com

**NIMH Regional Centre****AYJNIHH Campus**

K. C. Marg, Bandra West  
Bandra Reclamation  
Mumbai  
Tel: 022-6442880  
Email:nimhrcm@vsnl.net

**Sopan**

A-4, Silver Arch, Ramnagar  
Borivali (W)  
Mumbai-400092  
Tel: 022-28064443/28864183

**Ummeed Child Development Centre**

Ground Floor, Mantri Pride  
1-B, 1/62, N.M. Joshi Marg  
Subhash Nagar  
Near Chinchpokli Station  
Lower, Parel, Mumbai-400011  
Tel: 65528310, 65564054, 23002006, 23001144  
Email: ummeed@vsnl.net

**Ashiana**

Nityanand Municipal School  
Sahar Road, Andheri East  
Mumbai  
Tel: 022026845062, 26125742

**Communication Deall**

Charni Road  
Mumbai

**Child Development Clinic**

Veer Savarkar Marg  
Mahim, Mumbai

**Disha Early Intervention Centre**

Ville Parle West  
Mumbai

**Ali Yavar Jung Institute**

Bangra West, Mumbai

**Institution for Exceptional Children**

Municipal School Building  
Topiwala Lane, Girgaum  
Mumbai  
Tel: 23868501

**Lions Juhu Centre for the Children in Need of Special Care**

Gujarat Research Society  
Ramkrishna Mission Marg  
Khar (W), Mumbai-400055  
Tel: 26462691

**Perna—Centre for Autism & related Disorders**

Colaba, Mumbai

**Manav Seva Sangh**

Sion, Mumbai

**Dakshinya Special Education Centre & School for Autism**

A 32/250, Old Siddharth Nagar  
Road No. 10, Behind Aadarsha Vidyalaya  
Goregaon (W)  
Mumbai-400062 Tel: 9819023790

**Priyanj Special School**

239/1905, Motilal Nagar No.1  
Achyut Behre Marg  
Near Ganesh Mandir  
Road No. 4, Goregaon (W)  
Mumbai-400104  
Tel: 022-28753880/9821098325  
Email: priyanj\_school@yahoo.co.in

**Sai**

173, Ramkrishna, 2nd floor  
10th Road, Khar West  
Mumbai-400052  
Tel: 022-26007267  
Email: kamini108@rediffmail.com

**Sairam Autism**

C/o Jai Vakeel School  
Sewri Hills, Sewri Road  
Mumbai-400033  
Tel: 022-24701129/24702285

**Samarpan**

M.G. Road Municipal School  
Opp. Parle Vidya Tilak Mandir  
3rd Floor, Above Marathi Medium School  
Near Kesrekar Garden  
Vile Parle (E), Mumbai-400057  
Tel: 022-26336537/56043998

**Smt. Radhabai Jamnadas Thakkar Autistic Centre**

Shree Manav Seva Sangh  
255-257, Sion Road, Sion (West)  
Mumbai-400022  
Tel: 24092266, 24077350, 24015561, 24077327  
Email: smss@bom8.vsnl.com

**SPJ Sadhana School**

Dr. Rosendo Riberio  
Children's Complex  
Sophia College Campus  
Bhulabhai Desai Road  
Mumbai-400026

**CARD (Centre for Autism & Related Disorders)**

Ms. Perna & Parul Kumptha  
Cuffe Parade, Mumbai  
Tel: 022-22164110/30949595

**Sunshine School**

Paramita Muzumdar  
Near Abbott Hotel, Sector-2  
Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400701  
Tel: 022-27894786/27821731/09930530543/  
9869489545

**Pediatrician**

**Dr. Madhuri Kulkarni**  
Professor of Paediatrics  
Sion Hospita, Mumbai

**Dr. Vidha Krishnamurthi**

Development Pediatrician  
 UMEED Child Development Centre,  
 Mumbai

**Dr. Vrajesh Udani**

Hinduja Hospital  
 Matunga Road, Mumbai  
 Tel: 4451515/4452222

**Other Cities in Maharashtra****Autism Centre**

C/o Prasanna Hospital, Deccan Gymkhana  
 Pune-411004  
 Tel: 020-25652246  
 Website: [www.prasannaautism.org](http://www.prasannaautism.org)  
 Email: [infor@prasannaautism.org](mailto:infor@prasannaautism.org)

**Bharatiya Samaj Seva Kendra**

Bertha Varada, 6th Lane  
 Plot No. 373, Koregaon Park  
 Pune-411001  
 020-26128002/26055332  
 Email: [bssk@bsskindia.org](mailto:bssk@bsskindia.org)

**Prism Foundation**

Dr. Padmaja Godbole  
 Prasanna Autism Centre  
 895, Shivjai Nagar  
 Deccan Gymkhana Pune-411004  
 Tel: 567914, 5652246

**Sadhana Village**

1, Priyankit, Lokmanya Colony  
 Opp. Vanaz Paud Road  
 Pune-411038  
 Tel: 020-25380792/25171223/22960224  
 Email: [ranjana@sadhana-village.org](mailto:ranjana@sadhana-village.org)  
[Adm@sadhana-village.org](mailto:Adm@sadhana-village.org)  
 Website: [www.sadhana-village.org](http://www.sadhana-village.org)

**Sweekar**

Association of parents of mentally retarded children  
 #85, RMS Colony, Nagpur-13  
 Tel: 580350

**Meghalaya****Dwar Jingkyrmen School for Children in Special Education**

Stoniland, Shillong-793003  
 Tel: 0364-221226  
 Email: [dwar\\_jingkyrmen@hotmail.com](mailto:dwar_jingkyrmen@hotmail.com)

**Orissa****Vikash**

D-2/7, Industrial Estate  
 Rasoolgadh, Bhubaneswar  
 Orissa-751010  
 Tel: 0674-582006/585220  
 Email: [vikashbbsr@hotmail.com](mailto:vikashbbsr@hotmail.com)

**Rajasthan****Jaipur****Additional Commissioner (Disabilities)**

Ambedkar Bhawan, Behind Panth Krishi Bhawan  
 Bhagavan Das Road  
 Jaipur-302005  
 Tel: 0141-2383641

**Sambhav**

B-4/24 Chitrakoot  
 Ajmer Road, Jaipur  
 Tel: 09214350987

**Tamil Nadu****Chennai****Academy of Special Education**

Mr. John Murugaselvam  
 37, Nainar Nadar Road  
 Mylapore, Chennai-600004  
 Tel: 044-24670046  
 Email: [ims\\_hope@eth.net](mailto:ims_hope@eth.net)

**Aikya**

New No. 7, Old No. 1/1  
 Bhagirathi Ammal Street  
 Raja Annamalaipuram  
 Chennai-600028  
 Tel: 044-24938443/24993892/9840057975  
 Email: [infor@aikya.org](mailto:infor@aikya.org)  
 Website: [aikya.org](http://aikya.org)

**Bright—The Learning Centre**

Plot No. 1419, Thiruvalluvar Nagar  
 Anna Nagar Westend Extension  
 Mogappair, Chennai-37  
 Tel: 044-65126644/65197703/26610405/9283127274  
 Email: [contact@autismbright.com](mailto:contact@autismbright.com)  
 Web: [www.autismbright.com](http://www.autismbright.com)

**Chennai Holistic Health Centre for Autism**

Plot No. 218, Palkalai Nagar  
Palavakkam  
Chennai-600041  
Tel: 044-24511670  
Email: ism\_chhc@hotmail.com  
Website: www.autismchennai.in

**Maruti Seva**

Mr. Ramalingam V.S.  
188 D, Pappammal, 12th Street  
GKM Colony  
Chennai-82  
Tel: 044-25500410  
Email: marutisevatrust@hotmail.com

**Madhuram Naryanan Centre for Exceptional Children**

Mrs. Jaya Krishnaswamy  
126, G.N. Chetty Road, T. Nagar  
Chennai-17  
Tel: 044-8281042, 8267568

**Navdisha Montessori School**

Ms. Manimekalai Kumar  
Kalki Nagar, 3rd Cross Street  
Near AGS Colony  
6th Main Road, Velachery  
Chennai-42  
Tel: 044-20022823

**Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu**

TTTTI in front of Taramani Road  
Chennai  
Tel: 044-2541133/2541651  
Email: spastn@vsnl.net.in

**Swabhodhini**

Ms. Radha Ganesh & Ms. Ramamani Ravi  
No. 21, Rajagopalan, 2nd Street  
1st Sea Ward Road  
Valmiki Nagar  
Chennai-41  
Tel: 044-24452485

**Sankalp Learning Centre**

Q-9, New No. 41, 6th Avenue  
Chennai-40  
Tel: 044-42113947  
Email: sulata.sankalp@airtelbroadband.in

**Swabhimaan Trust**

Plot. No. 218, Palkalai Nagar  
Palavakkam, Chennai-41  
Tel: 044-24511670  
Email: infor@autismchennai.in

**Sri Narayan Child & Teen Care**

Vadapalani  
Chennai  
Contact Dr. Manu Narayanan, Paediatrician  
Tel: 09841410680  
Email: srinarayanachild@yahoo.com

**Srishti (Aarthi Shruthi Memorable Trust)**

B-4, J.J.Nagar East  
Chennai-50  
Tel: 9444010099

**V-OExcel Educational Trust**

1, Norton Street  
Mandavali  
Chennai-600028  
Email: infor@v-excel.org  
Web: www.v-excel.org

**Vasantham**

Ms. Atli Murugesan  
PP10/4, East Mogappair  
Chennai-37  
Tel: 044-26560662/9840059403

**We Can Trust**

No. 4/2 Parsn Riviera  
4th Main Road  
Road Exten.  
Kottupuram, Chennai-85  
Tel: 044-24464655/24473136  
Email: wecantrust@rediffmail.com

**Resource Centre**

4/370, South First Main Road  
Kapaleeswarar Nagar  
Neelangarai, Chennai-41  
Tel: 55461010

**Coimbatore****Sanjeevani Health Care Trust**

506, Teachers Colony  
SM Palyam Road, G.N. Mills P.O.  
Coimbatore-641029  
Tel: 0422-2643636  
Web: www.sanjeevanihealthcaretrust.org

**Shivesh Autism Centre**

No. 9, K.K. Nagar  
Avarampalayam Road  
Coimbatore-44  
Tel: 0422-4389504/9894960485  
(contact Geetha Raja)

**Vidyavikasini Opportunity School for Mentally Challenged**

Coimbatore  
Email: ssjayam@yahoo.com

**Other cities of Tamil Nadu**

Ms. Aarti Rajaratnam  
Clinical Psychologist  
No. 14 (Old No. 10), Sait Extension  
Salem-636007  
Tel: 9894077022

**Dr. M.C. Matthews**

Developmental Neurologist  
CMC, Vellore

**Mr. Sanjeev Padankatti**

Occupational Therapist  
CMC Vellore

**M.S. Chellumuthu Trust**

Madurai

**West Bengal****Kolkata****Autism Society West Bengal**

22, Anjuman Ara Begum Row  
Kolkata-700033  
Tel: 033-24730706/24170860  
Email: autismsocietywb@gmail.co.in

**Dikshan**

22, Anjuman Ara Begum  
Row, Kolkata-33  
Tel: 033-24730706/24170860  
Email: indrani\_basu55@yahoo.co.in

**Pradip Centre for Autism**

Dr. Mallika Banerjee  
Flat No. 4, Lakeview Cooperative Housing Society  
P-203/B, Block B  
Kolkata-89  
Tel: 033-25341832/25748503  
Email: mailib@hotmail.com

**Behala Bodhayan Special School and Residential Care**

48/3, Sarsuha Main Road  
Kolkata-700061

**Association for Safety of Human Rights and Monitoring (ASHRAM)**

Kolkata  
Tel: 9331054265 (Mr. Tamal Das)

**Paediatrician**

**Dr. Monidipa Bannerjee**  
(works with number of NGOs and has understanding of Autism condition—Source: Autism India)  
Kolkata

**Missing Pictures of Moon Mission**

3390. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture of, 69 Moon Mission goes missing from the research lab;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted a committee for investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefor; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A photograph of the 1969 moon mission given to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), an Autonomous Institution under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy, on the occasion of the visit of the American astronauts is currently untraceable.

(c) to (e) TIFR has constituted a committee to investigate into this matter. Report of the committee is awaited.

**Central Autonomous Regulatory Body**

3391. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for Central Drug Authority has been shelved;

(b) if so, whether such proposal had been mooted earlier and Mashelkar Committee had also advocated for dynamic transporting system synchronizing with growing pharmaceutical medical devices and clinical trial segments;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a task force was set up for suggesting strategy for increasing exports of pharmaceuticals products; and

(e) if so, the main points submitted by the Committee and the extent to which the Government has considered/implemented them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b), (c) and (e) Government had constituted an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, DG, CSIR to review the drug regulatory system in the country and the problem of spurious drugs etc. in 2003. The Mashelkar Committee recommended *inter alia* measures to strengthen the drug regulatory infrastructure in Centre and State including setting up of a National Drug Authority, specifically defining 'Medical Devices' and framing relevant rules and guidelines for their proper regulation, setting up of a specific Medical Devices Division, measures for safety of Indian study subjects in drug development including clinical research, assessing the extent of spurious and sub-standard drugs in the country and measures to deal with the problem, etc. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has already been amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for *inter alia* stricter penalties for offences relating to spurious and sub standard drugs and making offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act cognizable and non-bailable, etc. Further, a Bill, namely, the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 21st August, 2007 with a view to *inter alia* creation of a Central Drugs Authority, specifically defining Medical Devices in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, specific provisions for regulating clinical trials, etc.

(d) Yes. The Department of Commerce has constituted a Task Force on increasing export of pharmaceutical products. A Joint Working Group has also been set up by the Department of Pharmaceuticals for implementation of recommendations of the Task Force.

[*Translation*]

### Per Capita Income

3392. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National per capita income in comparison to the States per capita income during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any disparity in per capita income between people living in developed urban areas and those in slums; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of State per capita income (per capita NSDP) during the last three years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 in comparison to National per capita income is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) The data on per capita income of people living in developed urban areas and those in slums is not separately available.

### Statement

#### *Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices*

		(Rupees)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26226	29582	34063
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22335	25639	27398
3.	Assam	18378	19857	21464
4.	Bihar	7864	9817	11135
5.	Jharkhand	16267	18474	19928
6.	Goa	78612	87501	105582
7.	Gujarat	32991	37532	NA
8.	Haryana	41997	50488	58531
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33954	36781	40134



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20799	22426	24214
11.	Karnataka	29185	30847	35555
12.	Kerala	32450	36907	41814
13.	Madhya Pro	15466	16875	18051
14.	Chattisgarh	19501	21822	25360
15.	Maharashtra	36048	41144	47051
16.	Manipur	17770	18393	19258
17.	Meghalaya	22852	24766	26636
18.	Mizoram	24029	25682	27501
19.	Nagaland	21083	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	17707	20805	23403
21.	Punjab	36277	39860	44923
22.	Rajasthan	17997	20507	23053
23.	Sikkim	26628	29788	33553
24.	Tamil Nadu	31663	37190	40757
25.	Tripura	25700	27777	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13315	14663	16060
27.	Uttaranchal	24870	27800	NA
28.	West Bengal	24533	28073	31722
29.	A & N islands	36984	42561	NA
30.	Chandigarh	89034	99262	110676
31.	Delhi	60951	70238	78690
32.	Pondicherry	50900	57596	63524
	All-India Per Capita NNP	26003	29524	33283

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32—Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India—Central Statistical Organisation.

NA: Not Available

[English]

### Techno Economic Appraisal on Water Resources

3393. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has convened any meeting with the State Governments recently on Techno Economic Appraisal on water resources;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein alongwith the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) 98th Meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects was held on 9th July 2009 to consider according techno-economic clearances to the projects put up before it. The Committee accorded techno-economic clearance to 14 projects which includes 4 new projects, 8 revised cost estimates and 2 projects related to flood protection.

### Installation of Radars in Himalayas

3394. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO proposes to install radars to monitor snow, rain and other events in Himalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these radars are likely to installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) proposes to install two Doppler Weather Radars in the Himalayan region to monitor snowfall/rain and weather parameters in collaboration with Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment, DRDO.

(c) The installation of the two readers is planned to be completed by 3rd quarter of 2011.

#### **Purchase/Sale of Computers by Kendriya Bhandar**

3395. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint against Kendriya Bhandar concerning purchase/sale of computers at inflated prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any inquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) the action taken against the guilty officers in the matter; and

(f) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There had been allegations about the Kendriya Bhandar for overcharging the Directorate General of Quality Assurances (DGQA) and Cabinet Secretariat etc., for supply of Computers.

(c) and (d) An inquiry was entrusted by the Government to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The CBI, in its report, recommended RDA (Regular Departmental Action) and minor penalty against the then Secretary, Kendriya Bhandar for not sending factually correct reports depicting the correct perspective in his reply to the Parliament Question, and against the then Chief Accounts Officer for not recovering the amount of Rs. 86,098 from the dealer.

(e) The Board of Directors of the Kendriya Bhandar exonerated the then Secretary of the charge framed against him after taking approval/concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The penalty of

"Censure" was imposed by the Kendriya Bhandar on the then Chief Accounts Officer for non-recovery from the dealer who had defaulted.

(f) Directions have been issued by the Kendriya Bhandar to its heads of various divisions to carry out periodic monitoring/checking of the working of the sections under them and report to the management.

#### **Joint Technical Team on Flood Management**

3396. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Group of Experts (JGE) and a Joint Technical Team (JTT) on flood management have been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations made by them; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management has been constituted between India and Bhutan to discuss and assess the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and adjoining plains in India and recommend to both Governments appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures.

The first meeting of JGE was held in Bhutan from 1st to 5th November, 2004. The JGE had series of discussions and also made field visits to some of the affected areas which included the sites prone to landslides and dolomite mining areas. Based on the discussions, the JGE felt that a more detailed technical examination is required and accordingly a Joint Technical Team (JTT) under the Chairmanship of Member (PID), North Bengal Flood Control Commission was constituted.

JTT held its first meeting in April, 2005 and studied some sources of sediment load, nature of slides and suggested further studies and preparation of maps to be taken up for deciding remedial measures to be recommended by the JTT. JTT also recommended in its preliminary report the followings short term and long term remedial measures.

- (i) Delineation and inventory of micro and macro watersheds common to India and Bhutan.
- (ii) Identification of potential hazard zones and presentation of zonation maps.
- (iii) Impact assessment of degradation in the upper reaches and the impacts on fluvial dynamics of rivers of North Bengal.
- (iv) Impact assessment of land use pattern.
- (v) Frequency and periodicity of extreme events (rainstorms) in the areas of adjoining Bhutan and North Bengal.

Second meeting of JGE was held on February 26-27, 2008 at New Delhi. In the meeting, the preliminary report of Joint Technical Team, report of Joint visit (Dec. 2006) by India-Bhutan Experts Team to Tsatichu Lake in Bhutan, Permission of Royal Government of Bhutan (RGoB) for construction of bullheads (caged deflector) on river Manas near Mathanguri and the issue of sudden release of water from Hydro-electric projects in Bhutan leading to floods in Indian territory were discussed. After detailed discussions, the JTT was reconstituted with the modified Term of Reference (ToR) to include some rivers/streams to be identified by JTT based on their field visit, flowing from Bhutan into Assam, for further studies/recommendations for remedial measures. It was also recommended by JGE that the JTT should recommend specific studies required for qualitative and quantitative sediment assessment for rivers. In regard to short term and long term measures indicated in JTT report it was decided that JTT may review and provide the specific recommendations. Further, during the meeting, it was decided to undertake another joint visit by India and Bhutan Experts Teams to the landslide dam (Tsatichu) site in 2008. In the meeting it was also recommended that the JGE should meet twice a year.

The recommendations of the 2nd meeting of JGE were accepted by the Government and the JTT has been reconstituted with Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission, Shillong as Leader of Indian side.

*[Translation]*

#### **Functioning of Private Medical and Dental Colleges**

3397. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private medical and dental colleges functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there is lack of laboratory facilities in some of these medical colleges;

(c) if so, whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure adequate and proper lab facilities in these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present there are 158 private medical and 252 dental colleges in the country. State-wise list is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (e) Inspection of medical colleges by Medical Council of India (MCI) is a continuous process to maintain the standard of medical education in the country. The medical colleges having the adequate facilities in terms of teaching faculty, clinical material and infrastructure are recommended by MCI for grant of permission to establish a new medical college or to start new course of study or to increase intake capacity or for grant of annual renewal of permission and also for recognition of medical courses under Section 11 (2) of the Indian Medical Council Act. The medical colleges which are found not meeting the requirement as per the regulations are given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. Thereafter the colleges are re-inspected by MCI for verification of compliance report.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Medical/Dental College in the Country  
State-wise upto the Academic Year 2009-10  
as on 15th July 2009*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of Private Medical Colleges	Total Number of private Dental Colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	18
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Bihar	3	6
4.	Chandigarh	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	5

1	2	3	4
6.	Daman	—	1
7.	Delhi	1	—
8.	Goa	—	—
9.	Gujarat	8	8
10.	Haryana	2	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
13.	Jharkhand	—	3
14.	Karnataka	29	42
15.	Kerala	16	20
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5	13
17.	Maharashtra	22	32
18.	Manipur	—	—
19.	Orissa	3	4
20.	Pondicherry	7	2
21.	Punjab	5	12
22.	Rajasthan	4	13
23.	Sikkim	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	16	27
25.	Tripura	1	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	27
27.	Uttaranchal	2	3
28.	West Bengal	1	2
Grand Total		158	252

### Chambal Ghariyal Region

3398. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given environmental clearance to various projects in Chambal Ghariyal Region of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the pending projects in the region including the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Five projects pertaining to mining sector, which are located in the Ghariyal region, have been accorded environmental clearance and one project, as recommended by the Expert Appraisal Committee, has been processed for the environmental clearance.

[English]

### Imports of Coal

3399. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on import of coal during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the comparative rates of different grades of domestic coal and coal imported from the International market during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Import of coal is under the Open General Licence (OGL) and the consumers generally import it directly, neither Coal India Limited (CIL) nor Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) imported any Coal directly during the last three years. However, the value of imported coal during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Import
2006-07	16689
2007-08	20738
2008-09 (upto Jan'09)	32691

(b) The price of indigenous coal (inclusive of all statutory levies) procured from CIL sources vary in the range of Rs. 625 per tonne (Grade F coal of MCL) to Rs. 2713 per tonne (Grade A coal of NEC). Prices were last revised by CIL on 12.12.2007 and further for coal of NEC only on 8.3.2008. Prior to price revision on

12.12.2007, the price of coal from CIL sources was in the range of Rs. 556 per tonne (Grade F coal of MCL) to Rs. 2338 per tonne (Grade A coal of ECL/Raniganj).

The basic price of coal produced in SCCL for Grade A (highest grade) varies from Rs. 2607 to Rs. 2841 PMT and for the lowest grade G price varies from Rs. 503 to Rs. 653 PMT.

During the year 2007-08, total quantity of 49.79 MT valuing Rs. 20738.4 crores was imported from different countries. Out of this, 27.76 MT was non-coking coal valuing Rs. 8635.8 crores and 4.2 MT of coke valuing Rs. 5123.1 crores. Coking coal to the tune of 22.02 MT valuing Rs. 12102.5 crores was also imported during this year. During the year 2006-07, a total of 43.08 MT valuing Rs. 16688.6 crores was imported from different countries. Out of this, coking coal, non-coking coal & coke were 17.87 MT, 25.20 MT and 4.68 MT valuing Rs. 10180.6 crores, Rs. 6508.0 crores and Rs. 4021.1 crores respectively.

#### **Approvals for Clinical Trials and New Drugs**

3400. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed procedure for granting approval for clinical trials and new drugs;

(b) whether there is a huge backlog/pending applications for clinical trial approvals and new drug approval under various categories for more than ten months to two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether even after upgrading the systems the exact date of filing and approvals are not displayed on the official websites;

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

(f) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to rectify the system?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Guidelines and requirements for approval for clinical trial and new drugs are specified in Schedule Y and Rule 122A, 122B,

122D, 122DA, 122DAA & 122E of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. The evaluation of clinical trial and new drug applications, wherein establishing safety and efficacy of the drug in human is of paramount importance, is a complex process which varies according to the nature of molecule/drug, published data and information furnished by the applicants. It involves examination of chemical & pharmaceutical information, animal pharmacological & toxicological data, clinical data of safety & efficacy, laboratory test report etc. Depending upon the nature of the application, it may take on an average 3 to 5 years for an applicant to complete all phases of trials required for approval of investigational New Drug (*i.e.* a drug molecule not tested on human being anywhere in the world); about 1-3 years for the first time approval of the drug already approved elsewhere but requiring confirmatory clinical trial, and about 2-3 months for subsequent applications for already approved new drugs. This is, however, subject to submission of all required data as per provisions of Schedule-Y of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules.

(b) and (c) No. During last two years, office of Drugs Controller General (India) has received about 4000 applications for approval of clinical trials and new drugs which includes investigational new drugs, new drug molecules, vaccines, biotech products, fixed dose combinations, subsequent approvals, new dosage forms, new indications, etc. During the said period about 2700 approvals for various categories of new drugs and clinical trials have been issued. Rest of the applications are at various stages of evaluation *viz.* clinical trials, bio equivalence study, stability study, laboratory testing, seeking further information from the applicants etc.

(d) to (f) Since time required for approval of new drugs and clinical trials varies according to categories, nature of drugs/diseases etc. as mentioned above, displaying of exact date of filing the application and approval does not serve any purpose.

*[Translation]*

#### **Criteria for Nursing Colleges**

3401. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Nursing Council has received any complaints about some nursing colleges in Madhya Pradesh which do not fulfil the prescribed criteria;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Indian Nursing Council has received a reference from Lok Ayukt Office, Bhopal pertaining to complaints received by them against State Government decision to grant approval to 39 Nursing Colleges without following the Indian Nursing Council Norms. The list of Colleges is enclosed as statements. No action on the part of Indian Nursing Council is required since the approval to these 39 institutions has been granted after due inspections.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Names of Nursing Colleges
1	2
1.	Amarjyoti Institute of Nursing Sciences & Research, Vindyachal Women Development & Welfare Society, 637, Wright Town, Jabalpur-482002.
2.	Anushree College of Nursing, 314, Leema Garden, Gohalpur, Jabalpur-482002.
3.	Aurovindo College of Nursing, Plot No. 5, Sudha Farm Suraj Nagar, Airport Road, Lalghati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
4.	BIMR Nursing College, Birla Instt. of Medical Research Campus, Residency, Surya Mandir Road, Morar, Gwalior-474005
5.	Choithram College of Nursing, Choithram Hospital, P.B. No. 131, Manik Bagh Road, Indore-452014
6.	Christian Medical Training Centre, College of Nursing, P.O. Box No. 131, Marutal, Damoh-470661, Madhya Pradesh
7.	College of Nursing Sciences and Research, Vayu Nagar, Bhind Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
8.	Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, Shivpuri Link Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
9.	Granthamm College of Nursing Sciences and Research, Modi Kheria, Mauh Road, Bada Gaon, Morar, Gwalior-474011, Madhya Pradesh

1	2
10.	Gwalior Nursing College, Sakshi Parisar, Sabad Pratap Ashram Road, Urval Gate, Gwalior-474012
11.	Indore Nursing College, 3 Sampat Farms, Sampurna Hospital Build. Opp. Mayank, Blue Water Park, Vill. Bicholi Mardana, Indore-452018
12.	Institute of Nursing Sciences Studies & Research (insr), Guru Kripa Campus, Opp. Sithouli Railway Station, NH-75, Jhansi Road, Gwalior-475001
13.	Jai Institute of Nursing and Research Centre, Shakti Bhawan, Chauhan Piyao, Thatipur, Morar, Gwalior-474011
14.	Jabal pur Institute of Nursing Sciences & Research, Hitkarini Sabha Parisar, Jonesganj, Jabalpur-482001
15.	K.S. Nursing College and Research Center, Gudi Guda Ka Naka, Lashkar, Gwalior-474001
16.	Kasturba College of Nursing, BHEL Shiksha Mandal, Habibganj, Bhopal-462023
17.	Kusha Bhao Thakre Nursing College, Badwai, New Jail Road, Karod, Bhopal, Pin-462001
18.	Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Nursing, Neemkheda, Opposite Marble Rock School, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
19.	Mansarovar Nursing College, Mansarovar Campus, Behind H.P Petrol Pump, Kolar Road, Bhopal- 462012
20.	Naval Kishor Shivhare Nursing College, Bhind Gwalior Road, Dadoha Bhind-477001, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Ojaswini Institute of Nursing Science & Research, Malaiya Mill Parisar, Damoh-470661, Madhya Pradesh
22.	Ojaswini Nursing College, Vrindavan Tili Road, Sagar
23.	People's College of Nursing, Peoples's Campus, Bhanpur, By Pass Road, Bhopal-402010
24.	Post Graduate College of Nursing, Jan Vikas Nyas, Cancer Hills, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
25.	Pragyan College of Nursing, Post Box No. 575, Post Office Ravi Shankar Nagar, Bhopal-462016, Madhya Pradesh

1	2
26.	R.D Memorial College of Nursing. Scheme No. 54, Near Sayaji, Vijay Nagar, Indore-452010, Madhya Pradesh
27.	R.D. Memorial College of Nursing, Shri Chitra Gupta Siksha Prasar Samity, Zone-I, M.P Nagar, Bhopal- 462011
28.	R.S.C. College of Nursing, Vill. Sikroda (badori), Jhansi Road, Gwalior-475001, Madhya Pradesh
29.	Ruxmaniben Deepchand Gardi College of Nursing, Chandrikaben Rashmikant Gardi hospital, Agar Road, Surasa, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
30.	S.D.P.S College of Nursing, Khandwa Road, Opposite Bilawali, Tank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh
31.	Sanjeevni College of Nursing, Sciences, Baraghata, Jhansi Road, Gwalior-474001, Madhya Pradesh
32.	Shivnath Singh College of Nursing, Chirwai Naka, Shivpuri Link Road, Gwalior-474004
33.	Shree Guru Kripa Nursing College, Kotwali Santar, Murar, Gwalior-474006
34.	Shri Rawatpura Sarkar College of Nursing, Peeli Kothi, Thandi Sarak, Datia-475661, Madhya Pradesh
35.	Shubh Deep College of Nursing, 11, Press Complex, Agra Bombay Road, Indore-452010
36.	Sophia Nursing College, City Centre, Mahal Gaon, Opp. R.L.L Training Institute, Gwalior-474002
37.	Sri Aurobindo Institute of Medical Sciences, C/N, Indore-Ujjain State Highway, Gram Bhanwrasala, Tehsil, Sanwer, Dist. Indore
38.	The Academy of Nursing Sciences & Hospital, Aryan, 1 Km. Stone, Near Nai Dunia Press, Piproli Road, Kedarpur, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
39.	Vishali Vate Memorial College of Nursing, E-14, Kotra, Opp. Income Tax Colony, Bhopal-462003.

[English]

### Hydrology Projects

3402. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has undertaken Hydrology projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes/schemes undertaken by the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) the status of these projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to complete the projects on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Union Government has undertaken the Hydrology Project in the country in two phases namely Hydrology Project-I (HP-I) and Hydrology Project-II (HP-II). The details of programmes/schemes undertaken in Hydrology Project-I and Hydrology Project-II and their status is given below:

#### Hydrology Project-I

The Project was launched in December 1995 and completed in December 2003 with International Development Association (World Bank) assistance of Special Drawing Right (SDR) 90.1 million which was later reduced to 75.1 million SDR. The Government of Netherlands provided a grant-in-aid of Euro 14.84 million in the form of Technical Assistance (TA) under a bilateral Indo-Dutch agreement, towards Consultancy services and overseas training. The Hydrology Project-I (HP-I) was implemented in nine states and six central agencies. The States are (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Tamil Nadu, (3) Kerala, (4) Maharashtra, (5) Gujarat, (6) Madhya Pradesh, (7) Chhattisgarh, (8) Orissa, and (9) Karnataka while the central agencies are (1) Central Water Commission (CWC), (2) National Institute of Hydrology, (NIH) (3), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), (4) India Meteorological Department (IMD), (5) Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), and (6) Project Coordination Secretariat (PCS) in Ministry of Water Resources.

The main activities taken up in all the states and central implementing agencies were:

- Upgrading and establishment of appropriate River Flow Observation network for hydro-meteorological observation and data collection and improvement/establishment of surface water laboratory facilities.

- Upgrading and establishment of appropriate Ground Water Observation Network for data collection and improvement in ground water Laboratory facilities.
- Upgrading Data Management Facilities involving data processing, storage and transfer/communication facilities/network.
- Strengthening institutional arrangement through additional manpower and capacity building to enable operation and management of the infrastructure built through the project.
- Organizing required fromal training and on job training.
- Other related activities *e.g.* R&D activities, procurement of equipments etc.

During HP-I, an Integrated Hydrological Information System (HIS) providing reliable, comprehensive and timely hydrological and meteorological data was established. This consist of 916 river gauge stations, 7889 observation wells, 258 water quality laboratories and 436 hydro meteorological stations for collecting data on qualitative and quantitative aspects for both surface water and ground water. Further 390 data centres and 28 data storage centres equipped with specialized hardware and software were established for data processing, storage and reliable data communication. The manpower was trained for HIS operations and user support. The project was able to achieve its envisaged development objectives.

### Hydrology Project-II

The Hydrology Project-II (HP-II) has been taken up from April, 2006 as a follow up of Hydrology Project-I. It is being implemented in 13 states and 8 central agencies with the assistance of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The project is to be implemented over a period of 6 years ending June, 2012. The total cost of the project is estimated as Rs. 631.83 crore which includes IBRD Loan of US\$ 104.98 million. All the agencies involved in HP-I are continuing under HP-II. Besides the old HP-I agencies four new state *i.e.* Punjab, Goa, Pondicherry and Himachal Pradesh and two new central agencies namely, Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have joined the project.

The project is divided into three components *viz.* (i) Institutional Strengthening, (ii) Vertical extension and (iii) Horizontal expansion. The details of the activities under these components and their present status is given in the following paragraphs:

**I. Institutional Strengthening**—This component is being implemented in all the agencies of the project except BBMB. This component has the following sub-components:

- I.A. Consolidation of HP-I activities in the existing state.
- I.B. Awareness raising, dissemination and knowledge sharing.
- I.C. Implementation support.

Institutional strengthening component of the project envisages support to the implementing agencies for consolidation of the work already done during phase-I of the project and raising awareness regarding the use of hydrometeorological data. This includes supplementary trainings, upgrading of hardware/software and hydrometric equipments and creation of websites for mass awareness.

The implementing agencies are training their personnel, conducting workshops, upgrading the computers and other equipment besides creating and modernizing their websites under this component of the project.

**II. Vertical Extension**—This component is being implemented in all the agencies of HP-I as well as two new agencies *i.e.* CPCB and BBMB. This component has the following sub-components:

- II.A. Development of hydrological design aids.
- II.B. Development of Decision Support System (Planning & Real time).
- II.C. Implementation of purpose driven studies.

This component of the project envisages those activities which would enhance the use of hydrological information system created in 9 HP-I states and 6 central agencies. These activities includes development of hydrological design aids, and decision support system to make the process of designs and decision taking more scientific. Besides this, specific studies (purpose driven studies) are proposed to tackle the local and specific problems of public concern related to water.



Central Water Commission is in the process of hiring international consultants for the development of hydrological design aids using well established, international acceptable methodologies. These design aids would not only facilitate hydrological design but would also usher in a uniformity of approach among states and also between state and central agencies.

National Institute of Hydrology has appointed international consultants for development of decision support system (planning) in November, 2008. This system shall be useful to support decision making in water resources planning and operational policies. The nine HP-I states have identified their respective river basins where the decision support system shall be implemented with the help of consultants.

Bhakra Beas Management Board has appointed international consultants for development of decision support system (real-time) in November, 2008. This shall be useful for real-time forecasting and management including optimum operation of reservoirs.

Thirty three number of Purpose Driven Studies have been taken up by different state and central agencies in collaboration with technical institutes and universities to tackle the water related problems of public concern in different parts of the country.

**III. Horizontal Expansion**—This component is being implemented in all the new state agencies of Punjab, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and also in CGWB. This component has the following sub-components:

- III.A. Upgrading of data collection network.
- III.B. Upgrading of data processing and management systems.
- III.C. Purpose-driven studies.
- III.D. Training.

The project under this component will assist the 4 new states to upgrade their data collection networks. The activities to be financed under the sub-component are:

- New and renovated river gauging stations and appropriate equipments.

- New and upgraded ground water and aquifer monitoring systems (including piezometers, automatic and digital water level recorders, exploratory/observation boreholes).
- New and upgraded meteorological stations.
- New water quality laboratories.
- All civil work and equipments in setting up data collection centres will be supported.
- Incremental staff costs and operation and maintenance costs.

The work of construction for state data centre building is under progress in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Punjab and Pondicherry. The networks for collection of surface water, ground water and meteorological data have been finalized and the agencies are in the process of installation of equipment at different sites. The staff in the new implementing agencies is being trained in the processes of data collection, validation, storage and dissemination. The agencies have started computerization of their historical data using the specialized software developed under the phase-I of the project. The agencies are also carrying out purpose driven studies in collaboration with research institutes and universities.

An expenditure of Rs. 59.6 crores has been incurred till March, 2009 under Hydrology Project Phase-II. The break-up of the expenditure for each of the central and state agencies is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) A Project Coordination Secretariat has been created in the Ministry of Water Resources for effective coordination with implementing agencies. Project Coordination Secretariat has appointed, in February, 2009, technical and management consultants based on International Competitive Bidding to provide technical support to the implementing agencies and monitoring the project implementation. The Government has constituted a National Level steering Committee Headed by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources at center. At state level steering committees in each state have been established to monitor and guide the implementation of project.

**Statement***Expenditure on Hydrology Project-II by different Implementing Agencies upto 31st March 2009*

Rupees in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Agency	Agency-wise Provision in Project Implementation Plan	Total Cumulative Expenditure up to 31st March, 2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	2423	149
2.	Central Water Commission	2490	94
3.	Central Ground Water Board	2796	380
4.	Central Pollution Control Board	1670	55
5.	India Meteorological Department	3164	8
6.	National Institute of Hydrology	4845	552
7.	Central Water & Power Research Station	370	30
8.	Project Coordination Secretariat (Ministry of Water Resources)	4334	553
9.	Andhra Pradesh-SW	700	121
10.	Andhra Pradesh-GW	1080	103
11.	Tamil Nadu-SW	871	299
12.	Tamil Nadu-GW	1194	191
13.	Maharashtra-SW	981	254
14.	Maharashtra-GW	1303	216
15.	Gujarat-SW	944	117
16.	Gujarat-GW	1044	125
17.	Kerala-SW	755	205
18.	Kerala-GW	1080	219
19.	Chhattisgarh-SW	844	51
20.	Chhattisgarh-GW	922	103
21.	Karnataka-SW	909	146
22.	Karnataka-GW	1444	127
23.	Madhya Pradesh-SW	821	3

1	2	3	4
24.	Madhya Pradesh-GW	1204	4
25.	Orissa-SW	1012	151
26.	Orissa-GW	1123	223
27.	Goa	1871	182
28.	Himachal Pradesh	4950	981
29.	Punjab	4095	264
30.	Pondicherry	1319	54
	Physical Contingencies	3468	
	Price Contingencies	7155	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63183</b>	<b>5961</b>

SW—Surface Water

GW—Ground Water

#### **MoU for Collaboration, Research and Clinical Studies**

3403. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS) and Utkal University, Orissa have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for undertaking collaboration, research and clinical studies;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said MoU; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the traditional method of Ayurveda and Siddha?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the MoU are as follows:-

- Joint Research and Development projects in the areas of Drug formulations, Efficacy of drugs, establishing diagnosis methods and other areas of basic medical and allied sciences are to be carried out with the financial assistance provided by the different funding agencies including Deptt. of AYUSH;

- Recognition of CCRAS Hqrs. and Peripheral Institutions for Ph.D. with focused mandate in Drug Development (Pre-Clinical and Clinical) and Literature Research and providing facilities of these Centers to Ph.D. scholars enrolled at Utkal University;
- Digitization of Ayurvedic manuscripts preserved at Parija Library of Utkal University by CCRAS and then joint publication as per AYUSH scheme;
- Organizing and participating in Joint Symposia/Conferences/Workshops/Short-term refresher courses conducted by both the organization;
- Short-term and long-term development programs on topics of mutual interest;
- Medical and technical consultancy activities of mutual interest;
- Exchange of faculty for guest lectures as well as for examiner-ships;
- Extending Pre-clinical Toxicology and Pharmacokinetics/Clinical, Trial facilities/trials for bio-products developed by CCRAS and Utkal University; and
- Extending access to library and knowledge sharing facilities mutually for students and faculty in both the institutions.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to boost Ayurveda and Siddha are given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

The department is implementing number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for promotion of Ayurvedic and Siddha stream of medicines. Under these schemes, organization is provided to State Governments and Non-Government Organisations. Details of the scheme are given in the website of the department [www.indianmedicine.nic.in](http://www.indianmedicine.nic.in) and specific measures taken in this regard includes the following:—

#### **I. National Campaigns have been launched on the following themes for propagation & promotion of Ayurveda and Siddha:—**

- (a) Ksharsutra (A minimal invasive Ayurvedic Para Surgical Approach) for Ano-rectal Disorders.
- (b) Geriatric care through Ayurveda & Siddha.

#### **II. Golden Triangle Partnership (GTP) Project:**

Golden Triangle Partnership scheme is aimed to set up an integrated technology mission for scientific validation of classical/classical based Ayurvedic products for the identified disease conditions for which the three apex organizations like Dept. of AYUSH/CCRAS, CSIR and ICMR have joined hands for the above said purpose. The objectives of the scheme are:

1. To bring safe, effective and standardized ASHU (Ayurveda, Siddha, Homeopathy & Unani) products for the identified disease conditions.
2. To develop new Ayurvedic/Siddha/Unani/Homeopathic products effective in the disease conditions of national/global importance. Products should be better than the available products in the market for such disease conditions.
3. The criteria will be to have best quality, safe and effective products. Mechanism will be evolved to make products affordable for the domestic market.
4. To utilize appropriate technologies for development of single and poly-herbal products to make it globally acceptable.
5. To promote collaborative research on AYUSH with modern medicine/modern science institutions.

Under this scheme:—

(a) 38 formulations have been identified for 8 disease conditions out of which 20 formulations have been provided to CSIR for pre-clinical studies. The CSIR has submitted the status report of 10 formulations *viz.*

1. Tagradi Kwatha (Insomnia), 2. Medhya -6(ADHD), 3. Ashwagandha Churna (Anxiety neurosis), 4. Haritakyadi Churna (Dyslipidemia), 5. GTP-HN-1 (Hypertension), 6. Brahmi Ghrita (ADHD), 7. Gokshuradi guggulu (BPH), 8. Lakshadi Guggulu (Osteoporosis (Rasayana), 9. Nirgundi tail (Amavatha-Joint Disorders), 10. Singhanada Guggulu (Amavatha-Joint Disorders).

(b) Drug development for Malaria 'Parijata Ghana Vati'. The work has been initiated at CSMDRIA&S, Chennai.

(c) The three batches of identified 8 Rasayogas have been prepared by Maharshi Ayurveda Pvt. Ltd. under the supervision of CCRAS and sent to IICT, Hyderabad along with detailed SOP's for standardization and Safety/ Toxicity studies. Chemical analysis, acute and sub-acute toxicity studies of all the three batches of 8 Rasayogas has been completed. Chronic toxicity studies (90 days) are under process.

(d) The inputs for the following protocols are drafted by CCRAS and provided to ICMR for further revision if any:

- (i) Hypertension
- (ii) Dyslipidemia
- (iii) HIV/AIDS
- (iv) Osteoporosis
- (v) Rheumatoid Arthritis.

(e) CCRAS has developed coded drug AYUSH QOL-2A for improvement in quality of life in HIV/AIDS patients. The standardization and preclinical studies have been completed and the drug profile has been handed over to ICMR for the initiation of clinical trials.

(f) The protocols for five diseases *viz.*—

- (i) Benign Prostate Hypertrophy, Osteoporosis, Hypertension, Dyslipidemia, HIV/AIDS have been designed by ICMR.

**III. Extra Mural Research (EMR) Scheme:****Aims and Objectives:**

1. To develop evidence based support on the efficacy of AYUSH drugs and therapies;
2. To generate data on safety, standardization and quality control for AYUSH products and practices;
3. To facilitate the validation of relevant and promising practices and skills of traditional health practitioners and to further develop their utility for public benefit;
4. To retrieve and revive the rare classical literature and historical aspects of AYUSH;
5. To investigate the fundamental principles of Indian System of Medicine;
6. To generate a data base on various aspects of AYUSH practices;
7. To generate data on Heavy metals, Pesticide residues, microbial load, Safety/Toxicity etc. in the raw drugs & finished ASU & H drugs;
8. To utilize appropriate technologies for development of single and Poly-herbal/Herbo-mineral products to make it globally acceptable;
9. To develop the products those have IPR potentials to attract National/Multinational pharmaceutical companies;
10. Human Resources Development especially to inculcate Scientific aptitude and expertise relating to AYUSH systems.

There are 26 on-going projects under EMR on Ayurveda and Siddha.

**IV. Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Committee is working:—**

- To develop pharmacopoeial standards of single drugs & compound formulations;
- To develop Standard Operating procedures (SOP) or Method of Preparation (MOP);
- To study the shelf life of the Ayurveda & Siddha drugs.

So far standards have been laid down for 540 single drugs and 101 compound formulations.

*[Translation]*

**Inspection of Hospitals**

3404. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surprise inspection of any Government hospital in Delhi has been conducted by him or by his predecessor;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the drawbacks/shortcomings noticed during the said inspections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The then Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare along with the Director General, Health Services had visited Safdarjung Hospital on 18.6.2004. During his visit/inspection, the then Hon'ble Minister referred to a news item in the Press that Safdarjung Hospital did not have adequate anti-biotic in stock. However, Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital explained that contrary to the news item, the Safdarjung Hospital had adequate stock of anti-biotics.

*[English]*

**Evaluation of Action Plans**

3405. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ministries that have prepared action plans in their respective areas as envisaged under the National Environment Policy;

(b) whether any evaluation of these action plans have been done; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministries and Departments mentioned below have informed that they have prepared action plans in their respective areas under the National Environment Policy:

1. Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development.
2. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.
3. Department of Earth Sciences.
4. Defence Research & Development Organisation, Ministry of Defence.
5. Ministry of Home Affairs (Border Management).
6. Department of Ayush (National Medicinal Plant Board). Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
7. Ministry of Science & Technology.
8. Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
9. Ministry of Human Resource Development.
10. Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture.
11. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
12. Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
13. Indian Council of Agriculture Research, Ministry of Agriculture.
14. Indian Space Research Organisation, Department of Space.
15. Ministry of Youth Affairs.
16. Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.
17. Department of Road Transport & Highways.

(b) and (c) Schemes and programmes prepared by various Central Ministries and Departments are reflected in their respective Annual Plans. The dominant concerns of the National Environment Policy have been appropriately integrated in sectoral development plans of several Ministries. Monitoring and evaluation of schemes and action plans is a continuous process. The National Environment Policy does not require different Ministries and Departments to seek approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests in implementation of their schemes and their evaluation.

*[Translation]*

#### **Expenditure on Students Studying in AIIMS**

3406. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most of the students who study in All India Institute of Medical Sciences go abroad for jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of amount spent by the Government on each of the students?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) AIIMS does not maintain any record of students who after studying in AIIMS go abroad.

(c) The AIIMS have carried out two distinct studies viz. Traditional Costing and Time Driven Activity based costing to assess the cost incurred on training of undergraduate MBBS students at AIIMS. According to these two studies, the approximate cost per student per course comes to Rs. 172.20 lakh and Rs. 98.80 lakh respectively.

*[English]*

#### **Amendment in PFA Act**

3407. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of GSR (43) Amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act and the way major benefits are going to the medium and small scale entrepreneurs;

(b) whether such amendment has been finally notified; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) On the recommendations of Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS), a statutory committee under PFA Act, 1954, certain draft rules to amend PFA Rules, 1955 were published *vide* notification GSR No. 43 (E) dated 22.01.2009 for inviting the public comments. The draft rules relate to use of food additives in various foods which are also manufactured by medium and small scale entrepreneurs.

(b) No.

(c) Such notification are finalized on completion of the process of examination of suggestions/objections received on the draft amendment rules.

### Natural Resources on Sustainable Basis

3408. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is using the natural resources on a sustainable basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for use of natural resources on a sustainable basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Sustainable use of natural resources has been integrated into national decision making through various policy statements such as National Forest Policy, National Wildlife Action Plan, National Biodiversity Action Plan, National Environment Policy; legislative measures such as Environment (Protection) Act, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Biological Diversity Act; and programmes such as Joint Forest Management and afforestation.

Sustainable utilization underscored in these policies, plans and programmes recognizes the inter-dependence of local communities on natural resources, and emphasizes the need to draw upon the existing resources keeping long-term conservation in view.

In accordance with appreciation of the needs and local situations, pressure from natural resources is diverted *inter alia*, by bringing additional areas under green cover to satisfy local demands, encouraging environment-friendly substitutes, promoting energy efficient devices, creating awareness, restoration of degraded areas through eco-restoration programmes involving local people, and by joint forest management programmes aimed at regenerating and sustainably using forest resources through involvement of local communities.

To adopt economically effective and socially viable incentives for sustainable use of natural resources, strategies such as the use of wood substitutes, alternative energy sources, water harvesting, and pollution abatement measures are implemented.

### Study of Thames and Seine Rivers

3409. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from India has visited Thames and Seine Rivers for making on the spot study of cleaning works;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the study; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on the Study Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No delegation from the Ministry of Environment and Forests has visited the River Thames and River Seine for making on the spot study of river cleaning works in recent years. However, training is an integral part of the River Conservation Programmes and overseas visits are also undertaken by delegations comprising of officers from the Centre and State Governments as part of these training programmes. The objective of these training programmes is to understand various aspects associated with the cleaning of rivers in other countries such as river basin management, adoption of treatment technologies, water quality monitoring, improvement of river banks, etc.

### Financial Assistance for Social Sector Schemes

3410. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes in social sector for which financial assistance has been given to States by the Union Government;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for each scheme, State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted to sanction financial assistance to each State in this regard;

(d) the proposals of State Government of Andhra Pradesh pending for the last three years; and

(e) the time by which clearances are likely to be given to the proposed schemes particularly for the benefit of SC/ST/OBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A statement indicating

the details regarding BE and actuals for 2007-08 & 2008-09; and 2009-10 (BE) in respect of major social sector Schemes/programmes (Eight Flagship Schemes) is enclosed. While, releases to States under JNNURM are made by the Ministry of Finance, releases for the other Flagship Schemes (CSS) are made by the administrative Union Ministries/Departments, responsible for implementing these Schemes. However, State-wise details of funds disbursed/utilized for these schemes are available with the administrative Ministries concerned; the time series data is not being maintained at a central place by any single agency.

(c) The criteria for allocation of funds under CSS to individual States is finalized by the administrative Ministries concerned in consultation with the State Governments and Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has written to Prime Minister for providing financial support to the Aarogyasri Health insurance Scheme and extending it to other States as CSS. As per the existing policy, there is no possibility of independently funding State initiated Schemes by the Government of India.

**Statement**  
*Flagship Programmes*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Programme	Ministry/ Department	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Regular Budget)
			BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals	BE
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	School Education & Literacy	10671.00	11295.56	13100.00	12639.22	13100.00
2.	Mid Day Meals (MDM)	School Education & Literacy	7324.00	5632.23	8000.00	6530.48	8000.00
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission	Drinking Water Supply	6500.00	6031.51	7300.00	7396.46	8000.00
4.	Total Sanitation Campaign	Drinking Water Supply	1060.00	940.69	1200.00	1189.78	1200.00
5.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	Health & Family Welfare	11011.00	10436.94	12110.00	11385.55	14187.00
6.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	Women & Child Development	5293.00	5193.21	6300.00	6932.74	6705.00
7.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)	Rural Development	12000.00	12589.81	16000.00	29950.08	39100.00
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	Urban Development and Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	5500.00	5507.81	6890.00	10467.99	12887.00
Total Flagship Schemes			59359.00	57627.76	70900.00	86492.30	103179.00



**Decreasing Population of Wild Birds**

3411. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State:

(a) the details of wild animals and birds in the country, State-wise including their comparative figures during the last two census;

(b) whether any responsibility has ever been fixed for missing of wild animals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Comprehensive and nation wide population estimation of wild animals & birds (except for flagship species like tiger, elephant, etc.) has not been carried out/collated at Central Government level. The details of the All India Estimation of Tigers carried out during 2001-02 (using earlier methodology) as well as the latest All India Estimation of Tiger, carried out between 2006 and 2008 are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. However, the latest estimation cannot be compared with the previous estimations on account of the modified methodology adopted. Similarly, the details of the all India enumeration of wild elephants in the country carried out in 2002 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) The day-to-day management and protection of wildlife and their habitats are vested primarily with the concerned State/UT Governments, who are in physical possession of such resources. The State/UT Governments have taken appropriate actions against criminals on wildlife offences and also fixed responsibility on officials for dereliction of duty, wherever applicable, as and when such cases have been reported. However,

such information is not collated at the level of Central Government.

**Statement I**

*Population estimates of tigers  
(Using earlier methodology)*

S.No.	Name of the State	Year 2001-02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	192
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	61
3.	Assam	354
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	110
5.	Goa/Daman and Diu	5
6.	Karnataka	401
7.	Kerala	71
8.	M.P./Chhattisgarh	937
9.	Maharashtra	238
10.	Meghalaya	47
11.	Mizoram	28
12.	Nagaland	23
13.	Orissa	173
14.	Rajasthan	58
15.	Tamil Nadu	60
16.	UP/Uttaranchal	535
17.	West Bengal	349
Total		3642

**Statement II**

*Population estimates of tigers (using latest methodology)*

State	Tiger Numbers		
	No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127

1	2	3	4
Bihar	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	297	259	335
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364
Maharashtra	103	76	131
Orissa	45	37	53
Rajasthan	32	30	35
Jharkhand*		Not Assessed	
Central India	601	486	718
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	290	241	339
Kerala	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95
Western Ghats	402	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains			
Assam**	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh**	14	12	18
Mizoram**	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal**	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100	84	118
Sunderbans		Not Assessed	
Total Tiger Population	1411	1165	1657

\*Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km<sup>2</sup>.

\*\*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Statement III***Estimated Population of Wild Elephants*

Region	State	Elephant Population	
		2002	2007-08
North-East	Arunachal	1607	1690
	Assam	5346	5281
	Meghalaya	1868	1811
	Nagaland	145	152
	Mizoram	33	12
	Manipur	12	Nil
	Tripura	40	59
	West Bengal (North)	292	300-350
Total for North East		9243	9305-9355
East	West Bengal (South)	36	25
	Jharkhand	772	624
	Orissa	1841	1862
	Chhattisgarh	—	122
Total for East		2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand	1582	1346
	Uttar Pradesh	85	380
Total for North		1667	1726
South	Tamilnadu	3052	3867
	Karnataka	5838	4035
	Kerala	3850	6068
	Andhra Pradesh	74	28
	Maharashtra	—	7
Total for South		12814	14005
Islands	Andaman & Nicobar	40	NA
Grand Total		26413	27669-27719

### Standard of Pharmaceutical Education

3412. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of the Pharmaceutical education in the country is at par with standard being followed by the various developed countries;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade the standards of the pharmaceutical education?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The courses for pharmaceutical education that are at par with national needs are:

- (i) D. Pharm (2 years course & 3 months practical training)
- (ii) B. Pharm (4 years course)
- (iii) Pharm D. (6 years course after 12th)

The Pharmacy Council of India has introduced Pharm D. Course of six years duration as a registrable qualification under the Pharmacy Act, 1948 to practice the profession of pharmacy. The syllabus or course contents lays emphasis on community pharmacy, clinical toxicology, pharmacotherapeutics, clinical research, hospital pharmacy and pharmaceutical research which not only take care of national needs but is also at par with international standards.

*[Translation]*

### Policy for Digging of Lake

3413. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for digging of lakes by State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether some State Governments are digging lakes in their States disregarding the rules endorsed with policy;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Ministry of Water Resources has not formulated any "Policy for Digging of Lakes by State Governments".

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

### Deer Population

3414. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State:

(a) the details of population of deer in the country, State-wise and sanctuary-wise;

(b) whether the population of deer is decreasing in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to protect the deer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No systematic nation wide population estimation of various species of deer has been carried out in the country. There are no scientific reports indicating that the population of deer species has declined in the country except Kashmir Stag (Hangul). As per the information available with the Ministry, the population of Kashmir Stag (Hangul) in Kashmir has declined from 180-250 individuals in 1965 to 117-119 in 2006. Factors like habitat degradation/reduction, loss of foraging grounds, predation/competition, poaching, etc are the main reasons of declining population of Hangul.

(d) Important measures taken by the Government for conservation of wildlife including deer are as follows:

1. Threatened species of deer are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.

3. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including that of deer.
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
5. The State/UT Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around wildlife rich areas.
6. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife, including deer.
7. Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme—'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats'. During the last financial year (2008-09), an amount of Rs. 99.00 lakhs has been released to the State of Jammu & Kashmir under this component for conservation of Hangul. Similarly, during the current financial year (2009-10), an amount of Rs. 33.96 lakhs has been released to the State of Manipur for conservation of Brow Antlered deer.
8. The Central Zoo Authority provides financial & technical assistance for the ex-situ conservation of rare & endangered deer species.

#### **Unspent MPLAD Fund**

3415. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha could not utilize the full amount of MPLADS fund during their tenure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent by each of them during their term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), each MP can recommend works, in advance, up to his annual entitlement. The nodal district authorities examine and sanction the eligible works recommended by the Members of the Parliament and release funds to the Implementing agency as per the provisions of the MPLADS guidelines and progress of the work being executed. As such, the funds released by the Ministry during a particular Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha MP's tenure may also be spent during the successive Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha period, as it is a non-lapsable fund.

*[English]*

#### **HIV/AIDS Bill**

3416. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring Bill on HIV/AIDS disease;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in getting the Bill passed; and

(c) the details about the current status of the said Bill?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Bill on HIV/AIDS is at present under process with the Ministry of Law (Legislative Department).

#### **Non Conduct of Examination of PG Students**

3417. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Government medical colleges of medicine and homoeopathic pharmacy in Kerala has not conducted the examination and awarded post graduate degrees to students even after completion of these courses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala had started Post Graduate courses in Practice of Medicine and Homoeopathy pharmacy in Government Homoeopathy Medical Colleges at

Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode in 2005 without obtaining prior permission of the Central Government as per provision under section 12A of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. As relevant statutory provisions were not complied with, the university was advised not to recognize these courses because of which examination could not be conducted for these courses. Some of the students admitted into the said courses had filed Writ Petition in the High Court of Kerala. Hon'ble High Court had directed the Central Government to consider the application filed by the Homoeopathy Medical Colleges and grant approval with retrospective effect. The Central Government had filed appeal against the said order in the Division Bench and later Special Leave Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has set-aside the order of the High Court and remitted the matter to the High Court of Kerala with directions to decide the appeal after giving opportunity of hearing to the parties. The matter is subjudiced in the High Court of Kerala. Further action will be taken on disposal of the case.

#### **Regeneration of Degraded Forest Area**

3418. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 55 per cent of the total forest area in the country is degraded and is not suitable for plantation;

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

(c) the area of the degraded forests which have been regenerated during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken to plant and protect the forest areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Separate assessment of degraded forest area and area not suitable for plantation has not been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. As per study of Forest Survey of India (FSI), about 1,83,135 sq. km. area in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been found above 4000 meter altitude where climatic and edaphic conditions limit tree growth and is not available for tree planting.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. The approved project area for treatment during last three years and current year (as on 22.07.2009) are 6,66,496 ha. and 26,634 ha. respectively.

(d) In addition to part(c), the following steps have been taken for Afforestation/Tree Planting and Protection:

- (i) Two new Eco-Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationalised by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country.
- (ii) A new scheme for afforestation involving Panchayati Raj institution, Gram/Panchayat Van Yojana has been mooted by the Ministry.
- (iii) Tree planting is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India, notably Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture.
- (iv) To boost up afforestation and related activities, the convergence guidelines of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and NAP have been issued jointly by Ministry of Environment & Forests and Ministry of Rural Development.
- (v) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted as one of the eight missions to *inter alia* help counter the effects of climate change through forestation programmes.
- (vi) A new state plan scheme, namely, Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover, has been introduced in the Union Budget of 2009-10 with an allocation of Rs. 500.00 crores.
- (vii) Protection and management of forest areas is the primary responsibility of State/UT Governments. Under the Centrally Sponsored

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (now renamed as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme), financial assistance is made available for forest fire control and management, strengthening of infrastructure, preparation of working plans and other protection related measures.

- (viii) In addition, State/UTs Governments also take up Afforestation/Tree Planting and protection measures under the respective schemes of the State/UT Plan etc.

#### **Unknown Diseases in Tribal/Rural Areas**

3419. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain strange and unknown diseases in the country particularly in tribal/rural areas of Andhra Pradesh have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Proposal for Construction of Dispensary at Gurgaon**

3420. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan outlay for construction of CGHS dispensary in Gurgaon has been sent to Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) for approval;

(b) if so, whether the approval from HUDA has been received;

(c) if so, the time by which the construction work is likely to start and the amount earmarked for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start Homoeopathy dispensary at Gurgaon;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government contemplates to send a Homoeopathy doctor in each CGHS dispensary at least once in a week for the benefit of beneficiaries; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) HUDA has so far not conveyed its approval for the construction of the dispensary.

(c) Construction would be subject to availability of funds.

(d) No.

(e) Question does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

(f) No.

(g) It is a allopathic dispensary with no Homeopathic setup.

*[Translation]*

#### **Status of Pending Proposals of AYUSH**

3421. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of pending proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the time by which these proposals are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A statement showing status of pending proposal received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last 3 years and the current year and time by which these are likely to be finalized is enclosed.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Name of College/ Institution	Year of Receipt of the proposal	Reason for pendency	Time by which the proposal is likely to be finalized
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pt. Shiv Nath Shastri (Auto) Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Burhanpur, M.P.	2007	The proposal was incomplete and Utilization Certificate for earlier grants was pending.	It is not possible to indicate the exact time as it depends on submission of requisite documents as well as Utilization Certificate for earlier grants.
2.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Ujjain. M.P.	2007	The Utilization Certificate for the grants of Rs. 328.60 lakhs released during the 10th Plan was pending.	It is not possible to indicate the exact time as it depends on submission of Utilization Certificate for earlier grants.
3.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa, M.P.	2007	The Utilization Certificate for the grants of Rs. 26.46 lakhs released during the 10th Plan was pending. Only unspent balance was received.	It is not possible to indicate the exact time as it depends on submission of Utilization Certificate for earlier grants.
4.	Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Bhopal, M.P.	2008	1. For financial assistance under Model Component, the institute should have atleast 5 PG departments. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was released to the college for this purpose during 2005-06, but till date, the information has not been received regarding Starting of 5 PO courses. In spite of the above grants, Rs. 62.00 lakhs was also released under UG component of the scheme. 2. UC for the earlier grants is still pending.	It is not possible to indicate the exact time as it depends on submission of requisite
5.	Shivang Homoeo Medical College & Hospital, Bhopal	2008	The Proposal was incomplete.	It is not possible to indicate the exact time as it depends on submission of requisite documents.

**Environmentally Vulnerable Area in Rajasthan**

3422. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister  
of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government has notified/proposes to  
notify some of the areas of Rajasthan as environmentally  
vulnerable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and



(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has issued notification restricting certain activities causing environmental degradation in specified areas of Aravalli Range vide S.O. 319(E), dated May 7, 1992 and delegated the powers conferred on it to the State Government of Rajasthan vide S.O. 1189(E), dated November 29, 1999. The Government also issued a Notification declaring Mount Abu and its surrounding region as Eco-Sensitive Zone vide S. O. 1545 (E), dated June 26, 2009.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Cutting of Trees in Himachal Pradesh**

3423. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given any direction about removing the partial ban on cutting of green trees like khair etc. in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Committee of the Union Government has visited Himachal Pradesh in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the findings of Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 8th may, 2009 in I.A. No. 2370 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs Union of India & Ors accepted the following recommendations of the Central Empowered Committee (CEC):

1. Felling of trees from the forest area approved for non-forestry use under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act (F.C. Act) may continue to be permissible.
2. Compact wooded blocks of above five hectares, which are otherwise not notified/recorded as

forest, should be treated as "forests" for the purpose of the F.C. Act. Felling of trees and non-forest use of such areas should be permissible only after obtaining approval under the F.C. Act.

3. Felling of trees in non-forest areas should be strictly regulated as per the provisions of the Land Preservation Act, 1978; and
4. No felling of trees or non-forest use of area falling within the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries should be permissible unless specifically permitted by this Hon'ble Court.

The recommendation of the C.E.C. is extended to the whole of State of Himachal Pradesh except in respect of Khair trees from the non-forest areas.

(c) and (d) No Committee of the Union Ministry of Environment & Forests has visited Himachal Pradesh in this regard.

*[English]*

#### **Health as a Fundamental Right**

3424. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to make health as a fundamental right of the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to include health as a fundamental right of the people.

#### **Reservation Bill for OBCs**

3425. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to introduce separate reservation bill for OBCs in line with reservation bill for SCs and STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations in the report of Parliamentary Committee on Personnel, 2005 headed by Thiru E.M.S. Natchiappan, MP have been examined;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations regarding reservations for the SCs/STs/OBCs;

(e) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations made in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Government has not taken any decision about introduction of Reservation Bill for the OBCs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Parliamentary Committee made recommendations like separate Bills for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes; inserting suitable penal provision in the Bill; extending reservation to OBCs in promotion; inclusion of Reservation Act in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution etc.

(e) and (f) On the recommendation of a Group of Ministers, the Government had accepted the recommendations regarding separate Bills—one for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and another for the Other Backward Classes; incorporation of provision of penalty for officers who fail to implement the provisions of proposed Act etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Water Storage Capacity in Jharkhand**

3426. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after good rain fall in Jharkhand, the desired quantity of water could not be stored for irrigation due to the hilly terrain of the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total storage capacity created and likely to be created by the ongoing projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the water storage capacity in the State alongwith the funds allocated and released for the same during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The annual average normal rainfall of Jharkhand is 1329 mm. The rainfall varies between about 1246 mm to 1600 mm in different agro-climatic sub-zones covering Jharkhand. As per available information, the created storage capacity is about 2472 million cubic meter and the estimated storage capacity of the on-going projects is about 6878 million cubic meter.

Several measures for irrigation development and management are undertaken by the respective State Governments through major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation schemes (both through ground water and surface water). Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments under various schemes/programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. During the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09), Ministry of Water Resources has released grant of Rs. 14.23 crores under AIBP and Rs. 5.87 crores under the scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water Bodies.

#### **Expenditure on Drive against Corruption**

3427. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption drive is rendered meaningless in spite of the CVC, CBI etc. red alert notice and raids incurring crore of rupees in this regard;

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

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year under the above agencies in this regard, agency-wise; and

(d) the number of cases handed over to the agencies and the number of cases in which action has been taken within the prescribed time-frame during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The raids conducted by anti-corruption agencies, apart from having a deterrent effect, lead to registration of criminal cases and collection of evidence against the guilty for effective prosecution and conviction.

(c) No separate record of expenditure incurred in this regard is maintained centrally.

(d) Cases are handed over to CBI by the Constitutional Courts, and also by the Central Government under Section 5 of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 with the consent of the concerned State Government. The number of cases registered by the CBI including the cases handed over by the Central Government and the Constitutional Courts during the last three years is as under:

Year	No. of cases		Total no. of Regular Cases/ Preliminary Enquiries registered
	Handed over by the Government	Handed over by the Constitutional Courts	
2006	22	220	1156
2007	34	114	940
2008	42	89	991

No definite time frame has been prescribed for disposal of cases. The CBI, however, endeavors to complete the investigation in all cases at the earliest.

#### **Declining Interest in Science Sector**

3428. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rapid advancements in the Information Technology has led to a decline in interest in the science sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of science and reviving the interest in science sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) The Union Government through the Department of Science and Technology has already approved a program called "Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)" to promote science and attract talents for pursuing career in research. The scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 13th December, 2008.

The basic objective of INSPIRE is to attract talents and motivate them for studying science from an early age and pursuing career in research and help to build the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the S&T and R&D base in the country. It is a program with a long term foresight.

The program has three components i.e., (i) Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent (SEATS) for Science, (ii) Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) and (iii) Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC) covering an age-group of 10-32 years of a student.

(i) **Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent for Science (SEATS)** aims at (a) attracting talented child in the age group of 10-15 years to experience the joy of innovations through an investment of Rs. 5000 per child as INSPIRE award; and (b) exposure of more than 50,000 students in class XI pursuing science with global science leaders through INSPIRE internship.

(ii) **Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)** aims to enhance rates of attachment of talented youth to undertake higher education in science intensive programs by providing scholarships and mentoring through summer

attachment with performing researchers. The scheme would offer 10,000 scholarships every year @ Rs. 0.80 lakh per year for undertaking undergraduate and postgraduate level education in natural and basic sciences for the talented youth in the age group, 17-22 years. The other feature of the scheme is to provide mentorship support, being planned for every scholar through INSPIRE scholarship.

(iii) **Assured Opportunity for Research Careers (AORC)** scheme envisages to provide 1000 doctoral INSPIRE Fellowships each year in the age group of 22-27 in both basic and applied sciences including engineering and medicine for pursuing doctoral degree. Besides this, it also offers every year an opportunity for 1000 post-doctoral researchers in the age group of 27-32 to provide a contractual and tenure track positions for 5 years in both basic and applied sciences through an INSPIRE faculty scheme.

*[English]*

#### **Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections**

3429. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Constitution to specify reservation for economically weaker sections of the society for admission in educational institutions and in Government jobs;

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

(c) the time by which the proposed amendment is likely to be taken up by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds for Maintenance of Slums**

3430. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government for the maintenance of slums and provide basic facilities to the slum people in the urban areas alongwith other development works and scheme taken up and implemented during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise details of allocation particularly for the backward and rural areas in this regard; and

(c) the names of the schemes under which the Government has allocated funds to the State Governments and the amount of fund spent in this regard during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The funds allocated by the Government for the maintenance of slum people in the urban areas under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) in 65 mission cities, under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in remaining urban areas and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last three years and the current year are as under:

	(Rs. in crores)			
Component of JNNURM	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
BSUP	908.78	1322.34	1656.54	2168.94
IHSDP	500.00	488.04	611.38	1108.86
RAY	-	-	-	150.00

(b) No State-wise allocations particularly for the backward & rural areas were done for slum people.

(c) So far, Rs. 967.66 crore under BSUP and Rs. 187.43 crore have been spent by the State Governments.

*[English]***Proper Implementation of Schemes**

3431. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various schemes, administered by the Ministry, are being implemented properly;

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

(c) the funds earmarked for each of these schemes;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints that the benefits of the schemes launched

by the Ministry do not accrue to the eligible people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Various schemes that are being implemented and the funds earmarked for each scheme are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Total allocation during 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Scheme for Award of Scholarship/Fellowship to outstanding artists in the field of Performing, Literary and Plastic Arts	850.00
2.	Financial assistance for professional groups & individual for specific performing art projects	2050.00
3.	Building grants to voluntary cultural organizations	1010.00
4.	Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, art and such other walks of life and their dependents who may be in indigent circumstances	545.00
5.	Creating National Artist's Welfare Fund	500.00
6.	Setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes	400.00
7.	Assistance to cultural organisations with national presence	500.00
8.	Financial assistance for the promotion of Himalyan Art and Culture	120.00
9.	Assistance for promotion and dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture	120.00
10.	Financial assistance for research support to voluntary organisation engaged in cultural activities	160.00
11.	Assistance for preservation and promotion of intangible heritage of humanity	160.00
12.	Center for Management of Cultural Resources*	100.00
13.	Safeguarding and other protective measures in the area of intangible heritage and cultural diversity (arising out of UNESCO convention)	10.00

1	2	3
14.	Promotion and Dissemination of Awareness about Indian Culture and Heritage*	160.00
15.	Cultural Heritage Volunteers (CHV) Schemes*	160.00
16.	Pilot Scheme for Cultural Industries	100.00
17.	Fellowships to Scholars for Flexible Engagement in Knowledge Institutions*	100.00
18.	Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields	74.00
19.	Assistance for Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Institutes	560.00
20.	National Mission on Libraries, Leading to the Formation of a Commission*	400.00
21.	Development of Jallianwala Bagh Memorial	100.00
22.	Maintenance of National Memorial	200.00
23.	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums	1684.00
24.	Modernization of Museums in Metro Cities	1000.00
25.	Scheme for Centenaries and Anniversaries Celebrations	200.00

\*These schemes are not yet operational.

[*Translation*]

#### **Declaration of Rivers as National Heritage**

3432. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared or proposes to declare any river in the country as a National Heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the such rivers;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Ministry of Water Resources has not made any proposal to declare any river in the country as national Heritage.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Tax Holiday to Health Sector**

3433. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved a five year tax holiday to health sector to encourage private entrepreneurs to set up hospitals in Tier-I and Tier-II towns to bridge the huge demand supply gap; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. With a view to encouraging investment in hospitals in non-metro cities, the Finance Act, 2008 has inserted a new sub-section (11C) in section 80-1B of the income-tax Act, 1961. The aforesaid new sub-section provides for a tax holiday for five consecutive assessment years, beginning from the initial assessment year, to an undertaking deriving profits from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital located anywhere in India, other than the excluded area subject to specified conditions. Sub-section (11C) of Section 80-1B, *inter-alia*, seeks to provide that:

- (i) The tax benefit shall be with respect to the profit derived from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital for a period of five consecutive assessment years, beginning from the initial assessment year;
- (ii) The tax benefit will be available to a hospital which is constructed and has started or start functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March 2013;
- (iii) The hospital should have at least one hundred beds for patients;
- (iv) The excluded area shall mean an area comprising the urban agglomerations of Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad, the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar and Gandhinagar and the city of Secunderabad;
- (v) The area comprising an urban agglomeration shall be the area included in such urban agglomeration on the basis of the 2001 census.

*[Translation]*

#### **Benefits of Reservation to Scheduled Tribes**

3434. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which benefits accrued to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe category including Meena Tribe as a result of reservation of posts for them as on date;
- (b) the time period for which the benefit of reservation is applicable to them;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to extend the time limit of reservation for persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes/Castes for another ten years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the period of reservation for them is likely to be extended by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) As a result of provision of reservation,

the percentage of the Scheduled Tribes in services has increased to about 6.73% as on 1.1.2006 against 2.25% as on 1.1.1965.

- (b) No such time limit has been fixed.
- (c) to (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Appointment in CPCB**

3435. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Professor Menon Committee, set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, has stated that key posts in Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are being manned by regular IAS officers and bureaucrats; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to appoint the officials according to Professor Menon Committee's recommendations in CPCB, to improve the management of Pollution Control measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Professor Menon Committee set up by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on Hazardous Waste Management has stated that the posts of Chairpersons and Member Secretaries in CPCB and SPCBs are mainly held by non-technical persons. As per the available information, out of 28 States and 6 Pollution Control Committees, the background of the Chairpersons and Member Secretaries is as under:

- (i) Chairman: IAS-14; IFS-6; Technical-10; Others-3; Vacant-1.
- (ii) Member Secretary: IAS-4; IFS-14; Technical-13; Others-2; Vacant-1.

(b) The Central Government in accordance with the provisions of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Rules made thereunder has appointed technically qualified persons as Chairman and Member Secretary of CPCB.

*[Translation]*

#### **Withholding the Release of Funds from AIBP**

3436. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has withheld the release of funds from Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to some projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released for completion of each of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No Proposal for release of funds under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the year 2009-10 has been withheld so far. The proposals are processed as per guidelines of the AIBP.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Funds are released under AIBP if the release proposals are in order as per guidelines of the programme.

[English]

#### State-wise Targets for Bharat Nirman Programme

3437. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets and achievements in the implementation of the various components of Bharat Nirman Yojana in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and component-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The State-wise details of targets and achievements in the implementation of the various components of Bharat Nirman Yojana in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State/year/component wise funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement I

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Electrification—Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)  
(A) State/Year-wise Physical Progress of electrification of un-electrified villages upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0
3.	Assam	0	0	140	0	50	84	959	651
4.	Bihar	1600	1600	10097	8415	6000	3347	5249	3098
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	50	0	117	50
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	1918	0	2150	1259	8228	4933
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	10	0	0	0	103	46



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka	35	47	0	0	0	0	34	11
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	100	0	50	15	100	69
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	30	0	0	36	150	57
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	10	0	0	0	174	90
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
19.	Orissa	0	0	500	0	350	0	2672	1427
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	124	230	1250	765	500	633	367	158
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7355	7503	21956	16620	4000	2862	1964	695
26.	Uttarakhand	230	87	850	798	350	341	198	175
27.	West Bengal	656	352	3240	2108	1500	724	769	596
Total		10000	9819	40101	28706	15000*	9301	21625**	12056

\*Subsequently revised to 9500.

\*\*Internal targets to achieve MOU targets of 19000.

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Electrification—Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)  
(B) State/Year-wise BPL connections upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh		—		226654		606750		945368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		—		—		—		—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam		—		—		—		32718
4.	Bihar		487		2724		64609		474277
5.	Chhattisgarh		—		—		15302		75592
6.	Gujarat		—		10373		67944		116310
7.	Haryana		—		—		6907		16930
8.	Himachal Pradesh		—		—		—		392
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		—		—		4062		3924
10.	Jharkhand		—		—		2826		243830
11.	Karnataka		12268		107047		255421		226046
12.	Kerala		—		—		6596		3394
13.	Madhya Pradesh		—		—		1099		76026
14.	Maharashtra	Nil	—	Nil	—	4000000	56287	5000000	145715
15.	Manipur		—		—		1300		2056
16.	Meghalaya		—		—		—		1264
17.	Mizoram		—		—		—		—
18.	Nagaland		—		—		—		—
19.	Orissa		—		—		72		144056
20.	Punjab		—		—		—		—
21.	Rajasthan		—		9236		246142		237727
22.	Sikkim		—		—		—		—
23.	Tamil Nadu		—		—		—		296
24.	Tripura		—		—		—		—
25.	Uttar Pradesh		4060		251628		191576		251575
26.	Uttarakhand		—		21539		61642		50111
27.	West Bengal		—		26572		32647		37181
	Total		16815		655773		1621182		3084788

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Roads—Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
(A) State/Year-wise Physical Progress on New Connectivity, Habitations upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	11	0	4	0	0	2	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	0	65	3	67	19	25	19
3.	Assam	421	346	1988	804	2701	656	1800	1210
4.	Bihar	896	0	2062	1183	3214	174	1120	842
5.	Chhattisgarh	478	497	1310	632	2007	648	2000	1154
6.	Goa	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	230	212	246	264	251	249	180	222
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	127	98	209	145	166	168	260	172
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	3	352	16	593	41	175	187
11.	Jharkhand	526	101	1295	108	901	97	400	363
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0	4	0	2	10	10
13.	Kerala	0	6	0	19	0	12	25	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	768	929	1760	1345	2399	1916	2300	2361
15.	Maharashtra	0	46	0	135	0	10	82	60
16.	Manipur	11	37	48	0	48	0	45	41
17.	Meghalaya	35	13	30	4	31	6	10	7
18.	Mizoram	12	7	39	1	39	11	10	6
19.	Nagaland	9	7	10	0	10	5	5	7
20.	Orissa	493	361	874	322	1087	321	1450	2205
21.	Punjab	0	7	0	43	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	743	753	1252	1222	1225	889	145	90
23.	Sikkim	22	35	30	18	31	7	60	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	46	0	0	0	3	25	30
25.	Tripura	66	12	183	53	248	52	200	164
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1236	944	1533	979	1323	1023	600	787
27.	Uttarakhand	95	16	106	15	257	46	125	115
28.	West Bengal	787	970	2738	960	3473	685	1600	1314
	Total	7034	5460	16130	8279	20071	7040	12654	11395

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Roads—Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)*  
*(B) State/Year-wise Physical Progress on New Connectivity, Length in km. upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	514.00	0.00	476.58	0.00	40.55	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	162.5	86.90	637.50	128.17	646.88	213.61	671.88	112.59
3.	Assam	605.9	487.70	2864.06	1552.51	3889.85	1141.00	5793.46	1985.11
4.	Bihar	1665.8	594.50	3928.75	240.74	6121.43	235.70	7230.31	1458.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	1501.4	1986.40	4367.61	2645.37	6450.64	2562.33	8255.18	2299.24
6.	Goa	0	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	403	619.60	429.72	473.41	438.68	449.86	438.68	483.98
8.	Haryana	0	42.80	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	464.6	1361.70	795.83	797.87	638.54	717.42	479.17	692.81
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	170	20.80	1059.49	48.59	1781.87	132.08	1405.10	450.70
11.	Jharkhand	1051.8	491.60	2594.39	308.37	1812.30	273.55	2319.31	996.75
12.	Karnataka	0	59.60	0.00	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0	46.50	0.00	41.41	0.00	37.30	0.00	1.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2602.1	2759.30	6162.45	3788.51	8326.85	5231.80	10470.17	7893.72
15.	Maharashtra	0	264.60	0.00	450.00	0.00	29.00	0.00	205.00
16.	Manipur	100	111.00	460.71	146.611	464.29	224.97	719.05	67.23
17.	Meghalaya	123.6	75.10	135.97	24.50	140.09	27.17	144.21	24.80
18.	Mizoram	82.7	174.40	274.82	146.38	277.88	141.17	306.50	192.03
19.	Nagaland	93.3	317.30	104.53	22.00	109.51	156.00	114.49	73.30
20.	Orissa	1056	1359.30	1985.61	1601.93	2524.02	1398.04	4427.77	2064.18
21.	Punjab	0	96.90	0.00	81.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	2153.6	2401.90	3629.52	3939.93	3554.22	3671.93	2123.49	312.41
23.	Sikkim	75	165.80	104.04	324.11	108.04	135.00	132.05	156.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	501.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.49
25.	Tripura	94.8	3.60	261.74	175.60	354.70	59.51	447.66	361.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1966.4	2202.80	2390.63	2383.26	2059.21	2657.01	1378.70	1552.73
27.	Uttarakhand	380.6	87.40	422.01	105.89	1025.64	799.45	1020.30	645.60
28.	West Bengal	739.4	1220.00	2572.77	1508.14	3265.31	1567.31	3643.36	1886.51
	Total	15492.4	18054.30	35182.15	21422.85	43989.93	21901.76	51520.83	24026.36

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Roads—Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
(C) State/Year-wise Physical Progress on Upgradation, Length in km. upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1821	891.00	2258.65	2131.79	2258.65	2732.48	2990.00	3042.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0	0.00	2005.71	0.00	2269.81	0.00	630.00	613.46
4.	Bihar	0	194.90	2393.62	585.78	3510.64	704.81	3600.00	1186.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	18.70	1986.06	298.88	3240.42	1939.33	750.00	127.71
6.	Goa	190.1	0.00	190.11	0.00	190.11	0.00	15.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0	33.10	1557.97	1528.9	1557.97	1997.32	1167.00	3465.25
8.	Haryana	229.4	278.90	1146.79	1016.76	1146.79	1222.41	1250.00	1474.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1515.92	1095.71	1694.27	1115.53	900.00	1377.18
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	4.40	1007.58	4.00	920.91	274.75	750.00	348.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	2108.43	476	2123.49	0.00	300.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2573.5	742.50	2573.53	1973.58	2573.53	3582.83	3000.00	2090.01
13.	Kerala	524.1	0.00	628.93	0	524.11	226.06	667.00	692.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	5189.54	5756.91	6614.38	0.00	2250.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	4334.4	107.90	4334.37	3664.00	4334.37	4300.41	6600.00	6730.00
16.	Manipur	0	171.60	0.00	52.94	0.00	35.95	50.00	18.34
17.	Meghalaya	0	13.00	587.58	0.00	587.58	0.00	50.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00	258.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0	38.50	246.91	21.00	246.91	105.57	400.00	116.00
20.	Orissa	0	135.10	4438.57	970.43	4663.14	1400.16	1800.00	2079.34
21.	Punjab	423.7	0.00	1483.05	1498.1	1483.05	1095.45	1675.00	1355.63
22.	Rajasthan	0	986.90	4764.54	2147.00	4653.74	5406.26	10833.00	8918.90
23.	Sikkim	0	26.20	196.85	0.00	137.80	0.00	50.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	1297.7	0.00	2824.43	4825.00	2824.43	6215.05	1473.00	1793.52
25.	Tripura	0	0.00	373.74	0.00	383.84	0.00	50.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	250.10	7158.96	16259.87	6956.03	24602.52	10610.00	13040.13
27.	Uttarakhand	0	5.30	889.45	0.00	1283.35	1182.00	200.00	200.00
28.	West Bengal	0	0.00	2549.94	0.00	2878.97	6.50	560.00	0.00
	Total	11394.4	3898.10	54669.26	44306.65	59316.28	58145.39	52720.00	48668.82

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Telephony*  
*State/Year-wise Physical Progress of Rural Telephony upto March, 2009*

Sl.No.	State/Service Area*	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179	227	375	190	68	68	409	10
3.	Assam	1725	2879	2675	5117	358	352	277	118
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	326	-22	500	668	740	740	244	97
6.	Gujarat (including Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	603	1079	1250	1144	688	691	100	13
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	200	234	300	572	121	64	132	94
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	317	70	525	873	416	231	412	125
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kerala (including Lakshadweep)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1869	4928	3550	4088	223	238	91	31
13.	Chhattisgarh	975	1544	1500	1143	526	471	1718	36
14.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	1001	1393	1950	2555	620	538	518	53
15.	North East-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	409	-37	600	147	836	249	1688	130
	Meghalaya				141		170		113
	Mizoram				4		56		17
	Tripura				46		23		0
16.	North East-II (Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh)	304	9	450	187	901	511	815	121
	Arunachal Pradesh				52		187		63
	Manipur				167		310		61
	Nagaland				5		14		-3
17.	Orissa	980	0	1450	515	2669	1037	3347	1368
18.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	2263	4840	3700	3996	1550	1283	1194	627
20.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Uttarakhand	754	248	1175	1087	1178	715	1720	201
24.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11905</b>	<b>17392</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>22282</b>	<b>10894</b>	<b>7188</b>	<b>12665</b>	<b>3024</b>

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Housing—Indira Awaas Yojana  
State/Year-wise Physical Progress Upto March, 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Overall Target	Achievement			
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		132521	146403	194861	266654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5327	4600	6422	7236
3.	Assam		104353	125441	150776	112706
4.	Bihar		331651	349053	430864	484197
5.	Chhattisgarh		26578	20818	30093	30023
6.	Goa		615	1115	735	586
7.	Gujarat		65602	65195	110908	122412
8.	Haryana		9743	10375	13398	13302
9.	Himachal Pradesh		3031	3317	4029	4518
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		8231	10667	15361	13211
11.	Jharkhand		75403	57246	45936	56180
12.	Karnataka		56944	49088	39990	87051
13.	Kerala		36413	30817	37094	53133
14.	Madhya Pradesh		59420	54544	60222	74651
15.	Maharashtra		94274	78427	126117	118611
16.	Manipur		4962	3460	3379	514
17.	Meghalaya		6678	4183	2271	5619
18.	Mizoram		2182	2178	1918	5179
19.	Nagaland		7949	6321	7491	24717
20.	Orissa		87070	81345	140853	62447
21.	Punjab		7868	8250	17992	11700
22.	Rajasthan		38471	33397	42517	52654
23.	Sikkim		1296	1554	1533	1774
24.	Tamil Nadu		66434	27919	103379	94675
25.	Tripura		11902	10612	12945	26389

No State-wise targets. Country Targets is 60 lakh houses.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh		185541	165469	264296	267543
27.	Uttaranchal		21722	17239	18766	11874
28.	West Bengal		99259	128838	107575	123910
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		90	62	297	124
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		101	77	121	41
31.	Daman and Diu		6	8	12	0
32.	Lakshadweep		48	88	97	190
33.	Pondicherry		238	261	101	52
	Total	6000000	1551923	1498367	1992349	2133873

*Bharat Nirman Component—Irrigation*  
*State/Year-wise Physical Progress up to July, 2009*

(in thousands hectare)

Sl. No.	State	Overall Target	Achievement			
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1566.490	70.790	231.275	271.433	225.764
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.390	4.377	3.324	7.000	4.350
3.	Assam	73.050	3.314	4.747	15.212	34.504
4.	Bihar	1699.790	279.451	199.600	31.750	15.950
5.	Chhattisgarh	191.030	53.261	40.955	36.273	36.957
6.	Goa	27.020	1.224	1.233	6.384	3.740
7.	Gujarat	945.730	184.993	153.370	119.632	47.461
8.	Haryana	57.830	21.890	12.564	10.356	19.601
9.	Himachal Pradesh	77.880	7.557	4.423	5.845	1.730
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.550	15.559	25.355	19.443	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	334.360	14.847	23.710	8.482	36.860
12.	Karnataka	386.820	74.563	135.325	51.735	49.767
13.	Kerala	37.770	12.382	5.996	7.064	9.072
14.	Madhya Pradesh	773.720	81.350	103.550	126.200	0.000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	821.810	128.200	210.000	179.000	120.000
16.	Manipur	67.450	NR	0.000	12.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	14.930	1.727	2.554	0.932	5.056
18.	Mizoram	10.960	0.628	0.003	3.031	3.632
19.	Nagaland	16.120	2.590	2.058	4.195	3.872
20.	Orissa	331.940	24.590	43.750	63.427	105.808
21.	Punjab	60.900	49.665	36.439	26.202	25.192
22.	Rajasthan	419.840	164.580	99.590	93.590	66.880
23.	Sikkim	7.030	0.800	1.214	1.080	0.797
24.	Tamil Nadu	23.550	5.917	23.877	16.730	178.600
25.	Tripura	81.180	4.788	3.985	2.706	0.270
26.	Uttar Pradesh	977.240	432.236	533.707	544.503	377.770
27.	Uttaranchal	38.290	32.177	35.310	29.506	3.743
28.	West Bengal	699.510	3.460	5.432	7.683	12.396

NR—Not Reported

\*Reports for 2008-09 have not been received from all the States for the period Oct. 08 to March 09.

*Bharat Nirman Component—Drinking Water Supply (Coverage of Habitations)  
State/Year-wise Physical Progress up to June, 2009*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Overall Target 2005-2009	Achievement			
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33794	3294	5198	8716	19697
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3420	325	245	1049	1306
3.	Assam	26130	2428	2491	18174	23770
4.	Bihar	48373	1625	15430	15306	35233
5.	Chhattisgarh	24028	10329	8230	4465	12586
6.	Goa	6	1	1	1	4
7.	Gujarat	13142	1034	2361	6748	8207
8.	Haryana	2867	415	768	1074	1164
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16199	1950	3694	4510	5529

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6398	463	549	747	1899
11.	Jharkhand	17393	2100	1982	7370	7007
12.	Karnataka	27435	3883	2686	12487	13820
13.	Kerala	8861	2149	1505	1194	9627
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42650	10390	13344	13915	6803
15.	Maharashtra	33104	2806	6152	11824	26128
16.	Manipur	117	80	178	218	115
17.	Meghalaya	4752	472	1118	1286	1209
18.	Mizoram	409	130	134	237	46
19.	Nagaland	1090	125	123	219	178
20.	Orissa	47154	11509	8425	18943	38403
21.	Punjab	9271	1701	875	1791	2453
22.	Rajasthan	77052	13346	7990	20969	32650
23.	Sikkim	857	120	138	375	27
24.	Tamil Nadu	49654	8338	7156	11145	13235
25.	Tripura	7682	204	570	2670	4751
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24948	14366	10947	4431	4302
27.	Uttaranchal	7839	484	1896	2117	1332
28.	West Bengal	68692	2945	3039	8734	65215
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	128	63	31		26
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	36	9	21	0
31.	Daman and Diu					
32.	Delhi					
33.	Lakshadweep	10	0			
34.	Pondicherry	124	104	85	52	103
35.	Chandigarh					
	Total	603639	97215	107350	180788	336825

**Statement-II**

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Electrification—Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)  
State/Year-wise Amount Disbursed\* upto July, 2009*

		Amount in Rs. Crores			
Sl.No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94.35	265.44	76.07	5.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	179.83	95.22	13.36
3.	Assam	39.21	64.99	514.15	57.61
4.	Bihar	470.14	747.02	700.43	21.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.19	50.91	113.89	35.35
6.	Gujarat	13.36	17.93	52.65	13.44
7.	Haryana	12.32	24.64	37.44	0.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.48	0.00	80.00	35.12
9.	Jharkhand	285.24	598.96	1001.71	132.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.59	29.82	182.80	141.15
11.	Karnataka	87.36	324.91	68.46	7.35
12.	Kerala	5.14	0.00	0.83	5.39
13.	Madhya Pradesh	104.68	157.26	185.87	13.57
14.	Maharashtra	10.02	16.60	140.61	58.62
15.	Manipur	13.53	5.03	39.62	0.01
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.94	12.24	3.04
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	78.76	0.00
18.	Nagaland	4.23	5.57	59.84	0.00
19.	Orissa	62.41	177.17	998.91	0.00
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	57.37	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	87.19	180.56	277.21	15.71
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	43.97	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	24.45	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	100.77	17.72	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1543.82	563.84	86.84	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	278.29	133.05	78.62	0.00
27.	West Bengal	204.71	81.12	629.00	107.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3379.27</b>	<b>3745.36</b>	<b>5654.68</b>	<b>666.31</b>

\*There is no state-wise and year-wise upfront allocation of funds.

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Roads—Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
State/year-wise Financial Progress of PMGSY upto May, 2009*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	265.27	105.00	381.89	105.00	494.47	31.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	64.15	57.00	131.76	57.00	152.01	15.90
3.	Assam	176.00	461.66	181.00	608.75	181.00	1007.05	151.51
4.	Bihar	332.00	458.36	337.00	580.68	337.00	1067.54	162.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.00	652.01	240.00	932.50	240.00	863.34	218.05
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	109.51	65.00	156.99	65.00	255.26	27.75
8.	Haryana	25.00	136.52	30.00	216.51	30.00	313.09	34.96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.00	288.59	87.00	281.98	87.00	240.51	33.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	35.24	65.00	105.09	65.00	190.71	19.34
11.	Jharkhand	170.00	56.76	175.00	63.18	175.00	211.47	35.57
12.	Karnataka	105.00	132.52	110.00	349.12	110.00	550.37	165.46
13.	Kerala	25.00	25.19	30.00	61.32	30.00	84.41	8.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	435.00	1007.69	440.00	1358.73	440.00	2198.06	211.98
15.	Maharashtra	140.00	218.75	145.00	637.33	145.00	929.98	186.97
16.	Manipur	28.00	13.42	33.00	64.28	33.00	37.97	4.86
17.	Meghalaya	40.00	16.75	45.00	15.59	45.00	12.64	0.49
18.	Mizoram	27.00	37.85	32.00	59.47	32.00	54.55	9.34
19.	Nagaland	25.00	32.63	30.00	20.42	30.00	87.31	9.54
20.	Orissa	268.00	582.81	273.00	677.41	273.00	1163.01	216.39
21.	Punjab	30.00	79.94	35.00	366.95	35.00	269.02	58.42
22.	Rajasthan	229.00	1228.89	234.00	1455.44	234.00	1695.54	74.69
23.	Sikkim	25.00	43.86	30.00	88.81	30.00	103.99	18.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	68.09	90.00	108.65	90.00	127.87	67.74
25.	Tripura	35.00	40.82	40.00	155.60	40.00	315.77	42.76
26.	Uttar Pradesh	370.00	709.93	375.00	1201.04	375.00	2000.07	263.70
27.	Uttaranchal	95.00	67.00	100.00	99.73	100.00	152.79	13.92
28.	West Bengal	221.00	470.06	226.00	439.47	226.00	583.18	67.58
Total		3480.00	7304.27	3615.00	10618.69	3615.00	15161.98	2150.88

\*Data on allocation not available.

Note 1: Allocation is funds allocated from Cess (diesel).

Note 2: Funds released include assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank and also loan taken from NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development).

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Telephony*  
*State/Year-wise Financial Progress of Rural Telephony upto June, 2009*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Service Area	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (upto)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh		0.75		0.18		0.11		0.02
3.	Assam		10.66		4.33		0.73		0
4.	Bihar		0		0		0		0
5.	Chhattisgarh		4.42		1.85		0.89		0
6.	Gujarat (inc. Daman, Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli)		1.62		3.52		0.72		0.01
7.	Haryana		0		0		0		0
8.	Himachal Pradesh		1.28		0.58		0.67		0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		1.57		1.56		0.96		0.24
10.	Jharkhand		0.32		1.05		0.02		0.01
11.	Karnataka		0		0		0		0
12.	Kerala (inc. Lakshadweep)		0		0		0		0
13.	Maharashtra (inc. Goa)		10.02		4.38		1.29		0
14.	Madhya Pradesh		14.79		8.45		3.38		0
15.	North East (inc. Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura)		0.12		0.38		1.18		0
16.	North East (inc. Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh)		0.36		0.2		0.36		0.04
17.	Orissa		0		3.33		4.29		0
18.	Punjab		0		0		0		0
19.	Rajasthan		9.49		10.23		3.2		0
20.	Tamil Nadu (inc. Pondicherry)		0		0		0		0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)		0		0		0		0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)		0		0		0		0
23.	Uttaranchal		0		4.69		0.85		0
24.	West Bengal (inc. Sikkim)		0		0		0		0
	Total	55.40	55.40	44.73	44.73	18.65	18.65	55	0.32

Note 1. Allocation of funds is not State-wise.

Note 2. USO subsidy claims are settled by CCA offices service area-wise. Accordingly releases/actual expenditure figures have been furnished service area-wise.

Note 3. The programme is not applicable to Andaman and Nicobar, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, Punjab, UP(E), UP(W) and West Bengal.

*Bharat Nirman Component—Rural Housing—Indira Awas Yojana  
State/Year-wise Financial Progress Upto June, 2009*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (June 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	33784.76	36027.75	46838.96	50434.77	89937.81	75900.82	37426.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1023.40	1395.30	1332.72	1954.81	2835.43	2935.66	179.79
3.	Assam	22525.46	36388.67	30853.66	43346.70	43225.67	62704.10	64914.87	18996.28
4.	Bihar	76565.57	124880.81	106344.49	149428.60	148870.28	215436.08	224039.39	85553.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	5334.44	5571.39	7913.32	7799.32	10733.47	11737.44	2174.73
6.	Goa	159.77	196.06	221.90	109.81	310.64	398.37	467.49	75.80
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	15443.63	17668.82	24229.87	24734.35	33836.84	37223.48	7073.05
8.	Haryana	1786.06	2707.97	2480.72	3666.61	3472.72	5357.24	5226.21	15€3.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	907.53	874.96	1150.25	1224.84	2329.51	1843.31	284.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	2381.15	2717.68	2957.88	3804.44	3938.54	5725.42	338.28
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	11782.16	9485.46	11861.43	13278.58	16379.73	19983.33	3400.85
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	12140.71	13880.51	13473.46	19431.14	21783.70	29242.52	7885.68
13.	Kerala	5557.39	7062.58	7718.85	10186.83	10805.52	15190.55	16261.55	2749.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	13024.53	11080.48	15072.08	15511.42	40829.83	23343.61	5532.69
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	24512.90	21727.25	35597.33	30415.70	54559.10	45773.50	10089.32
16.	Manipur	884.26	784.14	1211.19	803.66	1696.87	425.40	2548.30	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	1189.73	2109.47	598.18	2955.34	2642.64	4438.24	118.70
18.	Mizoram	328.20	410.53	449.55	494.30	629.81	1528.75	945.84	134.20
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	1069.52	1395.90	1338.66	1955.65	5498.61	2936.92	1325.18
20.	Orissa	15042.66	21534.98	20893.26	34394.63	29248.20	25709.24	44016.50	2173.98
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1932.32	3067.91	3699.49	4294.73	4429.98	6463.27	952.40
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	9351.73	8878.84	11330.47	12429.38	20453.65	18705.35	4670.44
23.	Sikkim	194.91	387.85	266.97	320.14	374.02	685.60	561.69	42.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	20434.91	14424.69	20091.19	20192.94	33943.24	30388.96	17923.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	1984.31	2531.71	2717.96	5361.62	3807.83	6343.68	5718.48	2086.87
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	42750.32	47765.59	69977.30	66866.42	107097.03	100629.31	24427.58
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	3221.45	2394.68	3654.45	3352.28	4242.68	5044.94	594.82
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	28051.07	28820.51	27092.16	40345.46	45394.67	60717.10	11305.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	328.99	12.87	456.94	52.65	639.67	74.30	962.66	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	25.92	76.13	2.16	106.58	16.65	160.40	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	1.86	34.06	0.56	47.68	0.00	71.75	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	21.26	34.88	29.54	34.64	41.34	73.54	62.21	1.93
33.	Pondicherry	163.86	45.36	227.59	42.19	318.60	24.37	479.48	3.95
Total		290753.00	425342.45	403270.00	546454.30	564577.00	834834.33	849470.00	249115.91

*Bharat Nirman Component—Irrigation—Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)  
State/Year-wise details of Central Assistance (CA)/Grant released under AIBP July, 2009*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	662.6610
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	0.0000
3.	Assam	30.2685	77.3380	405.9540	116.8989
4.	Bihar	3.2300	62.2400	109.7029	18.6300
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.7050	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853
6.	Goa	1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	0.0000
7.	Gujarat	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	0.0000
8.	Haryana	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.9300	114.0500	119.3178	0.0000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.7716	199.2251	393.0661	0.0000
11.	Jharkhand	1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000
12.	Karnataka	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	182.7980
13.	Kerala	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48.3100	500.3450	473.7824	446.7544
15.	Maharashtra	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1.9785
16.	Manipur	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	0.0000
17.	Meghalaya	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	0.0000
18.	Mizoram	14.2354	34.3434	50.7176	0.0000
19.	Nagaland	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	0.0000
20.	Orissa	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	201.7852
21.	Punjab		13.5000	9.5400	0.0000
22.	Rajasthan	11.6000	156.5300	178.6200	8.1100
23.	Sikkim	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	0.0000
24.	Tripura	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	0.0000
25.	Tamil Nadu		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	9.0000
27.	Uttarakhand	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	35.5032
28.	West Bengal	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144
	Total	2301.9722	5445.7051	7598.2213	1749.7309

No separate allocation was made for Irrigation component of Bharat Nirman.

*Bharat Nirman Component—Drinking Water Supply (Coverage of Habitations)  
State/Year-wise Financial Progress up to June, 2009*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.88	29530	30524	39453	39505.49	13492.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10299	13663.78	11241	11241	14612	16246.35	5475
3.	Assam	17369	11372.37	18959	18959	24644	18756.8	9173.67
4.	Bihar	18571	13006.65	27937	16968.5	42538	45238	14624.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	6549	6549	9595	9595	13042	12525.5	4484
6.	Goa	253	127	331	165.5	398	0	0
7.	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	20589	20589	31444	36944	10927.49



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	6045.63	6372.63	9341	9341	11729	11729	4068.08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	11746	13042	14151	14151	5503.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26324.79	23314.67	32992	32992	39786	39649	11261
11.	Jharkhand	7261	3631	11388	8445.51	16067	8033	0
12.	Karnataka	19502.4	24336	27851	28316.24	47719	47784.57	16040.33
13.	Kerala	6216	6216	8293	8425.08	10333	10697	3552.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18797	19733.4	25162	25162	37047	38047	12736.67
15.	Maharashtra	36152	36152	40440	40440	57257	64824.49	19685
16.	Manipur	3379	1689.5	3859	4559	5016	4522.91	1873.67
17.	Meghalaya	4073	5104.59	4446	5529	5779	6338	2141.33
18.	Mizoram	2920	4271.39	3188	3888	4144	5419.26	1533
19.	Nagaland	2998	2998	3272	3974.57	4253	4253	1581.67
20.	Orissa	10332	9722.58	16885	17194.55	29868	29868	10268.67
21.	Punjab	4098	4098	5291	5179.91	8656	8656	2976
22.	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.3	60672	60672	97013	97182.66	33273.18
23.	Sikkim	1229	1630.77	1342	2013	1745	3245	657
24.	Tamil Nadu	12057	12496.22	19090	19090	24182	28782	8313.67
25.	Tripura	3613	4577.89	3943	5443	5125	4100.8	1898
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27990	28389.4	40151	40151	53974	61577.55	18556.33
27.	Uttaranchal	7523	8329.36	8930	8930	10758	8586.83	3698.67
28.	West Bengal	15806	17118.4	19137	19137	38939	38939	14387.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.73	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	5.92	0	37.5	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	13.53	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	31.25	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	3.64	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	38.72	0	31.25	0	0	0	0
35.	Chandigarh	5.46						
Total		353900	353242.72	475701	469966.86	689672	705602.21	232183.2

\*Data on allocation not available

*[Translation]***Complete Ban on Smoking in Gujarat Universities**

3438. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Lung Foundation has prepared any project to make the Universities of Gujarat tobacco free zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage such projects in the Government hospitals also in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such projects are under consideration. Government of India has notified "The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008" vide GSR No. 417(E) dated 30th May 2008, which came into force from 2nd October 2008 whereby smoking is strictly prohibited in all public places, including hospitals.

*[English]***Cleaning of Mula-Mutha Rivers**

3439. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to clean Mula-Mutha Rivers in Maharashtra, on the lines of Ganga Project;

(b) if so, whether the Government will conduct the survey and make an assessment of the expenditure involved;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the time taken for completing the project;

(d) whether any outside agency has offered financial and technical assistance to carry out the cleaning of the rivers; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government and its plans for the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Mula-Mutha Rivers in Maharashtra are not covered under the National River Conservation Plan. However, a project of environmental restoration/preservation of Mula-Mutha Rivers in Pune has been approved by the Ministry of Urban Development under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission at a cost of Rs. 99.96 crore in September 2006. So far, an expenditure of Rs. 23.09 crore has been incurred and the project is likely to be completed by June 2011.

(d) This Ministry has not received any proposal from any outside agency for financial and technical assistance for cleaning of these rivers.

(e) The Question does not arise.

**Travel Permit for Traders in LoC**

3440. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian traders in the adjoining areas of LoC between India and Pakistan could not start their trade due to non-availability of travel permission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any request from the traders to issue multiple permits for working in the LoC areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Cross LoC trade commenced on 21st October 2008. Applications for Entry Permits to cross into Pakistan Occupied Kashmir of 89 Indian Traders have been handed over to the Designated Authority in Muzaffarabad on 20th November 2008. Clearance from that authority is still to issue.

(d) and (e) Triple entry permits for cross LoC travel can be availed of. No trader has so far applied to the Designated Authority in Srinagar.

[Translation]

**Guidelines for SC/ST Employees Promotion**

3441. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines regarding reservation quota in promotion for SC/ST employees working in various Ministries of the Union Government;

(b) whether the said quota of reservation in promotion has been violated as a result of which SC/ST employees are being promoted after undue delay; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Reservation in promotion to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is provided at the rate of 15% and 7.5% respectively. In case of promotion by non-selection method, reservation is provided in all groups of posts and in case of selection method, it is provided upto the lowest rung of Group 'A'.

(b) Instructions on reservation are being implemented by all the establishments in the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Contribution of Commerce and Industry in Growth of GDP**

3442. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of commerce and industry sector to the annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country has been decreasing over the years;

(b) if so the details thereof including the contribution of the sector during the last three years and the current year, year wise;

(c) the targets set by the Government for the said period;

(d) the reasons for variations, if any, between the targets set and actually achieved during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the contribution of commerce and industry in annual growth rate of GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contribution of Commerce (measured in terms of value of exports of Good and Services at current prices) to the annual growth rate of the GDP at market prices is 37.74%, 13.91% and 34.62% for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. For the same period the contribution of Industry (mining, manufacturing, electricity and construction) in the annual growth rate of GDP (measured at constant 1999-200 prices) is 29.77%, 23.99% and 15.31% respectively.

(c) to (e) The government does not set targets relating to contribution of commerce and industry sector to the annual growth rate of the GDP.

**Minimum Wages to Contract Labourers engaged in Coal Companies**

3443. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given directions to various coal companies for payment of minimum wages to the contract labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said directions are being complied with by all the coal companies including South Eastern Coalfields Limited; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) All statutory provisions on payment of minimum wages to the contract labourers under the Minimum Wages Act or such other legislation or award or the minimum wages fixed by the respective State Governments, are required to be complied with by all the coal companies.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited (C.I.L.) has informed that all statutory provisions mentioned above and directions thereunder are complied with by C.I.L. and subsidiary coal companies including the south Eastern Coalfields Limited.

[*English*]

#### **Indus Water Treaty**

3444. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have held any meeting on Indus Water Treaty recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested the Union Government for any compensation for the losses it has to suffer as a result of the Indus Water Treaty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 between India and Pakistan, the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) held its 103rd meeting at New Delhi in May-June 2009. The Annual Report of the PIC and the records of its 102nd and 103rd meetings were finalized and signed. The programmes of tours and meetings of the PIC during 2009-10 were agreed upon. The views of either side were exchanged on other agenda items.

(c) and (d) As per available information, no such request from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **Attacks on Indian Fishermen by Sri Lankan Army**

3445. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of attacks on fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy is on the rise;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of Indian fishermen captured or killed in such incidents;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide satellite phones to fishermen as a safety measure;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for safety and security of the fishermen against such attacks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) As per available information, year-wise details of Indian fishermen allegedly attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy is as follows: in 2006, 5 incidents were reported with none killed; in 2007, 5 incidents were reported with 4 killed; in 2008, 9 incidents were reported with 5 killed; and in 2009, one incident was reported with none killed. The Sri Lankan Navy has denied responsibility in all such incidents.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government has always taken up strongly with the Government of Sri Lanka all alleged incidents of attack or firing on Indian fishermen and emphasized the need for the Sri Lankan Navy to act with restraint, desist from firing on our fishermen and treat them in a humane manner. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, the Government has reached an understanding with the Sri Lankan Government on 26th October 2008 to put in place practical arrangements to deal with *bonafide* Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. As part of these arrangements, there will be no firing on

Indian fishing vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by the Government of Sri Lanka along its coastline. Further, Government takes various measures including educating and warning fishermen to prevent the straying of Indian fishing vessels into Sri Lankan waters.

#### **Proposal for Check Dam**

3446. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of existing dams in the country alongwith the expenses incurred on their construction, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for financial assistance for construction of check dams;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the funds sanctioned for check dams to various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Water is a state subject and planning, execution, funding and maintenance of the dams is within the purview of the concerned state government/dam owners. The dams are constructed for different purposes such as irrigation, domestic/industrial water supply, hydropower generation, flood protection etc. As per an assessment, there are 5100 large dams in the country of which, 4710 dams have been completed and 390 are under construction. Apart from it, there are numerous other dams catering for various requirements and surface water minor irrigation schemes. Details of the large dams in the country are available in the National Register of Large Dams available on the website of the Central Water Commission at [www.cwc.nic.in](http://www.cwc.nic.in).

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Funds for Kuno Wildlife Sanctuaries**

3447. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) has recommended to set up the Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as a second home for the Gir lions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present status of the project;

(c) whether a large number of villages that were inside the Kuno reserve have been resettled;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and spent therefrom for the purpose; and

(f) the time by which the Kuno reserve is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Wildlife Institute of India conducted a feasibility study for an alternate home for the Asiatic lion during 1993 at three potential sites, viz, Darrah-Jawahar Sagar (Rajasthan), Sitamata (Rajasthan) & Kuno Palpur (Madhya Pradesh). The study had identified Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 344.686 Sq.Kms. as the best potential site for reintroduction of lions. Accordingly, in order to improve the habitat before the re-introduction of lions, various management interventions have been taken up in the Sanctuary, that included relocation of villages from the Sanctuary, strengthening protection, habitat improvement, etc.

(c) to (e) Based on the proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Central Government, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-*Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries*, has already sanctioned and released Rs. 1545 lakh by 2007-08 for the relocation and rehabilitation of families from 24 Revenue villages in Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the information received from the State Government, out of this, an amount of Rs. 1453 lakhs has been spent and 1543

families from 24 Revenue villages have been relocated from the Sanctuary.

(f) Kuno Palpur is already a Wildlife Sanctuary. It enjoys all the protection as provided under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

[*English*]

### **Impact of Rising Number of Vehicles on Environment**

3448. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising number of vehicles is a major cause of environmental pollution in cities particularly in metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has assessed the adverse impact of rising number of vehicles on the environment particularly in metros;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The rising number of vehicles is a major cause of air and noise pollution in cities particularly in metro cities of the country. The traffic pattern on Indian roads is highly heterogeneous and is responsible for high vehicular pollution as well as for the adverse effect on the traffic system. Further, 23 metro cities contribute 35 percent of the total motor vehicles in the country.

(c) and (d) A source apportionment study for assessment and source of air pollution has been carried out in 6 cities *viz.* Delhi, Bangalore, Pune, Kanpur, Mumbai and Chennai. Analysis of data shows that the levels of suspended particulate matter in the ambient air are significantly high and vehicles are a major contributor towards such high levels.

(e) Various steps taken by the Government to regulate traffic management and contain vehicular pollution are mentioned below:

- Bharat Stage III emission for 4-wheelers norms have been made applicable in 11 mega cities, namely, National Capital Region, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra *w.e.f.* 01.04.2005 whereas Bharat Stage II emission norms for 2 & 3 wheelers have been made applicable in rest of the country.
- Pollution Under Control norms for in-use vehicles have been made stricter *w.e.f.* 01.10.2004.
- Augmentation of infrastructure *i.e.* construction of flyovers, bridges, road networks and broadening of existing roads.
- Procurement of state-of-art violation detection equipment system like vehicle speed detection cameras etc.
- Implementation of bus lane system and automated toll collection for buses on toll-roads.
- Regular conduction of mass awareness programme for encouraging public transport system, car pooling & fuel saving tips.
- Augmentation of mass rapid transport system (MRTS) all over the country in time-bound manner.

[*Translation*]

### **Air and Water Pollution**

3449. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to study the outcome of the measures taken to check air and water pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the standards/norms set by World Health Organisation regarding the quality of air and water;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any programme to achieve these norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these norms are likely to be achieved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As such, no specific survey has been conducted to study the outcome of the measures undertaken to control air and water pollution in the country. However, ambient air and water quality are regularly being monitored under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) and the National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and the Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). The monitoring of ambient air and water quality and interpretation of data therein helps in determining broadly the outcome of various measures adopted by the Government to control air and water pollution.

Ambient air quality data for the last 03 years has revealed that air quality is within the ambient standards with respect to Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). However, the levels of Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) are exceeding the ambient air quality norms in residential areas at 08 locations in Kolkata, Howrah & Delhi and levels of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) are exceeding the norms in 86 out of 125 cities monitored during 2008. The analysis of water quality data for the last 03 years has revealed that organic and bacterial contamination continue to be critical in water bodies. 150 polluted river stretches have been identified in the country.

(c) The mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) includes prescribing guidelines in respect of ambient air quality and Drinking-Water Quality, which have been issued from time to time, the latest being in 2005 for ambient air and in 2008 for drinking water respectively. WHO Guidelines are global in nature and do not take into account the local conditions. The Indian Standard Drinking Water-Specification: (IS-10500: 1991) are based on WHO guidelines and local conditions. Drinking Water Quality specifications are followed by various municipalities, public health engineering departments/water boards, cantonment board, etc. at local level.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken various measures to control air and water pollution which interalia includes implementation of notified emission and effluent standards for industries. Implementation of action plan for air quality management in 16 cities is being undertaken. Action plans are being implemented in 24 critically polluted areas.

Implementation of emission norms for new and in-use vehicles and fuel quality in accordance with the Road Map of the Auto Fuel Policy, introduction of cleaner fuel in public transport and strengthening of mass transportation is underway.

Monitoring of inter-State river quality, implementation of River Action Plans including the Ganga Action Plan and establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to treat industrial effluent is being done.

(f) It is difficult to allocate a time line for the achievement of the said WHO Air Quality Guidelines.

*[English]*

#### **Grama Panchayat Vana Yojana**

3450. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to introduce Grama Panchayat Vana Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has mooted a new scheme "Gram Panchayat Van Yojana" for afforestation on non-forest lands involving Panchayati Raj Institutions.

#### **Arrest of ULFA Chief**

3451. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ULFA Chief, Shri Paresh Baruah, has been arrested by the Bangladesh authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts made by the Government to bring him back to India for trial?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) We have no information so far regarding arrest of ULFA Chief Paresh Barua by the Bangladesh Government. The Government has regularly taken up with the Bangladesh Government various security related matters including, presence of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) in Bangladesh, deportation of IIG leaders reportedly in Bangladesh and misuse of

Bangladesh soil for activities hostile to India. They have assured that they would not allow Bangladesh territory for activities inimical to India. The Government would continue to actively pursue these issues with Bangladesh.

[*Translation*]

#### Allotment of Coal Blocks

3452. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies who have applied for allocation of coal blocks in the country particularly in Chhattisgarh and Orissa;

(b) the number of coal blocks allotted to them during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, company-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint for non-allotment of coal blocks;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise, company-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government has devised any mechanism for allotment of coal blocks in a transparent manner; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Government had invited applications from the State Governments and Central Ministries for allocation of 27 coal blocks under

the Govt. company dispensation on 7th November, 2006 to Central/State Public Sector Undertakings under their control. A total of 183 applications were received from the country including 14 applications each from Chhattisgarh and Orissa. Similarly, the Government had invited applications for allocation of 38 captive coal blocks under the captive dispensation (Screening Committee route) on 13th November, 2006. A total of 1422 applications were received from public/private sector companies, including 493 applications for blocks located in Chhattisgarh and 189 applications for blocks located in Orissa.

(b) The number of coal blocks allotted to various public/private companies during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, company-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Representations of general nature are received from different quarters. Such representations are examined and duly replied, wherever necessary. As may be seen from the reply to part (a) above, the number of applications received were far in excess of the coal blocks on offer. Therefore, it was not possible to meet the demand of each and every applicant.

(e) and (f) With progressive allocation of coal blocks, the number of coal blocks available for allocation is declining, while the number of applicants per block is increasing, as the demand for coal keeps increasing. This has made the selection of an applicant in respect of a block difficult and vulnerable to criticism on the ground of lack of transparency and objectivity. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bring in a process of selection that is not only objective but also demonstrably transparent. Auctioning through competitive bidding is one such acceptable selection process. Accordingly, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008, auctioning through competitive bidding for coal blocks offered for captive use in specified end-uses only has been introduced in the Parliament.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the party	Date of Allotment	Block allocated	State
1	2	3	4	5
<b>2006-07</b>				
1.	Essar Power Ltd.	12.04.2006	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Hindalco Industries	12.04.2006	Mahan	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Bundu	Jharkhand
4.	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa



1	2	3	4	5
5.	OCL India Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa
6.	Ocean Ispat Ltd.	25.04.2006	Radhikapur (West)	Orissa
7.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Parsa	Chhattisgarh
8.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh
9.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh
10.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Gare Pelma Sector II	Chhattisgarh
11.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited	02.08.2006	Morga-I	Chhattisgarh
12.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	02.08.2006	Morga-II	Chhattisgarh
13.	MMTC	02.08.2009	Gomia	Jharkhand
14.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand
15.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	02.08.2006	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhand
16.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand
17.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	Banhardih	Jharkhand
18.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	Latehar	Jharkhand
19.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Dongeri Tal-II	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Maharashtra State Mining Corpn.	02.08.2006	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoli	Maharashtra
21.	NCT of Delhi, Delhi	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Haryana Power Generation Corp. Ltd.	02.08.2006	Mara II Mahan	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Orissa Mining Corporation	02.08.2006	Nuagaon Telisahi	Orissa
24.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	02.08.2006	Nuagaon Telisahi	Orissa
25.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	02.08.2006	Ichhapur	West Bengal
26.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	2.08.2006	Kulti	West Bengal
27.	Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	13.09.2006	Meenakshi	Orissa
28.	Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	13.09.2006	Meenakshi B	Orissa
29.	Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	13.09.2006	Dip side of Meenakshi	Orissa
30.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Moher	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Power Finance Corproation Sasan UMPP	13.09.2006	Moher-Amlori Extn.	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	26.10.2006	Chhatrasal	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	20.02.2007	Kosar Dongergaon	Maharashtra
34.	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Biharinath	West Bengal
35.	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	20.02.2007	Chakla	Jharkhand
36.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	Jitpur	Jharkhand
37.	Bhatia International Ltd.	20.02.2007	Warora West (North)	Maharashtra
38.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Anesttipali	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	20.02.2007	Punkula-Chilka	Andhra Pradesh
<b>2007-08</b>				
40.	Steel Authority of India. Ltd.	11.04.2007	Sitanala	Jharkhand
41.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn.	29.05.2007	Penagaddppa	Andhra Pradesh
42.	Prism Cement Limited	29.05.2007	Sial Ghoghri	Madhya Pradesh
43.	SKS Ispat Limited	29.05.2007	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh
44.	UPRVUNL	25.07.2007	Chendipada & Chendi-II	Orissa
45.	CMDC	25.07.2007	Chendipada & Chendi-II	Orissa
46.	MAHAGENCO	25.07.2007	Chendipada & Chendi-II	Orissa
47.	Kerala State Elec. Board	25.07.2007	Baitarni West	Orissa
48.	Orissa Hydro Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	Baitarni West	Orissa
49.	Gujarat Power General Corp.	25.07.2007	Baitarni West	Orissa
50.	Assam Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Orissa
51.	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Orissa
52.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Orissa
53.	Orissa Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Mandakini B	Orissa
54.	National Thermal Power Corp. (NTPC)	25.07.2007	Chhati Bariatu South	Jharkhand
55.	Damodar Valley Corporation	25.07.2007	Saharpur Jamarpani	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Orissa Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	Manoharpur	Orissa
57.	Orissa Power Generation Corp.	25.07.2007	Dipside Manoharpur	Orissa
58.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp.	25.07.2007	Naini	Orissa
59.	Pondicherry Promotion Development & Investment Corporation Ltd.	25.07.2007	Naini	Orissa
60.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand
61.	Bihar State Mineral Development Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand
62.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Patratu	Jharkhand
63.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand
64.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	25.07.2007	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal
65.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	25.07.2007	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal
66.	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	Suliyari	Madhya Pradesh
67.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Marki Barka	Madhya Pradesh
68.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Shankarpur Bht II	Chhattisgarh
69.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	Morga III	Chhattisgarh
70.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	Morga IV	Chhattisgarh
71.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	25.07.2007	Sondhia	Chhattisgarh
72.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh
73.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Sahapur East	Madhya Pradesh
74.	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	25.07.2007	Sahapur West	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Bicharpur	Madhya Pradesh
76.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	Agarzari	Maharashtra
78.	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	25.07.2007	Warora	Maharashtra
79.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	25.06.2007	Parsa East	Chhattisgarh
80.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	25.06.2007	Kanta Basan	Chhattisgarh
81.	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	16.07.2007	Brahampuri	Madhya Pradesh
82.	Power Finance Corporation Talaiya UMPP Jharkhand	20.07.2007	Kerandari BC	Jharkhand
83.	Hindalco	01.08.2007	Tubed	Jharkhand
84.	Tata Power Ltd	01.08.2007	Tubed	Jharkhand
85.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd	17.09.2007	Mandla North	Madhya Pradesh
86.	Essar Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Ashok Karkatta Central	Jharkhand
87.	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	06.11.2007	Patal East	Jharkhand
88.	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	06.11.2007	Sayang	Chhattisgarh
89.	DB Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Durgapur II/Sarya	Chhattisgarh
90.	Balco	06.11.2007	Durgapur II/Taraimar	Chhattisgarh
91.	Adani Power Ltd.	06.11.2007	Lohara West Extn.	Maharashtra
92.	Sova Ispat Limited	06.12.2007	Ardhagram	West Bengal
93.	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	06.12.2007	Ardhagram	West Bengal
94.	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	27.12.2007	Sitarampur	West Bengal
95.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mandakini	Orissa
96.	Jindal Photo Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mandakini	Orissa
97.	Tata Power Company Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mandakini	Orissa
98.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	Seregarha	Jharkhand
99.	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	Seregarha	Jharkhand
100.	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand
101.	Jas Infracture Capital Pvt. Ltd.	09.01.2008	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand
102.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	17.01.2008	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand
103.	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jharkhand
104.	Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa

1	2	3	4	5
105.	GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa
106.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa
107.	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa
108.	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa
109.	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	Orissa
110.	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh
111.	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh
112.	Visa Power Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh
113.	Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh
114.	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	23.01.2008	Fatehpur East	Chhattisgarh
115.	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	06.02.2008	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh
116.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	06.02.2008	Fatehpur	Chhattisgarh
<b>2008-09</b>				
117.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	11.04.2008	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Jharkhand
118.	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
119.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	14.05.2008	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
120.	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand
121.	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand
122.	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	Rohne	Jharkhand
123.	Mulri Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	Lohara (East)	Maharashtra
124.	Grace Industries Ltd.	27.06.2008	Lohara (East)	Maharashtra
125.	MAHAGENCO (M/s Aurangabad Co. Ltd., SPV)	17.07.2008	Bhivkund	Maharashtra
126.	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	05.08.2008	Kesla North	Chhattisgarh
127.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	Macherkunda	Jharkhand
128.	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	05.08.2008	Tandsi-III & Tandsi-III (Extn.)	Madhya Pradesh
129.	Birla Corporation Ltd.	12.08.2008	Bikram	Madhya Pradesh
130.	Binani Cement Ltd.	05.09.2008	Datima	Chhattisgarh
131.	Rshtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10.09.2008	Tenughat-Jhirki	Jharkhand
132.	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	12.11.2008	Gare Pelma Sector III	Chhattisgarh
133.	Mukund Limited	20.11.2008	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand
134.	Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Jharkhand
135.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
136.	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
137.	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
138.	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	21.11.2008	Thesgora-B— Rudrapuri	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
139.	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	21.11.2008	Thesgora-B-Rudrapuri	Madhya Pradesh
140.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	21.11.2008	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
141.	Grasim Industries Ltd.	21.11.2008	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
142.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	27.02.2009	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	West Bengal
143.	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	27.02.2009	Ramchandi Promotion Block	Orissa
144.	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited	27.02.2009	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	Orissa
<b>2009-10 (Upto June, 2009)</b>				
145.	Rungta Mines Limited	28.05.2009	Mednirai	Jharkhand
146.	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	Mednirai	Jharkhand
147.	Tata Steel Ltd.	28.05.2009	Ganeshpur	Jharkhand
148.	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	28.05.2009	Ganeshpur	Jharkhand
149.	AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	29.05.2009	Bander	Maharashtra
150.	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	29.05.2009	Bander	Maharashtra
151.	J.K. Cement Ltd.	29.05.2009	Bander	Maharashtra
152.	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	29.05.2009	Khappa & Extn.	Maharashtra
153.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	29.05.2009	Khappa & Extn.	Maharashtra
154.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	03.06.2009	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh
155.	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	3.06.2009	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	Chhattisgarh
156.	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	17.06.2009	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra
157.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	17.06.2009	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra
158.	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	17.06.2009	Dahegaon/Makardhokra IV	Maharashtra
159.	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	26.06.2009	Mourya	Jharkhand

**Target for Janani Suraksha Yojana**

3453. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed to check mother and infant mortalities through 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' and 'Matritva Anudan Yojana' being implemented

under National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details of the targets fixed and achieved thereon; and

(c) the details of the performance of the said schemes in various States including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a 1000% centrally sponsored demand side intervention to promote institutional deliveries amongst poor pregnant women. No targets are fixed by Union of India to check mother and infant mortalities through the scheme. JSY aims at reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by promoting institutional deliveries. The erstwhile National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), which was in operation till March 2005, has been subsumed under JSY with effect from April 2005 and the benefits under NMBS continue to be available under JSY also.

(c) The performance of JSY in various States including Maharashtra during the year 2008-09 is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries (in lacs)
1	2	3
<b>NE States</b>		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.08
2.	Assam	3.28
3.	Manipur	0.11
4.	Meghalaya	0.11
5.	Mizoram	0.14
6.	Nagaland	0.14
7.	Sikkim	0.03
8.	Tripura	0.18
<b>High focus States</b>		
1.	Bihar	11.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	2.25
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.11
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.07

1	2	3
5.	Jharkhand	4.78
6.	Madhya Pradesh	11.38
7.	Orissa	3.09
8.	Rajasthan	9.17
9.	Uttar Pradesh	15.64
10.	Uttarakhand	0.66
<b>Non High focus States</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.50
2.	Delhi	0.24
3.	Goa	0.01
4.	Gujarat	2.13
5.	Haryana	0.48
6.	Karnataka	3.31
7.	Kerala	1.36
8.	Maharashtra	2.24
9.	Punjab	0.68
10.	Tamil Nadu	3.87
11.	West Bengal	3.17
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman & Diu	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	Puducherry	0.05
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>84.26</b>

**Diseases due to Fluoride and Contaminated Water**

3454. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether a large number of diseases are caused due to use of high fluoride and contaminated drinking water in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the details of centralised schemes aided by WHO International Organisations being implemented in various States especially in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d): High fluoride contents in drinking water lead to a number of health problems such as dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis etc.

Faecal contamination of water causes Water Borne Diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases,

Viral Hepatitis and Typhoid Fever (Enteric Fever). The state-wise details of cases and deaths caused by Water Borne Diseases during the years 2006-08 are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

As per information available high level of fluoride content in drinking water has been observed in more than 275 districts of 21 States/Union Territories of the country.

(e) Government of India has launched World Bank assisted Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) in 2004. It is a decentralized state based disease surveillance programme, intended to detect outbreaks of communicable diseases, including Water borne diseases, at the earliest point of time and formulate rapid response thereto to contain impending disease outbreaks.

As per the information received from the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Drinking Water Supply, the World Bank funded Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) project is working in various States like Kerala, Karnataka, Uttaranchal, Punjab. As per the State of Maharashtra, the assistance approved for the second Maharashtra RWSS project is US\$ 181 million. The project has commenced on 29.10.2003 and is likely to be completed by September 2009.

Government of Germany has also provided \$23,826 million under the German Bilateral Development cooperation being implemented in three districts of Maharashtra with the aim to provide rural areas with drinking water and sanitation facilities. The project has commenced in March 2007 and been extended upto December 2009 for completion.

**Statement I***State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India 2006-2008*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2006		2007		2008*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	0	80	0	153	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	10	0	0	0
6.	Goa	NR	NR	38	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	100	2	66	0	50	0
8.	Haryana	9	0	22	0	27	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	NR	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	NR	2	NR	NR
12.	Karnataka	80	1	117	1	254	1
13.	Kerala	12	0	5	0	7	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	0	14	0
15.	Maharashtra	284	0	527	0	96	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	2	0	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	0	0	35	0	NR	NR
21.	Punjab	24	0	11	0	12	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	213	0	297	0	990	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	133	0	176	0	236	0
29.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	9	0	28	0	15	0
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1052	0	1212	0	824	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total		1939	3	2635	3	2680	1

Source: Weekly Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/Union Territories.

\*Data for the year 2008 provisional

NR—"Not Reported".

**Statement II***State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during 2006-2008*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2006		2007		2008*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1215659	124	1516795	198	1748983	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32032	30	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	293648	911	93712	745
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	95202	13	125463	11	142919	36
6.	Goa	7631	0	10322	0	11672	0
7.	Gujarat	382056	4	337610	3	331979	2
8.	Haryana	285342	42	265006	30	224203	45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	347055	28	341266	33	342870	17
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	519317	32	421371	0	416725	4
11.	Jharkhand	14752	1	59563	6	70505	4
12.	Karnataka	939221	1279	828026	80	723128	84
13.	Kerala	475510	4	450107	12	364147	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	318935	88	577770	302	549421	148
15.	Maharashtra	695723	93	825044	199	990299	401
16.	Manipur	13614	17	21745	16	12136	3
17.	Meghalaya	178260	33	120435	60	131505	38
18.	Mizoram	18063	20	17356	10	20143	41
19.	Nagaland	17398	0	16048	6	15543	0
20.	Orissa	373748	40	455004	68	458576	69
21.	Punjab	182451	64	185825	84	180720	31
22.	Rajasthan	318169	21	228597	38	354799	38
23.	Sikkim	51433	8	45032	9	42506	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	225853	42	109758	140	427860	16
25.	Tripura	159520	69	133993	19	126471	39
26.	Uttarakhand	94746	6	87961	18	85591	29
27.	Uttar Pradesh	284709	55	575496	137	406439	107
28.	West Bengal	2622968	964	2592432	1118	2681699	829
29.	A & N Islands	22752	2	19506	4	24477	0
30.	Chandigarh	7871	0	10715	7	NR	NR
31.	D & N Haveli	74661	4	50178	3	60748	1
32.	Daman & Diu	109	0	283	0	3721	0
33.	Delhi	94398	85	160773	70	100919	79
34.	Lakshadweep	7316	0	6679	0	4701	0
35.	Pondicherry	137443	8	103832	11	81922	15
Total		10213917	3176	10993639	3603	11231039	2841

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/Union Territories.

\*Data for the year 2008 provisional

NR—Not Reported

### Statement III

#### *State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during 2006-2008*

SI.No.	State/Union Territory	2006		2007		2008*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17846	28	10382	47	8195	71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	553	6	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	5351	0	2175	0
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	1491	2	4215	0	1724	0
6.	Goa	15	0	41	0	88	0
7.	Gujarat	9396	16	3486	7	2940	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	3983	11	2115	2	1872	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835	11	3667	4	1783	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5882	0	7204	0	6000	0
11.	Jharkhand	51	0	713	1	395	3
12.	Karnataka	14980	24	11305	30	9328	25
13.	Kerala	7018	6	6768	14	10030	24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2499	9	7220	18	8329	42
15.	Maharashtra	43215	131	16089	59	7207	34
16.	Manipur	346	0	335	2	356	0
17.	Meghalaya	294	2	71	0	275	0
18.	Mizoram	546	11	348	8	489	11
19.	Nagaland	235	0	106	1	127	0
20.	Orissa	2687	38	2370	18	1812	21
21.	Punjab	3829	17	5911	15	6880	10
22.	Rajasthan	3869	78	1292	16	2000	6
23.	Sikkim	290	2	189	7	153	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	10075	15	1968	41	1939	13
25.	Tripura	2768	15	2250	3	1146	5
26.	Uttarakhand	3381	0	2802	18	2658	15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3716	6	3204	20	1136	12
28.	West Bengal	7433	205	4566	104	4206	122
29.	A & N Islands	213	4	341	3	229	1
30.	Chandigarh	267	5	516	34	NR	NR
31.	D & N Haveli	126	3	65	0	453	2
32.	Daman & Diu	3	0	28	0	76	0
33.	Delhi	4080	42	4633	59	5760	54
34.	Lakshadweep	86	0	102	0	112	0
35.	Pondicherry	615	7	402	13	567	22
Total		152623	694	110055	544	90440	510

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/Union Territories

\*Data for the year 2008 provisional

NR—Not reported

**Statement IV***State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2006-2008\**

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	2006		2007		2008*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135550	12	124644	18	133174	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9098	23	NR	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	4166	37	1955	75
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	21474	6	38854	0	39825	0
6.	Goa	68	0	425	0	1232	1
7.	Gujarat	7290	0	5724	1	4918	0
8.	Haryana	5688	4	6638	1	10584	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26327	5	21360	0	24029	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	42369	0	61085	0	58046	0
11.	Jharkhand	4707	284	12209	0	37598	5
12.	Karnataka	96147	5	61610	5	54572	16
13.	Kerala	6219	2	4261	4	5920	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28654	29	46863	38	62746	37
15.	Maharashtra	39663	8	67661	14	81188	8
16.	Manipur	2421	2	5278	1	3341	1
17.	Meghalaya	6709	1	37124	2	7280	0
18.	Mizoram	1392	2	909	2	1395	9
19.	Nagaland	4187	0	6458	5	8044	0
20.	Orissa	15387	9	26734	22	33667	9
21.	Punjab	17008	3	19855	6	20927	4
22.	Rajasthan	14084	131	6072	0	15052	8
23.	Sikkim	428	2	315	0	217	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	96626	4	24037	128	86178	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	19195	21	2618	4	8328	4
26.	Uttarakhand	15020	2	10447	0	9649	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42648	13	82387	53	48806	31
28.	West Bengal	110835	70	118940	82	136543	74
29.	A & N Islands	3055	0	689	1	1675	0
30.	Chandigarh	360	1	422	3	NR	NR
31.	D & N Haveli	646	0	688	0	1541	0
32.	Daman & Diu	33	0	50	0	434	0
33.	Delhi	13774	18	21198	24	16248	28
34.	Lakshadweep	6	0	2	0	11	0
35.	Pondicherry	1936	1	637	1	1038	2
Total		789004	658	820360	452	916161	338

Source: Monthly Health Condition Reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.

\*Data for the year 2008 provisional

NR—Not Reported.

[English]

#### Peripheral Development of Villages by CIL

3455. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent therefrom towards peripheral development of villages including Education, Health and Plantation by Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the villages benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The details of funds allocated and actually spent Company-wise, State-wise and Year-wise under the head peripheral development of villages including Education, Health and Plantation by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Company & State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Amount Allocated	Spent	Amount Allocated	Spent	Amount Allocated	Spent (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ECL	23.88	22.84	21.89	22.11	27.45	25.64
West Bengal & Jharkhand						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BCCL Jharkhand & West Bengal	17.56	16.41	19.00	24.42	19.28	22.27
CCL Jharkhand	50.23	43.98	33.65	38.73	40.24	32.89
WCL Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh	33.66	37.16	32.88	36.82	39.65	50.51
SECL Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	72.33	67.39	74.47	81.76	89.87	102.61
MCL, Orissa	24.53	18.11	22.81	26.35	29.04	27.53
NCL Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh	36.23	22.75	38.83	27.11	33.11	27.32
NEC, Assam	1.40	2.56	1.31	2.71	1.84	8.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>259.82</b>	<b>231.20</b>	<b>244.84</b>	<b>260.01</b>	<b>280.48</b>	<b>297.76</b>

As far as funds allocation for the above activities during the current year *i.e.* 2009-10 is concerned it is under finalisation and it will be increased as compared to the year 2008-09.

(d) The information regarding details of the villages benefited is being collected and the same would be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Coal Reserves in the Country**

3456. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated geological coal reserves and coal reserves identified for exploitation by coal companies in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to identify the remaining coal reserves for mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per latest

inventory of Geological Survey of India, the total coal resources as on 01.04.2009 in the country stand at 267.21 billion tonnes. Of this, about 141 billion tonnes have been identified for exploitation by Coal India Limited (CIL) and in Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) command area (Godavari Valley coalfield of Andhra Pradesh) mineable/extractable reserves of 3.89 billion tonnes have been identified.

(b) Exploration efforts have been intensified to bring the resources under indicated and inferred categories into proved category, based on which projectisation of resources for mining takes place.

#### **Express Link to Sikh Shrines in Pakistan**

3457. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made so far to provide a direct express link between the historic Sikh Shrines located at Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan and Dera Baba Nanak in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): In October 2005, a draft to revise the existing Protocol on Visit to Religious Shrines, 1974, was handed over to Pakistan. The draft proposes increase in the number of pilgrims as also Shrines to be visited, including Kartarpur Sahib. Pakistan is yet to respond to the proposal. During the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India in June 2008, it was

proposed by us that a team from India could be sent to Kartarpur Sahib to work out the modalities for pilgrimage.

[*Translation*]

#### **Encroachment on Forest Land**

3458. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of the forests are illegally occupied by land mafias;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage of forest area occupied as on date, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No such report has been received from the State Governments.

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

[*English*]

#### **Haj Operation to Minority Affairs Ministry**

3459. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to transfer the Haj operations from Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Minority Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No. Haj Act, 2002 has made Ministry of External Affairs as the nodal Ministry for Haj related work.

#### **Study on Side Effects of Aspirin**

3460. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the study published in the medical journal 'Lancet' the side effects of Aspirin taken as a medicine to prevent heart attacks and strokes by healthy people may be dangerous; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the report published in Lancet, in primary prevention without previous disease (*i.e.* in healthy individuals), aspirin is of uncertain net value as the reduction of serious vascular events needs to be weighed against any increase in major bleeds. In the secondary prevention trials, aspirin allocation yielded a greater absolute reduction in serious vascular events with a non-significant increase in hemorrhagic stroke but reductions of about a fifth in total stroke and in coronary events. However, its daily use can result in side effects like gastrointestinal bleeding etc. Therefore, Aspirin for primary prevention should be used with caution.

[*Translation*]

#### **Capital Investment in Water Resource Development**

3461. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has made any observation/recommendation on water related issues in India;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the fresh capital investment in the water resources development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, ADB's Urban Sector Operation aim at improving the quality and sustainability of water supply and sanitation systems and other urban facilities. Several technical and reform measures are included in



consultation with Line Ministries and State Governments in the on-going projects for increasing efficiency, reducing wastage and improving operations and management practices.

(c) Water resources development is a state subject and projects thereof are planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments for water resources development under the schemes of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, Command Area Development & Water Management, etc. Capital investment for water resources development in the country has increased from Rs. 5580 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 8553.70 crore in 2008-09 and the proposed investment for 2009-10 stands at Rs. 9700 crore.

*[English]*

#### **Setting up of Nuclear Parks**

3462. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up nuclear parks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the location of such parks in the country including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is planned to set up nuclear parks of 6000 to 10,000 MWe capacity comprising of 6 to 10 large capacity reactors each based on international cooperation at coastal sites. The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval in respect of two coastal sites—Kudankulam in Tamilnadu and Jaitapur in Maharashtra. More coastal sites, including a site at Pati-Sonapur in Orissa, have been evaluated for their potential by the Site Selection Committee.

#### **Youth Parliament Competition**

3463. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Youth Parliament Competitions are held in all the schools and colleges of the State every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of States who have not held these competitions; and

(c) the financial assistance provided to various States for holding this competition during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, the All India 'Whips' Conference had recommended that all State should take steps to implement the Youth Parliament Scheme on the pattern adopted by the Central Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. The Central Scheme envisages the conduct of the Competitions in selected schools only and not in all the schools. Further, it is not mandatory on the part of States to conduct Youth Parliament Competitions in the schools and colleges.

(c) Details of Financial Assistance provided to various States for holding Youth Parliament Competitions during the last three years is as under:—

Sl.No.	Financial Year	Name of State/UT	Amount of Assistance (Rs.)
1.	2006-2007	(i) Haryana	99,985/-
2.	2007-2008	(i) Haryana (ii) Mizoram	1,11,315/- 1,00,000/-
3.	2008-2009	(i) Haryana (ii) Karnataka	1,99,891/- 1,91,782/-
			2,00,000/-

#### **Environmental Research**

3464. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to undertake any research on environment and its management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose;

- (c) whether the Government also proposes to allow environmental research through private sector and NGOs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests under its ongoing Research & Development (R&D) scheme has been supporting Research projects in multi-disciplinary aspects of Environmental Research in the identified thrust areas to various research Institutions, Non-governmental organizations, Voluntary Bodies and universities in working towards the objectives of Conservation and Management of environment. An amount of Rs. 6.0 crores has been allocated under the R & D scheme during the financial year 2009-10.

#### **Reivew of NRHM**

3465. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had reviewed the progress of National Rural Health Mission;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof;
- (c) the present status of National Rural Health Mission, State-wise; and
- (d) the targets set under the programme for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a detailed framework for review of the programmes has been operationalised.

This includes integrated web-based Health Management Information System (HMIS), which compiles the progress of the programme on key parameters. The results of periodic surveys like the District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), National Family Health Survey (NFHS) etc. also provide information about impact

of various programme interventions. Periodic review missions are also undertaken to the field to monitor & review the progress of the programme. Further, independent external evaluations are also commissioned by the Government and undertaken through Non-governmental agencies on thematic and geographical basis to document progress of the NRHM. Community level validation of key programme components is also carried out under NRHM through the process of triangulation against the regular MIS, survey reports and user responses.

The state-wise progress of the critical activities under NRHM, as reported by the States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement.

The NRHM envisages comprehensive rejuvenation of public health delivery system in states through decentralised planning and implementation. The thrust is on establishing fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to the community. As such the activities approved to be undertaken in states during the year are derived from the respective state Annual PIP. As per the time line contained in the Framework for Implementation of NRHM, the key initiatives to be accomplished during the current year include:

- All ASHAs to be selected and positioned.
- 1.95 lakh Village Health & Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) to be constituted and given untied funds.
- All Sub Centres to be strengthened with two ANMs and Joint account to be operationalised.
- All District Hospitals to be strengthened.
- Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) to be operationalised at all PHCs, CHCs & District Hospitals.
- All health facilities to be given Untied funds for local health action and Annual Maintenance grants.
- Mobile Medical Units (MMU) be operationalised in all districts.

**Statement***Status of NRHM as on 15.05.2009*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	ASHA		VHSC	Joint A/C	24x7 Facility	FRU	Contractual Manpower				ANM	JSY Beneficiaries (in Lakhs)
		Selection	Training					Doctors & Specialist	AYUSH Doctors	Staff Nurse	Parame- dics		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>High Focus Non-NE</b>													
1.	Bihar	67506	57362	0		625	76	2144	0	2906	0	5896	20.04
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092	60092	18603	16653	553	112	369	225				5.01
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2512	9923		2071	204.00	51	292	0	239	421	0	0.30
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9764	9500	6788	5215	135	53	184	357	231	342	297	0.33
5.	Jharkhand	39556	38764	30011	10000	226.00	32	707	163		1200	3204	7.56
6.	Madhya Pradesh	42777	38499	21282	21282	408	81	319	0	45	0	1359	27.38
7.	Orissa	34252	34117	28238	17712	105	31	9	1167	263	14	703	10.53
8.	Rajasthan	42000	39569	40478	10742	928	100	0	601	3704	0	2429	20.84
9.	Uttar Pradesh	134434	129076	51150	51150	990	121	189	428	2250	138	1411	26.08
10.	Uttarakhand	9923	9923	0	1634	121	72	0	1	101	0	57	1.48
<b>High Focus-NE</b>													
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3364	2523	2642	2642	86	10	57	26	79	0	20	0.18
12.	Assam	26225	26225	26816	24085	410	59	295	232	2112	661	4334	8.40
13.	Manipur	3225	3225	3470	2711	36	1	106	68	79	490	427	0.24
14.	Meghalaya	6108	4521	5352	2309	8	3	13	20	18	0	125	0.14
15.	Mizoram	978	978	817	786	49	8	33	10	202	53	373	0.41
16.	Nagaland	1700	1700	1278	1278	54	11	71	21	113	75	251	0.22
17.	Sikkim	636	552	637	637	28	1	32	3	53	12	48	0.07
18.	Tripura	7076	6737	1040	1021	78	4	0	60	0	0	32	0.53
<b>Non High Focus-Large</b>													
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700	68500	21916	21916	1026	194	0	0	121	118	9505	8.85
20.	Goa	0	0	303	303	21	2	2		0	0	25	0.01
21.	Gujarat	24065	898	17751	17429	354	148	1419	773	365	270	0	5.62
22.	Haryana	13152	5000	5331	5287	207	67	26		179	260	2174	0.92
23.	Karnataka	27195	3378	20000	20000	1228	79	1007	669	3349	98	1035	7.97
24.	Kerala	22949	8346	18003	18003	337	65	876	91	1495	136	0	3.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Maharashtra	14195	8242	39392	38578	851	469	407	272	50	36	5045	8.24
26.	Punjab	16388		12001	2858	169	137	90	98	589	589	0	1.72
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	15158	15158	2836	291	100	0	4128	0	0	8.24
28.	West Bengal	12765	13613	13312	6670	610	61	60	0	0	51	0	11.46
<b>Non High Focus-Small &amp; UTs</b>													
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	43	49	49	23	1	26	0	21	108	81	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	10	2	3	12	4	15	132	61	0.07
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	107	0	0	0	7	1	7	7	5	34	28	0.01
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	28	0	4	3	7	1	0		0	0.00
33.	Delhi	2266	0	0	0	35	20	295	0	73	155	630	0.31
34.	Lakshadweep	85	85	0	0	7	1	7	0	0	0	6	0.01
35.	Puducherry	0	0	92	92	24	5	11	24	4	35	77	0.11
Total		696044	581391	401938	318281	12785	2373	9172	5321	22789	5428	39633	186.83

[*Translation*]**Immunization Programme****Samadhi Sthala of Shri Morarji Desai as National Monument**

3466. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop 'Abhayghat' Samadhi Sthala of the former Prime Minister Late Shri Morarji Desai as a national monument;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which the construction work of the memorial as national monument is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) A Memorial of Shri Morarji Desai named 'Abhay Ghat' has been constructed at the bank of river Sabarmati, District Kheda, Gujarat. The construction work started in July, 1997, and was completed in March, 1999.

3467. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether half of the children below the age of three in the country do not get the vital immunization vaccination;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the average percentage of child vaccination under the National Vaccination Campaign, State-wise; and

(d) the funds released for various schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the latest DLHS-3 survey in 2007-08 full immunization coverage of children (12-23 months) in the country is 54.1%. Also as per the same survey, 11.3% children (12-23 months) were found to have "No Immunization".

(b) The reasons for this are:

1. High dropout rates, i.e. beneficiaries do not complete the doses as per schedule.

2. Left-out population because of poor access to health care facilities.

(c) The Universal Immunization Programme is delivered usually as part of routine services and not as

campaigns. The state-wise coverage as per the DLHS-3 survey is indicated at columns A10, A11 and A12 of the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Selected State Key Indicators—Total*

State	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India	54.1	47.3	34.4	9.3	5.3	75.4	19.1	47.0	52.6	86.9	63.6	54.1
Andhra Pradesh	65.3	65.1	60.3	2.1	3.1	95.9	40.6	71.8	75.6	97.9	80.4	68.5
Assam	49.7	31.2	10.7	12.9	4.4	74.8	8.6	35.3	40.9	84.1	60.7	51.0
Bihar	32.4	28.4	25.0	16.4	8.7	59.3	4.6	27.7	31.9	81.4	54.4	41.4
Chandigarh	75.6	70.7	28.8	4.4	1.1	84.3	30.2	73.6	78.5	96.3	86.1	73.1
Chhattisgarh	49.7	47.1	41.3	7.6	5.0	79.6	13.7	18.1	29.6	95.0	72.5	60.8
Dadra Nagar Haveli	56.9	47.7	40.7	7.5	8.1	72.0	23.1	48.6	60.0	95.9	65.7	52.3
Daman & Diu	62.4	51.9	41.3	5.8	6.8	95.8	43.3	64.0	69.4	98.2	87.8	83.5
Delhi	66.1	55.5	22.9	7.7	2.8	91.6	33.6	68.6	71.8	92.1	77.1	67.7
Goa	45.0	35.9	23.1	9.9	8.4	99.0	90.8	96.3	97.8	97.7	90.3	88.6
Gujarat	61.6	54.3	41.5	6.7	5.5	71.5	19.9	56.5	62.1	88.0	64.0	55.5
Haryana	62.0	5.45	36.3	7.9	3.4	87.3	13.3	46.9	53.4	87.7	71.2	61.8
Himachal Pradesh	70.2	68.1	45.1	6.3	3.3	86.6	31.4	48.2	51.0	98.7	90.3	82.6
Jammu & Kashmir	54.1	41.2	24.0	9.0	4.5	84.7	29.0	55.3	59.3	93.9	71.4	63.0
Jharkhand	34.9	30.8	24.6	13.8	7.5	55.9	9.1	17.8	25.0	85.5	63.3	54.8
Karnataka	61.8	60.8	56.7	3.9	6.3	90.2	51.1	65.1	71.5	96.8	85.0	76.8
Kerala	62.3	53.1	46.1	5.6	6.8	99.8	72.3	99.4	99.4	99.2	86.7	79.0
Lakshadweep	27.4	16.6	9.6	7.1	9.5	99.8	67.8	90.3	95.7	100.0	92.3	86.9
Madhya Pradesh	56.2	53.1	45.1	7.6	5.5	61.8	8.6	47.1	50.1	85.2	49.6	38.5
Maharashtra	63.8	62.6	51.5	5.4	5.2	91.8	33.9	63.6	69.4	95.8	79.1	69.3
Meghalaya	22.9	16.8	8.3	10.8	12.6	55.5	14.5	24.4	29.0	77.9	45.9	34.3
Mizoram	53.9	53.5	35.9	4.1	7.7	89.5	33.0	55.9	63.5	92.6	67.6	55.3
Orissa	47.0	37.8	25.6	10.2	5.0	84.1	23.3	44.3	50.9	94.4	74.5	63.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Puducherry	59.4	57.5	48.7	6.9	4.9	92.8	48.6	99.1	99.4	95.8	86.6	80.6
Punjab	69.3	62.9	32.6	6.5	2.0	83.3	14.3	63.3	77.1	94.3	85.5	78.9
Rajasthan	57.0	54.0	40.5	7.0	4.4	56.6	6.6	45.5	52.7	83.6	56.8	50.0
Sikkim	71.1	61.1	21.8	11.3	2.3	95.2	27.5	49.8	56.9	98.5	88.7	77.9
Tamil Nadu	59.9	57.8	53.8	5.9	4.1	98.9	51.8	94.1	95.6	99.5	89.6	81.6
Tripura	68.5	40.8	13.9	8.0	2.6	67.4	13.3	46.3	47.3	69.9	47.4	38.5
Uttar Pradesh	38.4	26.7	16.5	16.7	7.1	64.4	3.3	24.5	30.1	73.6	39.7	31.1
Uttarakhand	60.1	57.7	39.5	9.6	5.2	55.4	15.6	30.0	35.5	91.2	72.6	63.3
West Bengal	72.7	53.3	33.7	6.5	2.6	96.1	19.6	49.2	51.6	96.2	83.8	75.8

Note: A1-CPR Any Method, A2- Any Modern Method, A3-Female sterilization, A4-Unmet Need for Limiting, A5-Unmet Need for Spacing A6-ANY ANC, A7-Full ANC, A8-Institutional Delivery, A9-Safe Delivery, A10-BCG, A11-DPT-3, A12- Full immunization

### **Statement II**

*Funds Release under Routine immunization (RCH Flexible Pool) for the Financial Year from 2006-07 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in Crores)

SI.No.	States/UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.60	4.26	6.20	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.97	0.82	0.82	0.00
4.	Assam	1.12	10.96	11.07	0.00
5.	Bihar	9.90	20.85	14.47	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00
7.	Chattisgarh	4.21	0.26	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman & Diu	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0.29	0.28	0.13	0.00
11.	Goa	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.32
12.	Gujarat	0.00	5.95	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	1.58	1.07	1.48	0.52

	1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.61	0.73	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.85	2.13	2.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	0.95	1.00	7.18	0.00
18.	Kerala	0.36	1.59	0.00	0.59
19.	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5.70	7.40	4.60	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	1.08	2.27	7.46	0.84
22.	Manipur	0.12	0.57	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0.95	0.13	0.76	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.67	0.00	0.68	0.00
25.	Nagaland	0.36	0.45	0.84	0.00
26.	Orissa	6.36	4.75	1.54	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00
28.	Punjab	1.36	0.84	1.12	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	0.75	2.15	12.16	0.00
30.	Sikkim	0.27	0.18	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	3.60	4.83	0.99	1.07
32.	Tripura	0.25	0.15	0.43	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	20.49	46.44	31.13	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	0.50	1.26	2.38	0.00
35.	West Bengal	6.75	5.37	7.00	0.00
36.	Others	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	75.33	126.78	114.58	3.34

*[English]***Grant of Licence under PFA Act, 1954**

3468. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

the details of the companies which have been granted licenses under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): As per the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 made under

the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, licenses for food establishments are issued by the Licensing Authority appointed by the State Governments. The data regarding details of companies is, which have been granted license under PFA Act, 1954, is, therefore, not maintained centrally.

**Awareness about Harmful Consequences of Smoking**

3469. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether India is in the grip of a smoking epidemic likely to cause nearly a million deaths a year by 2010;

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

(c) the policy framed by the Union Government to generate awareness among the people about the harmful consequences of smoking?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per a study published in New England Journal of Medicine, 2008 (358), smoking is likely to cause 1 million deaths a year by 2010.

'The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003' enacted in the year 2003 is intended to discourage the consumption of tobacco, the salient feature of which are as under:—

- (i) prohibition of smoking in a public place;
- (ii) prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement;
- (iii) prohibition of sale of tobacco products to minors;
- (iv) Prohibition of sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions; and
- (v) Mandatory depiction of specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs.

The Government of India has launched National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in 42 Districts of 21 States. The proposed national programme broadly includes:

1. Capacity building of the State for the effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Act, 2003 by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Programme;
2. Training of health workers, school teachers, etc. on ill effects of Tobacco;
3. Mass media/IEC campaign, to increase awareness regarding ill-effects of tobacco and the provisions under the Law; and
4. Setting laboratories for tobacco product testing.

Further, Ministry of Health Family Welfare is conducting the first Global Adult Tobacco Survey—India (GATS). The main aim of GATS is to establish the State-wise prevalence of tobacco use, ascertain levels of awareness/knowledge about the ill-effects of the tobacco products.

The Government has launched intensive campaign in electronic and print media for raising awareness of public at large regarding harm effects of tobacco (smoking and smokeless forms).

*[Translation]*

**Separate Health Centres for Flood Affected Areas**

3470. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up separate health care centres for various diseases caused due to floods every year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject; therefore, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to set up health care centres in the flood affected areas in the respective states to take care of the various health related needs of the flood victims.

However, guiding principles for Health Sector Flood management (Contingency Plan for Flood) is circulated to the State/Union Territories regularly by the Central Government. Under this Contingency Plan, guidelines regarding administrative arrangements in the form of



establishing medical and health camps, setting up epidemiological surveillance etc. are provided.

*[English]*

#### **Establishment of Medical Services Corporations**

3471. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to establish Medical Services Corporations for procurement of medicines and other medical accessories for distribution to all the Medical Institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) A Cabinet Note has been prepared in this regard. It has been circulated to the other Ministries/Departments for their comments and inputs.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Construction of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Memorial Park**

3472. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has taken 'No Objection Certificate' for construction of Baba Saheb Ambedkar memorial park and museum being constructed in Noida;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has ordered any enquiry to look into the legality of the said construction;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Uttar Pradesh, has

informed that the Noida Authority had asked for a 'No Objection Certificate' for the renovation, preservation and beautification of Park at Sector-95, Noida, District Gautam Budha Nagar, U.P. The SEIAA of Uttar Pradesh intimated the Noida Authority that because the total plot area of the project is 3,34,334 sq.m. (33.43 ha.) and covered activity area is 9,542 sq.m., Environmental Clearance is not applicable in terms of the Ministry of Environment and Forests' Notification S.O. 1533 (E), dated 14.09.2006.

(c) to (e) On receipt of certain complaints, an inspection team headed by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Regional Office of Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, Lucknow visited the site and submitted its report.

A copy of the inspection report was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh with a request to send a factual report along with the comments of the State Government on the site inspection report, taking into account the clearances required.

#### **Delay in Reimbursement of Bills**

3473. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the medicine suppliers of C.G.H.S. dispensaries often go on strikes as they do not get their payment from the Government on time;

(b) whether the hospitals recognized by the Government for providing medical facilities to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in the country including Maharashtra are reluctant to entertain the patients for not getting the due payment from the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the year-wise amount allocated by the Government under this head during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the early settlement of the pending bills of hospitals/ medicine distributors with a view to ensure that the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries are not put to any difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The last time authorised chemists refused to supply medicines indented on them by the CGHS was during the period 29.10.2007 to 02.11.2007 in Thiruvananthapuram. Thereafter no instance of local authorised chemists refusing to supply medicines has come to light.

(b) No.

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

(d) Payments made to hospitals during the last three years are given below:

Year	Rs. Crores
2006-07	349.47
2007-08	438.45
2008-09	498.00

(e) The current system is functioning smoothly.

*[English]*

#### **Instructions to CIC and SIC**

3474. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to the Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions regarding the decisions on constituting benches of individual commissioners;

(b) if so, whether such directive was based on a interpretation of Section 20(b) of the RTI Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ

CHAVAN): (a) to (d) The Government has advised the Central Information Commission and the State Governments that decisions on complaints and appeals should be taken by the respective Commissions as defined in section 2(b) or section 2(k), as the case may be, of the RTI Act, 2005 and not by benches of the Commission inasmuch as the Act does not contain any provision for constitution of benches.

#### **Unspent MPLAD Funds for SCs/STs**

3475. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge funds under MPLAD scheme meant for development of areas inhabited by SCs/STs population is lying unspent;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to review the guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The provision for Members of Parliament to recommend works for the development of areas inhabited by SCs/STs was introduced for the first time in the Guidelines when it was revised in November, 2005. The district authorities are responsible for enforcing these provisions relating to SC/ST areas. The district authorities also are instructed from time to time by the Ministry to enforce these provisions. The Ministry has not received any information relating to huge sums for SC/ST areas lying unspent with the district authorities.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for revision of MPLADS guidelines in this regard. The guidelines issued in November 2005, are still in operation.

#### **Investment in Infrastructure Sector**

3476. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructure sector in the country has attracted investment worth Rs. 64,500 crore during 2009-10; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of expenditure of 2009-10 in various infrastructure sectors would be available only after the year ends.

#### **Caste Identification for Appointment/Transfer**

3477. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for caste identification in Curriculum Vitae of Government officers for appointment/transfer/postings;

(b) the number of intake of officers on deputation and the number out of this belongs to SCs/STs during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the mechanism to safeguard the interest of SCs/STs and OBCs officers in selection for postings/assignments on deputation basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Officers in their application forms for deputation or transfer posts are asked to indicate their Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe status so that their Ministries etc. may consider forwarding their applications and the Ministries/Departments etc. under whom the posts are to be filled may make efforts to fill up fair proportion of posts by employees belonging to these categories.

(b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the effect that whenever any Ministry etc. proposes to depute officers serving under them to a post under another Ministry etc. the eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees should also be considered along with other eligible employees. The Ministry/Department under whose control the posts are to be filled, should consider the

cases of such eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees alongwith other eligible employees and where the number of posts to be filled is fairly substantial, the employing Ministry etc. should endeavour to see that a fair proportion of such posts are filled by employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

#### **Schemes to Encourage Thrift by Kendriya Bhandar**

3478. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar has formulated any scheme to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst members;

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

(c) whether Kendriya Bhandar has allowed vendors to supply goods directly to stores against the purchase policy of the Government;

(d) whether Kendriya Bhandar has organized any educational courses for its members as provided under section 27 of the MSCS Act, 2002; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The employees of Kendriya Bhandar who are also members of the Society have formed a Credit and Thrift Society for the mutual benefit of the members. The objects of the Society are to promote the economic interest of the members by creation of funds to be lent to its members for necessary purposes; to undertake welfare activities particularly for the members and employees for the promotion of their moral, educational and physical improvements; and to undertake other measures designed to encourage in the members the spirit and practice of thrift, self help and mutual help etc.

(c) Kendriya Bhandar is following the Purchase Policy adopted by it with the approval of the Kendriya Bhandar Board. Due to constraints of infrastructure relating to large accommodation required for godown and transport facility for supplying goods from the godown to stores, some goods are also obtained from the registered suppliers who supply the goods directly to the Stores in accordance with the Purchase Policy.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Kendriya Bhandar had organized the education/training courses in the following areas:

- (i) Customer interaction
- (ii) Merchandising
- (iii) Communication skills.

[*Translation*]

#### **Presence of Dangerous Fat Contents in Edible Oil**

3479. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the study of Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), the traces of trans fats are found in edible oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any survey on the availability of such products in the market and imposed a ban on these products which pose health hazards;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ban such products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to a study report published by Centre for Science and Environment in January, 2009, the trans fats level in edible oil (based on analysis of 30 samples) were reported to be:-

Edible Oil (21 Samples)	0.1-3.3%
Vanaspati (7 Samples)	9.4-23.7%
Desi Ghee (1 Sample)	5.3%
Butter (1 Sample)	3.7%

(c) to (e) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 do not prescribe any limit of Trans Fatty Acid (TFAs) in edible oils and fats. The issue of laying down the limit of TFAs in Vanaspati is under consideration in the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide its notification GSR 664(E) dated 19.09.2008 (effective 19.03.2009) has made it compulsory:-

- to declare that the products containing Hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening shall declare on the label that it contains trans fatty acid.
- that in case it is claimed on the label of the product that it is free from Trans Fatty Acids then the amount of Trans Fatty Acids shall not be more than 0.2g per serving.

[*English*]

#### **Grants for Promotion of Tribal Culture**

3480. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any recommendation from the State Government of Gujarat for grants to the private institutes for promotion of tribal culture, museum and cultural activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) the nature of grants and the criteria/norms for such grants; and

(d) the manner in which the Centre and State Governments coordinate for protection, preservation and promotion of tribal culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **New Anthrax Vaccine**

3481. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Anthrax vaccine has been developed by a pharmaceutical company recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new vaccine is likely to be marketed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. M/s Panacea Biotech Limited, New Delhi has indigenously developed a new recombinant based Anthrax vaccine, which is under phase II b clinical evaluation in the Indian population.

#### **Cancer Research Centres**

3482. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to develop and modernize the Cancer Research Centres in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) This Ministry has provided financial assistance for setting up and upgradation of Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in the country for strengthening of infrastructure and carrying out research activities. A list of RCCs is given in the Statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of RCCs*

**Kamala Nahru Memorial Hospital,  
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.**

Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute,  
Kolkata, West Bengal.

Kidwai Memorial Instt. of Oncology,  
Bangalore, Karnatka.

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

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

Regional Cancer Control Society  
Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.

**Cancer Hospital & Research Centre,  
Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.**

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

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

Regional Cancer Centre,  
Thiruvananthapuram.

**Gujarat Cancer Research Institute,  
Ahmedabad, Gujarat.**

MNJ Institute of Oncology,  
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society,  
JIPMER, Pondicherry.

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

Tata Memorial Hospital  
Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Indira Gandhi Institute of  
Medical Sciences,  
Patna, Bihar.

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

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

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

Civil Hospital, Aizawl Mizoram.

Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and  
Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh.

Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute  
of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura,  
Srinagar.

Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital,  
Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu.

Regional Institute of Medical Sciences,  
Manipur, Imphal.

Cancer Hospital, Tripura,  
Agartala.

Govt. Medical College & Associated Hospital,  
Bakshi Nagar, Jammu.

### **Breast Feeding**

3483. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ban the baby-foods and other substitutes for mother's milk to spread the message of breast feeding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any details of death of children due to not propagating the habit of breast feeding by Indian women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Government has so far not banned the baby food and other substitutes. However, Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992, as amended in year 2003, protects breast feeding from commercial influence and promotes it.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Details in this regard are not available.

(d) The question does not arise.

### **Import of Medicines**

3484. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imported life-saving drugs from foreign countries in view of their shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the drugs;

(c) the manufacturing company and the countries from where these drugs have been imported; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to produce such life saving drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

### **Free Treatment of Poor Patients**

3485. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any provision for treatment of the poor patients at a concessional rate in those private hospitals and nursing homes which have been allotted land at concessional rates by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such hospitals/nursing homes and terms and conditions under which land was allotted to them;

(c) whether these hospitals/nursing homes are not complying with the terms and conditions under which land was allotted to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health being a state subject, it is for the concerned State Government to monitor and regulate the functioning of Private hospitals and nursing homes in their State. However, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court in writ petition No. 2866/2002 titled as "Social Jurist Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi and others, all the private hospitals to whom land has been allotted at concessional rates have been directed to comply the condition of free treatment to the extent of 25% OPD and 10% IPD.

#### **Status of Authority to CPCB**

3486. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give the status of an Authority to the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Pollution Control Board will also come under the control of this Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A proposal to set up a national level Environment Protection Authority to strengthen enforcement and monitoring of compliance of environmental statutes and to improve environmental planning and management is in a conceptual stage. The details and time schedule for setting up of the Authority are yet to be formalized.

[English]

#### **Command Area Development Programme**

3487. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to implement Command Area Development Programme (CADP) as State Sector Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects under CADP undertaken as on date, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the funds allocated to various State Governments under the programme for the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the progress achieved as a result of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; The Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) programme has been approved as a State Sector Scheme for four years of XI Five Year Plan (2008-09 to 2011-12) with an outlay of Rs. 1600 crore.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of ongoing CADWM projects as on date and Central assistance released to various State Governments (including Andhra Pradesh) under the programme for the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(e) As per the progress reports furnished by the State Governments, the area covered under On-Farm Development (OFD) works during 2008-09 in the scheme is 429.705 Thousand hectares.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise detail of ongoing CADWM Projects and Fund Releases under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of on-going projects in CADWM programme	Fund Release (Unit: Rs. in Lakh)			
			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till June 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	*0	*0	*0	*0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	188.129	238.585	250.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	3	0.000	0.000	594.610	0.000
4.	Bihar	6	0.000	0.000	0.000	1000.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	1423.203	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	2	0.000	3057.660	0.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	3	1998.541	2332.219	4411.190	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	606.810	777.610	1292.830	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	8	3030.017	5771.293	1500.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	892.224	490.066	0.000	589.670
15.	Maharashtra	10	0.000	622.268	2623.630	0.000
16.	Manipur	3	207.038	184.073	554.470	195.530
17.	Meghalaya	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	2	15.000	6.428	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	1	15.098	19.431	0.000	0.000
20.	Orissa	13	494.834	1101.905	2976.250	0.000
21.	Punjab	3	2434.398	3589.235	6091.130	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	5	1143.792	1804.383	4630.310	0.000
23.	Sikkim	2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	1607.354	1740.481	0.000	1050.000
25.	Tripura	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	4537.521	5746.302	7094.760	0.000
27.	Uttarakhand	4	205.805	0.000	409.920	0.000
28.	West Bengal	4	88.962	231.578	0.000	0.000
Total		134	18888.717	27713.517	32429.100	2835.200

\*An amount of Rs. 1663.628 lakh remains unspent with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh as on 01.04.2009. As such, no further fund could be released to the State.



### Assistance for Construction of Museums

3488. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments through the Centrally sponsored Schemes for the construction of new museums in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of schemes and the amount of funds released therefor to the State Governments including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Governments of Gujarat and Karnataka have submitted any action plan to the Union Government during the current financial year for the construction of new museums in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A scheme for 'Financial assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' has been implemented by the Government since 1992-1993. In the year 2008 the scheme was revised and a provision for financial assistance for setting up of new museums was incorporated. So far, only one State Government *i.e.* the Government of Rajasthan has applied under the revised scheme for setting up of a new museum at Baran. Rs. 100 lakh was approved as seed money for the project during 2008-09.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Smoke Free Public and Work Places

3489. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by the Voluntary Health Association of India, most of the people are unaware of the rules aimed at making work places smoke free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public and work places have been made smoke free zones;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for strictly banning the smoking in public places including work places?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ministry is not aware about any survey conducted by the Voluntary Health Association of India regarding Rules, 2008, aimed at making work places smoke-free;

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The Prohibition of Smoking in Public Places Rules, 2008 has been notified vide GSR No. 417(E) dated 30th May 2008, came into force from 2nd October 2008 whereby smoking is strictly prohibited in all public places. "Public Place" includes workplaces, shopping malls, cinema halls, etc. As per said Rules, 2008- authorized officer, mentioned in schedule III shall be competent to act under and compound the offences committed in violation of Section 4 of the Act, 2003.

[*English*]

### Indo-US Relations under New Regime in USA

3490. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed its relations with USA after the establishment of new regime in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new regime in USA has shown keen interest in friendly relations with India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which India is likely to be helped by new regime in different fields like trade, defence, etc.;

(e) the extent to which Indian foreign policy is likely to be affected; and

(f) the policy likely to be adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The Governments of India and the US have expressed their desire to strengthen and deepen relationship, building upon the bilateral achievements realized during the prior engagement between the two countries. Soon after assumption of office, President Obama and his administration conveyed their keenness and commitment to continue the current bilateral partnership—as also their desire to take the relationship forward, through new initiatives, to a higher level of cooperation in the areas of shared interest. During the visit of US Secretary of State to India during 17-21 July 2009, a revised bilateral dialogue architecture to strengthen relations in science and technology, trade and commerce, peace and security, health and education, and cooperation and initiatives in global issues of common concern such as climate change, counter-terrorism, pandemics and disarmament were announced.

(e) and (f) The foreign policy of India *vis-a-vis* the United States of America would continue to be guided by our national interests. It is in the interest of Government of India to strengthen the bilateral partnership between the two countries to the level of a mutually beneficial global partnership.

[*Translation*]

#### **Reduction in Medical Seats**

3491. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has reduced some seats in Medical Colleges in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, medical college-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the seats in those colleges where the same have been reduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government has reduced the number of MBBS seats from 150 to 100 at Bhaskar Medical College, Yenkapally, Andhra Pradesh and Konaseema Institute of

Medical Sciences & Research Foundation, Amlapuram, Andhra Pradesh on the recommendations of Medical Council of India. The seats were reduced on the basis of written requests received from the college authorities.

[*English*]

#### **Fund for Coal Resources Abroad**

3492. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to monitor and regulate the funds meant for investment in coal resources abroad through joint venture;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its constitution and membership; and

(c) the criteria/norms laid down for the membership of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No Sir, there is no Committee constituted to monitor and regulate the funds meant for investment in coal resources abroad through joint venture.

However, Government have approved the formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through a Joint Venture between Coal India Ltd. (CIL)/Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)/Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL)/National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), which has been registered as a company named "International Coal Ventures Private Ltd., (ICVL)." The purpose of ICVL is to invest in coal resources abroad to meet the coal demand of partner companies. The SPV has been approved to have an authorized capital of Rs. 10,000 crore and an initial paid up capital of Rs. 3,500 crore, in which the contribution of partner companies shall be as under:

CIL	:	Rs. 1000 Crs.
SAIL	:	Rs. 1000 Crs.
RINL	:	Rs. 500 Crs.
NMDC	:	Rs. 500 Crs.
NTPC	:	Rs. 500 Crs.

The ICVL Board of Directors has been constituted based on the share-holding of the partner companies and comprises two members each from CIL and SAIL and one member each from NMDC, RINL and NTPC.

For speedy clearance of the proposals of ICVL, the Government have constituted a Committee of Secretaries. The members of the said Committee are the Secretaries of Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Law and Justice.

#### **Elevation of National Park**

3493. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagarhole National Park has been elevated to international standards;

(b) if so, whether under this project, many new animals will be added to the Park;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether other changes are being envisaged to bring this Park to international standards; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Nagarhole was initially notified as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1955 and has been elevated to the status of a National Park in 2003 by issuing the final notification. Over the years, the management interventions undertaken have resulted in the overall improvement of the Park resulting in the protection and conservation of flora & fauna. An independent evaluation of the management effectiveness of the area, carried out in 2006 using internationally accepted protocols, has categorized Nagarhole as "Good". Nagarhole National

Park is maintained as per the approved Management Plan of international standards prepared by experts. It is indeed a Park of international repute. However, there is no proposal for introduction of new animals to the Park.

#### **Declining Population of Animals in Zoological Parks**

3494. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Zoological Parks in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has evaluated the reasons for sharp decline in the population of animals in these Parks;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to protect the population of 'critically endangered' and 'vulnerable' species of animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There are 196 recognized zoos in the country. State-wise list of recognized zoos is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There has been no sharp decline in the population of animals in zoos.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Central Zoo Authority has initiated a programme for planned coordinated conservation breeding of critically endangered wild animal species in Indian Zoos. 70 such species have been identified under the programme. List of the species taken up under the programme is in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of Recognized Zoos (196 Nos.)*

S.No.	State Name	Establishment Name	Type Name	City Name
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Biological Park, Chidyatapu	Small Zoo	Port Blair

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park—Satyam Technology Centre	Mini Zoo	Ranga Reddy
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, Chittoor Reserve Forest	Mini Zoo	Chittoor (East) Division
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, Kandaleru	Mini Zoo	Kandaleru
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, Kesoram Cement	Mini Zoo	Basant Nagar
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, NFCL Green Belt	Mini Zoo	Kakinada
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, Tirumala Hills	Mini Zoo	Chittoor
8.	Andhra Pradesh	G.V.K. Industries Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Hyderabad
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Himayat Sagar Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Ranga Reddy
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Visakhapatnam
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Karimnagar
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kinnerasari Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Kinnerasari
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nehru Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Hyderabad
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Pillalamarri Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Pillalamarri Complex, Mahabub Nagar
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Sanghi Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Sanghi Nagar
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Tirupati
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Vanavigyan Kendra, Hunter Road, Hanamkonda	Mini Zoo	Warangal
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Deer Park, Jawahar Lake Tourist Complex	Mini Zoo	Shamirpet
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature—Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Dist. Anantapur
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakha Society for Prevention of Cruelty of Animals—Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Visakhapatnam
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Centre for Bear Rehabilitation and Conservation	Rescue Centre	Pakke
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Miao Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Miao
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Mini Zoo, Roing	Mini Zoo	Roing
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Biological Park, Itanagar	Small Zoo	Itanagar

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Assam	Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden	Large Zoo	Guwahati
26.	Assam	Moonlight Circus	Circus	Khelmati
27.	Assam	Rhino Circus	Circus	Lakhimpur
28.	Assam	Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation	Rescue Centre	Golaghat
29.	Assam	Bijni Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Bongaigaon
30.	Bihar	Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park	Large Zoo	Patna
31.	Chhattisgarh	Kanan Pandari Zoo	Small Zoo	Bilaspur
32.	Chhattisgarh	Maitri Baagh Zoo	Small Zoo	Bhilai
33.	Chhattisgarh	Nandan Van Zoo	Mini Zoo	Raipur
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Lion Safari—Vasona	Mini Zoo	Vasona
35.	Delhi	A.N.Jha Deer Park, Hauz Khas	Mini Zoo	Hauz Khas (New Delhi)
36.	Delhi	National Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Delhi
37.	Goa	Bondla Zoo	Small Zoo	Usgao
38.	Gujarat	Great Golden Circus	Circus	Ahmedabad
39.	Gujarat	Indroda Nature Park	Medium Zoo	Gandhi Nagar
40.	Gujarat	Kamla Nehru Zoological Garden	Large Zoo	Ahmedabad
41.	Gujarat	Sakkarbaug Zoo	Large Zoo	Junagarh
42.	Gujarat	Sayaji Baug Zoo	Medium Zoo	Vadodara
43.	Gujarat	Sir Peter Scott Nature Park	Mini Zoo	Jamnagar
44.	Gujarat	Sundervan Nature Discovery Centre	Mini Zoo	Jodhpur Tekra (Ahmedabad)
45.	Gujarat	Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukharjee Zoological Garden	Small Zoo	Surat
46.	Gujarat	Rajkot Zoo	Mini Zoo	Rajkot
47.	Haryana	Deer Park, Hissar	Mini Zoo	Hissar
48.	Haryana	Hanuman Vatika—Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Gurgoan
49.	Haryana	Mini Zoo, Bhiwani	Mini Zoo	Bhiwani
50.	Haryana	Mini Zoo, Pipli	Mini Zoo	Pipli

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Haryana	Rohtak Zoo	Small Zoo	Rohtak
52.	Haryana	Wildlife Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Gurgoan
53.	Haryana	Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre	Rescue Centre	Pinzore
54.	Haryana	Deer Park, Meham	Rescue Centre	Near G.T.Road, Meham
55.	Himachal Pradesh	Dhauladhar Nature Park	Mini Zoo	Gopalpur
56.	Himachal Pradesh	Rescue and Rehabilitation Home	Rescue Centre	Tutikandi
57.	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan Nature Park	Small Zoo	Kufri
58.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarahan Pheasantry	Mini Zoo	Sarahan
59.	Himachal Pradesh	Renuke Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Sirmur
60.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Mandi
61.	Himachal Pradesh	Nehru Pheasantry	Rescue Centre	Manali
62.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir Zoo	Small Zoo	Srinagar
63.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Zoo	Small Zoo	Ramnagar (Jammu)
64.	Jharkhand	Bhagwan Birsa Biological Park	Medium Zoo	Ranchi
65.	Jharkhand	Birsa Mrig Vihar	Mini Zoo	Kalimati
66.	Jharkhand	Jawaharlal Nehru Biological Park	Small Zoo	Bokaro
67.	Jharkhand	Tata Steel Zoological Park	Small Zoo	Jamshedpur
68.	Jharkhand	Mugger Breeding Centre (Muta Zoo)	Mini Zoo	Muta
69.	Karnataka	Deer Park, N.M.D.C. Ltd.	Mini Zoo	Donimalai
70.	Karnataka	Kaiwara Tapowana Chintamani Talluk	Mini Zoo	Kolar
71.	Karnataka	Mini Zoo A.M. Gudi Balvana	Mini Zoo	Chitradurga
72.	Karnataka	Mini Zoo at Gendekatte	Mini Zoo	Hassan
73.	Karnataka	Mini Zoo cum Children Park	Mini Zoo	Gulbarga
74.	Karnataka	Namadachilume Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Tumkur

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Karnataka	National Park, Bannerghatta Zoological Garden	Large Zoo	Bangalore
76.	Karnataka	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens	Large Zoo	Mysore
77.	Karnataka	Tungabhadra Dam Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Bellary
78.	Karnataka	Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation Centre	Rescue Centre	Bangalore
79.	Karnataka	Dr. K.Shivarma Karanth Pililkula Biological Park	Large Zoo	Mangalore
80.	Karnataka	Tiger & Lion Safari	Small Zoo	Shimoga
81.	Karnataka	Indira Priyadarshini Sangrahalaya, Anagodu	Mini Zoo	Davangere Taluk
82.	Karnataka	Deer Park at Shri Kshetra Sogal, Soudatti	Mini Zoo	Belgaun
83.	Karnataka	Kittur Rani Cannamma Nisarg Dhama Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Belgaum
84.	Karnataka	People for Animals—Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Bangalore
85.	Karnataka	Children Park & Zoo (Gadag Zoo)	Small Zoo	Gadag
86.	Karnataka	Bellary Childrens Park-cum-Zoo (Bellary Zoo)	Small Zoo	Bellary
87.	Kerala	Amar Circus	Circus	Calicut
88.	Kerala	Gemini Circus	Circus	Varam
89.	Kerala	Great Bombay Circus	Circus	Tillicherry
90.	Kerala	Great Rayman Circus	Circus	Cochin
91.	Kerala	Hill Palace Zoo, Ernakulam	Mini Zoo	Ernakulam
92.	Kerala	Jamuna Circus	Circus	Raigarh
93.	Kerala	Raj Kamal Circus	Circus	Dharmadam
94.	Kerala	Snake Park, Malampuzha	Mini Zoo	Malampuzha
95.	Kerala	State Museum & Zoo	Medium Zoo	Thrissur
96.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram Zoo	Large Zoo	Thiruvananthapuram
97.	Kerala	Jumbo Circus	Circus	Varam
98.	Kerala	Kodanadu Zoo	Mini Zoo	Kodanadu

1	2	3	4	5
99.	Kerala	Lion Safari Park at Nayyar Dam (Nayyar Mini Zoo)	Mini Zoo	Thiruvananthapuram
100.	Kerala	Sri Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Smrity Van Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Walayar
101.	Kerala	Parassinikkadavu Reptile Park	Mini Zoo	Kanur
102.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Zoological Park	Medium Zoo	Gwalior
103.	Madhya Pradesh	Kamla Nehru Prani Sanghralaya Zoo	Small Zoo	Indore
104.	Madhya Pradesh	Van Vihar National Park Zoo	Large Zoo	Bhopal
105.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Municipal Zoo	Small Zoo	Aurangabad
106.	Maharashtra	Leopard Rescue Centre	Rescue Centre	Manikdoh
107.	Maharashtra	Maharaja Shahaji Chhatrapati Zoo	Mini Zoo	Kolhapur
108.	Maharashtra	Maharajbag Zoo	Mini Zoo	Nagpur
109.	Maharashtra	Rambo Circus	Circus	Pune
110.	Maharashtra	Snake Park, Shikshan Mandal	Mini Zoo	Kolhapur
111.	Maharashtra	The Great Royal Circus	Circus	Namadic
112.	Maharashtra	Veermata Jijabai Bhosale Udyan & Zoo	Medium Zoo	Mumbai
113.	Maharashtra	Rajiv Gandhi Zoological Park and Wildlife Research Centre	Medium Zoo	Pune
114.	Maharashtra	Nisargakavi Bahinabai Choudhary Pranisanghralaya	Small Zoo	Chinchiwad, Pune
115.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan Zoo	Small Zoo	Solapur
116.	Maharashtra	Amtes Animal Ark	Rescue Centre	Wardha
117.	Maharashtra	Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Zoo	Mini Zoo	Borivali
118.	Manipur	Manipur Zoological Garden	Medium Zoo	Imphal
119.	Meghalaya	Nehru Park Zoo, Danakgre, Tura	Mini Zoo	Akhongini Tura
120.	Meghalaya	Lady Hydari Park Animal Land (Meghalaya Zoo)	Small Zoo	Shillong



1	2	3	4	5
121.	Mizoram	Deer Park, Thenzawl	Mini Zoo	Thenzawl
122.	Mizoram	Aizawl Zoo (Mizoram Zoo)	Small Zoo	Aizwal
123.	Nagaland	Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar	Mini Zoo	Dimapur
124.	Orissa	Deer Park, Berhampur Unit	Mini Zoo	Berhampur
125.	Orissa	Deer Park, Papadahandi	Mini Zoo	Nawarangpur
126.	Orissa	Gharial Research & Conservation Unit	Mini Zoo	Tikarpara
127.	Orissa	H.A.L. Deer Park, Koraput	Mini Zoo	Sunabeda
128.	Orissa	Harishankar Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Balangir
129.	Orissa	Kapilash Zoo	Mini Zoo	Dhenkanal
130.	Orissa	Municipality Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Cuttack
131.	Orissa	Nandankanan Biological Park	Large Zoo	Bhubaneswar
132.	Orissa	Taptapani Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Parlakhemundi
133.	Orissa	Wild Animal Conservation Centre	Small Zoo	Mothijharan, Sambalpur
134.	Orissa	Indira Gandhi Park Zoo	Small Zoo	Rourkela
135.	Orissa	Kuanria Deer Park, Nayagarh Forest Division	Mini Zoo	Nayagarh
136.	Punjab	Deer Park, Bir Talab	Mini Zoo	Bhatinda
137.	Punjab	Deer Park, Neelon	Mini Zoo	Ludhiana
138.	Punjab	Ludhiana Zoo	Small Zoo	Ludhiana
139.	Punjab	Mahendra Chaudhury Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Chhatbir, Chandigarh
140.	Punjab	Deer Park, Bir Moti Bagh (Patiala Zoo)	Small Zoo	Patiala
141.	Rajasthan	Bikaner Zoo	Small Zoo	Bikaner
142.	Rajasthan	Deer Park, Shri Goverdhan Trust	Mini Zoo	Udaipur
143.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Zoo	Large Zoo	Jaipur
144.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Zoo	Small Zoo	Jodhpur
145.	Rajasthan	Kota Zoo	Mini Zoo	Kota
146.	Rajasthan	Panchwati Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Pilani

1	2	3	4	5
147.	Rajasthan	Safari Park, Haridasji-Ki-Magri	Mini Zoo	Udaipur
148.	Rajasthan	Udaipur Zoo	Small Zoo	Udaipur
149.	Sikkim	Himalayan Zoological Park, Bulbuley	Mini Zoo	Gangtok
150.	Tamil Nadu	Amirdhi Zoo	Small Zoo	Vellore
151.	Tamil Nadu	Arignar Anna Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Vandalur, Chennai
152.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Snake Park Trust	Medium Zoo	Guindy, Chennai
153.	Tamil Nadu	Childrens Corner	Medium Zoo	Guindy, Chennai
154.	Tamil Nadu	Kurumbapatti Zoological Park	Mini Zoo	Salem
155.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust/Centre for Herpetology	Large Zoo	Mahabalipuram
156.	Tamil Nadu	Shivganga Garden Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Thanjavur
157.	Tamil Nadu	V.O.C. Park Mini Zoo	Small Zoo	Coimbatore
158.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli Zoo, Tiruchirapalli	Mini Zoo	Tiruchirapalli
159.	Tripura	Sepahijala Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Sepahijala, Agartala
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Apollo Circus	Circus	Varanasi
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Great Apollo Circus	Circus	Hamirpur
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Kanpur
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Zoological Park	Large Zoo	Lucknow
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Nawabganj Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Unnao
165.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajmahal Circus	Circus	Hamirpur
166.	Uttar Pradesh	Sarnath Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Varanasi
167.	Uttar Pradesh	Van Prani Udyan, I.V.R.I.	Mini Zoo	Izatnagar
168.	Uttar Pradesh	Vinod Van Mini Zoo, Ramgarh (Gorakhpur Zoological Park)	Mini Zoo	Gorakhpur
169.	Uttar Pradesh	Deer Park, IFFCO Township, Anda	Mini Zoo	Bareilly
170.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Bear Rescue Facility	Rescue Centre	Agra
171.	Uttarakhand	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant High Altitude Zoo	Small Zoo	Nainital

1	2	3	4	5
172.	Uttarakhand	Malsi Deer Park (Dehra Dun Biological Park)	Mini Zoo	Dehradun
173.	Uttarakhand	Deer Park, Narain Tewari Dewal (Almora Zoo)	Mini Zoo	Almora
174.	West Bengal	Adina Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Malda
175.	West Bengal	Ajanta Circus	Circus	Kolkata
176.	West Bengal	Alipore Zoological Garden	Large Zoo	Kolkata
177.	West Bengal	Asiad Circus	Circus	Kolkata
178.	West Bengal	Calcutta Snake Park	Medium Zoo	Badu, Kolkata
179.	West Bengal	Empire Circus	Circus	Kolkata
180.	West Bengal	Famous Circus	Circus	Kolkata
181.	West Bengal	Gar Chumuk (Ulughata) Deer Park	Mini Zoo	Howrah
182.	West Bengal	Kohinoor Circus	Circus	Kolkata
183.	West Bengal	Kumari Kangsabuti Deer Park, Bonpakuria	Mini Zoo	Bonpakuria, Bankura
184.	West Bengal	Marble Palace Zoo	Small Zoo	Kolkata
185.	West Bengal	Natraj Circus	Circus	Kolkata
186.	West Bengal	Olympic Circus	Circus	Kolkata
187.	West Bengal	Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park	Small Zoo	Darjeeling
188.	West Bengal	Pugmarks-PFA Santiniketan Rescue Centre	Rescue Center	Kolkata
189.	West Bengal	West Bengal Snake Park & Laboratory, Badu	Mini Zoo	Badu, Kolkata
190.	West Bengal	Weston Circus	Circus	Elliot
191.	West Bengal	Kunjanagar Eco-Park	Mini Zoo	Jalpaiguri
192.	West Bengal	South Khairbari Leopard Safari and Rehabilitation Centre	Mini Zoo	Madarihata
193.	West Bengal	Purulia Mini Zoo, Surulia	Mini Zoo	Purulia
194.	West Bengal	Ramnabagan Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Burdwan
195.	West Bengal	Rasikbeel Mini Zoo	Mini Zoo	Cochbihar
196.	West Bengal	Jhargram Zoo	Small Zoo	Jhargram

**Statement II**

*List of the identified endangered wild animal species taken up for the planned coordinated Conservation Breeding giving details of the coordinating Zoos, participating Zoos and the number of animals of the species in captivity in India*

Sl. No.	Name of the Species	Name of the coordinating zoo	Names of the participating Zoos	Number of animals of the species in captivity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Asiatic lion ( <i>Panthera leo</i> )	Junagarh	Hyderabad, Bhopal, New Delhi, Rajkot	80
2.	Bengal tiger ( <i>Panthera tigris</i> )	Bhopal	New Delhi, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Chhatbir, Chennai	145
3.	Snow leopard ( <i>Panthera uncia</i> )	Darjeeling	Leh, Kufri, Nainital, Gangtok	18
4.	Clouded leopard ( <i>Panthera nebulosa</i> )	Sepahijala	Guwahati	14
5.	Asiatic cheetah ( <i>Acinonyx jubatus venaticus</i> )	Junagarh	—	—
6.	Golden cat ( <i>Catopuma temmincki</i> )	Guwahati		3
7.	Tibetan wolf ( <i>Canis himalayensis</i> )	Darjeeling	Gangtok, Nainital, Kufri	21
8.	Grey wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> )	Junagarh		
9.	Wild dog ( <i>Cuon alpinus</i> )	Visakhapatnam	Chennai	30
10.	Brown bear ( <i>Ursus arctos</i> )	Kufri	Leh	2
11.	Sun bear ( <i>Helarctos malayanus</i> )	Aizawl	Guwahati	2
12.	Red panda ( <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> )	Darjeeling	Gangtok, Yachuli	18
13.	Binturong ( <i>Arctictis binturong</i> )	Sepahijala	Guwahati, Aizawl	13
14.	Smooth coated otter ( <i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i> )	Ahmedabad		
15.	Malabar giant squirrel ( <i>Ratufa indica</i> )	Pilikula	Chennai, Pune	
16.	Indian Pangolin ( <i>Manis crassicaudata</i> )	Bhubaneswar	—	8

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Lion tailed monkey ( <i>Macaca silenus</i> )	Chennai	Mysore, Trivandrum	60
18.	Pig-tailed monkey ( <i>Macaca nemestrina</i> )	Sepahijala	Guwahati	18
19.	Stump tailed monkey ( <i>Macaca radiata</i> )	Aizawl	Guwahati	51
20.	Phayre's leaf monkey ( <i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i> )	Sepahijala	—	14
21.	Crab eating monkey ( <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> )	Chidiyatapu (Port Blair)	—	12
22.	Nilgiri langur ( <i>Semnopithecus johnii</i> )	Chennai	Mysore	27
23.	Golden langur ( <i>Trachypithecus geei</i> )	Guwahati	Island near Guwahati	14
24.	Capped langur ( <i>Trachypithecus pileatus</i> )	Rangapahar	—	6
25.	Hoolock gibbon ( <i>Hoolock leuconedys</i> )	Itanagar	Aizawl, Guwahati, Sepahijala	11
26.	Rhinoceros ( <i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> )	Guwahati	Patna, New Delhi, Kanpur	36
27.	Indian bison ( <i>Bos gaurus</i> )	Mysore	Chennai, Bondla	37
28.	Wild buffalo ( <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> )			
29.	Wild ass ( <i>Equus hemionus khur</i> )	Junagarh	—	11
30.	Himalayan tahr ( <i>Hemitragus jemlanchicus</i> )	Gangtok	Darjeeling, Kufri, Chopta	3
31.	Nilgiri tahr ( <i>Nilgiritragus hylocrius</i> )	Ooty	—	1
32.	Markhor ( <i>Capra falconeri</i> )	Pehalgaon	—	—
33.	Blue sheep ( <i>Pseudois nayaur</i> )	Gangtok	Darjeeling	—
34.	Serow ( <i>Nemorhaedus sumatraensis</i> )	Guwahati	Manipur	6
35.	Swamp deer ( <i>Cervus duvauceli</i> )	Lucknow	Jaldapara WLS	115
36.	Swamp deer (Hard surface-C.d. branderi)	Bilaspur		
37.	Thamin deer ( <i>Cervus eldii</i> )	Manipur	Guwahati, Kolkata, New Delhi	177

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Mouse deer ( <i>Tragulus meminna</i> )	Hyderabad	Bhubaneswar	13
39.	Musk deer ( <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> )	Chopta	Gulmarg, Gangtok, Kufri	11
40.	Hangul ( <i>Cervus elaphus hanglu</i> )	Shikargah	—	1
41.	Chiru ( <i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i> )	Leh	—	2
42.	Chinkara ( <i>Gazella bennettii</i> )	Meham	Junagarh, Gandhinagar, Chhatbir	
43.	Chosinga ( <i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> )	Junagarh	Tirupati, Ranchi	
44.	Pygmy hog ( <i>Sus salvanius</i> )	Basistha	Guwahati	112
45.	Hispid hare ( <i>Caprolagus hispidus</i> )	Basistha	Guwahati	
46.	Giant squirrel ( <i>Ratufa Indica</i> )	Ranchi		
47.	Gangetic Dolphin ( <i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i> )	Patna		
48.	Himalayan monal ( <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> )	Manali	Darjeeling, Gangtok	23
49.	Blood pheasant ( <i>Ithaginis cruentus</i> )	Gangtok	Darjeeling	—
50.	Cheer pheasant ( <i>Catreus wallichi</i> )	Chail	Almora	48
51.	Hume's pheasant ( <i>Syrmaticus humiae humiae</i> )	Aizawl	—	4
52.	Grey Peacock pheasant ( <i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i> )	Guwahati	Kolkata, Darjeeling	60
53.	Sclater's (mishmi) monal ( <i>Lophophorus sclateri sclateri</i> )	Yachuli	—	—
54.	Tibetan eared pheasant ( <i>Crossoptilon harmani</i> )	Yachuli	—	—
55.	Temminck tragopan ( <i>Tragopan temminckii</i> )	Yachuli	—	—
56.	Blyth's tragopan ( <i>Tragopan blythii</i> )	Kohima	—	12
57.	Western tragopan ( <i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i> )	Sarahan	—	8
58.	Styr tragopan ( <i>Tragopan satyra</i> )	Darjeeling	Gangtok	2
59.	Grey jungle fowl ( <i>Gallus sonnerati</i> )	Tirupati	—	33

1	2	3	4	5
60.	Red jungle fowl ( <i>Gallus gallus gallus</i> )	Morni	Chail, New Delhi, Aizawl	209
61.	Malabar grey hornbill ( <i>Ocyrocus griseus</i> )	Kodanadu (Kerala)	Hyderabad	
62.	Malabar pied hornbill ( <i>Anthraceroceros coronatus</i> )	Kodanadu (Kerala)	Hyderabad	
63.	Vultures (White backed Vulture, Himalayan Griffon Vulture, etc.)	Pinjore	Hyderabad, Bhopal, Junagarh, Bhubaneswar, Rajabhatkhawa, Guwahati	93
64.	Falcons (Eagles, Hobbies, Kestral, Harrier, accipiter, etc.)	Chhatbir	Jaipur	3
65.	Bustards (Great Indian bustard, Lesser florican, Bengal florican, Hubara bustard)	—	—	1
66.	Nicobar pigeon ( <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> )	Chidiyatapu, Port Blair	Ahmedabad, Kolkata	42
67.	King cobra ( <i>Ophiophagus Hannah</i> )	Pilikula	Bangalore, Mammalapuram	35
68.	Water monitor ( <i>Varanus salvator</i> )	Chidiyatapu, Port Blair	Mammalapuram	40
69.	Painted roof turtle ( <i>Kachuga kachuga</i> )	Kukrail	Mammalapuram	2
70.	Himalayan salamander ( <i>Tyletrotiton verrucosus</i> )	Darjeeling	—	9

### Reproductive Child Health Programme

3495. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, The phase-I of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme was implemented from the year 1997 to 2005. The phase-II of Reproductive and Child Health programme, under the umbrella of NRHM, was launched by the Government of India with effect from April, 2005 for a period of five years. The program aims to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country.

The programme is being implemented in all the States/Union Territories. Under the program, flexibility is

provided to the states to devise need based Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The state ownership, inter & intra-sectoral convergence, decentralization, logical programme management framework, use of innovative approaches and enhancing the participation of the private

& the NGO sector are the main components of this programme. The programme has adopted a sector-wide approach in the family welfare sector.

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

### **Statement**

#### *Allocation, Release & Expenditure under RCH-II Flexible Pool for the year 2006-07 to 2009-10*

Rs. in crores

S.N.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.	Allocation	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.61	0.42	0.47	0.59	0.66	0.25	0.88	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	113.25	108.12	141.34	132.70	144.08	146.74	187.22	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.48	7.50	11.17	11.29	7.63	14.62	12.92	
4.	Assam	113.26	66.11	159.09	91.08	194.09	153.19	314.78	
5.	Bihar	160.91	19.79	49.75	179.84	201.84	227.56	266.36	
6.	Chandigarh	1.26	0.30	0.93	0.44	1.66	1.44	2.23	
7.	Chhattisgarh	40.62	35.19	35.76	64.17	48.58	36.68	77.12	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.58	0.25	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.54	0.55	
9.	Daman	0.56	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.36	0.28	0.39	
10.	Delhi	20.63	4.87	14.08	14.14	26.84	16.73	34.07	
11.	Goa	1.91	0.52	1.43	0.29	1.93	1.03	3.32	
12.	Gujarat	75.73	51.64	61.10	46.22	99.67	117.19	125.09	
13.	Haryana	31.36	20.71	29.82	21.05	40.72	32.14	52.12	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9.34	2.76	10.18	6.13	11.46	7.24	22.54	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.05	5.20	12.22	11.11	19.19	12.57	37.34	
16.	Jharkhand	52.53	12.95	44.33	20.81	63.46	162.28	99.79	
17.	Karnataka	78.87	41.21	64.25	72.52	97.69	110.52	130.37	
18.	Kerala	47.59	13.84	57.17	45.19	60.86	89.45	78.71	
19.	Lakshadweep	0.53	0.17	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.73	0.15	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	117.11	109.04	264.25	327.93	147.79	344.87	194.07	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Maharashtra	144.53	40.53	62.92	98.53	183.51	176.35	239.19	
22.	Manipur	10.06	4.62	13.64	7.40	17.35	8.72	28.16	
23.	Meghalaya	10.02	3.58	12.97	4.07	16.46	5.05	27.23	
24.	Mizoram	3.90	8.43	6.86	6.57	5.53	8.69	10.62	
25.	Nagaland	8.39	5.06	11.28	4.16	14.36	12.02	23.54	
26.	Orissa	71.36	37.23	106.25	95.18	87.76	119.74	117.97	
27.	Puducherry	1.30	1.10	1.26	1.31	1.87	1.65	2.41	
28.	Punjab	36.30	11.17	29.38	19.22	46.33	42.37	60.05	
29.	Rajasthan	109.57	82.25	157.07	186.00	135.62	279.00	181.50	
30.	Sikkim	2.24	1.61	3.11	2.47	3.66	3.50	6.46	
31.	Tamil Nadu	92.61	62.42	78.46	74.23	116.80	90.97	153.55	
32.	Tripura	13.42	4.36	17.93	5.22	23.66	9.67	37.85	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	322.43	87.12	155.80	240.91	394.43	458.26	533.68	
34.	Uttarakhand	16.31	6.52	14.10	14.58	18.53	39.47	31.45	
35.	West Bengal	119.60	28.39	117.88	73.14	147.01	91.44	198.32	
	Others	0.00	0.00		0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	
	Grand Total	1848.22	885.20	1747.00	1879.22	2384.99	2822.95	3295.00	0.00

Note: \*The details of expenditure against allocation for the year 2009-10 have not been received in the Ministry.

Note: The expenditure include unspent balances from the previous years.

*[Translation]*

#### **Children Falling in Borewells**

3496. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of incidents of children falling into borewells in the country; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by the Government at the administrative level to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per information received from the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and

Kerala, 10 incidents of children falling into borewells have been reported.

(b) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and West Bengal have issued instructions to the concerned agencies to adopt safety measures such as the closure of abandoned wells after filling and also making of provision to cap them.

*[English]*

#### **Coal Production during Eleventh and Twelfth Plans**

3497. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated coal production by the end of Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans; and

(b) the contribution of each State including Orissa in the total coal production by the end of these Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per production projections made by the working Group set up for XI five year plan the total coal production in the terminal years of the XI and XII five year plan will be 680 mts and 1055 mts respectively.

(b) The contribution of each State including Orissa in the total coal production of CIL & SCCL by the end of these Plan periods is as under:

(In Million Tonnes)

State	Projected Coal Production	
	2011-12	2016-17
West Bengal	23.62	25.94
Jharkhand	130.38	172.06
Orissa	137.00	197.00
Uttar Pradesh	17.00	12.00
Madhya Pradesh	71.22	86.28
Chhattisgarh	99.29	128.00
Maharashtra	38.49	39.22
Assam	3.50	3.50
Total CIL	520.50	664.00
Andhra Pradesh (SCCL)	40.80	45.00
Total	561.30	709.00

#### Sale of Vitamin C under Drug Licence

3498. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of Vitamin C is being cleared not as a drug;

(b) if so, whether sale of such drug is being regulated under drug license issued to the traders in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. Vitamin C, being a drug, is imported into the country through Customs *via* Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) offices in various ports of entries based on import licenses or no objection certificates in case of animal feed grade products.

#### Dwindling Population of Lion

3499. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State:

(a) whether population of Lion is decreasing in the country;

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

(c) the details of Lion population during the last two census and the current census, State-wise including Gir Lion;

(d) whether the Government has launched any Lion Project to protect Lion population in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the funds spent on the project since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The population of Lion is not decreasing in the country. On the contrary, it has increased. Lions are found in Gir forests of Gujarat. As per the estimation carried out during 2001 and 2005, the population of Lions in Gir forests were 327 and 359± 10 respectively.

(d) and (e) Central Government has launched any dedicated Project on Lion. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme— 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (erstwhile Scheme of 'Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries'), the Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State Government of Gujarat for various activities aimed at conservation of Lion and its habitats. Details of fund released to the Protected Areas of Gujarat, that harbour Lions, under the Scheme during the last three year are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Sanctuaries	Year		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Gir Sanctuary	37.40	40.00	32.00
Mitiyala Sanctuary	15.68	8.00	2.70
Paniya Sanctuary	7.70	12.00	4.94

[Translation]

### Mining of Coal Reserves beneath Damodar River

3500. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted any Joint Committee of the Ministry of Energy and the Department of Coal for exploring coal reserves beneath the river Damodar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the main recommendations of the said Committee;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the likely expenditure and the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which the mining of coal reserves is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal), Government of India set up a Committee of Experts in 1975 to undertake techno-economic examination of a preliminary nature to study the different alternatives of winning locked up medium coking coal beneath the Damodar river and railway line in Bokaro and Kargali Area.

(b) The terms of reference to the committee were as under:

- (i) To study the feasibility of diverting the river Damodar to enable extraction of coking coal reserves lying beneath the river bed.

(ii) To study the economics of such diversion vis-a-vis the methods, if any, for extraction of the coal beneath the river bed.

(iii) To prepare plans for diversion of the railway line with or without the diversion of the river for enabling extraction of coal locked up under the railway line.

(iv) To estimate the cost involved in the aforesaid proposal.

The Committee recommended as under:

(i) The railway line and river Damodar be diverted along the routes indicated by them for releasing the locked up medium coking coal below them in the Bokaro & Kargali areas.

(ii) The Government take an early decision in the matter and depute specialist agency to prepare detailed project report for the diversions along the routes tentatively indicated.

(iii) The job of diversion should be so scheduled as to be completed before the expiry of the present life of Bokaro, Kargali and Chalkari mines which is estimated to be 8 years. Accordingly, the job of railway line diversion should be taken up first and as soon as the details feasibility study of Damodar River Diversion is completed, this job should also be executed at the earliest.

(c) The project report for diversion of railway line namely Phusro-Jarangdih Rail Diversion (PJRD) was sanctioned by Government of India in 1982. Government of India had approved the advance action proposal (AAP) for Damodar River Diversion (DRD) in 1983.

(d) For Damodar River Diversion (DRD) the initial capital investment was Rs. 2.0 crore which was revised to Rs. 5.60 crore in 1993. Expenditure on the project till 1.4.2009 is Rs. 9.75 crore.

For Phusro-Jarangdih Rail Diversion (PJRD) the initial capital investment was Rs. 15.93 crore which was revised to Rs. 48.78 crore in 1991. Expenditure on the Project till 1.4.2009 is Rs. 29.73 crore.

CMPDIL in its draft Project Report (March, 2009) has indicated the capital expenditure of Rs. 2100 crore on the coal mining project. The updated assessment of expenditure on DRD and PJRD are still to be received from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and RITES Limited.

(e) As the draft report submitted by CMPD-IL is in the initial stages of examination, it is not possible to indicate the time by which mining of coal will commence at this stage.

*[English]*

#### **Implementation of OBC Reservations Quota**

3501. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the implementation of 27 per cent reservation of posts meant for OBCs and to address the grievances of OBC employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Instructions have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments to ensure filling up of reserved vacancies meant for OBCs as per prescribed quota. Liaison Officers have been appointed in all the Ministries/Departments and offices under the control of Heads of Department to ensure due compliance of the orders and instructions pertaining to reservation for the Other Backward Classes. Disciplinary action can be taken against officers who violate the instructions.

#### **Asian Regional Conference on Irrigation and Drainage**

3502. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 60th International Executive Council and the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage together with its fifth Asian Regional Conference is to be held in December 2009; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the theme of the Conference and number of countries likely to participate in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) is organizing 5th Asian Regional Conference (ARC) and 60th International Executive Council (IEC) meeting at New Delhi during December 6-11, 2009 jointly with Ministry of Water Resources. The Theme of the ARC is "Improvement in Efficiency of Irrigation Projects through Technology Upgradation and Better Operation & Maintenance". The sub-theme for the Conference are (a) Modernization of Public/State Operated Irrigation System and Services (b) Public-Private Partnership in Irrigation Development and Management (c) Integrated Approach in Agricultural Drainage (d) Capacity Development for Modern Irrigation Management (e) Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources Availability and Crop Productivity (f) Legal Aspects in Sharing of Water Resources. A special session on ground water recharge has also been planned on the concluding day. ICID has informed that it expects participation of delegates from about 60 countries.

#### **UNICEF Report on Neo-Natal Deaths**

3503. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the recent UNICEF report places India at number one spot in children's deaths across the globe; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. According to UNICEF's Report "State of World's Children, 2009", India is placed at rank 49 in descending order with reference to under five mortality rate.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **WHO Norms**

3504. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation's (WHO) norms to give adequate immunization to the Nurses are being followed by the Government/Private Hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure implementation of the said norms of WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) WHO works in collaboration with its member States. It shares evidence based guidelines for management of common public health problems with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time. These guidelines are then adequately adapted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare depending on our needs/local situations for inclusion under various National Health Programmes to provide appropriate health services in the country.

#### **Chikungunya Vaccine**

3505. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vaccine of Chikungunya has been invented in the country to prevent spread of the disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. No vaccine for Chikungunya has been invented in the country so far. However, efforts are being made by National Institute of Virology, Pune to develop an inactivated Chikungunya vaccine. The vaccine is not yet ready for public health use.

#### **Genetically Modified (GM) Crop**

3506. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any regulatory mechanism for bio-safety on Genetically Modified products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding impact of unregulated release of GM grains and vegetables on the environment and public health;

(d) if so, the details thereto;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Supreme Court has given any direction about GM crop trials cultivation and to publish the results of trials;

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

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to follow the recommendations of the Honorable Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import and Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989', issued under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Rules cover the areas of research as well as activities involving manufacture, use, import, export, storage and large scale applications of GMOs and products made therefrom throughout India. The Rules are supported by biosafety guidelines for evaluating environmental and health safety aspects of genetically modified products. The guidelines and protocols are being updated regularly and are in line with the international norms prescribed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, CODEX Alimentarius Commission and International Plant Protection Convention.

(c) The Ministry has not received any report regarding the release of unregulated grains and vegetables in the country.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has allowed the field trials of GM crops subject to compliance of stringent norms such as (i) maintaining a crop specific isolation distance as well as biological and physical barriers as per the 'Minimum Indian Seed Certification Standards' recommended by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research; (ii) submission of a validated event specific protocol to detect the level of contamination at 0.01% Level of Detection before initiating the field trials; and (iii) designating a lead scientist responsible for the field trials. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that biosafety data on Bt cotton and Bt brinjal are available at website

[www.envfor.nic.in](http://www.envfor.nic.in) and [www.dbtbiosafety.nic.in](http://www.dbtbiosafety.nic.in) for public scrutiny. It has been further committed that biosafety data of other crops will also be posted on the websites as and when the studies are complete.

(h) The Government of India is fully compliant with the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

### **Fake Passports**

3507. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several incidents of fake passports have come to the notice of the Government in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such fraudulent practices?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Year-wise information is being collected.

(c) Mechanisms put in place to check fraudulent practices include:

(i) introduction of additional security features in the passport booklet;

(ii) printing of the photo of the applicant instead of pasting it in the passport;

(iii) introduction of Passport Information Services on Net (PISON), which has been made accessible to Immigration officials at the entry and exit points in India;

(iv) to prevent any pilferage of blank passport booklets in transit, all passport consignments originating from India Security Press (ISP), Nashik, are designated as sensitive material and the Department of Posts ensures greater vigilance till their receipt by the consignees;

(v) a tracking and monitoring system for movement of passports has been introduced with automatic alarm generation for non-receipt of consignment within the stipulated time; and

(vi) under the Passport Seva Project, an integrated passport movement tracking system from Indian Security Press (ISP) till the issue of the passport will be introduced.

[*English*]

### **Utilisation of Expertise of Overseas Indians**

3508. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to utilize the expertise of the overseas Indian community for national development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has launched a new initiative to develop a Diaspora Knowledge Network called — Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK). This will serve as a Knowledge Bank. The Global INK, an electronic platform will connect people of Indian Origin from a variety of disciplines recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well, with knowledge users at the national and sub-national levels in India. The network will serve as a strategic 'virtual think tank'. The outcome targeted will be the germination of ideas on development, identification of the key elements in addressing the challenges to development and articulation and mapping out solutions through innovations and technological interventions.

(c) The Global INK Portal is currently under development. It will serve as a Knowledge transfer platform and will catalyse development of the knowledge, expertise and skills of Overseas Indians in India's development effort.

[Translation]

**NOC for Ropeway Construction**

3509. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued No Objection Certificate (NOC) for construction of a Ropeway from Gwalior City to the Gwalior Fort to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The proposal has been referred to the Expert Advisory Committee to examine as to whether the proposed ropeway would in anyway impair the landscape and cause intrusion to the historical settings. After the receipt of the report of the Committee, the Archaeological Survey of India would take an appropriate decision in the matter.

**Gradual Decline of Level of Major Rivers/  
Water Reservoirs**

3510. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gradual decline in the water level of the major river basins in the country over the years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate availability of water in major water basins and reservoirs;

(d) the details of water storage capacity created during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government plans to construct the underground water reservoirs for rational water distribution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The analysis of data of water level of major rivers and storage in the reservoirs do not indicate any significant trend about gradual decline.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Various projects for creation of water storage capacity are undertaken by respective state governments. On the basis of the information collected from various State governments, the total live storage capacity of reservoirs is estimated from time to time. The total live storage capacity was estimated to be about 213 billion cubic meter (BCM) upto the year 2004 which increased to about 225 BCM in 2007.

(e) and (f) Government promote rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge of aquifers which act as underground reservoir. A scheme for "Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dugwells" with estimated cost of Rs. 1798.71 crore has been launched by Ministry of Water Resources during XI Plan.

**Illegal Foeticide**

3511. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the male and female foeticide being carried out illegally on large scale in the nursing homes and clinics in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent this practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per report received from State/UTs, 196 Cases of Non Registration, 152 Cases of Non-Maintenance of records, 125 Cases of Communication of sex of foetus and 37 Cases of advertisement about Pre-Natal/conception diagnostics facilities has been reported from State/UTs. State/UTs wise details of cases reported are enclosed as statement.

(c) The steps taken by the Government include the Constitution of a National Inspection & Monitoring Committee (NIMC) for detecting violation of the Act and conducting of raids, Monitoring through the Central Supervisory Board under the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, Sensitizing stake holders including the Judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through Auxilliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line Complaint registration facility and online filling of 'Form F' by clinics.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Non registration	Non-maintenance of records	Communication of sex of foetus	Advt. about pre-conception diagnostic facilities	Other violations of Act/Rules	Total ongoing cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	5	—	—	3	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	0
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	0
4.	Bihar	6	—	3	—	1	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	—	—	—	—	5
6.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	0
7.	Gujarat	3	89	—	3	—	95
8.	Haryana	4	10	21	5	18	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0	—	0	7	7
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	0
11.	Jharkhand	—	—	3	—	—	3
12.	Karnataka	8	—	1	—	4	13
13.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	1	2	—	11
15.	Maharashtra	16	3	13	6	—	38
16.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	0
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	0
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	0
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	0
20.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	0
21.	Punjab	15	30	21	6	32	104
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	52	2	—	54
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	67	3	1	1	—	72
25.	Tripura	—	1	—	—	—	1
26.	Uttarakhand	—	—	2	1	—	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11	1	3	3	29	47
28.	West Bengal	7	—	—	—	—	7
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—	—	—	0
30.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	0
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	0
33.	Delhi	40	5	4	8	—	57
34.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	0
35.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>604</b>



### Sharing of Intelligence Inputs

3512. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to share intelligence inputs relating to terrorist outfits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) PM met Prime Minister of Pakistan on the sidelines of the NAM Summit in Sharm-El-Sheikh on 16-7-09 and both leaders agreed that the two countries will share real-time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats.

(c) If real-time, credible and actionable information were received from Pakistan, it could be of utility in countering terrorist threats.

### Indo-Nepal Treaty, 1950

3513. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Nepal to review the 'Peace and Friendship Treaty,' between India and Nepal signed in the year, 1950;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amendment in the said Treaty is likely to affect the relations of the two countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) During the visit of Prime Minister of Nepal Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda' to India in September 2008, both sides agreed to review, adjust and update the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship and other agreements, while giving due recognition to the special features of the bilateral relationship. It was agreed that a High-Level Committee at the level of Foreign Secretaries would be set up for this purpose. There has been no further development on this matter.

[English]

### FICCI-Deloitte on Indian Infrastructure

3514. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI-Deloitte has conducted any study on Infrastructure sector of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof including the deficiencies pointed out and their redressal suggested in the study; and

(c) the measures initiated or proposed to be initiated by the Government to redress these deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The FICCI-Deloitte had conducted a study on Infrastructure sector of the country. The study had highlighted that the key infrastructure sector of the country are highly congested. Since the Indian economy is growing at a faster rate, this congestion may hamper the growth and competency of the economy. Further, it was stated that it is necessary to boost investor's confidence in infrastructure sector.

(c) A Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure has been set up:

(i) to consider and take decisions in respect of all infrastructure related proposals costing more than Rs. 150 crores specifically those concerning Energy, Railways, Roads and National Highways, Ports, Airports, Telecommunications, Information Technology, Irrigation, Housing and Urban Development with particular emphasis on rural housing urban slum clearance;

(ii) to consider and decide measures, namely, fiscal, financial, institutional and legal required to enhance investment in the infrastructure sector, including grant of requisite approvals to facilitate private sector investment in specific projects;

(iii) to lay down annual parameters and targets for performance for all infrastructural sectors; and

(iv) to review the progress of infrastructural projects.

A Viability Gap Funding Scheme was notified in 2006 to enhance the commercial viability of competitively bid infrastructure projects which are justified by economic returns, but do not pass standard thresholds of financial returns. Under the scheme, grant assistance of upto 20% of project capital costs can be provided by the Central Government to PPP projects.

### Improvement of Dams in Tamil Nadu

3515. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to be funded by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects included in the proposal; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) A proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 675 crores has been received from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for inclusion in Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) to be implemented through World Bank funding. The proposal envisages dam safety rehabilitation works (including remedial measures and basic facilities) for 104 dams in the State and dam safety institutional strengthening.

Appraisal process of the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects has already been initiated by the World Bank.

#### **Legal Framework for RAW**

3516. SHRI MANISH TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the law/statute which gives the Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) the powers/authority to discharge its functions/mandate efficaciously and efficiently;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide a legal framework in the form of a clearly conceptualized law to enable the RAW to function effectively and with a degree of transparency;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the Government plans to introduce a legislation providing for legal framework for the functioning of the organization;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government also proposes to constitute a Committee on the lines of an Intelligence Select Committee of the U.S. Congress to monitor the services of the organization;

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

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS;

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) R&AW was established in 1968 and functions under the Cabinet Secretariat. There is no separate/specific statute governing the functions/mandate of the R&AW. However, in 2000 following the report of the Task Force on Intelligence Apparatus, which examined the entire intelligence system in the country, a formal Charter listing the scope and mandate of the R&AW was formally approved by the Government of India.

(b) the Charter clearly lays down the role and the responsibilities of the R&AW which would enable the Organization to function effectively.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) No such proposal is under consideration.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Opening of New Passport Offices/ Passport Seva Kendras**

3517. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for setting up new Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras in the country including Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the norms/criteria for identification of locations for setting-up of new Passport Offices/Passport Seva Kendras in the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has embarked on Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. Under the Project's existing scope, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are going to be established across the country. The PSK locations were identified on the basis of the number of passport applications received from the respective regions. The list of proposed PSK locations is attached herewith as statement. Government hopes that the implementation of Passport Seva Project would provide timely, transparent and efficient delivery of passport related services.

**Statement***Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) Distribution of Proposed PSKs*

Passport Office	PSKs at existing Passport Office locations	Proposed PSKs at new locations	Total No. of PSKs
1	2	3	4
<b>PSKs to be Newly Setup</b>			
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1, Hyderabad 2, Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupati	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	Bangalore 1, Bangalore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedbaad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanajavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	3
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1

1	2	3	4
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Total			68
<b>PSKs co-located with Passport offices</b>			
Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
Total			9
Total offices			77

[English]

**Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries**

3518. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
 SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
 BAVALIA:  
 SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) the number of Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic hospitals/dispensaries in the country during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the purpose and the funds allocated during the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the private sector companies in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government to popularize the Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic systems of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statement giving State-wise position of total number of Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Hospitals/Dispensaries in the country, as on 1.4.2008, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal for setting up the North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong, Meghalaya at a total cost of Rs. 67.51 crores during the 11th Plan Period. Department of AYUSH is also providing support for upgradation of infrastructure and supply of drugs and equipments to hospitals and dispensaries. During the first two years of 11th Plan, 2,475 OPD clinics, 148 Specialised Therapy Centres and 46 AYUSH wings were opened and around 18,000 dispensaries were given financial assistance for procurement of essential drugs. Total expenditure incurred during the first two years of 11th Plan amounts to Rs. 259.30 crores.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. 10 Proposals have been received from Non-governmental Organizations working in State of Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(f) Department of AYUSH is conducting AROGYA Mela, Seminar and workshops under Information, Education and Co-ordination (IEC) Scheme to popularize the Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems in the country. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of AYUSH Institutions", financial assistance is provided for upgradation of existing AYUSH UG/PG institutes/starting new institutions.

**Statement**

*State-wise/System-wise Number of Ayurveda and Homoeopathic Hospitals  
and Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2008*

Sl.No.	States/UTs/Others	Ayurveda		Homoeopathy	
		Hosp.	Disp.	Hosp.	Disp.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A. States/Union Territories</b>					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	557	6	286
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	2	44
3.	Assam	1	380	3	75
4.	Bihar	11	311	11	179
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	634	3	52
6.	Delhi	10	148	2	98
7.	Goa	1	77	1	59
8.	Gujarat	47	1046	16	216
9.	Haryana	8	472	1	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1109	1	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	273		
12.	Jharkhand	1	122	2	54
13.	Karnataka	130	561	21	43
14.	Kerala	124	740	33	525
15.	Madhya Pradesh	34	1427	22	146
16.	Maharashtra	55	469	45	
17.	Manipur			1	9
18.	Meghalaya	4	20	7	40
19.	Mizoram				1
20.	Nagaland		85	1	115
21.	Orissa	8	624	6	603
22.	Punjab	15	507	5	107
23.	Rajasthan	100	3539	9	177

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Sikkim	1	1		1
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	43	9	46
26.	Tripura	1	55	1	93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	340	8	1482
28.	Uttarakhand	7	467	1	60
29.	West Bengal	4	295	12	1220
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5	1	8
31.	Chandigarh	1	6	1	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3		1
33.	Daman and Diu		1		
34.	Lakshadweep		2		1
35.	Puducherry	1	16		7
Total (A)		2389	14337	231	5787
B. CGHS & Central Government		27	223	5	223
Total (A+B)		2416	14560	236	6010

Hosp.=> Hospitals Disp.=> Dispensaries

Figures are Provisional

Source: State Governments & Concerned agencies.

### Cancer Patient Fund

3519. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up Cancer Patient Fund (CPF) recently to provide financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cancer patients for their treatment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of BPL cancer patients identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(d) the amount of fund released/utilized so far for treatment of BPL patients; and

(e) the manner in which this fund would be utilized and monitored?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes. The Government has recently set up the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (CPF) to provide financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cancer patients. The Cancer Patient Fund has been established as a separate corpus within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) with a total outlay of Rs. 100 crore to be utilized specifically for treatment of BPL cancer patients in the country.

This fund would be managed and monitored through the management and technical committee of the RAN.

[*Translation*]

### NGOs Involved in Health-care Programmes

3520. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in healthcare programmes in Gujarat and Kerala;

(b) the amount of funds provided to each of the said organizations and utilized therefrom during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint about the misuse of the funds by the NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against such organizations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

#### **Terrorist Activities in Pakistan**

3521. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist activities emanating from Pakistan has increased in the country over the years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare Pakistan as terrorist State and to motivate other countries also to do so;

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

(e) whether representations have been received from the social organisations/individuals in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Notwithstanding assurances given at the highest level by Pakistan, we have been repeatedly and severely hit by terrorist attacks emanating from Pakistan. Pakistan assured India on 6th January 2004 and 24th September 2008 that it would not permit its territory to be used for terrorism against India in any

manner. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to take all steps as are necessary to address this issue to prevent further outrages and to take action against conspirators responsible for such attacks.

(c) and (d) Government has highlighted the issue of terrorism in different international and multilateral organisations.

(e) and (f) Government receives many requests and representations from citizens and organizations regarding terrorism.

*[English]*

#### **Discrimination against AIDS Patients in Hospitals**

3522. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of indifference, discrimination and negligence behaviour on the part of the doctors and employees in the treatment of AIDS patients have been reported in certain Government Hospitals of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government against the doctors and employees found guilty; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to stop the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject no such information is maintained centrally. As far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi is concerned no incident of indifference, discrimination and negligence behaviour on the part of doctors and employees in the treatment of AIDS patients have been reported.

#### **Mismatch in Estimates of BPL Population**

3523. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of Planning Commission shows 28 percent of Indian population Below Poverty Line (BPL) while Supreme Court appointed Food Commissioner Saxena Panel has estimated 50 percent of the population Below Poverty Line as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the States have disregarded the BPL figures prepared by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the controversy over the mismatch between the two?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the number of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, separately in rural and urban areas from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. As per the latest estimates, the number of persons living below poverty line (BPL) for the year 2004-05 is estimated to be 301.7 million accounting for 27.5% of the total population. The Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 14-02-2006 stated that the methodology for the next BPL Census will be designed by Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Supreme Court Commissioners in the right to food matter. Accordingly, an Expert Group headed by Dr. N.C. Saxena has been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development to recommend methodology to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) who could be assisted under its various programmes. It is not in the Terms of Reference (TOR) of this Expert Group to estimate BPL population in the country. The Expert Group has not submitted its final report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While the Planning Commission estimates the number of persons living below poverty line at national and state level, the Expert Group headed by Dr. Saxena as per its Terms of Reference is not required to estimate BPL population in the country.

[*Translation*]

### **Elephant Reserve**

3524. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had given approval for creation of an Elephant Reserve in the State of Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received a revised proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh in this regard;

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

(e) the likely impact of the revised proposal on the movement of elephant in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has given approval for the creation of two Elephant Reserves in the Chhattisgarh State. One of the approved Elephant Reserve consists of Badalkhol Manora and Tamoringla extending over an area of 1048.30 sq km and other Elephant reserve is Lemru extending over an area 450 sq km.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **Health Care Delivery System**

3525. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the healthcare delivery system undertaken in the rural areas has achieved the desired targets since the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred on rural healthcare delivery system during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide health insurance cover to the people living in the rural areas; and



(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has rejuvenated the public health delivery system in states on an unprecedented scale and has progressed as per the approved time line contained in the Framework for Implementation.

The key interventions which have led to the achievement of desired targets include interventions relating to setting up of the institutional framework of NRHM, strengthening of infrastructure (new constructions as well as upgradation and renovation), augmentation of critical human resources (through steps including positioning of contractual persons, multi-skilling of available HR, positioning of over 6.96 lakh trained ASHAs etc.), rationalisation of logistics & management (through steps like positioning of programme management units, decentralised procurement protocols etc.) and community empowerment (through steps like operationalisation of Village Health & Sanitation Committees, Rogi Kalyan Samitis etc.).

The statement of state-wise expenditure under NRHM during the last three years is enclosed.

Health insurance is being utilized in many states for risk pooling and as a health financing tool. Under the NRHM, insurance models proposed by the states in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) are appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee. At the National level, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides health insurance cover to the eligible citizens including those living in the rural areas.

#### **Statement**

*The Allocation, Release and Expenditure in respect of all the States/UTs under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Y. 2009-10*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43820.13	10762.92
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2214.66	40.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3627.34	1042.58

1	2	3	4
4.	Assam	44787.16	15586.14
5.	Bihar	45654.14	14202.55
6.	Chandigarh	430.55	114.94
7.	Chhattisgarh	20111.98	5338.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	239.27	53.27
9.	Daman and Diu	152.89	25.90
10.	Delhi	6173.17	2022.58
11.	Goa	849.81	268.47
12.	Gujarat	29204.60	9288.05
13.	Haryana	9801.86	3286.71
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6538.18	1962.56
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11753.34	2592.42
16.	Jharkhand	19748.30	3941.00
17.	Karnataka	31704.12	10226.51
18.	Kerala	16900.78	3360.06
19.	Lakshadweep	2098.66	12.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38824.69	12279.76
21.	Maharashtra	49303.10	15871.75
22.	Manipur	5238.20	1607.27
23.	Meghalaya	5043.65	1386.48
24.	Mizoram	4899.08	867.23
25.	Nagaland	4468.58	1263.19
26.	Orissa	26291.33	7990.64
27.	Puducherry	2689.66	114.50
28.	Punjab	11873.66	4225.10
29.	Rajasthan	36897.69	11983.25
30.	Sikkim	7135.43	503.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	34639.32	11404.86
32.	Tripura	8623.25	2058.64
33.	Uttar Pradesh	92784.15	31410.40
34.	Uttarakhand	6887.93	2061.26
35.	West Bengal	40387.16	12254.55
Total		671797.82	201409.96

\*=1st Quarter expenditure is due by 31st July 2009. As per expenditure report received from 6 states upto 30th June 2009, Rs. 211.38 crore has already been utilised.

*The Allocation, Release and Expenditure in respect of all the States/UTs under  
National Rural Health Mission for the F.Y. 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63555.08	60956.38	72738.44
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	591.68	759.33	920.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4674.74	3629.39	5784.53
4.	Assam	62354.99	59692.69	72496.69
5.	Bihar	73489.78	75409.54	66096.68
6.	Chandigarh	626.55	279.84	489.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	25054.55	24180.46	15335.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	270.98	188.68	228.36
9.	Daman and Diu	215.16	123.34	182.85
10.	Delhi	8043.22	7651.01	4295.24
11.	Goa	1265.23	1365.32	885.22
12.	Gujarat	40873.80	32904.69	53727.15
13.	Haryana	14986.06	14585.23	23052.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7584.08	6092.99	9710.75
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14273.88	7227.64	10661.45
16.	Jharkhand	25803.45	24081.22	37181.21
17.	Karnataka	45197.70	42362.06	41808.49
18.	Kerala	24852.00	21669.46	38795.10
19.	Lakshadweep	1964.79	504.79	1339.30
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58595.12	68359.08	66821.60
21.	Maharashtra	73206.50	53742.52	89635.83
22.	Manipur	6743.17	5605.16	5842.82
23.	Meghalaya	6369.62	4257.56	4665.20
24.	Mizoram	4902.26	3820.65	5814.80
25.	Nagaland	5715.96	5480.21	5534.76
26.	Orissa	37382.65	37511.10	31436.43
27.	Puducherry	2932.65	1688.60	705.29

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	17995.54	17367.12	17610.92
29.	Rajasthan	56332.09	76709.19	85826.27
30.	Sikkim	7913.77	3954.05	8558.53
31.	Tamil Nadu	50137.18	48975.93	59891.54
32.	Tripura	10351.98	8206.89	6556.11
33.	Uttar Pradesh	146125.86	122080.88	136139.57
34.	Uttarakhand	9867.89	8605.59	12178.64
35.	West Bengal	61924.69	51139.34	42098.35
	Total	972174.62	901167.93	1035046.37

\*= Expenditure under NRHM is also incurred directly at the Central level for purchase of vaccines and contraceptives.

*The Allocation, Release and Expenditure in respect of all the States/UTs under  
National Rural Health Mission for the F.Y. 2007-08*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI.No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59469.64	57358.08	47270.28
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	309.35	834.06	13728.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4763.99	4409.87	16817.19
4.	Assam	64021.44	60498.76	60041.76
5.	Bihar	53727.17	29913.21	32524.79
6.	Chandigarh	444.14	445.89	13415.22
7.	Chhattisgarh	22010.09	18172.61	26546.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	184.71	144.01	13436.00
9.	Daman and Diu	171.03	54.93	13357.23
10.	Delhi	6263.27	4284.82	15950.07
11.	Goa	1132.50	458.05	13871.04
12.	Gujarat	35551.01	38487.72	38304.62
13.	Haryana	12805.64	10616.51	20145.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6628.01	5089.51	17972.25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11568.64	15818.20	19567.66

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Jharkhand	22496.74	14774.18	22929.29
17.	Karnataka	38550.28	28688.36	31650.35
18.	Kerala	23477.09	28938.76	28309.99
19.	Lakshadweep	138.96	30.36	13288.81
20.	Madhya Pradesh	69333.41	60802.78	44331.78
21.	Maharashtra	58074.64	64381.83	49991.87
22.	Manipur	6511.40	4915.24	16743.41
23.	Meghalaya	6138.28	4234.63	16088.97
24.	Mizoram	3720.02	3197.14	18192.81
25.	Nagaland	5452.20	4367.60	17135.76
26.	Orissa	38058.00	38076.83	32742.09
27.	Puducherry	883.24	428.38	13824.21
28.	Punjab	15338.41	10068.54	21511.85
29.	Rajasthan	56206.02	64484.90	47671.49
30.	Sikkim	1721.34	3409.54	14341.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	42548.14	54200.89	44239.42
32.	Tripura	8473.02	7834.28	16471.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	115924.15	110948.23	71665.15
34.	Uttarakhand	8661.92	8255.76	18488.52
35.	West Bengal	53576.87	51180.69	33486.59
	Total	854334.74	809805.15	936053.32

\*= Expenditure under NRHM is also incurred directly at the Central level for purchase of vaccines and contraceptives.

[*Translation*]

### Water Conservation and Management

3526. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total requirement of water for

various purposes in the country in comparison to the total availability of water, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments regarding water conservation and management;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the funds granted to various State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) has assessed the water requirement for various purposes. Total water requirement for various uses for the year 2050 as assessed by NCIWRD is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise water requirement is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Total availability of water in the country has been assessed to be 1869 billion cubic metre (BEM). State-wise total water availability has not been assessed by Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) to (d) State Governments conceive plan and implement major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation schemes for utilization of both surface and ground water resources. Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments through various schemes / programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme, schemes for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells. The details of assistance provided to States during the last three years and during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### **Statement I**

*Total Water Requirement for various uses as assessed by National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development*

(In billion cubic meters)

Sl.No.	Uses	Total water Demand by 2050	
		Low	High
1	2	3	4
1.	Irrigation	628	807
2.	Domestic	90	111
3.	Industries	81	81
4.	Power	63	70
5.	Inland Navigation	15	15
6.	Flood Control	0	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0
8.	Environment (2) Ecology	20	20
9.	Evaporation losses	76	76
Total		973	1180

#### **Statement II**

*Summary of Total Projected Water use for Diverse purposes—Statewise*

(In billion cubic meters)

State/UT	Total Water Required for all uses by 2050	
	Low	High
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	90.2	109.8
Arunachal Pradesh	12.3	12.6
Assam	37.6	50.1
Bihar	77.2	106.6
Goa	0.8	0.9
Gujarat	49.6	56.8
Haryana	31.2	31.6
Himachal Pradesh	6.5	6.7
Jammu & Kashmir	12	15.5
Karnataka	46.3	58.8
Kerala	25.3	30.9
Madhya Pradesh	82.6	113.6
Maharashtra	83.7	101.5
Manipur	2.4	5.1

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Meghalaya		2	2.2	Sikkim		0.7	0.8
Mizoram		1.1	1.2	Tamil Nadu		52.2	61.7
Nagaland		6	6.1	Tripura		6.6	6.9
Orissa		41.4	49.1	Uttar Pradesh		144.8	171.6
Punjab		47.1	47.5	West Bengal		52.6	66.4
Rajasthan		57.2	59.6	UTs		3.5	4

**Statement III***Assistance provided to States during last three years*

(Rupees in crores)

Name of Schemes/Programmes	During last three years 2006-07 to 2008-09	Current year
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	15345.90	1749.73
Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture	98.09	35.83
Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells	140.09	33.87
Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme	790.32	28.35

**Swarnrekha Multi-purpose Project**

3527. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environment clearance to Swarnrekha Multi-purpose Project and Nakti Dam, in Jharkhand, has been provided;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide environmental clearance to the project; and

(e) the time by which environment clearance is likely to be given to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Subernarekha (not Swarnrekha) Multipurpose Project in Orissa was accorded environmental clearance on 15.6.1984, which cover activities in the States of West Bengal and Jharkhand (previously falling in Bihar state) also. Separate proposal for environment clearance for Subernarekha (not Swarnrekha) Multipurpose Project and Nakti Dam in Jharkhand have not been received.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

*[English]***Illegal Activities by BALCO**

3528. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain *status quo* in the case of BALCO for encroaching land and deforestation activities;

(b) if so, whether BALCO is still indulging in illegal activities by encroaching private and revenue land and cutting of green trees for construction of Power Plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the State Government of Chhattisgarh and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Mines Pension Scheme**

3529. DR. G. VIVEKANAND: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mines Pension Scheme of 1998 had a provision for revisiting the scheme every three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) There is no

provision of revision of pension after any specific period of time. However, under clause 21(1) of Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998, there is a provision of valuation of pension fund every third year by an Actuary to be appointed by the Board of Trustees (BOT), Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization. The recommendations of the Actuary are required to be placed by the Commissioner before the BOT.

On the basis of valuation of pension fund made available so far, Board of Trustees (BOT) has not made any recommendation for revision of pension. Thus there has been no revision of pension since inception of Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 *i.e.* from 31-3-1998. At present the valuation of the pension fund has been entrusted and is being conducted by the National Institute of Financial Management, Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Faridabad.

**Contribution to GDP**

3530. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Gross Domestic Product of the country in comparison of the GDP of various States during the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(b) the share of various States in the Gross Domestic Product of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Gross Domestic Product of the country in comparison of the GDP of various States during the last three years 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The share of various States in the Gross Domestic Product of the country, State-wise for the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Gross Domestic Product of the Country and Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) of States at FACTOR COST at CURRENT PRICES*

				GSDP (Rs. Crores)
Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236034	269173	312509
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2918	3400	3683

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	57817	63769	70440
4.	Bihar	79560	99767	114722
5.	Jharkhand	54879	63229	69253
6.	Goa	13262	15248	17215
7.	Gujarat	219780	254533	NA
8.	Haryana	106732	130033	153087
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25689	28603	32220
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26537	29030	31793
11.	Karnataka	186209	200922	233802
12.	Kerala	124389	142470	162415
13.	Madhya Pradesh	116932	130571	142500
14.	Chhattisgarh	50999	57806	68036
15.	Maharashtra	438731	508836	590995
16.	Manipur	5065	5343	5704
17.	Meghalaya	6319	6959	7605
18.	Mizoram	2721	2996	3305
19.	Nagaland	5667	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	78953	93374	106466
21.	Punjab	108653	121189	138467
22.	Rajasthan	128621	148849	169919
23.	Sikkim	1830	2070	2353
24.	Tamil Nadu	234837	276917	304989
25.	Tripura	9388	10282	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	276969	309834	344346
27.	Uttaranchal	26172	29709	NA
28.	West Bengal	229928	266353	303705
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1698	2009	NA
30.	Chandigarh	10362	12130	14253
31.	Delhi	105815	125282	143911
32.	Pondicherry	6213	7194	8129
	All-India GDP	3282385	3779385	4320892

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32—Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India—Central Statistical Organisation

NA: Not Available



**Statement II***Share of States in the Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost of the country**At Current Prices*

Share of GSDP in Total GDP (%)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.19	7.12	7.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	0.09	0.09
3.	Assam	1.76	1.69	1.63
4.	Bihar	2.42	2.64	2.66
5.	Jharkhand	1.67	1.67	1.60
6.	Goa	0.40	0.40	0.40
7.	Gujarat	6.70	6.73	NA
8.	Haryana	3.25	3.44	3.54
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.78	0.76	0.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	0.77	0.74
11.	Karnataka	5.67	5.32	5.41
12.	Kerala	3.79	3.77	3.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3.56	3.45	3.30
14.	Chhattisgarh	1.55	1.53	1.57
15.	Maharashtra	13.37	13.46	13.68
16.	Manipur	0.15	0.14	0.13
17.	Meghalaya	0.19	0.18	0.18
18.	Mizoram	0.08	0.08	0.08
19.	Nagaland	0.17	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	2.41	2.47	2.46
21.	Punjab	3.31	3.21	3.20
22.	Rajasthan	3.92	3.94	3.93
23.	Sikkim	0.06	0.05	0.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.15	7.33	7.06

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	0.29	0.27	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8.44	8.20	7.97
27.	Uttaranchal	0.80	0.79	NA
28.	West Bengal	7.00	7.05	7.03
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.05	0.05	NA
30.	Chandigarh	0.32	0.32	0.33
31.	Delhi	3.22	3.31	3.33
32.	Pondicherry	0.19	0.19	0.19

Source: For Sl.No. 1-32—Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India—Central Statistical Organisation

NA: Not Available.

#### Setting up of New Pharmacy College

3531. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up new pharmacy degree college in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not received any proposal from the Gujarat Government for setting up of new pharmacy colleges.

[*Translation*]

#### Visa for Immersion of Mortal Remains

3532. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindus living in Pakistan have not been issued visa for immersion of mortal remains in India;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Visas are issued to Pakistan nationals in terms of the 1982 Visa Agreement between India and Pakistan. Pakistani nationals are eligible to be issued visas, including for religious purposes, subject to the satisfactory fulfilling of requirements listed in the application form and on completion of verification procedures.

[*English*]

#### Decreasing Population of Certain Species

3533. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various endangered species including Red Panda, Brown Bear and Nilgiri Langoor are decreasing in the country as reported by Central Zoo Authority (CZA);

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

(c) the total funds allocated/utilized for protection of these animals during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(d) the details of funds allocated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for protection of these animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no general decline in the populations of various endangered species in Indian Zoos including Red Pandas and Brown Bear. However, the number of Nilgiri Langur has come down slightly in last three years in zoos. There were 28 Nilgiri Langur in 6 different Indian Zoos in 2004-05. There were 2 deaths each at Mysore zoo and at Coimbatore zoo due to senility, pneumonia, anorexia and hepatitis. There are

no reports in the Ministry indicating any decline in the wild population of these species also.

(c) and (d) Total fund allotted and utilized under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries' (now renamed as 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats') and 'Central Zoo Authority' during the Xth and XIth Five Year Plan for protection of various endangered species are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of Schemes	Xth Five Year Plan		XIth Five Year Plan	
		Allocation	Utilization	Allocation	Utilization (upto March 2009)
1.	'Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries' (Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats)	350.00	236.85	800.00	143.47
2.	Central Zoo Authority	80.57	84.43	115.00	28.91

(e) The Central Zoo Authority has initiated a planned co-ordinated conservation breeding programme for critically endangered species in Indian Zoos. 70 such wild animal species have been taken up under the programme.

[Translation]

#### Norms for Special Status under AIBP

3534. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and the procedure prescribed by the Government for granting of special status to States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; and

(b) the procedure and conditions adopted for including Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and North-Eastern States in the category of special States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Special Category Status has been granted to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include (i) Hilly and difficult terrain (ii) Low population density and or sizeable share of tribal population, (iii) Strategic location along borders with neighboring countries, (iv) Economic and infrastructural backwardness and (v) Non-viable nature of state finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs even though the per capita income of some of these states is relatively high. Moreover, a number of these states were constituted out of former small Union Territories or districts of some other states, necessarily involving creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure that was out of proportion to their resource base.

At present there are 11 Special Category States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

The decision regarding Special Category Status is to be taken by the National Development Council (NDC) which is sole body competent to do so.

The NDC in its 42nd meeting held on 11.10.1990 inter-alia decided that Assam and Jammu & Kashmir may be given the same grant-loan ratio (90:10) as for other Special Category States.

The North Eastern State viz., Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram were granted special category status at the time the Union Territories/districts of a State (except Sikkim) acquired Statehood.

#### **Memorial for Sahani Martyrdom**

3535. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ubba Sahani and Vangur Sahani of Thana Minapur, District-Muzaffarpur have attained martyrdom during the freedom struggle;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct memorial in their names;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the location where the memorial is likely to be constructed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The existing publication entitled *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs* edited by Dr. P.N. Chopra, published in three volumes by Government of India between 1969-1973 does not contain the names of Ubba Sahani and Vangur Sahani.

This Ministry operates a Scheme for providing grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations/societies for Development and Maintenance of National Memorials whereunder financial assistance is provided for the development and maintenance of National Memorials. The Scheme also provides that grants shall not be given for the construction of new buildings.

The scheme cover financial assistance for memorials under three categories:

(1) Memorials set up on the initiative of the Central Government. (At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government).

(2) Memorials set up on the initiative of the State Government and/or civic body.

(3) Memorials set up by voluntary organizations.

*[English]*

#### **Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forests**

3536. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently launched a new scheme for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover;

(b) if, so the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A new State Plan scheme, namely, 'ACA for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover' has been introduced in the Union Budget of 2009-10 with an allocation of Rs. 500 crores.

#### **Financial Support for Infrastructure Projects**

3537. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested for financial assistance for infrastructure projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance released so far; and

(c) if not, the time by which such assistance would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no request from Government of Maharashtra for financial assistance for infrastructure project in the State.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Production of Lignite

3538. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production and supply of lignite by Neyveli Lignite Corporation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any plans to improve the production and supply of lignite;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the quantity and value of coal and lignite sold during the said period year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The details of production and supply of lignite in respect of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited during the last 3 years and current year (2009-10) are as follows:

In Million Tonnes

Year	Production	Supply to	
		NLC Power Plants	others
2006-07	21.014	18.438	2.068
2007-08	21.586	19.925	2.333
2008-09	21.307	18.567	2.135
2009-10 (upto 06/2009)	5.852	5.662	0.596

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. To meet the increasing demand of lignite, lignite mines of capacity 4.5 MTPA at Neyveli (Mine-II Expansion) and 2.1 MTPA at Rajasthan (Barsingsar Lignite Mine) were sanctioned by the Government in October and December 2004 respectively. Mining equipment have been erected and commissioned

and lignite production from the new mines is expected to commence during the year 2009-2010.

(d) The quantity and value of lignite sold by Neyveli Lignite Corporation during the last three years, year-wise, are as under:

Year	Lignite Sales			
	Internal Consumption		Sales to others	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)
2006-07	18.438	1424.84	2.068	230.30
2007-08	19.925	2017.49	2.333	266.37
2008-09	18.567	2458.01	2.135	246.61
2009-10 (up to 06/2009)	5.662	610.50	0.596	70.47

The quantity and value of coal sold by coal producing companies of Coal India Limited in the last

three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise, are as under:

(Quantity sold in Million tonnes & sale value in crore rupees)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (up to June'09) (Prov.)	
	Quantity sold	Value of coal sold	Quantity sold	Value of coal sold	Quantity sold	Value of coal sold	Quantity sold	Value of coal sold
West Bengal	18.348	2905.20	15.598	2639.84	16.282	3081.74	4.052	780.02
Jharkhand	71.435	7392.93	73.572	7865.48	79.238	9365.68	18.660	2063.31
Orissa	76.421	3712.74	83.626	4347.08	91.284	5383.39	23.659	1352.10
Madhya Pradesh	59.181	5890.52	67.575	6898.17	71.448	8097.85	16.247	1919.38
Chhattisgarh	73.713	4735.41	82.669	5551.89	90.440	6602.00	23.359	2000.79
Maharashtra	35.507	3626.67	37.389	4040.92	38.226	4681.81	9.411	974.72
Uttar Pradesh	12.034	1008.36	10.835	942.40	12.016	1145.19	2.863	243.39
Assam	1.182	237.69	1.200	228.09	0.835	278.19	0.215	66.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>347.821</b>	<b>29509.54</b>	<b>372.464</b>	<b>32513.90</b>	<b>399.769</b>	<b>38635.88</b>	<b>98.466</b>	<b>9400.13</b>

[*Translation*]

#### **Norms for Allocation of Funds under MPLADS**

3539. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for allocations of funds under MPLADS;

(b) whether the Government proposes to allocate funds under the scheme on the basis of number of Assembly segments under a particular parliamentary constituency;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme, each MP is entitled for an amount of Rs. 2 crore per annum.

(b) to (d) Since inception of MPLAD Scheme, the allocation has been on the basis of parliamentary constituency irrespective of the number of assembly segments. There is no proposal to change this.

#### **Deaths due to Malaria in Tribal Areas**

3540. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of people die due to malaria in the tribal areas;

(b) the number of persons died due to malaria in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for eradication of malaria in the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As malaria is largely prevalent in remote and inaccessible forest areas where mostly tribal people live, deaths due to malaria occur in such areas.

(b) The number of persons reported to have died due to malaria in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years is given below:

Year	Deaths due to Malaria in Jharkhand
2006	4
2007	31
2008	36

(c) The Government has a programme for malaria control (not eradication) in the country. Following steps have been/are being taken for effective control of malaria in the country and more intensively in tribal malaria endemic areas:

- (1) Early case detection & treatment by providing Rapid Diagnostic Tests and Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT).
- (2) Supervised indoor residual spray (IRS), distribution of bednets as well as treatment of community owned bednets for vector control.
- (3) Community Mobilization by carrying out appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.
- (4) Two hundred high malaria endemic districts, which are predominantly tribal, have been identified and are being covered under special projects assisted by the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and the World Bank.

#### **Irrigation of Land by Canals**

3541. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country where the rivers and canals are the main sources of irrigation;

(b) the percentage out of the total agricultural land irrigated by rivers and canals in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the water in canal has reach to the last of the beneficiaries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) As per the available information, an irrigation potential of 104.4 million hectares (mha) has been created in the country upto March 2008. The irrigation potential created from major and medium irrigation is 43.01 mha and that from minor surface irrigation is 14.57 mha. The irrigation potential created through canal system of major and medium projects is more than those from minor irrigation in case of States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and Rajasthan.

(b) The percentage of the irrigation potential created through major & medium irrigation projects, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The findings of a study carried out by Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta and Lucknow in respect of gap between the irrigation potential created & irrigation potential utilized indicate that there are cases where the water does not reach beneficiaries at the tail end of canal. The reasons identified in the study include siltation of canal, weeds growth in canal, inadequate maintenance and tendency for over irrigation by farmers in upper reaches etc. Ministry of Water Resources is implementing Command Area Development & Water Management Programme for efficient utilization of created facilities. Due emphasis has also been laid on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM).

#### **Statement**

*Irrigation Potential Created through major & medium irrigation projects as per cent of total created irrigation potential upto March 2008*

States	Irrigation Potential Created through major & medium irrigation projects as per cent of total Created Irrigation Potential
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	54.90
Assam	33.33
Bihar	38.58
Chhattisgarh	74.69

1	2
Goa	57.14
Gujarat	52.52
Haryana	57.29
Himachal Pradesh	11.76
Jharkhand	47.24
Jammu & Kashmir	34.43
Karnataka	56.96
Kerala	61.24
Madhya Pradesh	39.49
Maharashtra	50.00
Manipur	57.14
Orissa	54.74
Punjab	42.90
Rajasthan	54.50
Tamil Nadu	42.59
Tripura	12.50
Uttar Pradesh	26.84
Uttarakhand	34.52
West Bengal	30.53

[English]

#### Refugee International Convention

3542. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ratify the International Convention for Refugees 1951; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Abuse of Animals

3543. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the mental and physical abuse of animals for testing in All India Institute of Medical Sciences has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Animals kept for the purpose of research at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are housed in stainless steel cages and clean and healthy atmosphere. The AIIMS strictly follows the norms and guidelines of the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision on Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA), under the control of Ministry of Environment and Forests, in this regard. These animals are regularly checked for health.

#### Issue of Passports

3544. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for issue of passports by the Regional Passport Offices (RPOs) in the country and the number of passports issued during the last three years and the current year, RPO-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of applications remained pending in these offices during the said period;

(c) whether there is shortage of staff in various passport offices in the country;



(d) if so, the details thereof, RPOs-wise and the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether cases of malpractices in the passport offices have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, passport office-wise and year-wise and the action taken against the errant officials?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Number of applications received for issue of passport by the Regional Passport Offices and number of passports issued during the last three years and the current year January-June 2009 is enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The information on number of pending applications Passport Office-wise beyond the target date of 30 days for fresh applications, and 15 days for re-issue applications as on 8.7.2009 is also mentioned in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes. There is shortage of staff in various Passport Offices. The Government had approved 197 posts in Group "A" and "B" and 219 posts of Group "C" in the Central Passport Organization (CPO) for the implementation of the Passport Seva Project. The Government is taking steps to fill up the existing vacancies at the Passport Offices by promotion and through Staff Selection Commission. An indent for 193 Lower Division Clerks has been submitted to the Staff Selection Commission in February 2009. The list of vacancies notified to Staff Selection Commission of Lower Division Clerks in the various Passport offices is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The posts at the higher levels in the Passport offices have been filled up by promotions at different levels in January 2009. It is expected that regular staff from the Staff Selection Commission will be in position during the year.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected.

#### **Statement I**

*The number of passport applications received and passports issued during the last three years and January-June 2009 and pending applications as on 8.7.2009*

Name of RPO/PO	No. of passport applications received in 2006	No. of passports issued in 2006	No. of passport applications received in 2007	No. of passports issued in 2007	No. of passport applications received in 2008	No. of passports issued in 2008	No. of passport applications received in Jan-June 2009	No. of passports issued in Jan-June 2009	Pending application as on 8.7.2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad	237044	242363	271278	276396	272609	280415	148559	145918	2638
Amritsar#	0	0	0	0	53306	34190	50720	41088	14317
Bangalore	241202	271941	270124	279812	321287	310436	136492	135297	23091
Bareilly	60404	57327	67906	64280	70852	65950	37038	27369	19136
Bhopal	78132	71097	81127	83826	69394	70187	37530	29943	23223
Bhubaneswar	38616	34813	39642	44542	46620	49938	23361	22643	14699
Chandigarh	250131	244664	283233	278411	295120	307760	131187	133632	38066
Chennai	291916	300503	299488	305238	292756	307433	103942	99565	44584
Cochin	203212	205028	215411	241205	249626	249513	89976	92060	12888
Coimbatore##	0	0	0	0	20926	11409	38814	32130	11263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dehradun###	0	0	0	0	20668	14314	21941	22237	3578
Delhi	242415	249174	247712	227330	272075	280168	155909	137295	59759
Ghaziabad	70059	65957	79784	83250	93610	92645	63311	51220	4005
Guwahati	27056	23711	29870	27254	35036	31872	18615	13056	13042
Hyderabad	382121	403895	392869	400266	373172	372001	163331	128117	69516
Jaipur	154353	132406	159989	188573	195568	174081	82291	78730	54087
Jalandhar	201527	204765	223463	215750	198787	191409	65503	75886	6623
Jammu	16795	13419	17872	17113	15937	16938	11524	9131	9647
Kolkata	156539	152210	182224	170306	232897	200007	109462	94774	54297
Kozhikode	236375	250350	169180	170070	193747	195112	99658	100651	10141
Lucknow	228262	169023	268647	303118	332521	334233	183849	161309	18768
Madurai####	0	0	2965	346	149670	131602	62917	64894	7475
Malappuram	42348	21056	138731	153689	155941	152176	76225	72221	9489
Mumbai	261004	263770	299028	294019	298577	293651	145289	136207	3830
Nagpur	41912	38401	50174	46701	56768	59701	31947	25728	3113
Panaji	25660	25630	28825	28421	30381	30755	15460	14389	1367
Patna	96990	75949	147395	119206	206974	164020	93204	86176	90158
Pune	97609	168243	109971	107955	119895	120786	59614	58730	12894
Raipur#####	0	0	412	46	22101	16115	11932	11399	13221
Ranchi	27359	24317	31757	33409	42286	38409	22001	29404	15479
Shimla#####	0	0	17022	11947	27292	26257	12342	12543	1758
Srinagar	13757	11906	15616	13897	15247	14812	23417	8593	24603
Surat	80000	78246	90773	96980	87901	89479	43358	42228	5001
Thane	114812	115819	142229	139669	149925	151497	78135	71361	7789
Trichy	279713	303684	287862	285627	143907	177306	64314	67090	7788
Trivandrum	137150	141280	151104	149135	164699	163077	68402	68433	7734
Vishakhapatnam	88241	80821	82172	83773	83234	90737	29708	32277	531
Total	4422714	4441768	4895855	4941560	5411312	5310391	2611278	2433724	719598

# - Amritsar opened on June 2008

## - Coimbatore opened on September 2008

### - Dehradun opened on June 2008

#### - Madurai opened on December 2007

##### - Raipur opened on December 2007

##### - Shimla opened on March 2007

**Statement II**

Allocation of Lower Division Clerks in different Passport offices		
Sl.No.	Passport office	Indent placed with Staff Selection Commission
1.	Ahmedabad	20
2.	Amritsar	9
3.	Bangalore	12
4.	Bhopal	2
5.	Bhubaneswar	5
6.	Chennai	7
7.	Coimbatore	10
8.	Dehradun	2
9.	Guwahati	16
10.	Jaipur	6
11.	Kolkata	13
12.	Madurai	5
13.	Malappuram	13
14.	Mumbai	10
15.	Nagpur	7
16.	Panaji	3
17.	Patna	4
18.	Pune	17
19.	Raipur	7
20.	Ranchi	5
21.	Shimla	7
22.	Surat	10
23.	Visakhapatnam	3
Total		193

**Indian Peacekeeping Personnel**

3545. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India provides assistance to the United Nations in peace-keeping operations in various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the contribution made by India to UN peace-keeping forces *vis-a-vis* other countries;

(c) the casualties suffered by Indian troops in such peace operations; and

(d) the details of the compensation paid to families of such deceased security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. As on 30 June 2009, India is contributing 8607 troops, police and military observers in 9 (Nine) Peacekeeping Operations details of which are provided in the Statement-I enclosed. Comparatively, India is the third largest such contributor. Country-wise contribution in peackeping is provided in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Upto 30 June 2009, India suffered 131 casualties in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

(d) In accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 52/177 dated 20 January 1998, the United Nations pays compensation in case of death and disability connected with peacekeeping operations.

**Statement I**

*Indian participation in current UN PKOs:  
(as of 30 June 2009)*

Mission	Contribution	Strength
1	2	3
UNIFIL Lebanon	Infantry Battalion	898
MONUC DR Congo	Troop Staff Officers & Military Observers Formed Police Unit (2)	4,248 48 246

1	2	3		
UNDOF Golan Heights	Troops	193	12.	Ethiopia 2,394
UNMIL Liberia	Female Formed Police Unit	128	13.	China 2,153
UNMIS Sudan	Troops	2,606	14.	Senegal 2,127
	Military Observer	17	15.	South Africa 1,983
	Civilian Police	38	16.	France 1,879
UNOCI Ivory Coast	Military Observer	08	17.	Indonesia 1,617
UNFICYP Cyprus	Civilian Police	07	18.	Morocco 1,561
UNMIT East Timor	Civilian Police	19	19.	Benin 1,349
	Military Observer	1	20.	Brazil 1,346
MINUSTAH Haiti	Civilian Police	150	21.	Poland 1,149
	Grand Total	8,607	22.	Spain 1,094
			23.	Sri Lanka 1,040
			24.	Malaysia 913
			25.	Kenya 881
			26.	Argentina 857
			27.	Togo 821
			28.	Zambia 723
			29.	Philippines 592
			30.	Niger 579
			31.	Turkey 564
			32.	Chile 543
			33.	Austria 522
			34.	Tunisia 504
			35.	Ireland 465
			36.	Bolivia 441
			37.	Republic of Korea 390
			38.	Gambia 377
			39.	Ukraine 375
			40.	Portugal 345
			41.	Russia 328
			42.	Guatemala 288
			43.	United Kingdom 283

**Statement II**

*Ranking of Military and Police contributions to UN operations (as of 30 June 2009)*

1.	Pakistan	10,603
2.	Bangladesh	9,982
3.	India	8,607
4.	Nigeria	5,960
5.	Nepal	4,148
6.	Rwanda	3,584
7.	Jordan	3,231
8.	Ghana	3,159
9.	Egypt	2,956
10.	Italy	2,690
11.	Uruguay	2,533

44.	Germany	282	76.	Greece	59
45.	Fiji	268	77.	Cambodia	58
46.	Mongolia	258	78.	Netherlands	54
47.	Belgium	246	79.	Djibouti	54
48.	Peru	233	80.	Chad	50
49.	Yemen	226	81.	Madagascar	39
50.	Slovakia	212	82.	Japan	39
51.	Norway	209	83.	New Zealand	39
52.	Canada	176	84.	Thailand	35
53.	Malawi	168	85.	Denmark	30
54.	Croatia	155	86.	Central African Republic	26
55.	Cote d'Ivoire	155	87.	Jamaica	26
56.	Zimbabwe	133	88.	Serbia	24
57.	Tanzania	131	89.	Kyrgyzstan	24
58.	Cameroon	119	90.	Singapore	23
59.	El Salvador	116	91.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23
60.	Australia	110	92.	Colombia	22
61.	Finland	100	93.	DR Congo	22
62.	Guinea	97	94.	Samoa	20
63.	Romania	96	95.	Switzerland	18
64.	Ecuador	96	96.	Vanuatu	18
65.	Hungary	93	97.	Honduras	12
66.	United States of America	93	98.	Czech Republic	10
67.	Burkina Faso	92	99.	Mozambique	9
68.	Paraguay	90	100.	Moldova	6
69.	Mali	89	101.	Algeria	6
70.	Uganda	88	102.	Brunei	5
71.	Sierra Leone	86	103.	Tajikistan	5
72.	Burundi	76	104.	Libya	5
73.	Sweden	73	105.	Grenada	3
74.	Albania	63	106.	Qatar	3
75.	Namibia	60	107.	Slovenia	3

108.	Luxembourg	3
109.	Gabon	3
110.	Palau	2
111.	Iceland	2
112.	Cyprus	2
113.	Iran	2
114.	Montenegro	2
115.	Estonia	2
116.	Bulgaria	1
117.	FYR of Macedonia	1
118.	Kazakhstan	1

#### **Employment Generation**

3546. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has recently projected that 10 million new green jobs could be created by investing in sustainable forests management;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to conduct any study to assess the employment generation potential through sustained forest development in the Indian context in the light of FAO projection;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken for encouraging sustainable forest development during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. No such information is available with the Government.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) A Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Environment and

Forests to act as a Nodal body for policy matters at the Central Level. All States have been requested to create similar SFM Cells at the State level to be headed by the Officer dealing with the Working Plan in the respective State/UTs Forest Departments. Following the development of Criteria & Indicators as a tool for the achievement of SFM objectives at the International level, the Ministry has also developed 8 Criteria & 37 Indicators for SFM at the national level. These Criteria & Indicators would be suitably incorporated in the National Working Plan Code after pilot testing in various states in the country. All forestry schemes financed by the Ministry are based on the principles of Sustainable Management of Forests.

#### **Acquisition of Uranium Mines Abroad**

3547. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire uranium mines in other countries with a view to ensure continuous supply of uranium to nuclear reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts are being made by the Government to explore new uranium mines in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is exploring the possibility of participation in uranium properties with companies in other countries like Russia, Namibia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) UCIL is constructing a new mine at Mohuldih in Jharkhand and a mine and a processing plant at

Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh. UCIL also proposes to set up mines and mill at Lambapur-Peddagattu in Andhra Pradesh, a mine at Gogi, Karnataka and a mine and mill at Kylleng Pydengsohiong, Mawthabah in Meghalaya.

#### **Declining Population of Snow Leopards**

3548. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of snow leopards has been declining over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their current population;

(c) whether any project has been launched for their conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Snow Leopard is one of the most elusive animals, found in the high altitudes of Himalayan region. Very little is known about the ecology and population status of Snow Leopards. There are no reports available in the Ministry indicating any decline in population of Snow Leopard in India. Though, no comprehensive & exhaustive estimation of Snow Leopards have been carried out in the country, as per an estimate, there are 400-700 Snow Leopards in India.

(c) and (d) A 'Project Snow Leopard' has been launched by the Ministry of Environment & Forests on 20th January 2009 with the following objectives:

- (i) Facilitating landscape-level approach to wildlife conservation;
- (ii) Rationalizing the existing Protected Area network and improving Protected Area management;
- (iii) Developing a framework for wildlife conservation outside Protected Areas and promote ecologically responsible development;
- (iv) Encouraging focused conservation & recovery programmes for Snow Leopard;
- (v) Promoting stronger measures for wildlife protection and law enforcement;

- (vi) Promoting better understanding and management of human-animal conflict;
- (vii) Restoring degraded landscapes;
- (viii) Promoting a knowledge-based approach to conservation and an adaptive framework for wildlife management;
- (ix) Reducing existing anthropogenic pressures on natural resources;
- (x) Promoting conservation education and awareness.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (Component—"Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species"), Government of India provides financial & technical assistance to the concerned States for implementing the activities envisaged under the 'Project Snow Leopard'. Each year, the proposals received from the State Governments, in the form of Annual Plan of Operations, are considered by the Central Government subject to the availability of funds and fulfillment of necessary procedural requirements. The details of funds released under this component to the concerned States during the last financial year (2008-09) are as below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount (in Rs. lakhs)
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	126.00
2.	Uttarakhand	86.40

[Translation]

#### **Cancellation of Coal Linkage**

3549. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public/private sector companies have unabled to utilize coal linkage allocated to them for setting up captive power plants in the country, particularly in the State of Orissa and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the names of the companies with capacity of captive power plants, state-wise;

(c) whether the Government has cancelled coal linkage for these captive power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue any direction to re-allocate coal linkage to such companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) During the meeting of Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) held on 22/23rd October, 2008, the Committee, inter alia, reviewed the status of linkages issued to Captive Power Plants where neither plants have been commissioned nor Fuel Supply Agreements concluded with the coal companies for supply of coal. The Committee had

recommended cancellation of linkages of those cases, where it felt that the linkage holder has not set up the project or where the progress in setting up the project was not satisfactory. However, while approving the minutes of the meeting, the Competent Authority had directed that these cases may be revisited for further review. Coal India Limited was accordingly directed to review these cases and to send their comprehensive status and recommendations to the Ministry. Out of such review cases, there were 25 cases, where linkage holder did not respond to the letters of the concerned coal companies seeking status of his project or where a coal block has been allocated for the project for which linkage had been granted. It was, therefore, decided to cancel these linkages with immediate effect. However, if the project developer desires to apply again for seeking fresh Letter of Assurance for his project, as per provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy, he may do so as per the prescribed procedure. A list of cases where cancellation of linkages have been approved is enclosed as statement.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Cases where cancellation of Linkages have been approved*

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MW)	Location and State	Qty. (in mtpa)	Coal Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1.	GMR Technologies & Industries Ltd., AP	16	Sankili Regide Amamalavalasa Mandam, Srikakulam, A.P.	0.036	MCL
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
2.	Sunil Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	16	Plot No. 96 & 97, Phase-II, Siltara Industrial Growth Centre, Chhattisgarh	0.094	SECL
3.	Devi Iron & Power Pvt. Ltd.	24	Vill. Tanda, Mohandi Road, Block Dharsivar, Raipur, C.G.	0.141	SECL
4.	Shivalaya Ispat & Power Pvt. Ltd.	16	Guma Urla Road, Vill. Kara, Distt. Raipur, C.G.	0.094	SECL
5.	Rameshwaram Steel & Power Pvt. Ltd.	12	Vill. Badegumda, Ghargoda, Raigarh, C.G.	0.071	SECL



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Shri Shyam Ispat India Pvt. Ltd.	12	Gram Taraimal, Tehsil Gharghoda, Distt. Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	0.071	SECL
7.	M.S.P. Steel & Power Ltd.	16	Vill. Jamgaon, Distt. Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	0.094	SECL
8.	Agarwal Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	16	Siltara Industrial Area, Raipur, CG	0.094	SECL
9.	NR Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	12	Vill. Bahesar, Siltara Industrial Growth Centre, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	0.071	SECL
10.	Vandana JMG Power & Steel Ltd.	12	Plot No. 33 Bhanpuri Industrial Area, P.O. Birgaon, Raipur	0.077	SECL
<b>ORISSA</b>					
11.	Aarti Steel Ltd.	40	Ghantikhali, Cuttack, Orissa	0.023	MCL
12.	KR Alloys Ltd.	25	K.R. Alloys, Orissa	0.169	MCL
13.	OCL Iron & Steel Ltd.	8	Vill. Lamloi, P.O. Garvana, Rajgangpur, Orissa	0.047	MCL
14.	Bindal Sponge Ltd.	8	Sunakhani, Ekagharia, P.P. Talcher Town, Distt. Angul, Orissa	0.047	MCL
15.	L&T	60	Rayagada Distt. Orissa	0.570	MCL
16.	Hindalco Industries	725	Lapanga, Orissa	3.060	MCL
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>					
17.	SRF Ltd.	12	Vill. Jhiwana, Tehsil-Tijara, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan	0.060	CCL
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>					
18.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	23	Dhampur, UP	0.125	CCL
19.	DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon	22	Rauzagaon, Distt. Barabanki, U.P.	0.120	SECL
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>					
20.	Neo Metallics Ltd.	50	Vill. Gopalpur, Durgapur, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	0.220	ECL

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Brahmi Impex Pvt. Ltd.	50	Mouza-Basudha & Rajmadhavpur, P.O. Barjora, Distt. Bankura, West Bengal	0.115	ECL
22.	Shyam Steel Industries	50	Mauza Brindabanpur, P.O. Belitor, Distt. Bankura, West Bengal	0.115	ECL
23.	Rohit Ferro Tech. Ltd.	30	Bishnupur, Distt. Bankura, West Bengal	0.138	ECL
24.	Howrah Gases Ltd.	12	Ward No. G-4A, Manglapur Industrial Estate, Raniganj, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	0.055	ECL
25.	Shyam Ferro Alloys	25	Angadpur, Burdwan, West Bengal	0.0137	MCL

### **Irregularities in Health Projects**

3550. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the World Bank had unearthed serious cases of fraud and corruption in five projects on eradication of tuberculosis and malaria and HIV/AIDS control;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government had conducted detailed investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government against those found guilty;

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(f) whether the World Bank is considering to stop lending for the health projects in India; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) On 11th January, 2008, the World Bank had shared with

Government of India, a Detailed Implementation Review (DIR) report, based on the review of five health sector projects which were being implemented during periods varying from 1997 till 2006 end. One project was under State health sector. The five Health Sector Projects are (1) Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP-I) (8 May 1997 to 31 March 2006 (USD 124.8 Million) (2) Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) (27 Oct 1997 to 31 Dec 2005) (USD 114 Million) (3) Orissa Health System Development Project (OHSDP) (8 Sept 1998 to 31 March 2006) (USD 82.1 Million), (4) National AIDS Control Project-II (NACP-II) (11 Sept 1999 to 31 March 2006) (USD 193.7 Million) and (5) Food and Drug Capacity Building Project (FDCBP) (17 Oct 2003 to 30 June 2008) (USD 54 Million). All projects have already ended. For AIDS and TB successor projects are under implementation.

In this report, the World Bank has mentioned about indicators of deficiencies relating to procurement, oversight and implementation like collusion, bid rigging, deficiency in civil works, equipments not installed because of lack of staff etc. Majority of the deficiencies reported relate to decentralized procurements at the district level, which are implemented at the State level.

The World Bank report suffers from several infirmities. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has already conveyed its response on the infirmities in the methodology adopted by World Bank emphasizing that

the World Bank did not discuss with any of the programme officers either during the review or before finalizing the review report. These discussions would have clarified most of the issues raised in the report. Had this been done, most of the inferences would have been different.

Government of India is committed to eliminate deficiencies or irregularities in all health sector programmes, whether funded domestically or externally. Structural deficiencies which were noted in the earlier programmes have been taken care of in the successor programmes. Whenever such irregularities have come to the notice of the Government, appropriate actions have been taken, wherever required in the past. Some of the criminal, penal and disciplinary actions taken are as follows:

- (i) Suspended business with two firms viz. M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals and Mis. Pure Pharma in July, 2005 on charges of reported collusion. Finally, M/s. Pure Pharma Ltd. was blacklisted up to 31.7.2008. However, the suspension of business with M/s Pure Pharma has been revoked/withdrawn as per the directive of High Court of Delhi in the matter. M/s Nestor Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has filed a Writ Petition No. 6969/2007 in the High Court of Delhi against the suspension and as per the Court's directions, the process of blacklisting of this firm has been kept in abeyance.
- (ii) A case was registered by CBI on 21.8.2006 against M/s. Pure Pharma and M/s. Nestor Pharmaceuticals and on the basis of investigation report, disciplinary action against a few officials has been recommended by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- (iii) Two officers (Shri M.P. Gupta of Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation and Shri Vasant Bhat of Hindustan Latex Limited) from the Procurement Support Agencies, who were allegedly involved in procurement irregularities, were suspended in 2006. Enquiry against Shri Vasant Bhat has been completed and on the basis of the enquiry report, he has been exonerated. Departmental proceedings against Shri M.P. Gupta are at an advanced stage.

Further, after receipt of the report, following actions have been taken:

(i) To address the systemic deficiencies pointed out in the World Bank report relating to procurement, implementation and oversight a Joint Action Plan has been finalized after intensive discussions with the World Bank keeping in mind specific interventions and timelines.

(ii) Three new cases pertaining to Chhattisgarh and Karnataka were referred to CBI for further investigation. One of these was identified through an analysis of the audit report. The cases are at an advanced stage of investigation. In a similar case, the Government of Orissa has filed a criminal case and initiated departmental proceedings.

(iii) Government of Orissa has ordered a full-fledged vigilance inquiry to look into all deficiencies pointed out in the World Bank report regarding the State Health System project.

(f) and (g) No. World Bank is providing funds for new projects also. A new project titled as "National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Project" involving an amount of USD 521 million for a period of five years starting from 2008-09 has been approved by the World Bank and has become effective from 6th March, 2009.

*[English]*

#### **Overseas Indians**

3551. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has statistics relating to the Overseas Indians; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir. A list showing available information on number of Overseas Indians in various countries is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No such data is available.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Country	Estimated No. of Overseas Indians	NRI	PIO
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	3,500	3,500	0
2.	Albania	15	NA	NA
3.	Algeria	450	447	3
4.	Andorra	121	81	40
5.	Angola	1,000	700	300
6.	Antigua & Barbuda	640	30	610
7.	Argentina	1,400	300	1,100
8.	Armenia	560	550	10
9.	Aruba	300	50	250
10.	Australia	3,81,000	1,47,000	2,34,000
11.	Austria	20,000	3,510	16,490
12.	Azerbaijan	685	635	50
13.	Bahamas	410	400	10
14.	Bahrain	3,14,365	3,13,362	1,003
15.	Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	00
16.	Barbados	3,330	330	3,000
17.	Belarus	632	630	2
18.	Belgium	17,000	7,000	10,000
19.	Bhutan	0	0	0
20.	Bolivia	39	20	19
21.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30	30	0
22.	Botswana	11,000	9,000	2,000
23.	Brazil	1,000	800	200

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Brunei Darussalam	7,000	7,000	0
25.	Bulgaria	275	175	100
26.	Burkina Faso	155	150	05
27.	Burundi	250	200	50
28.	Cambodia	345	345	0
29.	Canada	10,00,000	2,00,000	8,00,000
30.	Cape Verde Islands	12	12	0
31.	Cayman Islands	860	850	10
32.	Chile	1,180	N.A.	N.A.
33.	China	24,767	24,000	767
34.	China (Hong Kong)	37,250	23,000	14,250
35.	China (Taiwan)	2,525	2,500	25
36.	Comoros	1,025	10	1,015
37.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	4,000	3,600	400
38.	Costa Rica	32	30	2
39.	Cote d'Ivoire	450	446	04
40.	Croatia	38	25	13
41.	Cuba	07	02	05
42.	Cyprus	2,700	2,675	25
43.	Czech Republic	500	400	100
44.	Denmark	6,196	4,069	2,127
45.	Djibouti	380	375	05
46.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	530	30	500
47.	Dominican Republic	15	05	10
48.	East Timor	65	NA	NA
49.	Egypt	2,500	2,400	100

1	2	3	4	5
50.	El Salvador	25	24	01
51.	Equatorial Guinea	100	100	0
52.	Eritrea	500	NA	NA
53.	Estonia	75	65	10
54.	Ethiopia	2,005	2,000	05
55.	Fiji	3,10,833	740	3,10,093
56.	Finland	1,700	1,150	550
57.	France	65,000	10,000	55,000
58.	France (Reunion Island)	2,85,160	10,160	2,75,000
59.	Gambia	103	101	2
60.	Georgia	150	150	0
61.	Germany	70,495	42,495	28,000
62.	Ghana	7,100	7,000	100
63.	Greece	12,060	12,000	60
64.	Grenada	5,100	100	5,000
65.	Guatemala	24	21	3
66.	Guinea (Republic of)	270	270	0
67.	Guinea Bissau	31	31	0
68.	Guyana	3,50,300	300	3,50,000
69.	Haiti	08	03	05
70.	Honduras	52	06	46
71.	Hungary	178	150	28
72.	Iceland	222	51	171
73.	Indonesia	85,000	15,000	70,000
74.	Iran	638	576	62
75.	Iraq	9,000	8,995	5

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Ireland	5,000	4,400	600
77.	Israel	64,200	4,200	60,000
78.	Italy	70,652	69,830	822
79.	Jamaica	53,500	3,500	50,000
80.	Japan	20,638	20,589	49
81.	Jordan	6,025	6,000	25
82.	Kazakhstan	2,550	2,500	50
83.	Kenya	79,000	9,000	70,000
84.	Kiribati	14	4	10
85.	Korea (DPR)	0	0	0
86.	Korea (Republic of)	6,100	6,000	100
87.	Kuwait	5,79,378	5,79,058	320
88.	Kyrgyzstan	300	300	0
89.	Lao, PDR	125	110	15
90.	Latvia	40	NA	NA
91.	Lebanon	2	NA	NA
92.	Lesotho (Kingdom of)	1,200	800	400
93.	Liberia	959	950	09
94.	Libya	15,000	15,000	0
95.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	03	03	0
96.	Lithuania	71	70	01
97.	Luxembourg	500	200	300
98.	Macedonia	06	06	0
99.	Madagascar	20,000	500	19,500
100.	Malaysia	20,50,000	1,50,000	19,00,000
101.	Malawi	5,000	500	4,500

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Maldives	21,196	21,195	01
103.	Mali	35	32	3
104.	Malta	311	300	11
105.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	14	14	0
106.	Mauritania	33	32	1
107.	Mauritius	8,77,808	15,000	8,62,808
108.	Micronesia	03	03	0
109.	Moldova	15	NA	NA
110.	Mongolia	46	45	1
111.	Montserrat	210	10	200
112.	Morocco	211	195	16
113.	Mozambique	21,000	1,000	20,000
114.	Myanmar	25,01,056	1,056	25,00,000
115.	Namibia	180	150	30
116.	Nauru	21	4	17
117.	Nepal	4,87,500	1,12,500	3,75,000
118.	Netherlands	2,01,000	21,000	1,80,000
119.	Netherlands Antilles	4,700	1,450	3,250
120.	New Zealand	1,07,000	37,000	70,000
121.	Nicaragua	16	15	01
122.	Niger	40	40	0
123.	Niue	03	03	0
124.	Norway	7,622	2,374	5,248
125.	Oman	5,50,353	5,50,000	353
126.	Pakistan	0	0	0
127.	Palau (Republic of)	05	05	0



1	2	3	4	5
128.	Panama	6,500	NA	NA
129.	Papua New Guinea	775	775	0
130.	Paraguay	400	70	330
131.	Peru	130	94	36
132.	Philippines	50,000	47,000	3,000
133.	Poland	1,642	1,500	142
134.	Portugal	77,000	7,000	70,000
135.	Qatar	4,35,300	4,35,000	300
136.	Romania	800	NA	NA
137.	Russian Federation	13,550	13,500	50
138.	Rwanda	540	500	40
139.	Samoa	70	40	30
140.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	03	0	03
141.	Saudi Arabia	17,89,056	17,88,457	599
142.	Senegal	187	180	7
143.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	28	21	7
144.	Seychelles	5,000	4,653	347
145.	Sierra Leone	637	630	07
146.	Singapore	7,04,360	2,73,600	4,30,760
147.	Slovak Republic	60	35	25
148.	Slovenia	30	10	20
149.	Soloman Islands	20	20	0
150.	South Africa	15,38,500	18,000	15,20,500
151.	Spain	25,000	8,000	17,000
152.	Sri Lanka	15,01,700	1,700	15,00,000
153.	St. Kitts and Nevis	320	300	20

1	2	3	4	5
154.	St. Lucia	5,250	250	5000
155.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3,050	50	3,000
156.	Sudan	8,000	5,000	3,000
157.	Suriname	1,40,300	300	1,40,000
158.	Swaziland	350	100	250
159.	Sweden	22,000	4,000	18,000
160.	Switzerland	14,273	9,127	5,146
161.	Syria	650	643	07
162.	Tajikistan	400	396	4
163.	Tanzania	50,000	5,000	45,000
164.	Thailand	90,000	20,000	70,000
165.	Togo	302	300	02
166.	Trinidad & Tobago	5,51,500	1,500	5,50,000
167.	Tunisia	112	107	05
168.	Turkey	342	325	17
169.	Turkmenistan	300	300	0
170.	Turks & Caicos Islands	810	800	10
171.	Uganda	20,000	15,000	5,000
172.	Ukraine	3,000	2,950	50
173.	UAE	15,00,000	14,97,089	2,911
174.	UK	15,00,000	N.A.	N.A.
175.	USA	22,45,238	9,27,283	13,17,955
176.	Uruguay	70	70	0
177.	Uzbekistan	120	120	0
178.	Vanuatu	50	50	0
179.	Venezuela	150	100	50
180.	Vietnam	826	800	26
181.	Yemen	1,11,000	11,000	1,00,000
182.	Zambia	13,000	4,000	9,000
183.	Zimbabwe	10,500	500	10,000

*[Translation]***Staff in Indian Embassies**

3552. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies prefer hiring of local Indians for undertaking various works;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The details of benefits including medical facilities extended to them?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, if they possess the necessary qualifications and the required documentation.

(c) Locally recruited employees of Indian Embassies, including Indian nationals, are paid inflation indexed salary, bonus and gratuity. Embassies make contributions towards social security, and medical insurance, for such employees depending on local regulations.

*[English]***Task Force for NRHM**

3553. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether 57 percent of children under 3 years of age among the urban poor are malnourished while in rural areas the proportion is less than half;

(b) if not, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the health indices for the urban poor have been consistently bad and becoming worse over the years;

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon;

(e) whether the Task Force, constituted by the Government to advise the National Rural Health Mission on urban health, has given its recommendations to the Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the information available in the National Family Health Survey (2005-06), 30.1% of the children under three years in the urban areas are underweight while the proportion in rural areas is 43.7%.

(c) The Infant Mortality Rate for Rural/Urban population is given in the Statement enclosed. It may be seen that these rates have been declining over the years.

(d) and (e) In order to effectively address the health needs of urban poor, Government of India constituted a Task Force in June, 2005 to advise the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on strategies for urban health care. The Task Force recommended launching of an exclusive Nation Urban Health Mission on the pattern of NRHM to effectively address the health needs of the urban population in general and urban poor in particular.

(f) The recommendations of the Task Force are under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

**Statement***Infant Mortality Rate by residence*

Sl.No.	India/Major States	Infant Mortality Rate											
		Total				Rural				Urban			
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	India	58	58	57	55	64	64	62	61	40	40	39	37
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	57	56	54	65	63	62	60	39	39	38	37
2.	Assam	66	68	67	66	69	71	70	68	38	39	42	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Bihar	61	61	60	58	63	62	62	59	47	47	45	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	60	63	61	59	61	65	62	61	52	52	50	49
5.	Delhi	32	35	37	36	48	64	42	41	30	33	36	35
6.	Gujarat	53	54	53	52	62	63	62	60	38	37	37	36
7.	Haryana	61	60	57	55	66	64	62	60	47	45	45	44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	49	50	47	54	50	52	49	15	20	26	25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	50	52	51	51	53	54	53	37	39	38	38
10.	Jharkhand	49	50	49	48	51	53	52	51	34	33	32	31
11.	Karnataka	49	50	48	47	54	54	53	52	38	39	36	35
12.	Kerala	12	14	15	13	13	15	16	14	9	12	12	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	79	76	74	72	84	80	79	77	56	54	52	50
14.	Maharashtra	36	36	35	34	42	41	42	41	27	27	26	24
15.	Orissa	77	75	73	71	80	78	76	73	58	55	53	52
16.	Punjab	45	44	44	43	50	49	48	47	36	37	36	35
17.	Rajasthan	67	68	67	65	74	75	74	72	42	43	41	40
18.	Tamil Nadu	41	37	37	35	45	39	39	38	35	34	33	31
19.	Uttar Pradesh	72	73	71	69	75	77	75	72	53	54	53	51
20.	West Bengal	40	38	38	37	42	40	40	39	32	31	29	29

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India.

### India's Role in the UN

3554. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives are being taken during the current year to secure a permanent seat for India in the United Nations Security Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the difficulties being faced in this regard;

(c) the steps being taken to overcome them; and

(d) the details of India's role in the United Nations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) On 15 September 2008, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a decision to commence negotiations in its informal Plenary, no later than February 2009, on reform of the United Nations Security Council. India is taking active part in these intergovernmental negotiations. While different countries/groups of countries hold different positions on this issue, India has called for an expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership.

(d) India has played a major role in all aspects of the United Nations activities such as decolonization, anti-apartheid, poverty alleviation, climate change, food security, energy security, peacekeeping, global disarmament, counter-terrorism and UN reforms. India's role in the United Nations has secured support of a large number of countries for its candidature for permanent membership of an expanded Security Council.

*[Translation]*

### **Centrally Sponsored Irrigation Projects**

3555. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Centrally sponsored medium and major irrigation projects separately approved during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of such projects completed as on date;

(c) the details of each project on which the work is in progress, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which each of the projects is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources does not operate any centrally sponsored/sector scheme for providing central assistance to major/medium irrigation projects.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

### **Removal of Name from Interpol Notice**

3556. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the Interpol to remove the name of Italian businessman Otavio Quatrochi from the list of red corner notice;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Quatorchi has been removed from the list of red corner as per the request of the Government of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The request for the issue of a Red Corner Notice is received by the Interpol Wing of the CBI from the concerned investigating agency, which then forwards it to Interpol General Secretariat, Lyon, France. Similarly, the requesting investigating agency can only take a decision for the withdrawal of the Red Corner Notice.

(b) The red corner notice against Ottavio Quattrochi was issued on the basis of the non-bailable warrant for arrest issued against him by the Special Judge, Delhi on 6.2.1997 in Case RC1.A/90-ACU-IV-SIG for offences under the IPC and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. After obtaining the opinion of the Learned Attorney General of India, CBI requested Interpol for withdrawal of the Red Corner Notice on the grounds that the non-bailable warrant on the basis of which the RCN was issued is no longer valid, and attempts to extradite Mr Quattrochi both from Malaysia and Argentina have failed.

(c) and (d) On request of the CBI, the Interpol has revoked the red corner notice against Ottavio Quattrochi on 25th November 2008.

### **Leakage of Medical Paper**

3557. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of leakage of question paper of the medical examination conducted by the AIIMS was reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of such frauds in medical examinations over the years from all over the country;

(d) if so, the number of cases of such frauds in medical examinations which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(e) the details of the action taken by the Government thereon;

(f) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to make the M.B.B.S. and the M.D. level entrance examinations transparent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) had received a communication from Ghaziabad Police alongwith a copy of alleged leaked Question Paper of M.B.B.S. entrance examination of the year 2009 which was to be held on 01.06.2009. The complaint was thoroughly investigated by AIIMS and was found to be false as the alleged leaked paper did not match with the actual paper of the examination.

(c) to (g) The Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of Medical Colleges in South Kashmir**

3558. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to set up a Medical College in South Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Encroachment on Monuments**

3559. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 200 Centrally Protected Monuments (CPMs) are under illegal encroachment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of encroachment taking place in the CPMs sites; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against unauthorized encroachments to preserve/protect the CPMs sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are instances of illegal encroachments at centrally protected monuments due to several factors such as rapid urbanization, increasing pressures on land, commercialization, etc. A Statement showing the State-wise list of monuments and archaeological sites and remains under encroachment is enclosed.

The Superintending Archaeologists of the Circles have been delegated the powers of the Central Government for the removal of encroachments under the provisions of AM&ASR Act, 1958 and Rules 1959.

They are also vested with the powers of an Estate Officer under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 to initiate action against the encroachers. They interact with the District authorities and the State Police on regular basis to prevent such illegal activities and to remove encroachers. The Archaeological Survey of India has deployed watch and ward staff as well as private security guards at all sensitive monuments prone to encroachment. State Police, Home Guards, and CISF have also been deployed at a few sensitive monuments.

Wherever feasible and necessary, efforts have been made to provide fencing around the centrally protected monuments.

**Statement***List of Centrally Protected Monuments under Encroachment*

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1	2	3
<b>1. Agra Circle</b>		
Uttar Pradesh		
1.	1. Burhiya Ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
2.	2. Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	3. Jama Masjid	Agra
4.	4. Excavated site	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	5. Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	6. Gateway & Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
7.	7. Mosque and Sarai	Khudagunj, Farrukhabad
8.	8. Mound known as old fort of Kannauj	—
9.	9. Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Baghpat
10.	10. Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	11. Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	12. Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	13. Jagner Fort	Agra
<b>2. Aurangabad Circle</b>		
Maharashtra		
14.	1. Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
15.	2. Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
16.	3. Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar
17.	4. Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad
18.	5. Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
19.	6. Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
20.	7. Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
21.	8. Devi Temple at Patna	Patna, Distt. Jalgaon

1	2	3
22.	9. Changdeo Temple	Chandeo, Distt. Jalgaon
23.	10. Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
24.	11. Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
25.	12. Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
26.	13. Fort wall with Ruins of Palace and gateway at Ballarsha	Ballarsha, Distt. Chandrapur
27.	14. Group of temples at Markandadeo	Tq. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
28.	15. Taponeshwar Temple	Tapona, Distt. Yeotmal
	<b>3. Bangalore Circle</b>	
	Karnataka	
29.	1. Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur
30.	2. Someshwara Temple	Kolar
31.	3. Cheluvanarayana Temple	Melkote
32.	4. Jaina tombs	Moodabidri
	<b>4. Bhopal Circle</b>	
	Madhya Pradesh	
33.	1. Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples there in	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
34.	2. Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen
35.	3. Gourjhamar Fort at Gourjhamar	Distt. Sagar (M.P.)
	<b>5. Bhubaneswar Circle</b>	
	Orissa	
36.	1. Barabati Fort	Cuttack
37.	2. Khandagiri & Udayagiri caves	Bhubaneswar
38.	3. Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar
	<b>6. Chennai Circle</b>	
	Tamil Nadu	
39.	1. Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District



1	2	3
	<b>7. Chandigarh Circle</b>	
	Punjab	
40.	1. Mound known as Mud Fort	Abohar, Distt. Ferozpur
41.	2. Prithvi Raj Chauhan Fort	Hansi, Hissar, Haryana
42.	3. Ancient Site, Theh	Polar, Siwan, Distt. Kaithal
43.	4. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot	Distt. Rohtak
44.	5. Ther Mound, Sirsa	Distt. Sirsa
45.	6. Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Gharaunda
46.	7. Ancient Site known as Jarasandh Ka Qila, Asandh	Distt. Karnal
47.	8. Mughal Kos Minar	Ambala City, Distt. Ambala
	<b>8. Delhi Circle (NCT Delhi)</b>	
48.	1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
49.	2. Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
50.	3. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
51.	4. Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort
52.	5. Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles south of the
53.	6. Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
54.	7. Begumpuri Masjid Begumpur	Begumpur
55.	8. Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar
56.	9. Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery,) Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment
57.	10. D' Eremao Cemetery	Kishanganj
58.	11. Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
	<b>9. Dehradun Circle (Uttarakhand)</b>	
59.	1. Mahashu Temple	Hanol, Chakrata, Dehradun
60.	2. Temples at Gangolihat	Gangolihat, Pithoragarh

1	2	3
61.	3. Adibadri Group of temples	Adibadri, Chamoli
	<b>10. Dharwad Circle</b>	
	Karnataka	
62.	1. Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
63.	2. Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
64.	3. Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
65.	4. Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
66.	5. Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
67.	6. Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
68.	7. Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
69.	8. Golgumbaz & other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)
70.	9. Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
71.	10. Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
72.	11. Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
73.	12. Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
74.	13. Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
75.	14. Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
76.	15. Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
77.	16. Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
78.	17. Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
79.	18. Water pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
80.	19. Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
81.	20. Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
82.	21. Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)

1	2	3
83.	22. Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
84.	23. Water Tower No. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
85.	24. Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
86.	25. Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
87.	26. Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
88.	27. Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
89.	28. Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
90.	29. Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
91.	30. Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
92.	31. Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
93.	32. Water Pavilion	Bijapur (West)
94.	33. Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
95.	34. Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
96.	35. Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
97.	36. Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)
98.	37. Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
99.	38. Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
100.	39. Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
101.	40. Ikhlaskhan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
102.	41. Shah Nawazkhan's Mosque/Tomb	Bijapur (West)
103.	42. Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
104.	43. Hyderkhan's tomb	Bijapur (West)
105.	44. Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
106.	45. Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
107.	46. Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
108.	47. Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
109.	48. Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)
110.	49. Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
111.	50. Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
112.	51. Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
113.	52. Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
114.	53. Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
115.	54. Fort	Gulbarga
116.	55. Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar
117.	56. Bidar Fort (Inner & outer)	Bidar
	<b>11. Guwahati Circle</b>	
	Assam	
118.	1. Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
119.	2. Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon,
120.	3. Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
121.	4. Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
	<b>12. Hyderabad Circle</b>	
	Andhra Pradesh	
122.	1. Golkonda Fort	Hyderabad
	<b>13. Jaipur Circle</b>	
	Rajasthan	
123.	1. Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
124.	2. Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor
	<b>14. Lucknow Circle</b>	
	Uttar Pradesh	
125.	1. Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad
126.	2. Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhunsi	Allahabad
127.	3. Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
128.	4. Tomb of Rajab Salar <i>alias</i> Hatila Salar	Bahraich
129.	5. Jama Masjid	Banda
130.	6. Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda

1	2	3
131.	7. Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
132.	8. Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
133.	9. Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
134.	10. Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
135.	11. Tikhariya extensive mound & a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
136.	12. Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
137.	13. Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
138.	14. Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
139.	15. Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
140.	16. Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
141.	17. Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
142.	18. Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
143.	19. Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi
144.	20. Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
145.	21. Panch Mahal complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
146.	22. Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
147.	23. Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
148.	24. Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
149.	25. Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
150.	26. Bundela temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
151.	27. Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
152.	28. Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
153.	29. Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur

1	2	3
154.	30. Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
155.	31. Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
156.	32. British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
157.	33. Two Cemeteries at Lucknow—Faizabad Road, miles 4.5	Lucknow
158.	34. Tomb of janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
159.	35. Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
160.	36. Asafi Masjid	Lucknow
161.	37. Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
162.	38. Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow
163.	39. Picture gallery	Lucknow
164.	40. Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
165.	41. Chhota Imambara/tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
166.	42. Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
167.	43. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
168.	44. Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
169.	45. Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
170.	46. General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
171.	47. Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
172.	48. Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
173.	49. Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
174.	50. Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
175.	51. Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
176.	52. Nagram mound	Lucknow
177.	53. Paharnagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
178.	54. Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow

1	2	3
179.	55. Jama Masjid	Mahoba
180.	56. Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
181.	57. Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
182.	58. Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba
183.	59. A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
184.	60. Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
185.	61. Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
186.	62. Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four comers	Sultanpur
187.	63. Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
188.	64. Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
189.	65. Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
190.	66. Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
	<b>15. Mumbai Circle (Maharashtra)</b>	
191.	1. Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
192.	2. Ardhanari Natেশwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
193.	3. Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
194.	4. Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
195.	5. Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
196.	6. Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
197.	7. Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
198.	8. Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
199.	9. Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
200.	10. Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
201.	11. Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
202.	12. Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban
203.	13. Dilawar Khans tomb, Rajgurunagar	Distt. Pune
204.	14. Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	Distt. Sindhudurg

1	2	3
<b>16.</b>	<b>Patna Circle</b>	
	Bihar	
205.	1. Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
206.	2. Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
<b>17.</b>	<b>Ranchi Circle</b>	
	Jharkhand	
207.	1. Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha, Basput together with adjacent land, survey plot No. 1095 and 1096	Itagarh, Block Gamharia, Distt. Saraikela Kharswan
208.	2. Site of an old Fort and ancient tank	Ruam, Block Musabani, Distt. E. Singhbhum
209.	3. Asura Site	Khuntitola, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
210.	4. Asura Site	Kunjala, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
211.	5. Asura Site	Saridkel, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
212.	6. Asura Site	Kathartoly, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
213.	7. Asura Site	Hansa, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
<b>18.</b>	<b>Raipur Circle</b>	
214.	1. Danteswari temple	Dantewada Distt.
215.	2. Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
216.	3. Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur
217.	4. Ram Chandra temple	Rajim, Raipur
218.	5. Sita Bengra Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
219.	6. Jogimara Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
<b>19.</b>	<b>Srinagar Circle</b>	
	Jammu & Kashmir	
220.	1. Ancient Fort and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar, District Udhampur
221.	2. Ancient Palace	Ramnagar, district Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir State
222.	3. Ancient Site & Remains	Burzhom, Srinagar
223.	4. Hemis Monastery	Hemis, District Leh
224.	5. Phyang Monastery	Phyang, District Leh
225.	6. Likir Monastery	District Leh
226.	7. Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, District Leh
227.	8. Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, district Kargil



1	2	3
228.	9. Buddhist Monastery at Alchi, Ladakh Jammu and Kashmir State	A modern residential building has been constructed along with guesthouse within the monastic complex. The management also opened a restaurant in the courtyard of Manjushri and Lotsva Lakhang
229.	10. Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
	<b>20. Shimla Circle</b> Himachal Pradesh	
230.	1. Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggur, Tehsil-Kullu, District-Kullu
231.	2. Narbadeshwar Temple	Sujanpur, Tehsil-Tira Sujanpur, District-Hamirpur, H.P.
	<b>21. Trissur Circle</b> Kerala & Tamil Nadu	
232.	1. Bekal Fort 16th Century AD	Pallikkare, Pallikkare Panchayat, Kasargod
233.	2. Remains of Fort 16th Century AD	Thangassery, Thangassery Panchayat, Kollam Taluk, Kollam
234.	3. Fort (Yakkara Desam) 16th Century AD	Palakkad, Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad
235.	4. Angengo Fort 17th—18th Century AD	Anjengo, Anjengo Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram
236.	5. Jain Temple 14th Century AD	Kidanganad, Sultan Bathery, Sultanbathery Panchayat, Wynad
237.	6. Burial Cave (Ancient Site) C. 500 BC—AD 500	Kandanassery, Kandanassery Panchayat PO Mattam, Thrissur
	<b>22. Vadodara Circle</b> Gujarat	
238.	1. Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad,
239.	2. Saiyed Usman Mosque, Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
240.	3. Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
241.	4. Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
242.	5. Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
243.	6. Bahlol Khan Mosque at Dholka	Dholka/Ahmedabad
244.	7. Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
245.	8. Ruined Hindu temple & Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
246.	9. Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
247.	10. Mir Abu Turab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
248.	11. Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
249.	12. Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/Ahmedabad

**Reservation for Women in Government Jobs**

3560. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMVAR:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a bill to provide reservation for women in Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details and the percentage of jobs likely to be reserved for them;

(c) whether any special reservation in this regard is likely to be made for women from minority communities;

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

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ

CHAVAN): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to introduce any Bill regarding reservation for women in Government jobs.

*[Translation]*

**Central Assistance for Leprosy**

3561. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the central assistance provided to the States for eradication of Leprosy especially in backward and rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme under which technical & financial assistance is provided to all the States/UTs for implementation of the programme including backward & rural areas.

Technical assistance such as guidelines for monitoring of the programme, reduction of stigma & discrimination, disability prevention & medical rehabilitation, early detection & treatment of leprosy cases etc are provided from the Centre. Government of India provides drugs to States/UTs for Multidrug Treatment of leprosy case free of cost. State-wise Financial Assistance provided during last 3 years & current year is enclosed as statement.

**Statement***National Leprosy Eradication Programme**Assistance Provided and Utilized during last 3 Years & Current Years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Assistance	Expenditure	Assistance	Expenditure	Assistance	Expenditure	Assistance	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	113.41	140.81	174.91	170.12	196.49	205.97	214.67	31.46
Arunachal Pradesh	75.39	60.67	130.51	36.02	146.61	77.29	76.00	Awaited
Assam	88.91	119.64	161.77	46.84	181.73	52.90	130.00	Awaited
Bihar	358.42	134.90	290.97	134.56	326.88	12.78	260.67	Awaited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	209.99	186.12	130.09	69.83	146.14	149.95	159.79	Awaited
Goa	17.45	7.40	7.03	4.52	7.90	6.64	12.42	1.26
Gujarat	157.93	129.17	159.15	104.75	178.79	128.43	179.27	Awaited
Haryana	38.72	46.92	64.39	52.34	72.34	49.32	107.00	Awaited
Himachal Pradesh	49.02	51.27	64.39	43.96	72.34	38.77	71.80	1.26
Jammu & Kashmir	61.16	42.47	57.52	32.03	64.62	35.00	85.54	Awaited
Jharkhand	320.04	95.92	162.01	56.62	182.00	114.03	172.00	Awaited
Karnataka	59.21	126.81	136.40	107.45	153.23	153.10	170.32	6.30
Kerala	36.57	53.90	102.43	14.65	115.23	31.11	110.00	Awaited
Madhya Pradesh	250.49	237.17	136.76	126.29	153.64	170.76	257.08	Awaited
Maharashtra	210.96	267.96	196.56	156.08	220.82	303.21	300.34	Awaited
Manipur	31.50	47.63	41.84	22.48	47.00	44.95	51.33	Awaited
Meghalaya	42.19	13.58	42.29	17.24	47.51	29.40	41.00	Awaited
Mizoram	45.23	34.81	58.12	12.23	65.29	25.93	44.42	Awaited
Nagaland	78.22	43.43	43.46	37.67	48.82	65.93	52.23	Awaited
Orissa	242.20	219.03	147.96	107.55	166.20	135.75	186.25	0.60
Punjab	62.92	42.21	68.09	63.29	76.49	90.17	130.30	Awaited
Rajasthan	76.47	109.48	125.41	82.00	140.89	142.06	163.73	1.50
Sikkim	23.00	21.31	33.11	19.65	37.20	23.73	29.64	1.44
Tamil Nadu	138.53	148.78	150.38	91.64	168.94	132.70	200.26	4.32
Tripura	21.00	15.96	35.64	3.47	40.04	7.23	31.20	3.64
Uttaranchal Distt.	81.80	82.57	76.94	54.38	86.43	38.00	70.89	1.28
Uttar Pradesh	432.98	463.25	454.06	380.57	510.09	421.13	576.80	Awaited
West Bengal	275.96	237.69	287.29	169.13	322.74	174.76	247.55	6.94
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.18	4.76	11.23	4.99	12.62	6.86	17.59	Awaited
Chandigarh	11.00	6.30	10.21	4.97	11.47	9.57	13.46	Awaited
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.00	6.89	7.54	4.98	8.47	10.40	16.50	Awaited
Daman & Diu	15.00	7.58	17.52	6.69	19.68	Awaited	8.92	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	61.00	40.02	55.65	36.26	62.52	47.67	92.70	Awaited
Lakshadweep	7.00	0.78	2.03	0.00	2.28	Awaited	4.94	Awaited
Pondicherry	11.15	9.57	6.34	6.85	7.12	6.00	14.07	Awaited
Total	3725.00	3256.76	3650.00	2282.10	4100.56	2941.50	4300.68	60.10

### Swarnarekha Canal and Nakati Dam Project

3562. SHRI MADHU KODA:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Swarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project, Sakari Canal Project and Nakati Dam Project;

(b) the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government for the completion of these projects, project-wise;

(c) whether the work on these projects is still incomplete;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the timely completion of these projects; and

(f) the total areas of land likely to be brought under irrigation by completion of these Projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) In respect of Subernarekha Multipurpose Project in Jharkhand, Chandil dam is 99% complete, Icha dam is 30% complete and Galudih Barrage is 98% complete. Works on Kharkai barrage is yet to be taken up by the Government of Jharkhand. Chandil Left Bank Canal (LBC) is 95% complete. Icha LBC and Right Bank Canal (RBC) each are 30% complete, Galudih RBC is 89% complete and Kharkai canal (RBC) is 25% complete. Works on Galudih LBC and Kharkai LBC are yet to be taken up by the Government of Jharkhand.

In respect of Subernarekha Barrage Project in West Bengal, only infrastructural works have been taken up

by the Government of West Bengal so far and the actual project works have not been taken up by them.

In respect of Subernarekha Irrigation Project in Orissa, Jambira dam (truncated section) and Jambira Right Main Canal have been completed. Further, 99% of the earthwork for Subernarekha Main Canal is also complete.

The Government of Bihar has informed that an irrigation scheme named Upper Sakari Reservoir Project was prepared in the year 1974-75 to provide irrigation to 67.67 th.ha. of land in the drought prone area in the districts of Giridih, Hazaribagh, Nawada, Nalanda and Sheikhpura. In the meantime, Bihar Reorganisation Act-2000 was enacted with effect from 20.11.2000 and the project became an interstate project between the States of Jharkhand and Bihar having Dam site in Jharkhand and Baksoti weir site in Bihar. Several meetings between the representatives of both the State Governments have been held to finalise the draft agreement for sharing the water of river Sakari but no agreement has been reached so far.

As informed by the Government of Jharkhand, earthen dam of 678 metre length, spillway of 29.50 metre length, outlet with gate and main canal from chain 15.00 to 487.00 of Nakti reservoir project have been completed so far and the project is scheduled to be completed by March, 2010.

Irrigation is a state subject and irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. However, Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing projects as per the guidelines of the programme in force from time to time. An amount of Rs. 598.50 crore has been released to Subernarekha Irrigation Project (Orissa) and Rs. 13.288

crore to Subernarekha Barrage Project (West Bengal) as Central Assistance/Grant under AIBP so far as per proposals received from them.

(f) The details of the irrigation potential envisaged to be created by completion of these Projects, State-wise are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of State	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (in thousand hectares)
1.	Subernarekha Multipurpose project	Jharkhand	236.850
2.	Subernarekha Barrage project	West Bengal	114.198
3.	Subernarekha Irrigation project	Orissa	187.460
4.	Upper Sakari Reservoir project	Bihar/Jharkhand	67.670
5.	Nakti Reservoir project	Jharkhand	2.250

### Global Warming

3563. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global Warming is increasing and proving devastating for various livestock in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to assess the impact of global warming in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to combat the impact of Global Warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Studies on 'Mean seasonal and annual surface temperature' at regional and all India level conducted under the aegis of India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (published in 2004) indicate a warming of 0.4°C during the period 1901-2000.

Scientific studies reveal that livestock species of India have capacity to adapt to temperature changes. No

devastating effects on livestock productivity and health due to global warming have been reported so far.

(c) and (d) Studies on impacts of climate change and vulnerability assessment in key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, infrastructure and sea level rise in Indian context are currently in progress as a part of preparation of India's Second National Communication. Besides, an Expert Committee on Impact of Climate Change set up under the chairmanship of Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India in 2007 has also studied the impacts of climate changes on various sectors.

(e) Government is aware of the challenges posed by climate change and has taken steps in this regard. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on 30th June 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. The National Action Plan outlines steps that will enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

[English]

### New Immigration Law

3564. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a new immigration law;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such bill is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to deal with the unscrupulous agents who dupe those migrating to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government proposes to enact a new Emigration Law. The proposed legislation is aimed at transforming emigration into a simple, transparent, efficient, and humane economic process, facilitate legal migration, prevent illegal migration and human smuggling, enable ethical recruitment practices, enhance the protection and welfare of emigrants, and manage student mobility and matters connected therewith. The draft Bill is being finalized through inter-ministerial consultations for obtaining Cabinet approval.

(c) The Government is implementing an e-governance project which will keep track of the recruitment for overseas employment on real-time basis and prevent/detect any malpractices by unscrupulous recruiting agents.

The Government has amended the Emigration Rules, 2009, w.e.f. 9th July, 2009, to increase the bank guarantee for recruiting agents from Rs.10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, the application fee from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- and the maximum service charges to be collected by the agents from Rs. 10,000/- to an equivalent of 45 days wages subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/-.

Besides, the recruiting agents as well as the foreign employers have been entrusted with additional duties and responsibilities with an aim to enhance protection of emigrants from exploitation.

A rating system for the recruiting agents is also being developed for encouraging good recruitment practices.

#### Health Audit

3565. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to carry out the "Health audit" of the citizens of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No, the Government does not plan to carry out health audit of citizens of the country.

Since health is a state subject, the role of Government of India is limited to providing technical assistance, funding support through central schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, national programmes and gap filling as per request of states. The Government is committed to providing quality health care on affordable basis to all citizens of the country and for this purpose, comprehensive rejuvenation of public health system has been undertaken in partnership with states under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM envisages a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to the community.

The NRHM, *inter alia* includes protocols for regular Health Management Information System (HMIS), periodic surveys, review missions and social audit of the programmes. The key indicators of the health of the community are derived from these sources.

#### Eco-Clubs

3566. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eco-clubs are functioning in the country;

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

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to these clubs during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the activities undertaken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 111609 Eco-clubs were provided financial assistance during 2008-09. Statement-I showing State-wise breakup of the Eco-clubs supported is enclosed.

(c) The State-wise details of financial assistance provided to these clubs during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Statement-III providing details of the activities undertaken by the Eco-clubs is enclosed.

**Statement I**

States/UTs	No. of Eco-clubs 2008-09
1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	346
Andhra Pradesh	5750
Assam (NE)	4695
Bihar	8473
Chandigarh (UT)	115
Chhattisgarh	3932
Delhi (NCT)	2000
Gujarat	6500

1	2
Haryana	5000
Himachal Pradesh	3000
Jammu and Kashmir	5500
Karnataka	8000
Kerala	3500
Maharashtra	8898
Madhya Pradesh	12000
Orissa	7500
Puducherry (UT)	550
Punjab	5000
Rajasthan	8000
Tamil Nadu	7500
Tripura (NE)	600
West Bengal	4750
<b>Total</b>	<b>111609</b>

**Statement II**

State/UT	2006-07 Amount (Rs.)	2007-08 Amount (Rs.)	2008-09 Amount (Rs.)	2009-10 Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	15466250	15697500	15697500	—
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	—	—	896112	—
Arunachal Pradesh (NE)	1620929	—	—	—
Assam (NE)	—	—	12313583	—
Bihar	—	19598456	23080000	—
Chhattisgarh	10715207	10741500	10741500	—
Chandigarh (UT)	303338	322750	324529	—
Delhi (NCT)	4237079	4066733	4887587	—
Goa	1357625	1323190	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	16750000	17712500	17745000	—
Haryana	13242978	—	13242978	—
Himachal Pradesh	4391975	—	7877425	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	14300000	—
Karnataka	—	23189957	18648000	—
Kerala	9119252	—	9439500	9447375
Madhya Pradesh	20160000	32160000	32760000	—
Maharashtra	23730000	23253249	23635348	—
Manipur (NE)	3663018	3663018	—	—
Mizoram (NE)	3128200	3447500	—	—
Nagaland (NE)	5652500	5247500	—	539500
Orissa	16100000	—	20275000	—
Puducherry (UT)	—	1477270	1519640	—
Punjab	11390000	13552500	13650000	—
Rajasthan	21440000	21440000	21725002	—
Tamil Nadu	20099609	20107802	20327027	—
Tripura (NE)	1680000	1680000	1680000	—
Uttarakhand	—	5111829	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	9683084	—	—	—
West Bengal	12730000	12350000	13585000	—
Total	226661044	236143254	298350731	9986875

**Statement III**

*The following are the activities undertaken by the Eco-clubs:*

- i. Organise seminars, debates, lectures and popular talks on environmental issues in the school.
- ii. Field visits to environmentally important sites including polluted and degraded sites, wildlife parks etc.
- iii. Organise rallies, marches, human chains, and street theatre at public places with a view to spread environmental awareness.

- iv. Action based activities like tree plantation, cleanliness drives both within and outside the school campus.
- v. Grow kitchen gardens, maintain vermi-composting pits, construct water-harvesting structures in school, practice paper re-cycling etc.
- vi. Prepare inventories of polluting sources and forward it to enforcement agencies.
- vii. Organise awareness programmes against defecation in public places, pasting posters in public places and to propagate personal hygiene habits like washing hands before meals etc.



- viii. Maintenance of public places like parks, gardens both within and outside the school campus.
- ix. Mobilise action against environmentally unsound practices like garbage disposal in unauthorised places, unsafe disposal of hospital waste etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Selling of Blood Extracted from Children**

3567. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket, involved in taking out blood from children and selling it, has been busted in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government and the Medical Council of India (MCI) against the doctors and other medical professionals involved in the crime; and

(d) the other precautionary measures taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidences?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, no such complaint has been received.

(d) In the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, it is provided that any complaint with regard to professional misconduct can be brought before the appropriate Medical Council for Disciplinary action. Upon receipt of any complaint of professional misconduct, the appropriate Medical Council would hold an enquiry and give opportunity to the registered medical practitioner to be heard in person or by pleader. If the medical practitioner is found to be guilty of committing professional misconduct, the appropriate Medical Council may award such punishment or may direct the removal from the register of the name of the delinquent registered practitioner. Deletion from the Register shall be widely publicized in local press as well as in the publications of different Medical Association/Societies/Bodies.

[*English*]

#### **Protected Area Network**

3568. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for protected area network;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various States intend to give incentives to communities to move out voluntarily from the core areas of reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is already a large network of Protected Areas in the country. It includes 99 National Parks, 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 43 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves. Further, the Central Government provides financial & technical assistance for conservation of wildlife including management of Protected Areas.

(c) to (e) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.*; 'Project Tiger' and 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' have provided for the voluntary relocation of villages from the core areas of Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas respectively. During the 11th five year plan period, the package for voluntary relocation has been increased to Rs. 10.00 lakh per family from Rs. 1.00 lakh. The State/UT Governments have been requested to avail these provisions of the existing Schemes for voluntary relocation of people from core areas of Tiger Reserves and Protected Areas. The details of financial assistance released under 'Project Tiger' to State/UT Governments for relocation of villages from Tiger Reserves during the last financial year (2008-09) are given in the Statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*Details of fund released for the relocation of villages/ settlement of rights under 'Project Tiger' Scheme during the last financial year (2008-09)*

Sl.No	Name of the State	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	1324.49
2.	Rajasthan	2142.00
3.	Orissa	350.00
	Total	4086.49

**Haj Quota to MP's**

3569. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any quota for Members of Parliament (MP) for recommending allotment of seats for Haj Yatra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of recommendations received and accepted from the MPs during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the total amount of subsidy given to the Haj yatris during the said period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and

(b) Yes. Each Member of Parliament can recommend two persons for Haj.

(c) Scores of requests are received from Hon'ble MPs which are given due consideration. During the current year, while the Haj 2009 process is going on, recommendations are being received on a regular basis from Hon'ble MPs. The total number of recommendations receive and accepted during the last three years is as follows:

2006	1866
2007	770
2008	1037

(d) The current year's process is still ongoing, but the figure is expected to be higher. Available information is given in the Statement enclosed. The Government subsidises the international air travel of the Haj pilgrims by charging an amount of Rs. 12,000/- only per person.

**Statement**

Year	No. of Pilgrims actually travelled	Total travel cost per pilgrim (Rs.)	Amount paid by each pilgrim (Rs.)	Subsidy per pilgrim (Rs.)	Total Subsidy for total pilgrims (Rs. Crores)
2005	80786	35000	12000	23000	185.81
2006	99926	40000	12000	28000	280
2006-II	108373	44111	12000	32111	367
2007	110000	47182	12000	35182	387

**Code of Conduct for Public Functionaries**

3570. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any code of conduct applicable to public functionaries including Chief Ministers of States and Union Ministers, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has formulated the Code of Conduct for Ministers (both Union and State) which every member of the Union Council of Ministers at the Centre and the Chief Minister/Ministers in the State are expected to follow.

### Review on National Health Policy

3571. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIA:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the National Health Policy in view of emergence of various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include the HIV/AIDS in the National Health Policy; and

(d) if so, the details of programmes undertaken/proposed to be undertaken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. The National Health Policy formulated in 1983 had been reviewed with marked changes in the determinant factors relating to health sector paving the way for the revised National Health Policy evolved in 2002.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. HIV/AIDS was already included in the National Health Policy, 2002.

(d) Does not arise.

### Elephant Exchange Policy

3572. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to renew elephant exchange policy with International Zoo after several years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. It is an ongoing process. Zoos deal with very small populations of different wild animal species including elephants in their collections. While regular exchange of animals is an essential activity for maintaining the genetic health of animals in captivity, it is also necessary to obtain new and exotic animals through exchange for bringing awareness, empathy and love among the zoo visitors for conservation of biodiversity. Such exchange of surplus animals of the desired species including Indian elephant between Indian zoos and zoos abroad has been a continuing process.

### CGHS Facility to Private Secretaries of MPs

3573. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for providing "Central Government Health Scheme" to private secretaries or personal assistants of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The CGHS is available only for serving and retired Central Government employees. Private Secretaries or Personal assistants of Members of Parliament, are not serving/retired Central Government employees and as such not eligible for CGHS.

### Transfer of Land by ICMR

3574. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding acquisition of land for official use by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) but transferred to private co-operative society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has conducted any probe into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government has constituted any inquiry on the basis of probe of Comptroller and Auditor General;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A complaint was received against officials of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Group Housing Society, Noida. The complaint was forwarded to ICMR which was investigated by the Chief Vigilance Officer, ICMR. A copy of the enquiry report on the allegations was sent by ICMR to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) with a copy to this Ministry.

(c) As per newspaper reports, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has made some recommendations on this issue, however, no report has been received from CAG as yet.

(d) to (g) Do not arise.

#### **Raids against Coal Linked Consumers by CBI**

3575. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigations (CBI) has raided the premises of coal linked consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the searches/raids conducted by CBI during the last three years and the current year alongwith the outcome of all such raids/searches;

(c) whether the coal supply was suspended to linked consumers on the recommendation of CBI during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Sir, as reported by CIL, premises of ten linked coal consumers were raided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the recent past.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) Coal supplies to the ten linked coal consumers have been suspended based on the information regarding lodging of FIR by CBI.

*[Translation]*

#### **Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission**

3576. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to initiate Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to set up Centres for Conservation and Preservation of Gandhi related material; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Culture, Government of India constituted on 10th April, 2006 a Panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, Governor of West Bengal mandated to submit the recommendations for the development of Gandhi Heritage Sites. The panel has given its report, On the recommendations of the Panel, a proposal is under consideration to establish Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission for, the tangible and intangible heritage of Gandhiji, including preservation/development of Gandhi Heritage sites.

*[English]*

#### **Enforcement of Environmental Laws**

3577. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some eminent environmentalists have expressed their concern over the poor enforcement of various environmental laws in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent of their implementation/enforcement by the States;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any review of the enforcement of environmental laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the dates on which such reviews were conducted alongwith the outcome thereof; and

(e) the strategy adopted by the Union Government for compliance of the environmental laws by all the concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Some civil society groups have expressed concern over the enforcement of various environmental laws in the country. For example, some groups have expressed concern over the implementation of Biological Diversity Act, 2002, especially relating to composition of some Committees set up by the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) established under the Act, which had representatives with conflict of interest. All such committees have been reconstituted to ensure that the members do not have any potential conflict of interest.

(c) to (e) The umbrella legislation for protection of environment is the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, various rules and notifications have been issued. The review of the statutes and rules is undertaken by this Ministry in consultation with various stakeholders from time to time depending on the experience gained in the course of their implementation. For example, the Environment Impact Assessment Notification was initially framed in January, 1994 and was last amended on 14th September, 2006. The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 were framed in November, 2000 and were subsequently amended in October, 2002. The Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules were framed in 1998 and were amended in the year 2000 & 2003. The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules were framed in 1989 and were superseded by the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

These statutes and rules are being enforced through the Central Government, State Government, Central and State Pollution Control Boards, National Biodiversity Authority and State Biodiversity Boards. These agencies periodically hold meetings to review the enforcement of the environmental laws.

#### **Committee on Alcoholism and Ragging**

3578. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to suggest the de-addiction measures on alcoholism, the idea that has sprung from the close link between serious cases of ragging and the alcohol consumption;

(b) the main objectives of the Committee; and

(c) the present status of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that in compliance of the directions given on 08.05.2009 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Petition No. 887 of 2009 in the matter of University of Kerala Vs. Council, Principal, Colleges Kerala and Others, that Department has constituted a Committee on the 9th June, 2009 consisting of the following persons to examine the problem of alcoholism on the Rajendra Prasad Medical College Campus, Tanda of Kangra, Himachal Pradesh and to suggest immediate de-addiction measures:

- (1) Dr. Anju Dhawan, Associate Professor, Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (2) Dr. Sameer Malhotra, Former Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
- (3) Dr. Prakash Saran, Associate Professor, Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

*[Translation]*

#### **Clinical Trials of Medicines by MNCs**

3579. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain clinical trials of experimental drugs and the laboratories producing data in this regard were found fake;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing guidelines suffer from any infirmities to regulate experimental drugs on human beings by Multi National Companies (MNCs) in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The office of Drugs Controller General (India) has received reports that certain clinical trials of experimental drugs were conducted by one investigator at one hospital in Jamnagar, Gujarat by creating false documents. In reply to query made by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Medical Superintendent of the hospital has informed that the investigator created false Ethics Committee and fabricated various letters with false signature and stamps/seals and submitted the same to various companies to start drug trials. Medical Superintendent of the hospital has also informed that a police complaint with city B Division Police Station, Jamnagar has been filed on 02.04.09.

(c) to (e) There exists adequate provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate Clinical trials in the country effectively. Clinical trials are required to be carried out in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified in Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122 DB, 122E and Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by CDSCO, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. Clinical trial can be initiated in the country only after approval from DCG(I) and respective ethics committee.

Further, the following steps have been taken to tighten the regulations for clinical trials in the country:

(1) From 15th June, 2009, it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials permitted on or after the said date at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) registry at [www.ctri.in](http://www.ctri.in) before enrolling first patient in the study. Such registration will improve transparency and accountability of all state holders involved in clinical trials.

(2) The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2007 introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 21.8.2007 contains separate regulatory provisions for clinical trial.

(3) For registration of Clinical Research Organisation (CRO) draft guidelines have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website for public comments.

*[English]*

### **Scheme to Check Corruption**

3580. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to check corruption in the administrative machinery of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of the Government against those involved in corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency & accountability. It is also committed to provide clean administration. The drive against corruption in public services is a continuing process. Policies, in this regard, have been formulated and are being continuously modified from time to time in order to make them more effective and responsive to the changing environment. Primarily, it is the Secretary and Head of the Department who is responsible for ensuring probity and integrity in his Ministry/Department. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to bring more transparency into the system by various administrative/legislative measures. These include—

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

(ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

(iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;

- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering & contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Instructions issued by the CVC advising the organizations to adopt integrity pact in major Government procurement activities;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations' Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems; and
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(c) The preventive measures duly supported by various Conduct Rules governing the service conditions of Public Servants act as deterrent against corruption. The Government has drafted a Civil Services Bill, which envisages to provide a statutory basis for the regulation of the Civil Services in India, to ensure *inter-alia*, a high standard of ethics in the Civil operation, requiring and facilitating every Civil Service employee to discharge official duties with competence, and loyalty; care and diligence; responsibility; integrity; objectivity and impartiality; without discrimination and in accordance with the law.

#### **Conservation of Forest, Wildlife and Environment**

3581. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated and implemented for conservation of forests, wildlife and environment in the country during the last years and the current year;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government, World bank and any other agency for the purpose during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments have fully utilized the funds allocated to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The schemes approved and being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for conservation of forests, wildlife and environment alongwith funds released during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of funds given by Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to various States/UTs under its schemes/programmes during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and in the current year 2009-10 so far are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The grants have been fully utilized by the State Governments for the purpose, for which these were sanctioned. Periodical reports/utilization certificates on the schemes/projects are submitted to this Ministry; as required by the State Government/UTs.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply given in Part (c) and (d).

#### **Statement I**

*Scheme-wise expenditure during the last three years and Allocation for the Current year*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Nature of the Scheme	2006-07 Expenditure	2007-08 Expenditure	2008-09 Expenditure	2009-10 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Environment					
1.	<b>Environmental monitoring and Governance</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>42.71</b>	<b>43.43</b>	<b>41.21</b>	<b>40.80</b>
	1. Central Pollution Control Board		37.57	37.50	34.50	34.50
	2. Establishment of Environment Protection Authorities & Commission & Tribunal		2.93	3.51	3.28	2.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3. Activities under EIA		2.21	2.42	3.43	3.50
<b>2.</b>	<b>Pollution Abatement</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>20.46</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>21.79</b>	<b>32.07</b>
	1. Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies		0.95	0.96	1.10	1.50
	2. Assistance for Abatement of Pollution Environment P&L		6.02	4.34	5.00	5.00
	3. Clean Technology		1.47	3.44	2.94	3.05
	4. CETP		4.36	3.91	4.40	5.02
	5. Hazardous Substances Management		7.66	6.71	8.35	17.50
<b>3.</b>	<b>Research &amp; Development for Conservation &amp; Development</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>51.66</b>	<b>45.52</b>	<b>59.31</b>	<b>59.21</b>
	1. Botanical Survey of India (BSI)		9.12	9.89	13.80	14.19
	2. Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)		10.60	10.53	16.28	14.07
	3. GBPHIED		8.64	8.50	12.20	12.00
	4. Assistance to Botanical Gardens		1.74	1.74	2.05	2.20
	5. Taxonomy Capacity Building		2.26	2.13	2.86	2.75
	6. Bio-diversity Conservation		5.09	3.15	3.30	4.00
	7. National Natural Resource Management Scheme (NNRMS)		9.89	4.80	3.03	4.00
	8. Research & Development		4.32	4.78	5.79	6.00
<b>4.</b>	<b>Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>79.10</b>	<b>90.78</b>	<b>74.65</b>	<b>75.00</b>
	1. Conservation of corals, mangroves, wetlands		16.27	17.08	18.72	19.00
	2. Biosphere Reserves		8.90	10.49	10.94	11.00
	3. National Lake Conservation Plan		53.93	63.21	44.99	45.00
<b>5.</b>	<b>Environment Information, Education &amp; Awareness</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>56.03</b>	<b>71.08</b>	<b>75.10</b>	<b>94.82</b>
	1. Environment education and Awareness		36.17	38.44	46.99	53.50
	2. NMNH		4.67	5.44	7.27	17.30
	3. Centres of Excellence		7.30	6.99	7.71	8.50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4. ENVIS		4.87	4.87	5.74	6.50
	5. Information Technology		2.03	15.00	7.02	9.02
	6. Strengthening of Env. Information System				0.37	0.00
	7. State of Environment Project		0.99	0.34	0.00	
6.	<b>Environmental Management in Heritage, Pilgrimage and Tourist Centres Including Taj Protection</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>
7.	<b>International Co-operation Activities</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>19.01</b>
	1. IC Activities		2.84	2.64	3.04	4.28
	2. GOI-UNDP-CCF		3.51	6.27	5.44	7.47
	3. Climate Change		4.06	4.03	3.43	7.25
	4. Grants in aid to states for EAP/other EAPs including EPCO		0.90	2.00	0.36	0.01
	5. Civil Construction Unit (CCU)		1.79	1.84	0.04	
8.	<b>National Coastal Management Programme</b>	<b>CS</b>		<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>15.50</b>
9.	<b>National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>285.21</b>	<b>257.73</b>	<b>281.24</b>	<b>532.33</b>
	1. NRCD		4.46	4.80	5.25	6.33
	2. NRCP		280.75	252.93	275.99	526.00
	<b>Total Environment &amp; Ecology Forestry and Wildlife</b>		<b>548.27</b>	<b>545.16</b>	<b>567.14</b>	<b>868.75</b>
10.	<b>Grants in aid to Forests &amp; Wildlife Institutions</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>82.51</b>	<b>84.67</b>	<b>117.33</b>	<b>117.28</b>
	1. ICFRE		60.03	61.99	90.23	89.93
	2. IPIRTI		4.25	5.00	5.00	5.14
	3. IIFM		6.23	6.68	7.00	7.00
	4. WII		12.00	11.00	15.10	15.21
11.	<b>Capacity building in forestry sector</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>19.51</b>
	1. Training to IFS officers		1.44	1.33	2.58	2.00
	2. DFE		3.00	4.09	3.48	4.00
	3. IGNFA		5.35	4.59	5.24	5.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	4. Training of Personnel of other Services					2.00
	5. Foreign Training of Forestry Personnel					5.00
	6. Training of other Stakeholders					1.00
<b>12.</b>	<b>Gregarious Flowering of Muli (Melacanna baccifera) Bamboos</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>24.82</b>	<b>20.78</b>	<b>14.93</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Intensification of Forest Management (former IFPS) Scheme</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>48.65</b>	<b>67.78</b>	<b>75.57</b>	<b>76.00</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Strengthening Forestry Divisions</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>11.42</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>19.63</b>
	1. Forest Survey of India		4.91	5.08	5.35	5.80
	2. Strengthening of Regional Offices		6.56	6.06	14.15	11.33
	3. National Forestry information System			0.02	0.40	0.50
	4. National Coordinated programme for assessment of Non-Timber Forest Product resources					0.50
	6. Certification Programme for wood & non-wood forest resources			0.26	1.27	1.50
<b>15.</b>	<b>Strengthening of Wildlife Division</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>24.94</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>22.58</b>
	1. Control of wildlife crime		2.77	2.82	3.73	4.08
	2. Central Zoo Authority		22.17	18.90	18.30	18.50
<b>16.</b>	<b>Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>55.50</b>	<b>63.64</b>	<b>79.50</b>	<b>80.00</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Project Tiger</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>37.13</b>	<b>65.30</b>	<b>157.45</b>	<b>243.13</b>
	1. National Tiger Conservation Authority		35.34	64.35	157.00	240.13
	2. Bio-diversity Conservation and Rural Livelihood Improvement Project		1.79	0.95	0.45	3.00
<b>18.</b>	<b>Project Elephant</b>	<b>CSS</b>	<b>15.50</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>21.50</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>National Afforestation &amp; Eco-Development Board (NAEB)</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>23.23</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>31.00</b>
	1. NAEB		14.03	19.21	14.84	20.50
	2. Eco task force		9.20	9.91	10.50	10.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	National Afforestation Programme	CSS	292.57	392.93	345.61	345.62
21.	Afforestation through PRIs (Panchayat Van Yojna)	CSS		0.00	0.00	10.00
22.	Animal Welfare	CS	20.74	20.79	24.89	25.00
	<b>Total Forestry &amp; Wildlife</b>		<b>646.85</b>	<b>804.57</b>	<b>916.50</b>	<b>1011.25</b>
	<b>Grand Total Environment, Forests &amp; Wildlife</b>		<b>1195.12</b>	<b>1349.73</b>	<b>1483.64</b>	<b>1880.00</b>

Cs: Central Sector Scheme

CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme

**Statement II***Scheme-wise/State-wise Funds released during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	Andhra Pradesh	1.43	1.68	0.92	
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.79	1.25	1.93	
		Assam	1.62	0.82	1.61	
		Bihar	0.11	0.04	0.38	
		Chhattisgarh	3.78	3.79	3.23	
		Goa	0.05	0.32	0.42	
		Gujarat	3.29	3.32	3.19	1.41
		Haryana	0.60	0.70	0.86	
		Himachal Pradesh	2.62	2.33	2.42	1.39
		Jammu and Kashmir	1.74	2.22	4.71	1.88
		Jharkhand	0.99	0.98	1.00	
		Karnataka	4.91	6.31	6.25	3.71
		Kerala	3.62	4.94	8.65	2.99
		Madhya Pradesh	7.59	8.00	6.13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Maharashtra	2.24	3.31	3.90	
		Manipur	0.97	1.06	1.00	0.34
		Meghalaya	0.38	0.65	0.58	
		Mizoram	1.36	1.69	2.89	
		Nagaland	0.16	0.19	0.28	
		Orissa	3.41	3.57	5.77	
		Punjab	0.03	0.00	0.40	
		Rajasthan	2.07	3.47	4.15	3.34
		Sikkim	1.40	1.59	1.88	1.12
		Tamil Nadu	2.05	2.75	7.28	4.06
		Tripura	0.31	0.36	0.00	
		Uttar Pradesh	2.90	3.32	3.07	
		Uttaranchal	1.00	0.77	2.16	
		West Bengal	3.57	3.56	3.46	
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	0.83	0.73	0.86
		Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Daman and Diu	0.00	0.04	0.06	
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.12	0.16	
		Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55.72</b>	<b>63.98</b>	<b>79.47</b>	<b>21.10</b>
2.	Biosphere Reserve	Assam	0.14	0.25	0.40	0.4
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	0.35	0.30	
		Chhattisgarh	0.65	0.32	1.34	
		Karnataka	0.25	0.32	0.47	
		Kerala	1.09	2.08	1.04	0.63
		Madhya Pradesh	1.24	0.87	1.37	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Meghalaya	0.40	0.30	0.30	
		Orissa	0.83	1.10	0.25	0.5
		Sikkim	0.58	0.59	0.50	
		Tamil Nadu	0.79	1.31	1.70	1.6
		Uttaranchal	0.80	0.73	0.60	0.25
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.15
		West Bengal	0.79	0.64	1.08	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>9.35</b>	<b>3.53</b>
3.	National River Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	47.85	67.96	25.38	25.31
		Bihar	0.07	0.00	0.00	
		Gujarat	0.00	0.25	1.49	
		Goa	0.00	0.70	0.00	
		Haryana	7.77	3.15	20.80	
		Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Karnataka	0.00	2.75	2.25	
		Kerala	0.00	1.00	1.00	
		Madhya Pradesh	4.15	6.75	3.35	0.9
		Maharashtra	10.09	5.21	0.35	
		Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Orissa	11.04	7.06	16.44	
		Punjab	15.35	44.30	0.00	
		Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Tamil Nadu	82.72	18.40	9.52	
		Uttar Pradesh	38.65	37.66	105.60	60.9
		Uttaranchal	8.25	3.37	2.50	15
		West Bengal	18.00	23.70	29.60	20
		Delhi	26.50	14.87	47.57	
		Sikkim	5.05	4.79	5.00	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>275.49</b>	<b>241.92</b>	<b>270.85</b>	<b>122.11</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	National Lake Conservation Plan	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	31.66	12.50	10.71
		Karnataka	4.50	2.59	4.84	
		Maharashtra	2.30	1.00	0.76	1.00
		Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Rajasthan	0.00	13.44	13.53	
		Uttaranchal	7.33	4.28	3.40	
		West Bengal	1.11	0.00	4.00	
		Uttar Pradesh	1.49	1.00	4.00	
		Orissa	1.00	0.00	1.00	
		Madhya Pradesh	4.58	8.75	0.60	
		Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		NLCP (General)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		New Proposals	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>52.31</b>	<b>62.72</b>	<b>44.63</b>	<b>11.71</b>
5.	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Wetlands	Andhra Pradesh	0.53	0.34	0.47	
		Assam	0.82	0.50	0.00	
		Goa	0.04	0.05	0.15	
		Gujarat	2.49	2.40	2.24	
		Himachal Pradesh	0.83	0.40	0.30	
		Jammu and Kashmir	0.31	0.33	1.29	
		Kerala	0.92	0.15	0.26	
		Karnataka	1.59	0.34	b	
		Manipur		0.30		
		Orissa	0.80	1.56	1.13	0.7
		Punjab	1.05	1.03	0.74	0.31
		Rajasthan	0.61	0.53	0.13	
		Tamil Nadu	0.87	1.46	4.16	0.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Tripura			0.25	
		West Bengal	1.77	2.41	3.99	0.49
		Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
		Mizoram	0.18	0.53	0.72	
		Maharashtra				
		Madhya Pradesh	0.19	0.49	0.43	0.11
		Uttar Pradesh	0.76	0.29	1.20	0.57
		Uttaranchal			0.02	
		R & D	0.97	0.95	1.14	0.34
		Sikkim				
		Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.10	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>3.43</b>
6.	Project Elephant	Andhra Pradesh	0.65	0.60	0.45	0.05
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.61	0.55	0.65	
		Assam	0.75	1.44	1.75	
		Jharkhand	0.74	1.32	0.80	
		Chhattisgarh	0.80	0.84	0.60	
		Karnataka	1.68	2.13	2.49	
		Kerala	1.69	1.48	3.57	
		Meghalaya	0.62	0.68	0.50	
		Nagaland	0.52	0.27	0.17	
		Orissa	1.54	1.49	1.81	
		Tamil Nadu	1.53	1.25	2.69	1.70
		Tripura	0.00	0.12	0.29	
		Uttar Pradesh	0.06	0.55	0.58	
		Uttaranchal	1.53	1.26	2.09	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		West Bengal	1.61	1.86	1.76	
		Maharashtra	0.25	0.57	0.78	
		Mizoram		0.01		
		Haryana	0.50	0.00	0.00	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>16.42</b>	<b>20.98</b>	<b>1.75</b>
7.	Project Tiger	Andhra Pradesh	0.35	0.74	0.57	
		Arunachal Pradesh	2.37	1.10	2.46	
		Assam	0.87	0.96	10.92	
		Bihar	0.37	0.98	0.50	
		Chhattisgarh	0.10	0.35	1.70	
		Jharkhand	1.56	0.45	1.15	
		Karnataka	2.68	11.60	6.90	
		Kerala	1.09	1.53	2.67	
		Madhya Pradesh	7.59	29.76	69.99	
		Maharashtra	2.30	2.96	4.11	
		Mizoram	1.15	0.83	2.41	
		Orissa	1.50	0.43	6.26	
		Rajasthan	1.01	4.11	27.09	
		Tamil Nadu	0.85	0.45	6.91	
		Uttaranchal	1.60	2.02	4.63	
		Uttar Pradesh	0.75	1.35	4.18	
		West Bengal	1.77	3.09	2.28	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>27.91</b>	<b>62.71</b>	<b>154.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>
8.	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1.80	2.70	
		Arunachal Pradesh	1.92	3.08	2.82	
		Assam	1.90	4.96	4.00	
		Bihar	1.33	0.84	0.94	
		Chhattisgarh	3.71	6.13	4.64	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Daman and Diu	0.00		0.18	
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04			
		Goa	0.29	0.19	0.27	
		Gujarat	4.00	5.69	4.62	3.84
		Haryana	1.68	0.96	1.12	
		Himachal Pradesh	0.00	1.24	2.61	
		Jharkhand	1.12	2.22	2.77	
		Karnataka	1.23	1.60	2.65	2.02
		Kerala	1.68	2.84	4.67	3
		Madhya Pradesh	3.25	6.65	5.66	
		Maharashtra	1.03	2.33	2.32	
		Manipur	3.95	1.44	2.07	
		Meghalaya	1.50	0.86	1.89	
		Mizoram	2.30	4.14	4.10	2.41
		Nagaland	3.38	3.65	2.22	
		Orissa	0.76	1.80	2.34	
		Punjab	1.00	1.00	1.34	
		Rajasthan	1.00	1.00	1.50	
		Sikkim	1.42	1.21	2.74	
		Tamil Nadu	1.58	4.31	3.90	
		Tripura	1.62	0.99	1.56	1.08
		Uttar Pradesh	1.35	2.36	2.55	1.43
		Uttaranchal	5.09	2.83	3.05	3.17
		West Bengal	2.18	1.87	3.38	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>50.31</b>	<b>67.99</b>	<b>74.61</b>	<b>16.95</b>
9.	National Afforestation Programme	Andhra Pradesh	11.06	9.97	11.54	3.03
		Chhattisgarh	13.05	42.71	25.66	4.65
		Gujarat	17.52	30.93	25.75	5.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Haryana	9.20	12.93	20.14	9.52
		Himachal Pradesh	11.56	7.43	6.72	0
		Jammu and Kashmir	5.83	8.13	8.47	0.14
		Karnataka	23.54	31.02	15.46	2.05
		Madhya Pradesh	15.83	13.84	22.55	8.17
		Maharashtra	15.93	29.92	21.87	0.33
		Orissa	14.07	19.01	21.63	0.81
		Punjab	3.36	5.88	3.30	0
		Rajasthan	5.62	2.50	7.32	0
		Tamil Nadu	17.22	9.46	8.86	0
		Uttar Pradesh	11.88	36.77	30.80	18.07
		Uttarakhand	11.52	12.39	9.24	3.1
		Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
		Jharkhand	19.03	24.56	26.32	3.56
		Bihar	4.94	6.92	6.48	1.1
		Kerala	12.75	8.81	9.45	0.12
		West Bengal	7.00	7.23	9.06	0.67
		Arunachal Pradesh	2.93	4.85	3.25	
		Assam	13.60	8.58	9.78	2.09
		Manipur	7.78	12.37	9.51	0.7
		Nagaland	7.22	7.75	6.64	2.45
		Sikkim	7.41	11.28	6.63	1.1
		Tripura	4.37	5.02	0.89	1.34
		Mizoram	13.09	16.75	13.61	2.78
		Meghalaya	5.44	5.94	4.69	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>292.75</b>	<b>392.95</b>	<b>345.62</b>	<b>71.23</b>
10.	Gregarious Flowering Muli Bamboo	Arunachal Pradesh	0.65	0.50	0.25	
		Assam	0.00	6.00	5.65	
		Manipur	3.03	3.00	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Meghalaya	0.00	3.50	0.50	
		Mizoram	10.33	6.50	5.00	
		Nagaland	4.22	1.00	0.00	
		Tripura	6.07	6.30	2.50	
		ICFRE	0.70	0.20	0.10	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	
11.	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.72	
		Gujarat	2.12	1.37	0.44	
		Maharashtra	2.23	2.52	3.24	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>4.40</b>	
12.	Hazardous Substances Management	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00	
		Andhra Pradesh	0.40	0.30	0.57	
		Bihar	0.05	0.00	0.00	
		Gujarat	1.13	0.05	0.46	
		Karnataka	0.67	0.00	0.00	
		Kerala	0.83	0.00	0.00	
		Maharashtra	0.25	0.85	1.60	
		Manipur	0.05	0.00	0.04	
		Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.08	
		Pondicherry	0.04	0.00	0.00	
		West Bengal	0.23	0.00	0.03	
		Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.17	
		Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.21	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>3.16</b>	
13.	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Andhra Pradesh	0.24	0.1	1.08	
		Assam	0.12	0.29	0.88	
		Bihar	0.11	0.13	0.15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Chhattisgarh	0.14	0.03	0.12	
		Goa	0.23	0.08	0.14	
		Gujarat	0.56	0.24	0.34	
		Haryana	0.01	0.05	0	
		Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.46	0.41	
		Jharkhand	0.18	0.27	0.14	
		Karnataka	0.37	0.12	0.25	
		Kerala	0.27	0.43	0.41	
		Madhya Pradesh	0.16	0.12	0.39	
		Maharashtra	0.32	0.75	0.69	
		Manipur	0.05	0.16	0.01	
		Meghalaya	0.1	0.05	0.11	
		Mizoram	0.01	0.05	0.09	
		Nagaland	0.17	0.03	0.07	
		Orissa	0.22	0.19	0.24	
		Punjab	0.12	0.19	0.12	
		Rajasthan	0.32	0.37	0.31	
		Sikkim	0.03	0.02	0.08	
		Tamil Nadu	0.3	0.2	0.09	
		Tripura	0.05	0	0.02	
		Uttar Pradesh	0.52	0.16	1	
		Uttaranchal	0.07	0.09	0.04	
		West Bengal	0.04	0.25	0.31	
		Chandigarh	0.17	0.1	0.12	
		Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
		Pondicherry	0.04	0.01	0.01	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>7.62</b>	
14.	Assistance for Abatement of Pollution	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0	0.04	
		Andhra Pradesh	0	0.5	0.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Assam	1.09	0.14	0.26	
		Bihar	0	0	0	
		Chhattisgarh	0.15	0	0	
		Chandigarh	0.13	0.13	0.12	
		Delhi	0.28	0.27	0.3	
		Gujarat	0	0	0	
		Goa	1.03	0	0.59	
		Himachal Pradesh	0	0.26	0	
		Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	
		Jharkhand	0	0	0	
		Kerala	0.55	0.32	0	
		Lakshadweep	0.04	0	0	
		Maharashtra	0	0	0.35	
		Manipur	0	0.35	0.15	
		Madhya Pradesh	0.75	0.16	0.63	
		Meghalaya	0.27	0.02	0.04	
		Mizoram	0.12	0.19	0.16	
		Nagaland	0.09	0.2	0.25	
		Orissa	0	0	0.05	
		Punjab	0.16	0	0	
		Rajasthan	0	0	0	
		Sikkim	0.05	0.02	0.01	
		Tripura	0.65	0.59	0.09	
		Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	
		Uttaranchal	0	0.01	0	
		West Bengal	0	0	0	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>3.54</b>	

**Supply of Spurious Drugs to CGHS Dispensaries**

3582. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor quality/spurious drugs are being supplied to CGHS dispensaries by drug manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the number of cases reported during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government against those found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the mechanism established by the Government to check the quality of drugs supplied to CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Question do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(f) Medical Stores Depot (MSD) and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd. (HSCC) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare procure medicines in bulk, from manufacturers/authorised distributors, for supply to CGHS. The drugs are subjected to physical inspection, drawing of samples from each batch and coding by a Joint Inspection Team consisting of three members from the CGHS and MSD. A sample each is sent immediately to two Government approved laboratories for analytical testing. Only after receipt of satisfactory analytical quality report, are medicines ready for being supplied to the CGHS. The quality checking process usually takes a minimum of 30 days' time.

[*Translation*]

**Employment to Displaced Persons**

3583. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting was convened on 8th May 2009 of the Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) of all the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd. (CIL);

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government has issued any directives to provide employment to displaced persons particularly to those who are possessing higher educational qualifications;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of families/persons who have been provided employment on compassionate grounds during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(e) the number of pending cases in this regard as on date; and

(f) the time by which such cases are likely to be settled, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The 31st Meeting of Chairman and Managing Directors (CMDs) of all the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) was held on 8th May, 2009. The main issues discussed in the said meeting are as under:

1. Physical & financial performance of the companies;
2. Performance of the equipment (Heavy Earth Movers Machinery)
3. Availability, utilization and productivity of Side Discharge Loaders/Load Haul Dumpers.
4. Safety performance.
5. Status of manpower.
6. Implementation of CIL's Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy.
7. Appointment of dependents under provisions of National Coal Wage Agreement and employment against acquisition of land.

(c) Employment to displaced persons is given keeping in view the provisions of Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Policy of CIL. In some States, the employment is provided in accordance with the Rehabilitation Policy of the concerned State Government.

There is no separate provision to provide employment as per higher educational qualifications in the R&R Policy of CIL.

(d) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Preparation for Directory of Monuments**

3584. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the State Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance for preparation of comprehensive directory of unprotected and unsung monuments of Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a proposal was received in the year 2003 from the Karnataka Government seeking 50% funding assistance from the Central Government to document its unprotected and unsung monuments.

(c) National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities has been launched with the primary objective to prepare a national register on monuments, sites and antiquities all over the country. The Mission has, *inter-alia* also undertaken documentation of all the unprotected and unsung monuments of the Karnataka State. A State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC) has been formed for the purpose.

#### **Family Norms for LTC Claim**

3585. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the purpose of claiming Leave Travel Concession (LTC), there are different norms for definition of family for Government employees and public sector undertakings employees including Air India, Railways, etc. in availing LTC benefits;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring Central Government employees at par with PSU employees for LTC benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Definition of family is uniform for all Central Government employees who are governed by Central Civil Services (Leave Travel Concession) Rules, 1988 and the instructions issued thereunder from time to time. These rules do not apply to employees of Air India, Railways and Public Sector Enterprises who are eligible for other forms of travel concessions applicable to them as decided by the respective organizations.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Hotline between India and China**

3586. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide hotline to the Prime Minister of India and the President of China;

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

(c) the expenditure involved in his regard;

(d) whether similar hotlines are presently functioning with other countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the new hotlines proposed to be started in the coming years with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The Chinese side has proposed that there should be a hotline between the Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of India to maintain regular contacts at the highest level. The two countries are in the process of discussing the technical and the other modalities. A hotline between India and Russia is currently operational.

*[Translation]***Misutilization of MPLAD Funds**

3587. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding release of MPLAD funds in violation of guidelines in the matter during Fourteenth Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether some proposals forwarded by the Honourable Members under MPLAD scheme have been rejected during the Fourteenth Lok Sabha; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) The Government has received some complaints from Members of Parliament as well as public regarding violation of MPLADS guidelines. The complaints generally relate to delay in sanction of works, delay in execution/completion of works, misappropriation of MPLADS funds, violation of MPLADS Guidelines, irregularities in implementation of MPLAD Scheme. Whenever complaints are received, these are sent to the respective State/UT Governments for investigation and report. If any irregularity is found in these reports, the Ministry recommends appropriate disciplinary action and/or recoupment of funds on case to case basis.

(d) and (e) As per the MPLADS guidelines, recommendations received from the Members of Parliament are examined by the district authorities and ineligible and non-feasible proposals are rejected by them. Such details are not maintained centrally by the Ministry.

*[English]***Degradation of Mines**

3588. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted for making distinctions between degraded and non-degraded areas for coal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Study Report; and

(d) the status of each degraded mine in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of the reply at part (a) of the question.

**Violation of Environmental Norms by Industrial Units**

3589. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial units including Power Plants and Steel Plants are violating environmental rules;

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

(c) the details of fly ash exhaust dumped by these Plants in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether any study/survey has been conducted about the impact of these plants on environment and human health; and

(e) if so, the details of the States found most polluted including the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are 23 Thermal Power Plants in the country which are not complying with the emission norms prescribed by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The State-wise detail of these non-compliant Power Plants is enclosed as Statement-I. In case of major integrated Iron and Steel Plants (13 Nos.), no violation has been observed except that one coke oven battery of Tata Steel in Jharkhand was found to be exceeding stack emission norms for particulate matter. The Plant has been asked by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to submit closure schedule of the battery.



(c) The total fly ash generation in the country is estimated to be 112.29 million tonnes per annum (MTA), out of which 58.37 MTA is utilised and 53.92 MTA is disposed into ponds. The State-wise fly ash generation from Power Plants is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) No study has been conducted by the CPCB so far to see the impact of these Plants on the environment and human health. However, the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has conducted a study entitled "Baseline Health Survey on Chronic Respiratory Illness in nearby population of Rihand Nagar, District Sonebhadra, U.P." during 2000-2001. Chronic bronchitis was found to be the commonest problem in the area.

(e) The States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand are found to be most polluted due to the emissions generated by the Power Plants. The action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government are as under:

- All defaulting Power Plants have been asked to take measures in a time bound manner to ensure compliance of environmental standards.
- Directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of Air Act, 1981 have been issued to the concerned SPCBs by CPCB to direct the concerned Plants to comply with standards.
- Non-compliant Plants have been asked to submit the bank guarantee to concerned SPCBs.
- Inspections are carried out to verify the compliance under Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

### Statement I

#### *The State-wise list of Non-compliant Power Plants*

Sl. No.	Name of Thermal Power Plant	State
1.	Kothagudem	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Ramagundam-B	-do-
3.	Barauni	Bihar
4.	Patratu	Jharkhand
5.	Bokaro-B, DVC	Jharkhand
6.	Sikka	Gujarat
7.	Kutch Lignite	-do-
8.	Korba (East)	Chhattisgarh
9.	Panipat	Haryana
10.	Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Satpura	-do-
12.	Nasik	Maharashtra
13.	Koradi	-do-
14.	Chandrapur	-do-
15.	Parli	-do-
16.	Paras	-do-
17.	Obra	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Harduaganj	-do-
19.	Parichha	-do-
20.	New Cossipore, CESC	West Bengal
21.	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	-do-
22.	Bandel	-do-
23.	Mettur, TNEB	Tamil Nadu

### Statement II

#### *State-wise generation of fly ash from Power Plants in India*

State	Coal consumption MTA	Ash generation MTA	Ash utilisation MTA	Ash disposed into ponds, MTA
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	31.217	12.095	7.326	4.77
Bihar	5.655	2.063	0.658	1.405
Chhattisgarh	19.771	8.019	3.05	4.965

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	5.609	1.823	2.486*	-0.67
Gujarat	19.245	5.989	2.201	3.79
Haryana	7.515	2.912	0.601	2.31
Karnataka	6.91	1.6	1.04	0.56
Jharkhand	6.334	2.441	2.019	0.42
Madhya Pradesh	28.1637	9.38	3.23	6.15
Maharashtra	29.987	10.517	2.927	7.59
Orissa	23.836	8.971	2.262	6.71
Punjab	16.78	5.59	3.613	1.98
Rajasthan	12.154	3.646	5.786*	-2.15
Tamil Nadu	35.674	8.998	4.572	4.42
Uttar Pradesh	51.187	17.431	7.641	9.78
West Bengal	31.819	10.812	8.935	1.88
	331.857	112.288	58.368	53.92

MTA— Million Tonnes per Annum

\*— Utilisation more due to excess backlog.

#### **Vacant Posts in Medical Colleges/Institutes**

3590. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy laid down for filling up the reserved seats in the medical colleges/institutes including AIIMS in case of non-availability of candidates of the reserved category;

(b) whether there were not adequate number of qualified candidates to fill up reserved seats on offer for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

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

(d) whether some of such vacant seats were transferred to general category; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Illegal Animal Houses**

3591. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Animal Welfare Board of India and People for Animals have revealed that the animal houses situated in many medical colleges universities and research intuitions are unauthorised;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such colleges/institutes identified by the organisation;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof indicating the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of Swine Flu Vaccines**

3592. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the American company for supply of ten lakh Swine Flu vaccines in the country;

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

(c) whether the company has the technology to manufacture the vaccine within a given time frame; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The committee under Secretary (Health Research) has explored the possibility of producing a vaccine for HINI Influenza. Three Indian Companies have shown interest and have the capability to manufacture Influenza Vaccine. All these companies have requested for Government support for fast regulatory clearance and for minimal commitment on booking order. Secretary (HR) has been asked to negotiate with these companies.

(b) to (d) Three Companies (Serum Institute, Panacea Bio-Teach and Bharat Biotech) have been given import license by Drug controller General (India) to procure the seed strain for HINI vaccine. WHO country office has been requested to provide the seed virus who in turn has informed the contact details at which these vaccine viruses can be accessed.

*[English]*

#### **Report on Financial Sector Reforms**

3593. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Committee, headed by Shri Raghuram G. Rajan on financial sector reforms, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Recommendations of the Committee span over the areas of the macroeconomic framework, broadening access to finance, levelling the playing field, creating more efficient markets and a growth-friendly regulatory environment and creating a robust infrastructure for credit.

(c) The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has been processing the report. It has sent the copies of the report to the concerned Ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and the regulators for their comments.

#### **Funds for Social Forestry**

3594. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has any social forestry programme in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds released/utilised for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any agency to monitor the work;

(e) whether the Government maintains the record of free plantation under the programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in the country including Gujarat. The programme is aimed at regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through a two-tier decentralized set-up of Forest

Development Agencies (FDAs) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level.

(c) The State-wise funds released under NAP during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) The implementation of the programme is

monitored at the national level by National Level Steering Committee and at the State level by State Level Steering Committee.

(e) The programme does not provide for free plantation.

(f) Does not rise.

### **Statement**

*National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board  
National Afforestation Programme  
Funds Released (in crores of Rs.) during last three Years*

Sl.No	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.06	9.97	11.54
2.	Chhattisgarh	13.05	42.69	25.66
3.	Gujarat	17.52	30.93	25.75
4.	Haryana	9.20	12.93	20.14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11.56	7.43	6.72
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.83	8.13	8.47
7.	Karnataka	23.54	31.02	15.46
8.	Madhya Pradesh	15.83	13.84	22.55
9.	Maharashtra	15.93	29.92	21.87
10.	Orissa	14.07	19.01	21.63
11.	Punjab	3.36	5.88	3.30
12.	Rajasthan	5.62	2.50	7.32
13.	Tamil Nadu	17.22	9.46	8.86
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11.88	36.77	30.80
15.	Uttarakhand	11.52	12.39	9.24
16.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	19.03	24.56	26.32
18.	Bihar	4.94	6.92	6.48
19.	Kerala	12.75	8.81	9.45
20.	West Bengal	7.00	7.23	9.06
<b>Total (Other States)</b>		<b>230.92</b>	<b>320.38</b>	<b>290.62</b>

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.93	4.85	3.25
22.	Assam	13.60	8.58	9.78
23.	Manipur	7.78	12.37	9.51
24.	Nagaland	7.22	7.75	6.64
25.	Sikkim	7.41	11.28	6.63
26.	Tripura	4.37	5.02	0.89
27.	Mizoram	13.09	16.75	13.61
28.	Meghalaya	5.44	5.94	4.69
<b>Total (NE States)</b>		<b>61.83</b>	<b>72.55</b>	<b>55.00</b>
<b>G. Total</b>		<b>292.75</b>	<b>392.93</b>	<b>345.62</b>

### Crop Trials of GM Seeds

3595. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI MOHAN JENA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many States have expressed their reservation regarding crop trials of Genetically Modified (GM) seeds of Brinjal, Rice, Cotton etc.;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the views/suggestions of the said State Governments;

(d) whether Bt. Brinjal trials were undertaken in the State of Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a complaint from Prof. T.K. Bose, Member, West Bengal State Agriculture Commission that Bt okra field trials being conducted in Nadia district, West Bengal during 2007 are illegal as the M/s Maharashtra Seeds Pvt. Ltd. (Mahyco) have not obtained the approval of the State Biotechnology Co-ordination

Committee and District Level Committees, notified under 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms (HMOs)/ Genetically Engineered Organisms (GMOs) or Cells, 1989' notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It has been clarified that as per the said Rules, the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) is the apex body for permitting field trials of GM crops. However, the approvals granted by the GEAC are communicated to the concerned State Departments agencies. Subsequently, the State Government of West Bengal has informed that large number of agricultural farms in almost all the districts and different agro-climatic zones are available with the State and therefore, in future, all field trials may be allowed in agricultural farms of the Government instead of leased land from farmers. The GEAC has agreed to the above suggestion.

(d) and (e) Bt brinjal trials have not been conducted in the State of Orissa due to non-availability of land for maintaining the isolation distance.

*[Translation]*

### Injectable Polio Vaccine

3596. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Indian Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) has recommended the use of injectable polio vaccine for eradication of polio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted clinical trials to ascertain the effectiveness of the injection; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes.

To supplement existing strategies in the most endemic areas in India, particularly given the recent outbreak of WPV-1 and the specific issues of vaccine efficacy in key districts of western UP, and the potential benefit of a supplementary dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) in sero-converting very young children, the IEAG recommended a supplementary dose of IPV in the nine key highest risk districts of western UP, in stand alone formulation and in campaign mode targeting children with the widest immunity gap.

(c) and (d) A clinical trial is being conducted in Moradabad district to evaluate the humoral immune response induced by a supplemental dose of combination IPV administered intradermally or intramuscularly versus a dose of monovalent type 1 oral polio vaccine (mOPV-1). Study is yet to be completed.

#### **Loss of Trees/Forests Cover due to Developmental Activities**

3597. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of trees were cut or being cut as part of various road and developmental projects undertaken by the Government in Orissa, Punjab and Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated number of trees which have been cut or likely to fall as a result of these projects;

(c) the funds allocated for afforestation to compensate the loss of trees and forest cover during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of trees planted and the total area covered under tree plantation as part of compulsory afforestation programme during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure and monitor afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Trees growing on the forest land diverted for road and other developmental projects are sometimes felled, as per the necessity of the project. The State Forest Department of the concerned States/ Union Territories maintain records of such felling of trees. So far, the Central Government has approved 10,744 proposals pertaining to roads and other development projects involving diversion of 3.14 lakh ha of forest land.

(c) to (e) During the last three years (since April 2007), no compensatory afforestation work was undertaken due to non-availability of funds, earmarked for compensatory afforestation (CA), to the States/UTs including the state of Orissa, Punjab and Uttarakhand. To resume the compensatory afforestation in the States/UTs, comprehensive guidelines on the state CAMPA have been framed and communicated to them. The guidelines provide for the establishment of National CAMPA Advisory Council to ensure and monitor compensatory afforestation.

#### **India-china Border Dispute**

3598. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the border dispute between China and India is still unresolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made or being made by the Government to resolve the said dispute?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Indian territory under the occupation by China in Jammu & Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. China illegally claims approximately 90,000 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Arunachal Pradesh and about 2000 sq. kms. in the Middle Sector of the India-China boundary.

During the visit of former PM Vajpayee to China from 22-27 June 2003, the two sides agreed to each

appoint a Special Representative to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been twelve meetings of the Special Representatives so far. The first five meetings resulted in the signing of the "Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question" on April 11, 2005 during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India. This marked the end of the first stage of a three-stage process envisaged by the two sides in seeking a political settlement of the boundary question. In the second stage, the two Special Representatives are exploring the framework for a final package settlement covering all sectors of the India-China boundary. The last stage will involve actual delineation and demarcation of the boundary on map and ground by the civil, military and survey officials from the two Sides.

*[English]*

#### **Security of Nuclear Arsenal in Pakistan**

3599. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn on the recent statement made by the President of Pakistan about the possibility of its nuclear arsenal falling into the hands of Taliban;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any precautionary measure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The German Magazine "Der Spiegel" on 5th June 2009 in an interview with the President of Pakistan asked 'Your wife, Benazir Bhutto, who was assassinated by terrorists, feared that your country's nuclear weapons could fall into the hands of Islamist extremists. Do you share this fear?' President Asif Ali Zardari responded that "if democracy in this country fails, if the world doesn't help democracy—then any eventuality is a possibility".

(c) and (d) Government is committed to take all necessary steps to safeguard the security of its citizens and territory.

#### **Meeting between the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan**

3600. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan met on the sidelines of G-8 outreach meeting in Trieste, Italy recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held by them and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result of said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) During the meeting the leaders reviewed the current status of India-Pakistan relations. The External Affairs Minister conveyed the sentiments of our Prime Minister that we stand ready to meet Pakistan more than half way to utilise and harness the potential that exists in India-Pakistan relation for mutual benefit while stressing on the need to address centrally the reasons for the stress in the relationship and the primary cause of this is the terrorist attacks on India, by elements based in Pakistan.

(c) Such bilateral meetings take place at the margins of multilateral conferences and are useful in highlighting issues of concern to us to counterparts from other countries.

#### **Sharing of Information on Kanishka Incident**

3601. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Canada has not shared the information of a Report in regard to the tragic Kanishka incident;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has raised/proposes to raise this issue with the Government of Canada; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of Canada in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) On May 1, 2006, the Government of Canada appointed Hon'ble John C. Major to head a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the bombing, by terrorists, of Air India Flight 182 (Kanishka), which exploded in mid-air on June 23, 1985. The inquiry was completed in February 2008. The report of the Commission of Inquiry has not yet been presented by the Commission to the Government of Canada.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Observance of Government's Rules by UN Agencies in India**

3602. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the offices of United Nations and its allied agencies located in India observe rules/orders relating to welfare of their employees as prevalent in Government of India;

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

(c) whether the Government's directives issued under specific Act to keep offices closed on polling day in General Elections is applicable to these offices; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The United Nations and its allied agencies located in India have been provided a Model Employment Contract by the Ministry of External Affairs indicating the minimum terms that should be offered to Indian employees. They are at liberty to offer larger benefits to the employees than those provided for under the Model Contract. They formulate their own employment contracts bearing in mind the minimum terms indicated by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) and (d) While UN offices observe their own calendar of holidays they are expected to enable Indian citizens to exercise their rights on polling day in General Elections.

#### **Prevention of Childhood Pneumonia**

3603. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is globally monitoring the vaccination programme for prevention of childhood pneumonia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India received any grants from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for the disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether low efficacy of the vaccines has been reported by World Health Organisation (WHO);

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of quality vaccines for the said disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) No.

(d) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (c) above.

(e) No.

(f) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (e) above.

(g) The National Regulatory Authority of India looks into various aspects of the quality of vaccines before their use in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and private market. The 'Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation' under the Drug Controller General of India, reviews and examines/evidences for the safety and efficacy of any vaccine before its licensing in the country.

This mechanism ensures that only those vaccines, which match the laid down quality standards, become available in the country.

#### **Accounts of Indians in Swiss Bank**

3604. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approached German Government to share information about those Indians who are holding accounts in Swiss Bank;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any demand from any quarters to part with the information obtained from German Government to bring back the money deposited therein;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring back the money to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

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

[Translation]

### Review of Foreign Policy

3605. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the foreign policy of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India's foreign policy seeks to secure the country's enlightened self-interest. Certain parameters of this policy are given a commitment to good neighbourly relations, a non-aligned world view and a belief in the virtues of a multilateral world order guided by the principles of equality and justice.

Government constantly monitors the prevailing situation to ensure that these values and principles are interpreted and tailored to the requirements of the day.

### Misutilisation of U.S. Aid to Pakistan Against India

3606. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has expressed its concern with the U.S. administration of the fact that the US aid to Pakistan is being misutilized for activities against India;

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. We have conveyed our concerns to the US regarding the risk of diversion of US military aid meant for counter insurgency operations by Pakistan towards acquisition of conventional weapons by Pakistan for their deployment against India. The US Government have noted our concerns.

(c) Government of India is committed to the steps that are necessary to safeguard the nation's security.

### Arrangements for Study of Repatriated Students

3607. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action plan being chalked out by the Government for making arrangements for the study of Indian students and citizens being repatriated from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): No, Sir.

### Forests Areas under ASI

3608. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of U.P. to bring the forest area of historical importance under the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Study on Diabetic Cases

3609. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIIMS has conducted any study about the number of persons suffering from diabetes or running the risk of being affected by the disease; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) AIIMS has conducted several studies on diabetes prevalence. A study in 1972 involved an assessment of diabetes in six major Indian cities. Subsequently another study was conducted in India and Indian migrants. A recent study by AIIMS showed that the prevalence of diabetes in adults in urban Delhi was approximately 10% while it was 4% in rural Haryana.

[*English*]

### G-8 Summit

3610. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the text of the declaration of G-8 countries about sale of nuclear fuel cycle to non-NPT signatories;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is now a complete ban on enrichment and reprocessing technology sales to India and whether the Government intends to raise the rollback issue with the Group-8 countries;

(c) if so, whether the stand taken by the G-8 countries on this issue contradicts the NSG waiver which was an unanimous decision to which G-8 countries were also a party; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen the G-8 L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation, which refers to proliferation risks associated with the spread of enrichment and reprocessing technology.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The NSG adopted an India-specific decision on 6 September 2008 granting a clean waiver for India to engage in civil nuclear cooperation with members of the NSG in terms of the waiver. As envisaged in the NSG decision, Government is in consultation with the NSG on all aspects related to civil nuclear cooperation.

### Recommendations for Less Government Ministries

3611. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reform Commission has recommended for creation of lesser number of Ministries under the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report titled "Organisational Structure of Government of India" presented on 19th May 2009, has recommended that the structure of Government of India should be rationalized by grouping together closely related subjects in order to reduce the number of Ministries from 55 to about 20-25. The recommendations of the Commission are being examined by the Government.

### Adulterated Colours during Holi Festival

3612. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colours available in market during Holi festival are adulterated and harmful for human beings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/research on the adverse impact of colours used during Holi Festivals on the health of human beings;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Retrieval of Katchatheevu Island**

3613. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps for retrieval of Katchatheevu island; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No. The Government of India considers its maritime boundary with Sri Lanka settled under the Agreements concluded with Sri Lanka in 1974 and 1976. Both these Agreements were subsequently laid before Parliament.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

#### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—553/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—554/15/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Triunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Triunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-2008.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—555/15/09]

(4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited and the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—556/15/09]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 497(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 498(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 499(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(v) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 501(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(vii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 502(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(viii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 503(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(ix) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(x) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 505(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(xi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

(xii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—557/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—558/15/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Recommendations of Annual Report of the National Statistical Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—559/15/09]

(3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—560/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—561/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 512(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—562/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Sections 3 and 6 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) S.O. 1243(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 114(E) dated the 19th February, 1991.
- (ii) S.O. 1268(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009 reconstituting the National Coastal Zone Management Authority consisting of the Chairperson, 10 Members and 1 Member Secretary, mentioned therein.
- (iii) S.O. 1675(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 constituting an Authority to be known as the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority consisting of the Chairman, 13 Members and 1 Member Secretary, mentioned therein for a period of 3 years *w.e.f.* the date of publication of the Notification.
- (iv) S.O. 1676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 2009 constituting an Authority to be known as the Andhra Pradesh Coastal Zone Management Authority consisting of the Chairman, 8 Members and 1 Member Secretary, mentioned therein, for a period of 3 years *w.e.f.* the date of publication of the Notification.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—563/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—564/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—565/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—566/15/09]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—567/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 431(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2009 under Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—568/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawl, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences, Aizawl, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—569/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—570/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Siddha, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—571/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—572/15/09]

- (7) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 157(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 2009 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—573/15/09]

**12.02 hrs.**

**REPORT ON THE PARTICIPATION OF  
INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN  
THE 120TH ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-  
PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)**

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the Report on the

participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation in the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Adis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 5 to 10 April, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—574/15/09]

12.13 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for today may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

**(i) Need to expedite completion of the  
Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil  
Nadu**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, over the years, the demand for power had increased manifold but the supply is not adequate. Many of the States in the country are suffering from acute power shortage. The State of Tamil Nadu is reeling under severe power cuts and the shortage is around 1200 MW. This has affected domestic, industrial and agricultural operations.

Anticipating this kind of scenario, the Union Government had conceived the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project. An inter-Governmental Agreement was signed on November 20, 1988 between the Government of India and erstwhile Soviet Union. However, the project remained mid-way after the post 1991 Soviet Union break-up.

Presently, two reactors are under construction. The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) expects that the first unit when operational, can sell power at less than Rs. 2.50 per unit. In 2008 negotiations on building additional six reactors at the site began. It is expected that the capacity of each reactor will be 1000 MW.

The first of the units was expected to commence operations in December 2007 and the second in December 2008. However, there has been much delay mainly on account of equipment supplies from Russia.

Finally, the date of commissioning of the first unit was rescheduled for December 2009 and the second one around March 2010. The delay in the commissioning of the Koodankulam Project is one of the main reasons for the severe power shortage of over 1000 MW in Tamil Nadu.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps for the timely completion of the Koodankulam Project in Tamil Nadu.

**(ii) Need to provide special financial package for  
overall development of Hoshiarpur  
Parliamentary Constituency in Punjab**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Most part of my parliamentary constituency Hoshiarpur is hilly which is also known as Kandi area. Though, Hoshiarpur district has been declared a backward area but no desired facilities have been provided there. Natural calamities have made life difficult for the people of the area. Even today, the people of Kandi area lack basic facilities like electricity, water, education, health and means of transport. Majority of the people are poor in this area who are either landless or own very small pockets of land. The farmers are not able to reap their crops as the menace of wild animals is very high in the area. The Government has made efforts to ameliorate the social and economic condition of the people of Jammu-Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh by providing special packages to them but the hilly part of Hoshiarpur, also called the gateway to Himachal, is bereft of facilities.

I urge the Government to provide industrial package to Hoshiarpur Kandi area like other hilly areas.

**(iii) Need to provide protection against the  
damage caused to crops by 'Neel Gai' in  
Faizabad, Barabanki and other adjoining  
districts in Uttar Pradesh**

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Farmers are the spine of our country. Despite various efforts by the Government, they suffer losses due to various natural calamities and there is no proper arrangement for providing compensation to them be it drought, flood or hailstorm. One more problem being faced by my

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

constituency district Faizabad, Barabanki and other areas is becoming very serious—that is destruction of farmers' crops by Neel Gais. Groups of Neel Gais are romping and eating the standing crops and farmers are helpless in protecting their crops from them. They are now attacking the farmers too.

The Government should take concrete steps to save the farmers from the menace of the Neel Gais.

**(iv) Need to bring professional approach in the functioning of Doordarshan and All India Radio**

*[English]*

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN (Chalaky): Doordarshan and All India Radio remains still the major source of news and entertainment for the majority of the population in this country even after the entry and flourishing of private players in the area of mass media. The liberal policies adopted by the Government over the years have encouraged the coming of more private players and resulted in increased competition amongst them. The increased number of visual and audio media does not substitute the need for effective and efficient Government owned institutions in the field of mass communications. In a democratic system the mass media has a vital role to play in protecting the social, secular and democratic values of a society.

The Government should address the various issues weakening the effective functioning of these institutions *viz.* lack of sufficient staff and non-redressal of the grievances of the employees. There is need to adopt professional approach in the functioning of these institutions. While addressing the various issues I would urge you to look into the issue of UPSC recruited programme officers at Doordarshan and AIR as they are left without a single promotion in their career which spans over a period of two decades.

While the mass communication field is growing in the country, the two major institutions of the Government in this area *i.e.* All India Radio and Doordarshan are weakening over the years. I would like to state that both these institutions need to be strengthened keeping in view the growing competition and professionalism in the field.

**(v) Need to overcome the shortage of power in the country**

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): India, the Asia's third largest economy, faced a power deficit of 73,050 million units in 2008. The 73,050 million-unit deficit was largely in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

These states accounted for 80 to 90 percent of the total power demanded.

Given the fact that only around 56 percent of India's rural population or 78 million households do not have access to electricity, the mismatch between demand and supply will widen in time to come if the supply side is not improved.

The Government has estimated that India will require an installed capacity of over 200,000 megawatt (MW) by 2012 to meet the electricity demand, which will be 60 percent more of what the country has at present.

At present, about 26 percent of installed power generation capacity in India is hydropower against 50 percent in the 1960s, while around 66 percent is thermal generation including gas.

The nuclear energy constituted only about three percent of the country's total power generation, and non-conventional energy sources, of which wind energy is predominant, accounted for about five percent.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take concrete steps to mitigate the difference in supply and demand of power in the country.

**(vi) Need to check the emission of Gases and pollution caused by chemical manufacturing units in Ujjain district of Madhya Pradesh posing grave threat to human life and environment**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): The common man's life, crops in the area and water of Chambal river are getting affected by the chlorine gas and acid emitted



from the aluminium chloride manufactured by the Gwalior Chemical Industries and Arkema Chemical Industries in Nagda, district Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh. Both Gwalior Chemical Industries and Arkema Chemical Industries are being sold to foreign companies after being provided licence from the Madhya Pradesh Pradooshan Nivaran Mandal.

A major accident had occurred at the American company Union Carbide situated in Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh in 1984. Similarly, there is total possibility of an accident from the chlorine gas and acid emitted from the Aluminium chloride manufactured by the Gwalior Chemical Industries and Arkema Chemical Industries.

**(vii) Need to shift the Divisional Office of Central Railway from Mumbai to Nagpur**

*[English]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEVAR (Nagpur): Presently, the Divisional Office of Central Railway is located at Mumbai. Mumbai being the Headquarters of Western Railway, the location of Divisional Office of Central Railway adds to the already existing congestion at Mumbai. As such shifting of the Divisional Office of Central Railway from Mumbai to Nagpur will not only relieve the congestion at Mumbai but will also give the required railway facilities to the people of Nagpur. Nagpur enjoys the status of being the most centralized place in the country. Nagpur in fact is already on the international map and it is the need of the hour that Railways should take advantage and facilitate to provide the efficient terminal services.

Nagpur is major trans-shipment centre for coal, foodgrains, cement, fruit etc. About 100 trains are passing from Nagpur almost daily for Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Some trains are originating from Nagpur itself. Nagpur is having the required infrastructure for the establishment of the Divisional Office. While some of the Divisional Offices have been established at much smaller places but Nagpur which is the second capital of Maharashtra and developing as a major industrial and economic city is being lost sight of. I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Railway Minister to have the Divisional Office of Central Railway shifted from Mumbai to Nagpur.

**(viii) Need to regularize and provide essential basic facilities in colonies of North East Delhi Parliamentary Constituency**

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Hundreds of unauthorized colonies have been regularized in the capital Delhi but facilities of sewer, water, electricity and roads have not been provided there due to which people residing in these colonies are living a hellish life. The condition of the colonies regularized in the north east Delhi parliamentary constituency is far worse than the other colonies. The developmental works in the colonies regularized there have come to a complete standstill. The people are facing a lot of problems due to essential civic amenities not provided in the colonies in this area. North east Delhi constituency in the capital Delhi has more population than the other areas but water is not being supplied there in proportion to its population.

I request the Government to take necessary steps to provide the facilities of sewer, water, electricity and roads to the colonies regularized in the north east parliamentary constituency urgently and also to regularise the remaining colonies of the area at the earliest alongwith ensuring water supply in proportion to the population of the area.

**(ix) Need to check the difference in prices of common generic medicines sold through different brand names by various drug manufacturing companies**

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the major difference in the prices of life saving drugs. There is a huge difference between the prices of different drug companies for the same medicine. This difference is from two to five times. Companies manufacture medicines by the common generic names and also by the brand names and the Doctors prescribe medicines by their brand name, which accrues profit of crores of rupees to the companies. The Doctors are rewarded in various forms by the companies for prescribing medicines by the company's brand name. As per rules the Doctors should prescribe medicines by their generic names but that is not done. A comparative chart in this regard is given as follows:

Generic name of the Medicine	Brand Name	Name of the Company	Price	Brand Name	Name of the Company	Price	Brand Name	Name of the Company	Price
Ciprofloxacin 500 mg.	Ciprobid	Cadilla	63.57 10 tablets	Cifran	Ranbaxy	98.60 10 kg.	ZOXAN	FDC	45.53 10 tablets
Diclofenac 100 mg.	Voveran	Novartis	44.00 10 tablets	Relaxil	Franco India	19.50 10 tablets	Helloran	Hindustan Antibiotic	8.92 10 tablets
Ofloxacin 200 mg.	ZANOCIN	Ranbaxy	87.50 10 tablets	SEROBID	Zuventus	310.00 10 tablets	Harpoon	Merck	35.00 10 tablets
Nimsulide 100 mg.	Noble	Manknd	16.00 10 tablets	Nice	Dr. Reddy	32.00 10 tablets	Niilde	Candela	23.00 10 tablets
Cetrizine	Cetzine	Glaxo	37.00 10 tablets	Cetrin	Dr. Reddy	28.00 10 tablets	COPE	Mankind	11.00 10 tablets
Methylcobalamin injection	Neurokind	Mankind	9.99 1 ML	Rezenuron	Fourts	59.00 1 ml.	Methycobal	Mankind	95.00 1 ml.
Odenesteron injection	Ondem	Virgin Healthcare	14.44 2 ML	Zofer	Sun Pharma	30.00 2 ML	Pericid	IPCA	14.00 2 ML
Nandrolone Decaonte injection	Decanurifane	Ind Swift	83.26	Dikanbal	Almet	79.95	Metadec	Jagsonpal	105.00
Ceflazidimine Pentahydrate	Fortum	Glaxo	397.60 1 ML	Ceflazidimine	Emcure	106.95 1 ML			

Therefore, the Government is requested that an inquiry be ordered into different prices of the same medicines which makes the consumers to pay more for the medicines.

**(x) Need to accord special status to Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme**

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): There is long standing demand to accord special status to Rajasthan under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes so that Central loan assistance facility can be availed on liberal conditions. For the States of special category 90 percent amount of the project cost and for the States of general category 25 percent amount of the project cost is given in the form of central grant. If Rajasthan is not accorded the status of special state then it would be impossible for the state to run the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes. I would like to state that the condition of Rajasthan is extremely sensitive in comparison to other states of special category. 2/3 area of the state is desert and dry where people experience famine repeatedly. A large portion of Rajasthan is tribal area. It is also extremely sensitive State because it has Indo-Pak international border. The State also receives less rainfall. Therefore, in order to accelerate the pace of development in the State it is extremely important

that Rajasthan state may also be accorded the status of special state like Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and North-Eastern States.

**(xi) Need for four-laning of NH-92**

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): National Highway No. 92 connects Gwalior, Bhind and Etawah and it also connects with the North-South corridor. Maximum vehicles of Uttar Pradesh pass through this highway. The condition of this road is very bad. I would like to urge the Government that keeping in view the increasing traffic on National Highway No. 92, directions may kindly be issued to make the said highway four lane.

**(xii) Need to shift Veerawada Railway Station to Gambhoi in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Parliamentary constituency. In my constituency, Sabarkantha, there is a Railway station called Veerawada on Himmat Nagar meter gauge line on the Ahmedabad-Udaipur route. Actually the Veerawada station is only for the people of Watada village. This station is neither useful for the people of nearby villages nor it is convenient for them.

Therefore, I would like to urge the Government that this Veerawada station may be shifted to Gambhoi village and its name may also be changed from Veerawada to Gambhoi station. 50 other villages of Sabarkantha district are also situated near Gambhoi village. Gambhoi is also a famous commercial center of this area. It is situated after Himmat Nagar. This railway line passes through Gambhoi. Therefore it would be more convenient for the railway administration to shift Veerawada Railway station to Gambhoi.

**(xiii) Need to construct Railway Over Bridges in district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): A number of railway lines have been laid in district Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh which has divided the district into many parts. In the absence of ROBs on these lines, People are facing a lot of problems to move across the district. They have to cross several lines and wait for long in case railway level crossings are found closed. It causes inconvenience to visit district headquarters or hospitals etc. Particularly the patients face difficulties when level crossings are found closed. It is a naxal affected district but administrative people also face difficulties in moving from one place to another to maintain administration and law and order situation. The Mugalsarai-Gaya-Howrah line, Mugalsarai-Patna line and Mugalsarai-Varanasi, Mugalsarai-Allahabad line in the district have divided it into 4-5 parts. A number of passengers and goods trains move on these lines due to which railway level crossings remain closed for longer periods. It wastes the precious time of the common people. Neither the businessmen are able to conduct their business properly nor the school and college going students reach their schools and colleges on time.

Therefore, through this House, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to construct ROBs over the Gaya-Mugalsarai railway line in Chandauli district headquarter, at Chandauli-Saidpur road and at Matkutta railway level crossing on Alinagar-Sakaldeeha road and at the level crossing on Saiyadraja-Jamania road immediately in public interest.

**(xiv) Need to provide special financial assistance to the farmers in drought-hit Balia and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): The entire eastern region including districts Balia and Deoria is in the grip of drought. Farmers could not sow Kharif

crops. The little sowing that has been done is also drying up. The drought has badly affected the people as well as the livestock. In such a situation, the Central Government should provide a special package to the farmers at the earliest to tide them over.

**(xv) Need to expedite the construction of railway bridge on river Kosi in district Supaul, Bihar**

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards an issue of national as well as public interest. The construction of mega railway bridge over river Kosi in district Supaul in Bihar was slated to be completed by 2009, however, with inadequate funds provided in the budget and slow pace of the work, it seems that Mega bridge for laying railway lines would not be completed even by 2015 and the long pending demand of Mithilanchal would remain as a dream.

I request the hon'ble Minister to expedite the construction of railway bridge over river Kosi to solve the problems of the people.

**(xvi) Need to set up a Bench of Supreme Court in Chennai, Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): Democracy is generally the rule of law framed by the people's representatives who are elected directly by the people who cast their vote and decide. There can be legal disputes when two parties feel that they are right according to the law. To settle their disputes, they go to court of law seeking justice. But that justice, if delayed, is nothing but denying justice. In order to strengthen our democracy, we must ensure that our court cases are not kept pending for long, denying justice to the people caught in the web of our judicial system. But unfortunately, in our Supreme Court itself, there are at least fifty thousand cases pending today. Those who are involved in those cases have to frequent the national Capital, New Delhi, from their places of residence spread throughout the country. This expense and valuable man-hour loss can be avoided by speedy disposal of cases.

Before we could venture upon judicial reforms, we can right away establish more Benches of the Supreme Court in various State Capitals. This matter has been taken up with the Centre and the Chief Justice of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Hence, I urge upon

the Union Government and the Ministry of Law and Justice to hold consultations with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and make earnest efforts to establish a Bench of Supreme Court in Chennai to begin with as a pioneering venture, as per the request made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

**(xvii) Need to expedite release of incentive fund under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme to Orissa**

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) has an incentive component to encourage SEB/Utilities to improve their performance and to reduce losses. Orissa Government had submitted a proposal to Government of India claiming incentive to the tune of Rs. 264.94 crore for the year 2003-04. Although the distribution network has been privatized in Orissa, the State Government has 49% shares and GRIDCO is a state Public Sector Undertaking. Yet, the Government of India has observed that assistance under APDRP would not be applicable for private companies. Such a approach amounts to penalizing the State Government for the pioneering effort in reforming the power sector and also defeats the very objective of the Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995 and the Electricity Act, 2003 which intends to promote competition in the electricity industry through private sector participation in the power sector.

Orissa has already lost substantial incentive under APDRP during Xth plan owing to the fact that the implementation was carried out through its private distribution companies. I urge upon the Government for early release of the incentive, which would be not only utilized for the benefit of the sector but also encourage/motivate utilities to reduce revenue losses.

**(xviii) Need to stop the construction of a dam across river Palar in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): A disturbing news about the decision of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to go ahead with the construction of a Dam across Palar River at Ganesapuram in Kuppam has created unrest in Tamil Nadu. Construction of the Dam would affect the irrigation as well as drinking water needs of Vellore, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Kancheepuram and Chennai. Chairman, Central Water Commission convened the meeting of the officials from both States and asked Andhra Pradesh not to construct a dam across Palar

river till the issue is settled. I feel the situation is volatile. The Government of India should immediately intervene in the matter and instruct the Andhra Pradesh Government to stop the construction work forthwith.

**(xix) Need to regularize the services of Extra-Departmental employees of Postal Department and extend the benefits of Sixth Central Pay Commission to them**

*[Translation]*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Despite the development of several other modes of communication, the importance of Postal Department has not been reduced. The maximum work load of Postal Department is borne by the E.D. employees of the department. They are working as a back-bone of the department for the last one and a half decade. It would be justified to regularize the E.D. employees and to provide them the benefit of pension also. The benefit of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission should also be given to them.

*[English]*

12.04 hrs.

**RE: Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, now the House shall take up discussion under Rule 193. There will be no 'Zero Hour' at this time, it will be taken up later in the evening. We have fixed two hours for this discussion. I would urge upon all the hon. Members to be brief. Shri Basudeb Acharia to start the discussion.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MALAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, you had assured me that you would give me an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, I did not give any assurance.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let me speak for two minutes. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Not now, later on. You have said whatever you wanted to say. See, price rise is a very important issue as mentioned by everybody. There is two hours time for that. We want to utilize this time complete. Everybody wants that we should not waste even a single moment out of that. Shri Basudeb Acharia ji, you may please start.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: What are you doing? Please help us a little. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): You said that you would listen to us during 'Zero Hour' ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You said you would listen to us later on ...(Interruptions) You have said that.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have said whatever you wanted to say in the morning. That has gone on record. There is nothing concerned with Zero Hour. It is not 'Zero Hour' right now. Shri Basudeb Achariaji, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You promised us to give time. You agreed to give us two minutes time. You said that you would give us an opportunity after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only Mr. Basudeb Acharia ji's speech will go on record. You may please begin.

...(Interruptions)\*

12.04<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

*(At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: The discussion on Prie-rise has started. Basudeb Achariaji, you may please start. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Madam, generally it was discussed...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep quiet. I did not say that.

[English]

Do not attribute things to me which I have not said.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I did not say that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji has already raised this issue before the Question Hour and the same has gone on record also. Now you please let the discussion begin.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House is adjourned till 12.15 p.m.

12.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.*

12.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.*

(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*)

**RE: Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities—Contd.**

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Basudeb Acharia.

... (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Mulayam Singhji. You have already raised your point when you spoke for two-three minutes earlier. Acharia ji, you please start your speech. Only Basudeb Achariaji's speech will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Don't you want a discussion on price rise?

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Only what Shri Basudeb Acharia says will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

[*Translation*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Basudeb Achariaji, don't you want to speak?

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If you do not want to have a discussion on price rise then it's a different thing.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singhji. You have already got two minutes time to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Basudeb Acharia ji, if you do not want to say anything. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

\*Not recorded.

14.00 hrs.

*(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock)*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

**Regarding Commissioning of Gas Based Power Project at Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, only you should speak. Please tell the other Members, who are on their legs behind you, to take thier seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the previous Government in Uttar Pradesh had sanctioned a power plant in Ghaziabad. The 37,500 megawatt plant is a gas based plant. We have been asking the Union Government for a long time to supply gas to the plant but it has not supplied gas to the plant. Had the Union Government supplied gas for the said power plant then Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and other states would have got more power and the darkness in the states would have been dispelled. Uttar Pradesh had required merely 1300-1400 MW of power. However, the Government did not provide gas for the plant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken on the subject. Please sit down now.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have not finished yet. Sir, they are not providing gas. We want the Union Government to provide gas for the plant.

Sir, moreover, the country is facing a power crisis and the common man is suffering a lot as a result thereof. When this matter was taken up in the High Court, it ruled that the Union Government should provide gas for the plant. The Government did not contest the case before the High Court. Now it has gone before the Supreme Court to appeal against the ruling of the High Court. I would like to know as to what it means. Why has the Government gone to the Supreme Court? The Union Govt. has to provide gas for that plant for

generation of electricity but it is not doing so. The Government does not even want to give reasons as to why it is doing so. In my opinion, this Government wants to benefit a particular person. ...*(Interruptions)*. We are accused of being hand in glove with Anil Ambani. ...*(Interruptions)* We are not concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your submission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Not yet. We want electricity. Why has the Union Government gone to the Supreme Court? It has gone to the Supreme Court because it does not want to provide gas for the plant. This will cause a loss of Rs. Thirty thousand crore to NTPC. The Government has gone to the Supreme Court to benefit one person. This step of the Govt. is a blatant wastage of public funds. The development of the country is not possible without electricity. NTPC, a public sector undertaking, would have to bear a loss of Rs. thirty thousand crore if gas is not made available for the plant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask as to why the Govt. has gone to the Supreme Court? Why has the Government gone to the Supreme Court to cause a loss of Rs. Thirty thousand crore to the country?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my point would not be made till the Government tells the House the reason for going to the Supreme Court? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will not be satisfied till we get an answer. The Government is causing a loss of Rs. thirty thousand crore to the undertaking just to benefit one person. Accusations are leveled against us. If there is any dispute between Anil Ambani and Mukesh Ambani, it is a dispute between two industrialists. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point before the House.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, if the Government does not wish to provide gas to the power plant in Uttar Pradesh, then why gas is being given to the three other plants being set up in other States? Why do you wish to keep Uttar Pradesh in dark? Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana all are facing shortage of power. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item number 12.

Smt. Sushma Swaraj has requested that Shri Yashwant Sinha may be permitted to open the debate in the House on her behalf.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not so. I would like to request the hon. Minister to reply to the issue raised by me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Shri Mulayam Singhji's speech will not go on record. The speech of no other Member, except hon. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one else's speech will go on record except yours.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. You have made your point. Now it depends on the Government whether it wants to reply to it or not. So, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down, let the proceedings of the House continue. Shri Yashwant Sinhaji.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yashant Sinhaji, please start. Only Yashwant Sinhaji's speech will go on record. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Hon. Member Shri Mulayam Singhji would surely agree with me when I say that it is not possible to give an immediate reply to questions raised in the House about the reasons for the government approaching the Supreme Court and other such matters. However, I assure him that I bring all the issues raised here, to the notice of the Minister concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright, the Minister has replied to you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No, the question has not been answered. My point is that the Cabinet is jointly accountable. The reply may be given by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as well as the External Affairs Minister or any of the other Ministers—even the Prime Minister may give a reply.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this matter was raised immediately after the Question Hour and the House was adjourned for two hours. We could not transact any business. Again the same matter is being raised...(Interruptions) Will the House be held to ransom like this and we cannot discuss anything else?  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. member, you have made your point and the Government has listened to it. The Government will reply at the appropriate time. Let the House go on today.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let us know when the Government will reply. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not for us to decide, it is the Government's job.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please let the proceedings of the House continue.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Koshambi): Fix a date for the reply. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the job of the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is a matter of national interest. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The Minister should give a reply. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please let the House go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The matter has been brought to the notice of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

14.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.00 hrs.

*(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Fifteen of the Clock)*

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

**Re: Commissioning of Gas based Power Project at Dadri, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh—Contd.**

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, I request that Government should come out with a reply in this regard. ...(Interruptions)



MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Minister wants to say something, please listen.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The hon'ble Minister will speak after hearing me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I cannot respond to every little thing raised by him. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken in the morning. Please let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mulayam Singh ji, it has happened four times today. ...(Interruptions) It has been discussed in the morning before question hour, after question hour and later also. He has raised this issue. Through you, I would like to tell the House and assure him as well that the concerned Minister would give a statement in this regard on Monday, he will respond. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Why was the issue of price rise—listed for discussion today—not discussed in the House? Is Mr. Anil Ambani so important that the issue of price rise is going to be dropped from the table of discussion? ...(Interruptions) We are fixing up time for the discussion on price rise in the Business Advisory Committee (BAC). ...(Interruptions) The issue of price rise is an important issue. You had called the name of Mr. Basudeb Acharia to initiate the discussion on this issue, but it was not discussed. It is unfortunate ...(Interruptions) Members are coming to discuss the most vital and burning issue of the country, but it is not being allowed to be discussed in the House. Somebody's gas line has been ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is talking about price rise, you please sit down. Discussion on price rise was to be held today but it could not take place. He is very much concerned, he is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: It is a disgrace. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are having the meeting of BAC in a little while. We will discuss it, and we will fix the time for it.

15.02 hrs.

## DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

### Issues arising out of Prime Minister's recent visit to foreign countries

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Discussion under Rule 193. Shri Yashwant Sinha.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribag): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving time to discuss this issue and for giving me an opportunity to speak on it. I am grateful to the leader of my Party also for allowing me to speak on this important issue on behalf

\*Not recorded.

of my party. Recently some of the pillars of Delhi Metro developed cracks, some of them even collapsed. Investigations are going on in this regard, but what about the pillars of our foreign policy, wherein, cracks have developed. Some of them even collapsed during the recent visit of our Prime Minister to other countries. Our foreign policy has always been framed on the basis of national consensus. The opposition is also taken into confidence on important issues. Discussions are held with leaders of the political parties and thereafter further strategies are formed in order to keep the national consensus intact. However, I am sorry to say that this practice of evolving consensus has almost ended in the past years. That tradition to take everyone into confidence on such issues has ended. National consensus has been a very strong basis of our policy regarding Pakistan. I think, Madam, this is for the first time that national consensus has not only cracked but collapsed completely. Perhaps it has happened for the first time. Through you, I would like to take the House into confidence. I would like to state that Mumbai terror attack was not an ordinary terrorist attack, it was an attack on the sovereignty of the country, it was like a Pakistani attack on India. I am quoting here what hon'ble Prime Minister had stated in this very House after the Mumbai attack.

[English]

"Firstly, we have to galvanize the international community into dealing with sternly and effectively with the ***epicentre of terrorism which is located in Pakistan.***

The infrastructure of terrorism has to be dismantled permanently. The Prime Minister also informed the House that he had told several Heads of State and Government who had called him up that India would not be satisfied with only assurances. He said the use of terrorism as an instrument of State policy is no longer acceptable."

These are not my words, Madam; these are the words of the Prime Minister of India. Thereafter on July 16, the Prime Minister met the President of Pakistan, President Zardari, in Yekaterinburg and admonished him in the hearing of the whole world. He told him:

"I am happy to meet you, but my mandate is limited to telling you that the territory of Pakistan must not be allowed to be used for terrorism against India."

Strong words; we all felt very proud of our Prime Minister; here was our Prime Minister, fresh from his victory at the polls, confident, assertive, ready to tell Pakistan and the rest of the world, "Do not mess around with us". That was the message that he had conveyed, and we felt proud that the Prime Minister had conveyed this message on behalf of the whole country.  
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): It is a feather in the cap of the hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will praise him whenever he deserves praise.

In less than a month, at Sharm-el-Sheikh, there was a complete turnaround from this stated position, and a Joint Statement was issued. In the Joint Statement, there are many points, and I would like to take them one by one which stand out.

"They considered the entire gamut of bilateral relations with a view to charting the way forward in India-Pakistan relations. [I emphasize the words ***entire gamut of bilateral relations.***]

Second, both leaders agreed that terrorism is the main threat to both countries.

Third, Prime Minister Singh reiterated the need to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice. Prime Minister Gilani assured that Pakistan will do everything in this regard.

Fourth, Prime Minister Gilani mentioned that Pakistan has some information on threats in Balochistan and other areas.

Fifth, both Prime Ministers recognized that dialogue is the only way forward. Action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process and these should not be bracketed."

The sixth point is, the Prime Minister Singh said that India was ready to discuss all issues with Pakistan including all outstanding issues. Seventh point is, the Prime Minister Singh reiterated India's interest. Please note that the Prime Minister Singh reiterated India's interest in a stable, democratic, Islamic, Republic of Pakistan. And finally, both leaders agreed that the two countries will share real time-credible, actionable information on any future threats. Both Foreign

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

Secretaries will meet as often as necessary and report to the Foreign Ministers who will meet on the sidelines of the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

Now, let us take up these issues from the Joint Statement that I have just placed before you. The first is, the two Prime Ministers discussed the entire gamut of bilateral relations. It was not merely confined to cross border terrorism. It was not merely confined to holding Pakistan guilty of the acts of terrorism that it has unleashed on our sacred soil. We discussed, the Prime Minister discussed the whole gamut of bilateral relations. So, the whole thing was expanded. Secondly, when we say that both leaders agreed that terrorism is the main threat to both countries, then they put India and Pakistan at par. The distinction between the aggressor and the victim was obliterated, completely obliterated because we are both victims of terrorism. So, where is the question of being the perpetrator of terrorism and where is the question of being the victim of terrorism? Then Pakistan gave the assurance that it would do all within its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice. We know that the Home Minister of Pakistan has said that they have absolutely no evidence against Hafiz Saeed of Jammāt-ud-Dawa. I heard our own distinguished Home Minister tell the television channels today that we have given enough evidence to Pakistan to prosecute Hafiz Saeed and yet the Pakistan Home Minister says that India has given no evidence, they have freed Hafiz Saeed, there is nothing pending against Hafiz Saeed. The mastermind of the Mumbai attack has been let loose by Pakistan. No action is being taken against him. And we say that they will take all the action which is necessary.

Now I come to Balochistan. Now why on earth was Balochistan included? We have nothing to hide. Yes, of course, we have nothing to hide. We have nothing to hide, Madam, on many other issues. So, shall we put all those issues in a bilateral document where we have nothing to hide? Is this an argument that if we have nothing to hide, we will put it in the bilateral document? I was going through some of the newspaper reports just now because the Pakistanis now, at the official level, at the level of their Home Minister and the Prime Minister have started talking about Balochistan no sooner did the ink dry on this joint statement. And today, the Pakistani Home Minister has said that Pakistan will use the Balochistan reference to the hilt. He said that

evidence of Indian involvement in Balochistan would be presented at international forums at the appropriate time. And they have seriously accused India of supplying arms to the Baluchs. They have accused India of using our Consulates in Afghanistan to train them and give the money and arms. This is the allegation, Madam, that Pakistan has been raising ever since those Consulates in Afghanistan were established. My distinguished colleague the former Foreign Minister Mr. Jaswant Singh is here. It was during his time that decision was taken that we would establish these four Consulates in Afghanistan. Since then Pakistan has been uncomfortable. I would like to tell the House, through you Madam, as Foreign Minister of India I travelled to Afghanistan and spent not two hours but two days in Afghanistan, and saw with my own eyes the kind of respect that the people of Afghanistan have for India. You have to go there to see this very palpable respect and love.

*[Translation]*

They love Indians very much. Wherever I went, they showed a lot of respect, so we should not depend on anyone. The friendship between Afghanistan and India is time-tested and centuries old. None can put an end to this friendship and Pakistan certainly cannot do this. But Pakistan has tried hard that India may close its consulates in Afghanistan. They complained to Afghanistan government in this regard but President Karzai rejected it. Thereafter they complained to U.S.A. in this regard but even U.S.A. government refused to entertain their complaint. Thereafter they got our Kabul embassy attacked by the terrorists and citizens, diplomats, defence attache and other persons were also killed there. It was discussed world wide because Pakistani agency ISI was involved in it. C.I.A. had some intercepts, C.I.A. shared that information with the Government of India which proved that Hakani, a Pakistani terrorist was responsible for this attack. ISI had asked him to attack our embassy. Now Balochistan has been included in the joint statement and it would not stop here only. I would like to warn on the basis of my experience of foreign affairs that Balochistan issue is likely to create more problems for India in future. Whenever we would participate in international seminars, Pakistani representative would raise Balochistan issue and we would bow our heads in shame. Today I have seen on BBC in which an article of Pakistani journalist, Ahmed Rasheed was referred to. He has categorically said:

[English]

"When Pakistani and Indian leaders met in Egypt on 16th July, Prime Minister Yusuf Raza Gilani handed over an intelligence dossier to his Indian counterpart Manmohan Singh outlining India's alleged role in destabilising Pakistan from Afghanistan. This included funding and training of Balooch militants for the separatist insurgency in Balochistan province, and providing support for the Pakistan Taliban, in particular its leader Baitulla Mehsud."

[Translation]

I would like to tell the Prime Minister that when he intervenes in the debate, he must take the House in confidence and tell the House whether he has received any such dossier.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): I can categorically say no such dossier was ever given to me.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am happy. We will rather believe our own Prime Minister than any journalist. I raised this issue only because I wanted the Prime Minister to get up and state in this House that no such dossier has been given and we will say that the issue stands settled for the time being here.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Indeed, no such dossier exists. That is the point.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It was much debate as to why our Prime Minister agreed to the fact that terrorism and composite dialogue process would not be linked.

[English]

In fact, the joint Statement says that they will not be linked and goes on to emphasise that they will not be bracketed. Again it was denied when it was stated that 'all issues and all outstanding issues'. Again it was stated that they will not be linked and they will not be bracketed. Now, I have heard, because the spin doctors of the Government had been at work

[Translation]

And there has been often selective leak through media. Various types of things have come through media but I would like to ask if it is delinked.

[English]

and they will not be bracketed.

[Translation]

then in which context it will be read? Because when our Prime Minister had issued a joint statement with the Pakistani President Mr. Musharraf earlier in the year 2005, it was categorically stated therein

[English]

that terrorism will not be allowed to impede the peace process.

[Translation]

BJP had issued a statement on the same day that it meant that you were assuring the terrorists to carry on their activities and the dialogue process would also continue. It is a different thing that they themselves could not make any headway on that line. It would not be delinked. That would be de-linked and thereafter we say

[English]

'all issues, including all outstanding issues'.

[Translation]

When you say all issues then why all outstanding issues are not included in it. What does the term 'all outstanding issues' mean? If I know anything about these things, Madam, I would like to tell you that in the context of Indo-Pak relations when you talk about all outstanding issues, Jammu-Kashmir is included in that and the Pakistanis have made it clear. Pakistani Prime Minister has himself stated that all outstanding issues include Jammu and Kashmir. I do not have any objection, Jammu and Kashmir is also an issue in composite dialogue. You carry on the dialogue.

[English]

We have nothing to hide on Jammu and Kashmir also.

[Translation]

But the spin doctors of the Government are projecting it as a big achievement.

[English]

that the 'k' word did not occur.

[Translation]

If a big achievement has been made, why refer outstanding issues?

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

*[English]*

With all humility I would like to ask the Prime Minister of India, the Prime Minister of the democratic, socialist, secular republic of India, why did he agree to call Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan? Is India committed to islamisation of Pakistan?

*[Translation]*

If tomorrow Pakistanis themselves decide.

*[English]*

we will become secular. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Is India committed, is India interested in Pakistan remaining Islamic all the time?

*[Trnaslation]*

What does it mean?

*[English]*

And, this is a statement, this sentence is not a joint statement, coming from the Prime Minister of India.

*[Translation]*

The Prime Minister of India is stating this. There are several documents concerning India and Pakistan in which we refer to Pakistan as only Pakistan or at the most 'Republic of Pakistan'. But we never say Islamic Republic of Pakistan. They may say, why should we say this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, so far as sharing of information with Pakistan is concerned, we would jointly share real time credible information on terrorism. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister, with this very intention it was stated in Havana that both the countries will create a joint anti-terror mechanism. Terrorism is an issue so far as composite dialogue with Pakistan is concerned. Home secretaries of both the countries met from time to time and held talks on this

issue. Not satisfying over it, the hon. Prime Minister created a separate joint terror mechanism between both the countries in 2006 in Havana. Now coming to the period of three years from 2006 to 2009, did any credible real time information was shared between both the countries during the said three years. I have a copy of American documents, wherein, Americans have stated that they are playing the role of umpire between the two countries. They are bringing intelligence agencies of both the countries together and whenever there is some difference of opinion between the two, they act as umpire and they ensure that the intelligence agencies of both countries work jointly. External Affairs Minister of both the countries will meet during UN General Assembly session in September. But we are already saying the Foreign Secretaries will meet as often as necessary. July is coming to an end and whole August is left. The meeting of both the External Affairs Ministers will take place in September. But

*[English]*

as often as necessary

*[Translation]*

means how many times they will meet? Five or ten times? And talks on what issues will be held?

Madam, I would like to place it quite seriously on record that perhaps the ink of agreement signed in Sharm-el-sheikh may have not dried up, both the Prime Ministers have torn apart the joint statement made. Perhaps hardly any joint statement of the nature may have been issued by the two countries having widely apart interpretation as has been done by Prime Minister Gilani and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. Gilani, immediately after coming out, said,

*[English]*

It is a great diplomatic victory for Pakistan".

I heard it with my own ears. He came out and said that it was a great diplomatic victory for Pakistan. He interpreted the Joint Statement to mean that India had agreed to revive the composite dialogue process.

*[Translation]*

What did our Prime Minister said before media in Sharm-el-Sheikh? Perhaps someone may have whispered to him that Pakistan has taken the lead. He met media after an hour and said—

[English]

"Unless and until the terrorism is tackled and terror infrastructure dismantled, I will not be able to carry public opinion with me."

You are absolutely right Mr. Prime Minister. The public opinion in India will not be with you unless you hold Pakistan to these two issues – terrorism must end and the infrastructure of terrorism must be destroyed in Pakistan for ever.

[Translation]

This all happened, but what after all? The spin doctors in the Government became active when it became a matter of concern across the country as to what our Prime Minister has done in Sharm-el-Sheikh ... (*Interruptions*) Our Minister of State of the Ministry of External Affairs is present here. He is quite experienced. Who has more experience in diplomacy than him? He had worked in United Nations, where nothing but diplomacy works. What did he say—

[English]

"No, no. This is only a diplomatic paper and not a legal document. Dismiss it as a diplomatic paper."

This was a Joint Statement.

[Translation]

Earlier the Government had forgotten, but now it emphasises on the statement of 6 January, 2004 issued during Prime Minister, Atal Bihari Vajpayee's regime when he had gone to Islamabad for SAARC Summit.

[English]

Let me remind him that this was only a Joint Press Statement. It was not even a Joint Statement. What was issued in Islamabad on January 06, 2004 was a Joint Press Statement.

[Translation]

and today their Government only sticks to that when I quoted the Prime Minister, he said

[English]

Pakistan's territory should not be allowed to be used. What was the language? That language was in that January 06, 2004 statement.

[Translation]

I am regretfully saying so. Subsequently some high level official said that it is a case of bad drafting.

[English]

These things happen. Bad drafting and these things happen; it is not a legal document; it is only a diplomatic paper.

[Translation]

I would like someone from the Government to come forward and say in the House that the Govt. does not accept that and it was a case of bad drafting.

Whatever may have happened, whatsoever were the circumstances. On the basis of experience in the field of external affairs, I would like to say that whenever any summit meeting is held the draft is prepared on the spot. It takes quite sometime to prepare the draft. Each word of the draft is scrutinised minutely, even commas, full stops are put at well thought spaces. Draft is finalised after going through every aspect minutely. Still, how such a draft got prepared? I read about it in some newspaper. Then came the denial. The newspaper reported—both the Prime Ministers met for some time, they called Foreign Secretaries of both the countries and told them that both the Prime Ministers have had talks and they were asked to prepare a draft and both the foreign secretaries were busy for two hours in preparing draft of the joint statement. I do not know where our External Affairs Minister was at that time. Both of the Secretaries prepared the draft and they may have shown the draft to their respective Prime Minister and then only it may have been approved. I, too, have some experience of 2004 draft. With utmost responsibility, I would like to inform the House that when a draft of this type was put up before Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, he used to read each single word and line carefully and even suggested amendments therein. He even asked to re-arrange some sentences. When apprehension regarding their concurrence was expressed, he said that well if they agree to it, otherwise, let them go to Islamabad. Statement will only be issued if they agree to this draft, otherwise, no statement will be issued. And that is what had happened. No statement was issued in Agra. It was not issued, no conclusions could be arrived at in the dialogue. The Prime Minister, on non-issuance of this statement said,

[English]

I am prepared to walk more than half the distance. I am saying he was walked all the way.\* He has gone to the Pakistani camp and acted exactly as they said. Where is the half way? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam Speaker, I would like to say to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you may take your seat for a minute. There is a point of order.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam Speaker, I would like to quote Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. 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:"

[Translation]

Madam, he is saying that ...*(Interruptions)*\* I went to Pakistan, who is going to Pakistan?

[English]

It should be deleted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I will look into it. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sinha, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask some questions in this regard from the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I want to put some questions to the hon. Prime Minister and I hope he will be good enough to answer them. The first question is this. Firstly, has the trust deficit between India and Pakistan, after the Joint Statement and meeting, widened or narrowed? Secondly, what changed between 16th June, when he met President Zardari, and 16th July, when he met Prime Minister Gilani at Sharm El Sheikh? What has brought about this complete change of heart? What has happened? Thirdly, Pakistan has already gone to town on Baluchistan. But the Prime Minister has said that there was no dossier given. So, I am not asking that question. Then, what are the achievements of the anti-terror mechanism set up after 2006 in Havana? The Prime Minister has said it in his Joint Statement of 4th April, 2005. It was a ringing statement saying that the peace process between India and Pakistan was now irreversible. Does he stand by it now, that the peace process between India and Pakistan is irreversible and that they will go on doing what they like?

[Translation]

Will it continue? On the issue of Pakistan, very humbly I would like to tell the hon'ble Prime Minister that the history has not begun in 2004 since he became the Prime Minister rather Indo-Pak relations have a long history. My submission is that success cannot be achieved ignoring the various aspects of these relations, ignoring the disputes between the two countries.

Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Prime Minister had talked to Musharraf Sahib, we also talked to him. Musharraf Sahib had written a book "In the Line of Fire" when he was the President. Go through this book.

[English]

As President of Pakistan, he is writing that book and let me tell you, when I went through that book, the feeling that he has about India.

[Translation]

India is their enemy. He has mentioned it at several places.

[English]

I gave them a bloody nose here; Kargil was a great success.

[Translation]

So, they are dealing with such type of people. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever is unparliamentary in the hon. Member's speech may be deleted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon'ble Prime Minister that what has transpired in Sharm-el-sheikh is shameful.

[English]

All the waters of Neptune will not wash away the shame of Sharm-el-Sheikh ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, many persons have written in the India Today but this Magazine has supported the Government so much that people like us got sick of it. Issue after issue they supported the Government on the nuclear deal. On the front page of its latest edition, the magazine has written Timid India. Inside it was written,

[English]

"As a result of the surrender at Sharm-el-Sheikh, the impression has gone out that India is negotiable". This is what they have said.

[Translation]

Madam, therefore, the Prime Minister visited Laquila in Italy where two issues were taken up. One was about climate change. A while ago, during Question Hour, I was listening to Shri Jairam Ramesh who mentioned that quantitative restrictions would not be accepted, caps would not be accepted. In the summit they agreed to limit the global warming by 2°C and the other thing was about peaking formula. It must peak.

Madam, through you, I would like to tell the House precisely that today the

[English]

per capita emission of green house gases in the US is 20 tonnes.

[Translation]

India's ranking in this regard is 137th. If we accept the cap on it.

[English]

under that peaking formula, we will be limited to only three tonnes.

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like the Prime Minister to assure the House that India would not accept any restrictions in any circumstances. Through you, I would like to inform the House that the House of Representatives in America has already passed a legislation for Copenhagen conference on climate change that America will impose punitive tariff on the goods imported to America from the countries which are not following the standards set by it. US trade representatives have been given power in this regard. The bill to this effect would be passed by the Senet and then it will become a law. Through this House, I would like to warn the Government not to bow on this issue otherwise it will have to face strong opposition.

Madam, after that came the issue of ENR whether we would get

[English]

Enrichment and Reprocessing Technology or not.

[Translation]

The leader of the House is present here, he had given a statement in the other House.

[English]

"We are not deeply concerned." A newspaper reporter asked him "Are you mildly concerned? Are you casually concerned if you are not totally concerned? Are you moderately concerned?"

[Translation]

I would like to state that much discussion on this issue was held but after 2008 when the last Govt. moved the confidence motion, we all almost forgot the nuclear deal. Even we did not hold any more discussions on the nuclear deal issue. The hon'ble Prime Minister had stated that he would come before the Parliament but he did not come. We did not demand a discussion and forgot that section 204 of the law enacted by America on 123 agreement with India has clearly mentioned that America will not supply enrichment and reprocessing technology and equipments to India and it would work with NSG, nuclear supplier group so that any other country may not provide that technology and equipment to India. Now the doctors here are saying that they would certainly reprocess here. Our Prime Minister visited France and a news was published here that President Sarkozy has assured him that the fuel taken from France can be reprocessed. And similar is the case with Russia. The question is not about reprocessing, it is about the



[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

[English]

technology and equipment for the reprocessing.

[Translation]

Even at present we reprocess the fuel we have been using. The condition imposed by America is that we will have to set up a special plant using our own funds, equipments and technology. It is a separate issue whether America would give permission or not. However, it is very clear that non-NPT countries including India will not be given permission. The House may remember that when he had visited America and met President Bush, he had stated

[English]

"The people of India love you! Mr. Bush."

[Translation]

And the same Mr. Bush in his Presidential recommendation sent on 10th September stated that we will not transfer sensitive technology to India. Condoleezza Rice had given assurance to the Chairman of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Mr. Howard Berman

[English]

There is not only no question of transferring the technology to India, but we will work with the NSG to make sure that the NSG puts a ban.

[Translation]

Out of the total 45 NSG Members, except China only these eight countries have this capability to give technology and equipment. They have refused. There is no consensus as yet in NSG but the statement given by them in Laquila, Italy, they have refused this. Should we say that America is behind this? No, because America has explained it again and again and we have also been doing the same. Hon. Prime Minister kept saying in both the Houses

[English]

Full Civil Nuclear Cooperation and Trade,

[Translation]

they refused. I have got the copy of all the statement made by him in both the Houses. What can I say? I am sorry to state that hon'ble Prime Minister failed to keep any of the pledges taken by him.

[English]

He has not been able to keep those promises.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Madam, I would like to raise the last point. I had raised this issue in the House regarding the end use agreement. It is not clear till date as to why we have made an agreement with End use. That day hon'ble Minister of External Affairs came to the House. The Statement made by him contains only two sentences one about End Use agreement and other about Monitoring Agreement. We are indark even today as we were yesterday. There, I would like to urge hon. Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs that when they rise to reply in the House then they should to be the Huse into confidence and tell us as to what they have done in the End Use Agreement made with America? In between the Spin Doctors of the Government came to action again. They said that—when NDA was in power then we had also purchased Weapon locating Radars from America. It was stated through media that they contained End use agreement. It was also stated that American Inspectors came here to examine those Radars. Here, I would like to say that I do not have the Government files and they are with them so they should stand up and explain as to whether End use Agreement was there when we procured Weapon Locating Radars from America in the year 2002? My information is that it was not there. If you will mislead the House then I have a copy of that document. I will reveal as to what is written in that ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to say that you should take the House into confidence regarding what has been done. What is the meaning of End use? There were four major pillars namely End Use Agreement, Climate change, Nuclear deal and Pakistan, on which our Foreign policy was based have come down like Metro Pillar. A concrete metro pillar can be rebuilt again but if the pillar of Foreign Policy on which country's reputation is based falls down then it brings down our own reputation. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I would like to say that such a gross mistake in Foreign Policy and in such a short period of time has never been committed in the history of India.

[English]

that within such a short period of time, we have piled up one mistake after another. I do not know where the foreign policy of India today is.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Madam Speaker, we have been waiting with great attention and interest that the senior leader of the main Opposition Party, an experienced foreign policy expert and former External Affairs Minister, will throw some light on the issue which we are discussing.

Madam, I must say that Yashwant Sinha Ji, with all his experience and information in his hands and the articulation, could not prove the point which he was arguing. He has been always an expert in arguing weak cases but today he has miserably failed in his attempt.

I feel that, at least, he will justify his own Party's programme of *Padyatra* from Parliament to Rashtrapati Bhavan yesterday. We thought that he would be able to justify that *Padyatra*. Not only that Yashwant Sinha Ji has disappointed this whole House but he has disappointed his own Party men. I have been watching the faces of his colleagues sitting at the back and the pale of gloom on the faces of his colleagues is an ample proof that Yashwant Sinha Ji could not even convince his own Party colleagues.

Madam, I legitimately expected that like Mr. Jaswant Singh, the other day, had complimented our Finance Minister, after these allegations which they have to do as a ritual to justify their stand, finally he will come out with, at least, a word of compliment to our hon. Prime Minister. Even that he did not do. I am really sorry about it.

Madam, he has seen some cracks in the pillars on the Metro Rail here, which we have all seen. He has seen some cracks in our foreign policy pillars also, which none of us are able to see those cracks in the foreign policy pillars...(*Interruptions*) Madam, there was something which also I will tell them and if they are interested they should patiently listen to it.

Madam, the foreign policy pillars of this country were not shaken when the hon. Prime Minister went to Sharm-el-Sheikh but when the former Prime Minister went in a bus from here to Lahore. When he reached Lahore, at that point of time, our foreign policy pillars were shaking because in Kargil the Pakistani soldiers were infiltrating into India.

Madam, he has rightly said that Mumbai Attack was an attack on the sovereignty of India. Yes, we do agree. That was reiterated in clear terms by the Prime Minister in this Joint Statement – I will read that wording later.

But Madam, there was another attack, which we, sitting here in this House, cannot forget. This happened in 2001 when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of this country. Hon. Advani ji was the Home Minister of this country. This very citadel of the Indian Parliament was attacked. ...(*Interruptions*) It is good to remember Bombay. We will always remember Bombay...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: But, when this Parliament was attacked...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please listen to him.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: As once said by our hon. Prime Minister, the *lohpurush*, the strong man of BJP, was sleeping when he was the Home Minister and when this Parliament was attacked. It was an eye ball to eye ball fight. It was almost a war on India.

15.56 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*)

What happened after the Parliament attack? Then happened the Agra Summit. Yashwant Sinha ji is against any dialogue with Pakistan. Is that the position of India? Is that the position of this country that we will not talk to Pakistan, we will not talk to any other country? Sorry, Yashwant Sinha ji, that is not the position of this country. We are for the dialogue in the country and your Prime Minister with all fanfare went to Agra for discussion. What happened there? President Musharraf came to Agra. You hosted him and he was taken around Taj Mahal. The whole country was watching. He went back without signing a joint declaration. He went back accusing India. That is what happened there. The Agra conclave was held in the background of the attack on the Parliament. Please do not forget this. You may be quoting many instances; there are umpteen instances we can quote that you never had the self-respect when you raised the issue with Pakistan. You were never bold enough to speak to them in the language in which the Prime Minister is speaking. I would like to quote:

“Prime Minister Singh reiterated the need to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice. Prime Minister Gilani assured that Pakistan will do everything in its power in this regard.”

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

Has Pakistan ever agreed or ever come to these terms in the past? Can Yashwant Sinha ji tell us? Pakistan was always saying that we have nothing to do with the Bombay attack. Pakistan was always saying that Kasab is not a citizen of Pakistan. Pakistan was always saying: "Why should we bother about it? We have nothing; we are not going to do any inquiry." When our Prime Minister said that the perpetrators of that crime should be brought to book, what was the reaction of Mr. Gilani? Yashwant Sinha ji, you please accept, when the Prime Minister of this country talked in unmistakable terms, what is the sentiment of this country? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are disturbing your own person.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam Chairman, it is all the more interesting. They are speaking in the name of the people...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Yashwant Sinha ji, the Spokesperson of the principal Opposition Party, I request the BJP Members to at least see how they pick up courage to speak on behalf of the people. It is a party which even elected a Prime Minister before the election. No other party has ever elected a Prime Minister before the election. But they were outright rejected by the people. Such a party is coming and is today speaking on behalf of the people. Here a Prime Minister is sitting who was elected by the people...*(Interruptions)*

I am not yielding. Here a Prime Minister is sitting who has got the support of the people of this country. There is a person who spoke on behalf of the BJP which is a party rejected by the people. With what courage you are speaking on behalf of the people?

**16.00 hrs.**

So, please do not speak on behalf of the people; speak on behalf of you.

Madam, there were some instances. I am not going into the details. When the BJP Government went to discuss with the President Musharraf in Agra, those days there was an interesting inside story in the BJP. Madam Chairperson, you may also be knowing about that. The Home Minister of this country was not aware of what was going to happen in Agra. That was the talk in those days. Shri Advani's view was that he was not aware of

what was happening in Agra. Finally, insulting this country, Musharraf went from Agra issuing a statement against this country. These are all facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Shri Advani was present in Agra at that time.

*[Translation]*

What are you saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Please speak when it's your turn.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Chacko, you will have to conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, please tell them not to disturb me. Even senior Members are disturbing me. What to do? ...*(Interruptions)*

I now come to the point about the composite dialogue; that is the main point which Shri Yashwant Sinha was explaining. About the dialogue, our position is that we are for the dialogue. As to when the composite dialogue should start, we have made it very clear. It should not be linked to the composite dialogue; that is what they have complained. 'Linked to the composite dialogue' means what? Madam, one can have a simple reading and even a reading between the lines. It is not that Shri Yashwant Sinha ji cannot understand this. He is distorting and misleading this House. Madam, what is happening is that whether there is dialogue or no dialogue, we want Pakistan to take action. That is the meaning of this sentence. We want Pakistan immediately to proceed with anti-terrorism actions. Against terrorism, any action cannot wait. Pakistan should take action against terrorism. So, we want Pakistan to take action against terrorism. India and Pakistan have jointly declared that every step will be taken by both the countries against terrorism. That means, the composite dialogue will take place at some point of time. We will decide the time; we have to decide and we will decide when we start the dialogue. At the same time, we are for the dialogue. This is made very clear.

Madam, you see the action taken by Pakistan. Pakistan initially refused to admit that it is their citizen who created the problem in Mumbai. Now, you see what they have done. Madam, there is a diplomatic success of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister of this

country. Why do they not admit that? Shri Yashwant Sinha is a former External Affairs Minister and also a former bureaucrat.

Madam, what is happening in this field? Pakistan has arrested five terrorists who had links with the Mumbai incident. Those terrorists are going to put to trial in Pakistan. We are not happy and we are not satisfied with that. Our Prime Minister has told Pakistan in unambiguous terms that you book everyone with this incident of Mumbai, until then we are not happy. Now, the process has started. Pakistan is on the defensive. Till now, they were saying that Pakistan has nothing to do with that. Now, they have admitted and said: "Yes, Kasab is a citizen of Pakistan. We have booked five of them. We are continuing with the inquiry." Whose success it is? Shri Yashwant Sinha should say that.

Madam, the then BJP Government could not even achieve one-tenth of what this Government is achieving today. Madam, at the same time, I still want to reiterate that India has got a position; India has got a very firm position. For your information, I want to say that India will go for the composite dialogue only when Pakistan is taking concrete action to book all the culprits behind the incident in Mumbai to the satisfaction of this country. It is our prerogative to fix the time for the composite dialogue, and we will decide that.

Madam, there is some very interesting reference that is being made; a reference about Baluchistan. Shri Yashwant Sinha has said that a reference about Baluchistan has never been mentioned in the Statement in the history of this country. He said that after the discussion, the Statement has mentioned about Balochistan, and this he said as if the whole sky is going to fall down; he wanted to know why Baluchistan has been mentioned in that.

Madam, Baluchistan is an internal affair of Pakistan. If Pakistan wants to mention about Baluchistan, why should we oppose it? I do not understand the logic of his argument. He also said that Kashmir should not be a part of an international dialogue and discussion. It is our internal affair. We fought it like anything. I think, Yashwant Sinhaji also might have taken that line when he was holding responsible positions, that Pakistan cannot be mentioned in an international document. We did not allow Kashmir to be mentioned in this document. But Baluchistan is mentioned in this document. Okay; it is Pakistan's internal affair. If it is brought into the text, it is not going to affect us in anyway. We have not contributed; we have not talked with them. It is not binding on us. If the Pakistani Prime Minister feels that he has some information about Baluchistan, okay, let

him give us the information. Let whatever information may come. We condemned terrorism in any form, in any part of the world perpetuated by anybody in unmistakable terms. That is the message of this text.

At the same time, merely mentioning Balochistan is not everything. Who is teaching us lessons on patriotism? I am sorry – before also I said it in this House— that the then External Affairs Minister of the BJP-led Government escorted a dreaded terrorist in a special flight to Kandahar...*(Interruptions)*

How soon do you forget this? Shahnawaz Hussainji, how can you forget it?...*(Interruptions)* The people would never forget it...*(Interruptions)* After the attack on our Parliament, you were celebrating in Agra! After you escorted a dreaded terrorist to Kandahar, now you are blaming the Congress! Please, we do not need any lesson from the BJP on patriotism.

Madam, it was raised as to why the hon. Prime Minister has agreed that Pakistan is an Islamic country. It is very interesting. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, Pakistan is an Islamic Republic...*(Interruptions)* You may agree; you may not agree but that is part of the history.

Yashwant Sinhaji, do not find fault with anything and everything. You are a senior person. We still respect you for certain things. Only you are a convert to BJP; you are not originally a BJP man...*(Interruptions)* How can you find fault with each and everything?

Madam, what is happening in the neighbourhood? Our relations with Bangladesh, our relations with Bhutan, our relations with Nepal, our relations with China, our relations with Sri Lanka are cordial. In and around — you were also sitting in that Chair — what is the position today? What we achieved in the last 365 days, you would not have achieved even one-tenth of that in 10 years time – I can challenge you...*(Interruptions)*

About the Statement, I am happy and I am thankful to you that you have raised this issue. You made an exercise in vain, doing a *Padyatra* from here to Rashtrapati Bhavan. Hon. Rashtrapatiji might be very much amused that you had made this representation. But you cannot befool the people of this country. You may try. You may still go on trying ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Please, do not bring Rashtrapatiji here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: But in the recent General Elections also, after having this verdict, if you are not convinced, nobody can help you. Even God cannot help

you because you do not know the psychology of the people of this country... *(Interruptions)*

Madam, the core issue is that we want to see that Pakistan behaves as a responsible nation. We have made it very clear to Pakistan that Pakistan should behave properly. I cannot think of a better wording. They said about poor drafting, good drafting, etc. Those who were good draftsmen in the past can say that, but today, this is containing the exact warning that India should give to our neighbours when they are misbehaving. We want them to behave. That is the message given to them.

This Statement is only a routine thing. Indeed, in such international meetings, joint statements are being issued. There is nothing new in it. But we are happy that a Statement has come out. We are happy that Pakistan has agreed to their responsibility. We are happy that Pakistan has agreed—whether they would do it or not, is a matter to be seen... *(Interruptions)* Composite dialogue is an agenda for the future. We would decide the timing.

Action against terrorism is an immediate issue, which we have already said. They are making a hill out of a mole. They are trying to create a wrong impression. They are trying to distort. They are trying to create a misunderstanding among the people. I think, at this late hour, the BJP would realize their folly and they would withdraw from this kind of misleading campaign.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak today. Every country has its own Foreign Policy and the foremost thing in that policy is the interest of the Nation. Secondly, it is a successful foreign policy to have as many countries as possible as our friends. The truth will become clear after hon. Prime Minister makes his statement. I would like to caution the hon. Prime Minister that a message has already gone to the general public that whatever talks that were held with Pakistan were held under pressure ... *(Interruptions)* I wanted to use some other word but it is fine, the talks were held under pressure. I would like to point out that you have deviated from the established Foreign Policy. You should not have made such a strong statement at that time that we would not hold any talks as long as Pakistan does not punish or handover those terrorists to India who came here and killed innocent people. This

was the demand of the entire nation, the House and the Prime Minister.

The first question itself is that why did the talks take place. When no action was taken by Pakistan against the terrorists as it was supposed to be taken and they were not handed over to India. The statement should have been made after due deliberation. You have retracted from your statement. You retracted from the statement and contrary to the statement, talks were held with Pakistan. Why did the talks take place, and on what conditions?

Second thing is that how many more mistakes will be made? Whether no mistake is being committed in respect of Iran? Today we would like to caution the Government. You just go through the History and see when has Iran not supported India? When we were left alone in UNO then only Iran supported our country. But did you talk with that Iran? In the Foreign Policy there are a number of things for making other country our friends. Did you have any talks with America regarding Iran? America has its eye on Iran the way it had on Iraq. Therefore, you are also not less responsible for this. During the Iraq matter also we were here in the House and supported it very strongly. A number of leaders from treasury and opposition had a meeting in the Chamber of Dada Somnath Chatterjee. At that time you did not condemn it. You could not have done anything else but could not condemn it. Then you decided to write 'Ninda' in Hindi and a lighter word diplore in English. You did not have courage to condemn it ... *(Interruptions)* Sushma ji is not here, so what can I say ... *(Interruptions)* the word was interpreted ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary that everyone should rise and speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is true that national interest is supreme so far as foreign policy is concerned, but there have been lapses. I would definitely say that those mistakes should not occur time and again. There has been a Himalayan blunder. Whatever it may be, we can't bear with what has happened in Taskent. We lost our such a great Prime Minister. Whatever may have been the cause, some disease, some shock, perhaps he could not bear with what could have been the reaction of people to the Taskent pact or was it natural. So far as Pakistan is concerned, I would surely say that India wins a war against Pakistan but fails during talks. I accept that India has not emerged victorious in recent talks.

We should win diplomatically. We do not win while we talk, we fail there. The Government failed to achieve anything as it has already declared so during the earlier foreign tour. Giving assurance in G-8 meeting regarding completion of Doha Round by 2010 is against the spirit of our declared foreign policy. We are diverting from our policy of non-alignment. It is the same policy of non-alignment which we adopted in our post independence era. Several people played significant role in propounding it and Nehruji had played a key role in its formation. The non-alignment policy we adopted kindled ray of hope for the poor, small and backward countries that India would render help to them. It created a sense of security in poor and weak countries. The Prime Minister will have to see as to where we are standing now and which direction we were to move and where are to go from here? We will have to ponder over it seriously. I know you have wide knowledge of foreign policy and you have worked there in different positions. You had been external affairs Minister also. Apart from it, you have wide experiences though I won't like to dwell upon that. But despite that experience, there has been a lapse on his part. How he takes the damage control measures is upto him to see. I am not satisfied with what he has done, meanwhile, I would like to say that the stand taken by Kamal Nathji and Jaitely ji was alright. Why the stand similar to that taken by Kamal Nathji and Jaitely ji, was not taken. External Affairs Minister may be knowing what was the reason behind it. Kamal Nathji had done good job. Though I would not like to go in details in this regard ... (*Interruptions*) What I mean is that the stand taken by both, Kamal Nathji and Jaitely ji, was alright. But he did not let him take a stand ... (*Interruptions*) External Affairs Minister, Shri Maran of DMK is no more. He had taken a very strong stand. Then, as we have learnt, someone telephoned from here ... (*Interruptions*) Hon. Joshiji, you were a Minister. The stand taken by Maran saheb was very good. It was in the interest of agriculture, the farmers and also for agri-yield. But he had to budge somewhat after a telephone call from here. No doubt, there are lapses, but those on the part of the government, are serious. No doubt, foreign policy works with consensus and that too, in national interest and nation is supreme. Relations are not supreme, the country is. We may have good relations with any country, but not at the cost of country. What the President of Pakistan Shri Zardari has said publically before the media? But our Government had declared that until and unless Pakistan takes action against terrorists operating from its soil, destroys the camps located inside its territory, no talks will be held with Pakistan. But what led to talks with Pakistan? What is the reason? I would be highly obliged if it is made

clear. There have been two lapses on the part of our government with regard to joint statement issued by both the countries in Sharm-al-Sheikh, where NAM's summit was held. I consider these two lapses in national interest as terrorism has been delinked from talks. It means, let Pakistan be involved in any kind of terrorist activities, talks will not be held.

Terrorism was the main issue. Terrorism has insulted our country. Pakistani terrorists came to Mumbai and carried out attack. One of the terrorists was caught with whose help every information could be gathered. What can be greater proof than this. Since one of the terrorists was arrested, we could gather the entire information. If it is so, the House could be apprised of everything as to where it was planned, who were the conspirators? Where else, they had planned to attack? What further damage they planned to cause to India? They have already attacked our Parliament, where else, they want to attack now? But, Pakistan is still not mending its ways. We, all of the socialists, want friendly relations with our neighbours. I have already said that our foreign policy can be termed successful if we have maximum friends and no enemy. Please bear this in mind. Now, which neighbour is our friend. It cannot be Pakistan, nor is China. Not only this, even Nepal, which depends upon us, is also not our friend. I had been on a four day tour to Nepal. Nepali public is with us, but we are not able to have friendly ties with it. Sri Lanka had been with us during bad patch. During 1962 war, if any country was with us, it was Sri Lanka. Is Sri Lanka our friend today? (May be, we have good relations, but we are not friends. We should understand the difference between good relations and friendship. If we have any country as our friend, the Prime Minister or External Affairs Minister should tell the name of such a country so that our public and we as well could know it. Since I am a politician, I have to go several places and answer queries of the people as to which country has friendly relations with India. We are almost isolated, India has no friend today. We can have good relations, but for how long. It is a separate issue. But we have no friend.

So I would like to say that there is a need to make more and more friends for making the foreign policy successful. If India cannot make friends now, when it will be able to make friends. The U.S.A. had threatened by sending its fleet during Indira Ji' s regime but Indira Ji did not bow down. She refused to yield though India was not so strong at that time as it is today. Today India is so strong from every perspective, and many times even stronger than it was in 1970-71. Why do not we have courage today? Hon. Prime Minister Sir, if you

have to protect the honour and self-respect of the country and make it strong then it is essential to have three qualities namely will power, determination and courage. But today we do not see any of the said qualities. Determination was there, but now even that is missing. There is neither will power nor courage. Pakistan must not dare trouble us. We want friendship with Pakistan. We treat Pakistan as our younger brother but Pakistan dares to trouble us. We are several times stronger than Pakistan, our military strength is much more than that of Pakistan, we have a larger territory and our financial condition is also better. Even then the terrorists coming from Pakistan attack Mumbai, our Parliament and any other place wherever they want to attack. How dare they do so? What is the reason behind this? They occupied Kargil, they had been sitting there for one year with all the arrangements. Why did they not fear us? How do the neighbouring countries dare to attack us or earn our enmity? Why do not they fear us? I have already stated that three qualities namely determination, will power and courage are required. The Government will have to think upon it. It is in the interest of the country.

So far as signature is concerned, it is a fact that Pakistan has benefited and India has suffered loss from that. If you do not take the opposition in confidence, what will happen? When Bangladesh was formed by dividing Pakistan, who was sent to present Indian stand before the world? Shri Jai Prakash Ji was sent to present Indian stand at that time as to where such a large number of Bangladeshi refugees were to be accommodated and from where food was to be provided to them. Jai Prakash Ji successfully presented Indian stand before the world at that time. We had a lot of differences of opinion with Jai Prakash Ji at that time. We were harassed very much and emergency was also introduced at that time. All this was done by Indira Ji but I would like to praise Indira Ji, for she made Jai Prakash Ji her envoy in this case. Indira Ji was matchless in this case. Jai Prakash Ji succeeded in getting favourable support worldwide in this case and then Indira Ji attacked Pakistan. Then Bangladesh was formed out of Pakistan. Pakistan was divided. Will Pakistan ever forget it? We divided Pakistan and Pakistan can never forget it. If Pakistan becomes our friend, we will garland you immediately. It is correct, it is a question of our country. Political will go on but those persons will leave their mark in politics who do something big or wonderful. They say that we gave our support. We supported them for their own sake. They were quarreling with us again and again. Hon. Behanji also got angry over our support. I said that we would support the government even if they tried to pull the government

down. We would not let the government go. But we have not compromised with our policies and principles. Had they changed their policies, the conditions would not have been the same. Just now I heard your President speaking about the temple and mosque. You are not at all concerned about hunger, unemployment, agriculture, the condition of farmers, trade and commerce, the strategy, foreign policy and the country but you are still obsessed with the temple and mosque. Who cares about the temple and mosque now? We had not quarreled over temple and mosque, we were only spectators. All the spectators were sitting here remember that I and Joshi ji were quarrelling.

16.27 hrs.

(MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

We remember those days. I am recalling those days because I was not allowed to sleep for even one hour for eleven days. Then we were able to protect the mosque. But you are not ready to drop the temple and mosque issue. There is no will power and determination.

Our military is strong. Our agriculture sector is strong and we are strong in every field. I would like to praise the people of Punjab as Punjab is playing a good role on border. Today there is no problem in Punjab. Some other border states are disturbed but Punjab is peaceful. It is good for us as well as our country. Whenever there is any problem in the country or any attack on the country, first of all Punjab bears the brunt. But today there is peace in Punjab and it is good for us. I do not want to name some other states, they will be displeased as there are internal differences there...*(Interruptions)* There were certain things which I wanted to state and I have stated that—I do not want to repeat what hon. Yashwant Sinha Ji has already stated. But one thing I would like to state hon. Prime Minister Sir, is that you are a very experienced person; I have already stated this but I must say one thing that the public is with you, the military is strong. Nobody can oppose you. Whatever document you have signed put that into dustbin. I have nothing more to say.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, authorities from both the sides the Home Minister, the Defence Minister, the external Affairs Minister—of both the countries issued statements after the 26/11 Mumbai attack. Pakistan issued as many statements as were issued from our side. These include the statements by the Prime Minister as well. After taking the entire situation into consideration it had been decided that no talks would be held till cross-border terrorism is stopped. This had

not been decided by us but by the Union Cabinet. I would like to point out that this has been going on for the last 62 years and I do not think that it is the power of the governments of the two countries to bring it to an end. Let us not talk about how the country was partitioned with the connivance of all except the Mahatma. I am not saying that there should be a war between India and Pakistan. Earlier, the situation was in our favour and we used to win in traditional warfare. The situation is different now. The statements issued after 26/11 are not attributable to any one person. These statements were given by the officials of the government as well as the Prime Minister. According to the statements given by Gilani Saheb and the Prime Minister, talks may be held even while terrorism holds sway over the country. It is not a question of which party agreed to this position. The government creates frenzy in the country. I say let there be a planned movement alongwith this frenzy. We merely react to situations. Now the government has issued a joint statement. The nuclear deal is a recent issue and there was a detailed discussion on it. I will not express my view about it as I do not have much time. However, except the left parties, all the other parties had issued statements in favour of the deal. In the end, Mulayamji had held a conference to oppose the deal in Lucknow but had extended his support to it later.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I will reply to this on Monday.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not talk with each other.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The Government had promised to provide power. I do not know what transpired between you and the government but your Minister and your party was in agreement regarding the said deal. Your party was more active than you in this regard. The leader of the Congress party was also involved in the matter. Both the parties were busy scoring goals as if playing volleyball. But I am not saying that between the Congress party and your ...*(Interruptions)* I cannot hear what you are saying...*(Interruptions)* goals are scored in football ...*(Interruptions)* alright, I mixed-up the game. I am not a player ...*(Interruptions)* goals are scored in hockey and your party and the government were both scoring goals. After this statement, I saw on doordarshan, which is the only channel I watch wholly, that the spokesmen of your party were beating about the bush. This shows that you were in a dilemma regarding your statement. You also feel that your step is not in the interest of the nation. We all have read the 'Kabuliwala' story in our childhood. Seemant Gandhi belonged to

Baluchistan. We are suffering from the consequence of one act. At that time, only one person had stood by Mahatma Gandhi and that was Seemant Gandhi, Abdul Gaffar Khan. He was given the warmest welcome in my University when I was the President of the student union in the University. People on both sides of the border acknowledge that his is one of the few names that are taken after Mahatma Gandhi's name who have been instrumental in winning independence for India. He was against partition of the country. He said that it would be like throwing Balochistan to wolves...*(Interruptions)*. Faluchistan is adjacent to Balochistan ..... *(Interruptions)*. He had influence here too. The people who took part in the movement belonged to this place. I am not merely talking of the geographical aspect. .... *(Interruptions)*. Balochistan, Aklochistan are adjacent areas and Gandhi's influence extended to the entire frontier area up to the North-East. You have said this. According to you, PC Chacko said that this is not a big issue. This is strange. There has been no mention of it for the last 60 years. We feel for each other. Afghanistan including Faluchistan and Balochistan inspires a feeling of brotherhood in us. Without any communication they feel that we are their friends and we also feel that they are our friends. This is never mentioned. I mentioned it. Even if this was just lip-service. After that, the officials of the government who were in Sharm-al-sheikh said that the wording of the draft was a little ambiguous. This was not stated by me or Yashwant Sinha or Mulayam Singh—this was said by the government officials. What a strange thing this is! These officials are drawing salary for just such work and then they have the temerity to come back to the country and say that the drafting was bad. This is really strange ...*(Interruptions)*. There is a Minister of External Affairs, there is a Secretary. How can the foreign secretary come back and admit to such a lapse and still continue to hold his post. Either you are right or they are. The country has the right to know whether it was actually bad drafting or whether it was what the government intended to say actually. The government cannot take a dual stand. The Prime Minister and the officials cannot talk differently. You have remained quiet and taken no action. The country is in a dilemma. The country feels that something has gone wrong. You do not feel this but the country does. The country feels this dilemma because two contradictory statements have been issued. Mulayam Singhji, till this country remains two-faced it will not be able to face anyone. It will remain hapless and helpless. Poverty will overwhelm the country. The country will be looted by everyone till this situation remains ...*(Interruptions)*. You were saying that the Minister of State is an accomplished diplomat. But tell me, who pays heed to the UNO? I remember that I was a Minister in Atalji's government. The Secretary General



of UNO, Kofi Annan of Ghana wished to visit India but the government was not very interested. I should not have said this. I said that he wanted to visit our country but United Nations did not respond and Iraq and Afganistan were attacked. The hon'ble Minister has been in UNO but came back after losing the elections for Secretary General of UNO. I do not agree with him that it is not a treaty between the two countries. Of course, the weakness is on the part of the Pakistan where even it is not clear as to who is powerful between Zardari Sahib and Gilani Saheb. However, I appreciate the cleverness of Gilani Saheb with which he gave such a statement in Sharm-el-Sheikh and on his return to Pakistan boasted about his win over situation. Congress led UPA is representing our side, both the countries are showing interest in holding dialogue but without any coordination and consensus. They do not have similar targets but even then the Government is saying that there is no problem. The manner in which statements were given from both the sides by various Ministers i.e. Defence Minister, External Affairs Minister etc. regarding 26/11, it appears as if they have done something commendable. One after the other statements are coming but still the Government is saying that there is no contradiction in holding dialogue and eradicating terrorism. It is surprising. I feel that there is contradiction in it. He should have stated in strong words that we will not do it at any cost till the issue of cross border terrorism is solved. He backed out after giving the statement. Not much time has passed since 26/11, the present situation is that Pakistan will continue to show interest in holding dialogue as well as supporting the terrorism. Shri Yashwant Sinha and many other hon'ble Members have spoken in this regard ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The bus service and rail service between India and Pakistan was withdrawn after 13th December, 2001. Also, the High Commissioner was called back but why the talks were resumed then ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing other than Shri Sharad Yadav's speech would go into records.

... *(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Jagdambika Palji, I have understood what you mean to say. You are saying that we resumed bus journey after Parliament was attacked. .... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: What was the reason that you called back the High Commissioner and again resumed the talks?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I do not want to speak much on his comments. We are in opposition but they are in power at present. For how long will they try to hide their failure by way of referring to the history ... *(Interruptions)* till when will they hide their mistakes. Today every Minister stands up ... *(Interruptions)* I have understood what he wants to point out that what happened in NDA. NDA committed the mistakes. Alright, we committed the mistake and that is why we are sitting in opposition but it does not mean that we should leave the House. Resuming the bus service after the attack on Parliament is a separate issue. If they wish to discuss it, we are ready for it. We are ready to accept our mistake. My point is that they created an atmosphere in the country after 26/11 but now they are backing out from the issue. I would like to state that it has hurt the sentiments of the people of the country. I would state that people had collectively supported the Government after 26/11 but now that support has gone. Now everyone is talking in a different tone. And this has happened not among the people of the country, in the newspaper and media only but it has happened in the Government also. Party was non responsive on the issue. They were stating that the Government would address the issue appropriately. But the Government responded very late and that too on the pursuance of Prime Minister that such statements have come. I do not want to go into the details, I do not want to intervene the issue of end user and I do not want to go into the details of the situation prevailing in Hindustan and Pakistan. I just want to submit that division of the country came along with our Independence and now both the countries are spending 30-40% on defence forces. Then we took a stand, a resolution before the people but later backed out. That resolution has no meaning today as we are not adhered to it.

Madam, I would submit that the circumstances prevailing in Pakistan and Hindustan have emerged in their tenure only because their Government has been in

power for the last two terms. The situation has not changed. The Government got the support of entire nation after Mumbai attack. Lakhs of people including those who perhaps do not go to cast their vote joined the candle light peace march organized in Mumbai. They all were in favour of CM's resignation over the Mumbai terror attack. The Government after observing the situation is now taking a stance that dialogue is essential. If this approach is right then why did the Government created a furore after 26/11? We were against the furore created by the Government after 26/11 at that time and we are still against it.

Their party was in power, then why they created that furore and why they are resuming the talks. Terrorism is continuing from Pakistan, there is no sign of let up in that regard. I am requesting the hon'ble Prime Minister to strengthen our Foreign policy. I have met him twice in respect of our relations with Nepal. I have not visited many countries in the world. I am the lone person who is here for the last 35 years. I do not want to go abroad because our country is facing lot of problems. I do not get free time to go abroad. The poor and helpless people here are sleeping for long time and are in trouble. I did not go anywhere. But, I know for sure that the foreign policy of a country is right only when ... (*Interruptions*) Lal Singh ji why do you speak from behind? You may ask and I will give a reply. Please, do not do this.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yadav ji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I am saying that he should not do like this. If he wants to disturb me, then it is common in Parliament. I was also asking Jagdambika Palji as to what he wants to say?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, be silent.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, this is not good. The hall resounds when someone speaks from behind. When someone speaks like this in the House, then it causes problem and I get deviated.

Madam Speaker, I was saying that our country has been pursuing foreign policy with general consensus for the last 62 years. It is possible that we may agree or disagree with you in a dialogue or discussion. You come to the House after the work has been done. The world market has opened since the last 15-20 years. The world has changed, I am not saying that the Government is

very strong. The country having strong people is a stronger country. A Chinese national can go anywhere because their foreign policy is sound. There is not such poverty as we do have here. There is difference in the poverty in both the countries. To put simply, there is consensus on the foreign policy there. If desired, the Government would have invited the Leader of Opposition, Shri Advaniji and had a talk with him. Did it have any talk with him? Congress has got the new mandate and thus they should have had a high morale, open mind and heart. Foreign Policy has to be pursued with general consensus. I am saying so because a general consensus had emerged after the attacks in Mumbai that no talks will be held with Pakistan until terrorism is rooted out from the country. It could have been better had the Government said it before or now. I, therefore, request that the Foreign Policy should be based on the general consensus, whether the Prime Minister is from your party or from our party, we also had our Government for 10-11 months and then for 5 years. The Congress has ruled the country for much longer time. They have contributed a lot in formulating the foreign policy of the country. The general consensus has been broken. That general consensus is getting reflected in the debates now. Today, be it Yashwant Sinha or Mulayam Singh ji or even myself; we want to tell you definitely that the tradition of general consensus and is being broken. It hurts bitterly if anyone deviates from the established foreign policy irrespective of the fact whether it is our party or your party.

Inconvenience is caused because we have faced a variety of problems and situations. Mulayam Singhji has rightly said that we do not have friendly relations with all the countries surrounding us. There exists a relationship with them but it is not of friendship and not from the hearts and no breakthrough can be achieved without meeting of the hearts. Initially, after independence, we were definitely holding the hands of Russia. I do not say that we should not have friendship with USA. There must be friendship but it should be seen that our national interests are not sidelined under its pressure. We can ensure this. Keeping in mind our vast population and our capability we are not in that bad condition and not so far behind. China leapt ahead of us seven or eight times but our condition is not that bad. If the Government chooses a path with right resolve, then we are with it. But, Madam Speaker on this statement, I, through you, would like to say that I do not agree with the Government. I am not against dialogue but am against such dialogue that we continue to become victim of terrorism and our innocent people get killed across the country. On this, I would like to say that an atmosphere

[Shri Sharad Yadav]

was created in the whole world and it felt the pain of Mumbai attacks. The Government had taken this pain a little far also but the Joint statement given by it in Sharm-al-Sheikh is totally contradictory. The support that we got in the world has also started weaning. The interests of USA are linked to it. The US and Pakistani Armies are fighting together in the Swat valley, where Radio Mullah lives.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They will talk only on consideration of their own interests. I, therefore, would like to tell you that the US will keep on doing many things in accordance with its own interests and not as per our interests. I feel it. I can see our leaning towards USA. When Mr. Bush came here, the sniffer dog squad walked on to the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I feel that US is applying pressure on us for its own interests. Our country has been pursuing foreign policy of general consensus for 62 years. There is no question of treasury benches and opposition benches in this regard. The Government should restore that general consensus and modify this statement. I feel that this work is still incomplete and that is why the general consensus has been broken.

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam, Speaker, I am very grateful to Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri Mulayam Singhji, Shri Sharad Yadavji for their comments on the Joint Statement that was issued after Sharm-el-Sheikh and also for what I said in the G-8 meetings in Italy. I will cover all the points and clarify all the issues.

**17.00 hrs.**

Madam Speaker, as I have said many times before, we cannot wish away the fact that Pakistan is our neighbour. We should be good neighbours. If we live in peace, as good neighbours do, both of us can focus our energies on many problems that confront our people, our acute poverty which afflicts millions and millions of people in South Asia. If there is cooperation between us, and not conflict, vast opportunities will open up for trade, travel and development that will create prosperity in both countries.

It is, therefore, in our vital interest to make sincere efforts to live in peace with Pakistan. But despite the best of intentions, we cannot move forward if terrorist attacks launched from Pakistani soil continue to kill and injure our citizens, here and abroad. That is the national position and I stand by that.

Madam, I have said time and again and I repeat it right now again. It is impossible for any Government in India to work towards full normalisation of relations with Pakistan unless the Government of Pakistan fulfils, in letter and spirit, its commitment not to allow its territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India.

This was a commitment, as my friend, Shri Yashwant Sinha mentioned, made to my distinguished predecessor, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and it has been repeated to me in every meeting I have had with the Pakistani leadership. The people of India expect these assurances to be honoured and this Government recognises that as the common national consensus.

Madam, the attack on Mumbai last November outraged our nation and cast a deep shadow over our relation with Pakistan. The reality and the horror of it were brought into Indian homes over three traumatic days that still haunt us. The people of India demand that this must never happen again.

Over the past seven months, we followed a policy, using all effective bilateral and multilateral instruments at our command, to ensure that Pakistan acts, with credibility and sincerity, as we would expect of any civilized nation.

Soon after the attacks, the United Nations Security Council imposed sanctions on Lashkar-e-Toiba and its front organisations, including the Jamaat-ud-Dawa. It also imposed sanctions on four individuals connected with the organisation, including one of the masterminds behind the Mumbai attacks, Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi.

We exercised great restraint under very difficult circumstances but made it clear that Pakistan must act. On 5th January, 2009, we handed over to Pakistan the details of the links to Pakistan that were revealed by our investigators. Some action followed and Pakistan formally responded to us on two occasions regarding the progress of their own investigations in February 2009 and then just two days before my departure for Paris and Sharm-El-Sheikh.

The latest dossier is a 34-page document that gives the details of the planning and sequence of events, details of the investigations carried out by the special Federal Investigation Agency Team of Pakistan, a copy of the FIR lodged, and the details and photographs of the accused in custody and those declared as proclaimed offenders. It provides details of the communication networks used, financing of the operation and seizures made in Pakistan, including maps, life boats, literature on navigational training, intelligence manuals, back packs, etc. This is Pakistan's dossier supplied to us. It states that the investigation has established beyond doubt that Lashkar-e-toiba activists conspired, financed and executed the attacks. Five of the accused have been arrested, including Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi and Zarar Shah; and thirteen others have been declared proclaimed offenders. A charge sheet has since been filed against them under Pakistan's Anti Terrorism Act, and other relevant laws.

We have been told that the investigations are nearly complete and that a trial will now proceed. We have also been asked for some further information and we will provide this shortly.

This, Madam Speaker, is the first time that Pakistan has ever formally briefed us on the results of the investigation into a terrorist attack in India. It has never happened before. This, I repeat, is the first time. It is also the first time that they have admitted that their nationals and a terrorist organisation based in Pakistan carried out a ghastly terrorist attack in India.

Madam Speaker, the reality is that this is far more than the NDA Government was ever able to extract from Pakistan, despite all their tall talks. This is true of the entire duration of the NDA regime. They were never able to get Pakistan to admit what they have admitted now. So, I say with all respect to Shri Yashwant Sinha, that the UPA Government needs no lessons from the Opposition on how to conduct foreign affairs or secure our nation against terrorist threats.

Madam Speaker, while noting the steps Pakistan has taken, I have to say that, they do not go far enough. We hope that the trial will make quick progress and that exemplary punishment will be meted out to those who committed this horrific crime against humanity. We need evidence that action is being taken to outlaw, disarm, and shut down the terrorist groups and their front organisations that still operate on Pakistani soil and which continue to pose a grave threat to our country.

Madam Speaker, in the final analysis the reality is that despite all the friends that we may have – and we wish to make as many friends, as Shri Mulayam Singh

ji said, as possible— the harsh reality of the modern world power structure is such that when it comes to matters relating to our internal security and defence, we will have to depend on ourselves. Self-help is the best help. There is no substitute to strengthening our defence capabilities, our national security structure and our emergency response mechanism. I wish to assure the House that the Government is giving these matters the highest priority and attention.

Several important steps have been taken to modernise, rationalise and strengthen our defence security and intelligence apparatus. A detailed plan to address internal security challenges is being implemented in a time-bound manner. The Government is maintaining utmost vigilance in the area of internal security. Measures have been taken to ensure enhanced information and intelligence sharing on a real time basis. The policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism, from whatever source it originates, has been put in place.

Madam, in the area of Defence, steps are underway to substantially improve our coastal and maritime security. Large acquisitions of major weapon systems and platforms have been approved for the modernisation of our Army, Navy and Air Force. There has been a special focus to improve the welfare of the Armed Forces personnel. We will spare no effort and no expense to defend our nation against any threat to our sovereignty, unity and integrity. This is the sacred and bounden duty of any Government of this great country.

Madam, Speaker, but we do not dilute our positions or our resolve to defeat terrorism by talking to any country. Other major powers affected by Pakistan based terrorism are also engaging with Pakistan. Unless we talk directly to Pakistan, we will have to rely on third parties to do so. This I submit to this august House that this particular route has very severe limitations as to its effectiveness and for the longer term view of what South Asia should be, the growing involvement of foreign powers in the affairs of South Asia is not something to our liking. I say, therefore, with strength and conviction that dialogue and engagement is the best way forward. This has been the history of our relations with Pakistan over the last decade.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee took a decision of political courage to visit Lahore in 1999. Then came Kargil and the hijacking of an Indian Airlines plane to Kandahar. Yet, he invited General Musharraf to Agra and again tried to make peace. The nation witnessed the terrible attack on Parliament in 2001. There followed an extremely difficult phase in our relationship. The Armed Forces of the two countries stood fully mobilized. But to

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

his great credit, Shri Vajpayee was not deterred, as a statesman should not be. In 2004, he went to Islamabad, where a Joint Statement was issued that set out a vision for a cooperative relationship. I must remind the House that the Opposition Parties supported those bold steps. I for one share Shri Vajpayee's vision and I have also felt his frustration in dealing with Pakistan.

In my meetings with President Zardari in Yekaterinburg and with the Prime Minister Gilani in Sharm-el-Sheikh, I conveyed in the strongest possible terms our concerns and expectations. I conveyed to them the deep anger and hurt of the people of India due to the persistence of terrorist attacks on our people. I told them that the operations of all terrorist groups that threaten India must end permanently. I urged them to make no distinctions between different terrorist organisations. I said that it was not enough to say that Pakistan is itself a victim of terrorism. They must show the same political will and take the same strong and sustained action against terrorist groups operating on their eastern border as they now seem to be taking against the groups on their western border.

Both President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani assured me that the Pakistan Government was serious and that effective action would be taken against the perpetrators of the Mumbai carnage.

Shri Yashwant Sinha asked me what was the change between my meeting with President Zardari and later my meeting with Prime Minister Gilani. In-between came the dossier which showed progress though not adequate progress of the type that I had already indicated. He asked me: "Will you trust Pakistan?" Let me say that in the affairs of two neighbours, the best approach is what the late President Reagan once said: "trust but verify". We have no other way of moving forward unless we want to go to war.

I was told by both President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani that Mumbai was the work of non-state actors. I said that this gave little satisfaction to us and that it was the duty of their Government to ensure that such acts were not perpetrated from their territory. I told them that another attack of this kind would put an intolerable strain on our relationship and that they must take all possible measures to prevent a recurrence.

Madam Speaker, after I returned from Sharm-el-Sheikh, I made a Statement in Parliament which clarified and elaborated not just the Joint Statement issued following my meeting with Prime Minister Gilani but also what we discussed.

I wish to reiterate that the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan know, after our recent meetings, that we can have a meaningful dialogue with Pakistan only if they fulfil their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India. This message was repeated when the Foreign Ministers and the Foreign Secretaries met.

I stand by what I have said in Parliament - that there has been no dilution of our position in this regard.

An interpretation has been sought to be given that the Statement says that we will continue to engage in a composite dialogue whether Pakistan takes action against terrorism or not. This is not correct. The Joint Statement emphasised that action on terrorism cannot be linked to dialogue. Pakistan knows very well that with terrorism being such a mortal and global threat, no civilised country can set terms and conditions for rooting it out. It is an absolute and compelling imperative that cannot be dependent on resumption of the composite dialogue. In the Joint Statement itself, the two sides have agreed to share real-time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats.

Madam Speaker, when I spoke to Prime Minister Gilani about terrorism from Pakistan, he mentioned to me that many Pakistanis thought that India meddled in Balochistan. I told him that we have no interest whatsoever in destabilising Pakistan nor do we harbour any ill intent towards Pakistan. We believe that a stable, peaceful and prosperous Pakistan living in peace with its neighbours is in India's own interest.

I told him then and I say it here again that we are not afraid of discussing any issue of concern between the two countries. If there are any misgivings, we are willing to discuss them and remove them. I told him that I had been told by the leadership of Pakistan several times that Indian Consulates in Afghanistan were involved in activities against Pakistan. This is totally false. We have had Consulates in Kandahar and Jalalabad for 60 years. Our Consulates perform normal diplomatic functions and are assisting in the reconstruction of Afghanistan where we have a large aid programme that is benefiting the common people of Afghanistan. But we are willing to discuss all these issues because we know that we are doing nothing wrong. I told Prime Minister Gilani that our conduct is an open book. If Pakistan has any evidence - and they have not given me any evidence, no dossier was ever supplied - we are willing to look at it because we have nothing to hide.

Madam Speaker, I sincerely believe that it is as much in Pakistan's interest as it is in ours to strive to make peace. Pakistan must defeat terrorism before being consumed by it. I believe the current leadership there understands that. It may not be very strong, but the impression that I have is that the current leadership understands the need for action. I was told by their parliamentarians who accompanied Prime Minister Gilani that there is now a political consensus in Pakistan against terrorism. That should strengthen the hands of its leadership in taking the hard decisions that will be needed to destroy terrorism and its sponsors in their country.

Madam Speaker, our objective, as I said at the outset, must be a permanent peace with Pakistan where we are bound together by a shared future and a common prosperity. I believe that there is a large constituency for peace in both countries. The majority of people in both countries want an honourable settlement of the problems between us that have festered far too long and want to set aside the animosities of the past. We know this, but in the past there have been hurdles in a consistent pursuit of this path. As a result, the enemies of peace have flourished. They want to make our alienation permanent, the distance between our two countries an unbridgeable divide. In the interest of our people and in the interest of the prosperity and peace of South Asia, we must not let this happen. This is why I hope and pray that the leadership in Pakistan will have the strength and the courage to defeat those who want to destroy not just peace between India and Pakistan, but the future of South Asia. As I have said before, if they show that strength and that courage, we will meet them more than half the way.

There are uncertainties on the horizon. I cannot predict the future. But, as I said, in dealing with our neighbour — two nuclear powers — the only way forward is to begin to trust each other despite all that has happened in the past, not trust blindly, but trust and verify. For the present, what is it that we have agreed? People have been saying that we have broken the national consensus. I simply refuse to believe that we have broken any national consensus not to tolerate terrorism and that Pakistan has to act and act effectively on terrorism before there can be a comprehensive dialogue covering all areas of disagreement or concerns of the two countries.

For the present, all that we have agreed is that the two Foreign Secretaries will meet. The two Foreign Secretaries have been meeting even before the Joint Statement. Further, we have agreed that the two Foreign Ministers will meet on the sidelines of the General

Assembly. The two Foreign Ministers have been meeting even before the Statement was issued. They met recently in Trieste. I met President Zardari in Russia. I met Prime Minister Gilani even before this Statement. So, in operational terms all that we have agreed is that there will be a meeting of Foreign Secretaries, as often as necessary, followed by a meeting of the two Foreign Ministers on the sidelines of the General Assembly.

Does it involve a surrender of any position? Does it involve a weakening of a position? As neighbours, I sincerely believe that it is our obligation to keep channels of communication open, look at what is happening in the world today.

America and Iran were sworn enemies for 30 years. But, now they feel compelled to enter into dialogue. This is happening all over the world and unless we want to go to war with Pakistan, there is no other way but to go step by step; trust but verify is the only possible way of dealing with Pakistan.

Madam, I now come to three other issues which hon. Yashwant Sinha Ji has raised. One relates to the end-use monitoring arrangement we have made with the United States for Defence purchases. All Governments, Madam, including our Government, are particular about end-uses to which exported Defence equipment and technologies are put to and for preventing them from falling into wrong hands.

Since the late 1990s, the Governments of India and the United States have entered into end-use monitoring arrangement for the import of US high-technology Defence equipment and supplies. These were negotiated before this Agreement in each case by successive Governments of India. The Government has only accepted those arrangements which are fully in consonance with our sovereignty and dignity.

What we have now agreed with the United States is a generic formulation which will apply to future such supplies that India chooses to undertake. By agreeing to a generic formulation, we have introduced an element of predictability in what is otherwise an ad-hoc case by case negotiation.

I should add that we need access to all technologies available in the world for the modernisation of our Defence forces. The threats to our country are growing and we need to have the capability to deal with them and to be ahead of them. Our Armed Forces are entitled to the best possible equipment available anywhere in the world. It is also in our interest, therefore, to diversify to the maximum extent possible the sources of our imports of Defence items and equipment.

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

You have my assurance, Madam, and through you I wish to convey this to this august House that our Government has taken all precautions to ensure an outcome that guarantees our sovereignty and national interest. Nothing in the text that has been agreed to compromises India's sovereignty. There is no provision – I repeat, there is no provision—for any unilateral action by the United States side with regard to inspection or related matters. India has the sovereign right to jointly decide, including through joint consultations, the verification procedure. Any verification has to follow a request; it has to be on a mutually-acceptable date and at a mutually acceptable venue. There is no provision for on-site inspections or granting of access to any military site or sensitive areas. This is the position with regard to end-use monitoring.

Madam Speaker, Shri Yashwant Sinha brought up the issue of climate change as if we have changed goal-posts. There is nothing of that sort. There was a meeting in Italy along with the G-8 meeting of major economies of the world. India was invited to that meeting where 17 other countries were present. I should, however, mention that the Major Economies Forum Declaration adopted at L'Aquila is not a declaration of Climate Change policy by India, nor is it a bilateral declaration between India and another country or a group of countries. It is a declaration that represents a shared view among 17 developed and developing countries, the latter category including China, South Africa, Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico. Therefore, the formulations are necessarily generally worded to reflect different approaches and positions of a fairly diverse group of countries.

It has been argued in some quarters that the reference in the Declaration to a scientific view that global temperature increase should not exceed two degrees centigrade, represents a significant shift in India's position on climate change, and that it may oblige us to accept emission reduction targets. This is a one-sided and misleading interpretation of the contents of the Declaration.

It is India's view, which has been consistently voiced in all world fora, that global warming is taking place and taking place here and now and that its adverse consequences will impact most heavily on developing countries like India. The reference to a two degree centigrade increase as a threshold reflects a prevalent scientific opinion internationally and only reinforces what India has been saying about the dangers from global warming. True, this is the first time that India has

accepted a reference to two degree centigrade in a document as a possible threshold guiding global action, but this is entirely in line with our stated position on global warming.

Drawing attention to the seriousness of global warming does not automatically translate into a compulsion on the part of India or other developing countries, represented in the Major Economies Forum, to accept emission reduction obligations. I should like to mention in this matter that our position and the Chinese position are nearly identical, and we have been coordinating our position with that country on this important issue.

Quite to the contrary, the greater the threat from global warming, the greater the responsibility of developed countries to take on ambitious emission reduction targets. That is why, 37 developing countries, including India, China, Brazil, South Africa, and Indonesia have tabled a submission at the multilateral negotiations asking the developed countries to accept reduction targets of at least 40 per cent by 2020 with 1990 as the baseline.

Madam, the Major Economies Forum Declaration reaffirms the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in particular, the principle of equity and of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

As is well-known, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change imposes emission reduction targets only on developed countries. Developing countries are committed to sustainable development. The full incremental cost of any mitigation by them must be fully compensated by transfers of financial and technological resources from developed countries. This is fully reflected in the Major Economies Forum Declaration.

Furthermore, at the insistence of India, supported by other developing countries, the Declaration includes an explicit acknowledgement that in undertaking climate change action, the 'first and overriding priority' of developing countries will be their pursuit of the goals of economic and social development and poverty eradication. This should allay any apprehension that India will be under pressure to undertake commitments that may undermine her economic growth prospects.

Madam, with regard to the G-8 decision on enrichment and re-processing technologies, some Members have raised the issue of the Statement issued by G-8 countries on Non-Proliferation at the L'Aquila Summit in Italy earlier in July, and the reference made

to the transfer of enrichment and re-processing items and technology. The concern appears to be as to whether an effort is being made by certain countries to prevent the transfer of enrichment and re-processing items and technology to non-NPT countries, that is, countries like India who have not signed the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Madam Speaker, our Government is fully committed to the achievement of full international civil nuclear cooperation. Consistent with this objective in September last year, India secured a clean, and I repeat we secured a clean exemption from the Nuclear Suppliers Group, one that was India specific. At that time also, there were attempts to make a distinction but we got a clean exemption which means that the Nuclear Suppliers Group consisting of 45 countries has agreed to transfer all technologies which are consistent with their national law.

The 'Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India' approved by the Nuclear Suppliers Group on September 6, 2008 contains India's reciprocal commitments and actions in exchange for access to international civil nuclear cooperation. It is our expectation that any future decisions of the Nuclear Suppliers Group relating to the transfer of enrichment and re-processing item and technology would take into account the special status accorded to India by the NSG. The NSG has given us this clean exemption knowing fully well that India is not a signatory to the NPT.

Prohibition by the NSG of such transfers would require a consensus among all the 46 countries. That does not exist at present. The exemption given to India by the NSG provides for consultations and we will hence remain engaged with that body so that any decisions take into account the special status accorded to India by the global nuclear community.

As far as G-8 is concerned, the fact is that we have no civil nuclear cooperation agreement with the G-8 Bloc *per se*. We have, however, signed bilateral agreements with France, Russia and the United States.

I said this before and I repeat it. When I read about this G-8 Statement, I raised this matter with the French President. He was gracious enough to tell me that as far as France is concerned, there would be no restriction on the transfer of these technologies. In fact, he volunteered. He said: "If you want me to go public, even I am willing to do that." So, my understanding of this area is that there is no consensus in the Nuclear Suppliers Group to debar India from access to reprocessing and enrichment technology.

Madam, in the course of discussion, some hon. Members have raised the issue of our accepting pre-conditions for transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology. I wish to, once again, assure Shri Yashwant Sinha that pending global nuclear disarmament, there is no question of India joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon State.

I would also like to clarify that the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology has no bearing whatsoever on India's upfront entitlement to reprocess foreign origin spent fuel and the use of such fuel in our own safeguarded facilities.

Finally, Madam, I would like to bring to the attention of this august House that India has full mastery of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and this includes enrichment and reprocessing technology. We have a well-entrenched E&R infrastructure of our own. Our domestic three-stage nuclear power programme is entirely indigenous and self-sustaining. Our indigenous Fast Breeder Reactor Programme and linked technology put us in the league of those very few nations, which today possess cutting-edge technologies. The transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology to India as part of full international civil nuclear cooperation, would be an additionality to accelerate our three-stage programme.

Madam, I believe, I have rightly answered all the major points. The hon. External Affairs Minister would sum up the debate. He would deal with other aspects.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon. Prime Minister Sir, you have given a very detailed reply. But two questions arise out of your statement on climate change and ENR. Since you have said so, that is why I am saying this that you can leave after replying to this, I will complete in five minutes. Under climate change you have talked about Common but Differentiated Responsibility. It is the same principle that one must correct what one has spoilt. It should not put its responsibility on other countries. The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility came at Rio-De-Generio also after the UN Framework Convention came into existence and later on at Kyoto Protocol also. Kyoto Protocol has not been ratified by America till date. But you just now mentioned that over there Brazil, South Africa, Mexico all are supporting you on Multilateral Negotiations. My question is only this much that when we are getting the support of other countries in Multilateral negotiations then why did India engage itself into Bilateral Negotiations at the time when Hillary Clinton visited India? When Tod Stern, Chief Negotiator of



[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

Bilateral Negotiations in America visited India and the hon'ble Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests said that we did not accept these conditions, he refused to accept it and said that India had directly accepted it, if India agreed with G-17 countries then he would not accept his statement here. I would like to ask you as to when Multilateral Negotiations were going on under the Common but Differentiated Responsibility, then why did a developing country like India initiated separate negotiations with such a big developed country. Madam, I said that I have two questions. First is about climate change and the second regarding ENR. I have talked about climate change. My second question is about ENR. Yashwant Sinha ji had mentioned a little bit about that regarding establishing State of Art reprocessing facility under the Indo-American Nuclear Deal. When the G-8 put a ban on you then you are not going to get a single part from there. It is not a question of fuel, it is a question of technology transfer. When India is getting nothing at all, then has India not taken a huge burden upon its shoulders? I would like to ask these two questions.

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I would like to say that there are no bilateral negotiations taking place outside the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention. There are discussions. When we have bilateral meetings, there are discussions on many subjects. But these are not negotiations. The negotiating forum is and will be the Framework Convention, the Copenhagen process. That is the correct way of looking at it. Whatever we discuss in the G-8, it is all designed to explore various options to build the consensus. These are not negotiating forums at all.

Now, with regard to the E&R facilities, the 123 Agreement provides for a dedicated re-processing facility. For that, negotiations have already started. There was a time limit by which those negotiations have to be completed. They are moving in the right direction. So, it is not at all, I think, true to say that this re-processing facility will face any difficulty. First of all, I am not sure that the 45-Member Nuclear Suppliers' Group will endorse what the G-8 decide. Attempts were made in the past also. But I think there are many people who believe that a country like India has to be treated differently and it is a source of strength that this recognition prevented a consensus which would have been injurious to us.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, the pillar of our foreign policy, which was referred to by Shri Yashwant Sinha, started cracking when BJP was in power. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, we have seen how a Cabinet Minister was secretly meeting with a junior Minister of United States of America, Mr. Strobe Talbot one day in London, other day in Washington, in New York and then in other places. We have seen also the consensus which we have in regard to our foreign policy, in regard to our signing of CTBT and NPT. There is an attempt to change our foreign policy. We have seen when Iraq was attacked by America, the Government of the day was reluctant to condemn the brutal attack on Iraq.

We had to stall the proceedings of both the Houses for three days. You were in the Rajya Sabha at that point of time. We had to stop the House, disrupt the proceedings of the House for three days, stall the House rather for three or four days and then the Government agreed to bring a soft resolution not "condemn" but "deplore". We had the apprehension. That was why in the Common Minimum Programme of UPA-I, in the paragraph on foreign policy, it was categorically mentioned that our foreign policy would be an independent foreign policy and our relations with the United States of America will be a friendly relation, but it will not be a strategic relation.

The hon. Prime Minister, after returning from Italy and Egypt, made a statement in this House, the very day he returned from Italy and Egypt, where he said in the last but one paragraph and I quote:

"India seeks cooperative relation with Pakistan and engagement is the only way forward to realize the vision of a stable and prosperous South Asia living in peace and amity."

I agree with this contention. But, in the preceding paragraph the hon. Prime Minister said:

"The starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfillment of their commitment in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India."

Then he said:

"The action on terrorism should not be linked to composite dialogue and, therefore, cannot wait other

developments. It was agreed that the two countries will share real-time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats."

There is a contradiction in the statement itself. We also agree that there is a need for dialogue because there are outstanding issues which are to be resolved. But the action against the terrorists should also be taken and pressure should be put on Pakistan to take action against the terrorists. The perpetrators of crime that was committed on 26th November last year should be brought to justice. But how?

When the hon. Prime Minister said that "the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfillment of their commitment in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activity", and then delinking of action against the terrorists, the action on terrorism not to be linked with composite dialogue, these are contradictory.

This has been done under pressure of the United States of America. Then, Balochistan has also been brought in the agreement, in the Joint Statement. It has also been done under pressure of the USA.

Madam, the Prime Minister, while intervening, has stated that this issue was raised on the floor of this House. When in our House and the other House, we discussed the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, a number of times, we had expressed our apprehension. The Prime Minister a number of times stated, and today also he said, that it marks the end of India's decades of isolation from nuclear mainstream and technical denial regime. He has said that in this House also, but we have also pointed out a number of times that the waiver is not a clean waiver. It is stated not only in the G-8 meeting now, but earlier also, that the waiver that our Government claims, is not a clean waiver because we cannot separate Hyde Act and 123 Agreement. When the Prime Minister was speaking today, he has expressed his doubt whether all the 45 NSG countries will agree to that proposal or not. If the position was what the Prime Minister has said today that there is condition in regard to import of ENR technology, how was this issue raised in the G-8 meeting? If no such condition has been imposed by USA that enrichment technology will not be available to our country even after we sign nuclear agreement, how was this issue raised in G-8 meeting? Not only the USA has categorically stated that although the agreement has been signed, it will be confined only to reactor and nuclear fuel, but the USA will also ask all other NSG countries not to supply this technology to our country. So, there will not be available any enrichment technology to our country.

What will happen to our research and development in the field of nuclear technology? We want to reach to the third phase – from uranium to plutonium to thorium. What is the intention of the USA behind keeping our country dependent for supply of nuclear fuel on other countries?

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this discussion will continue tomorrow.

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**18.00 hrs.**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, matters of urgent public importance under 'Zero Hour'. Shri R.K. Singh Patel.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam Speaker, can I point out one thing? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. This is the 'Zero Hour'.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Patel, why do not you start speaking?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, can I point out one thing? Further continuation of this discussion is *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards a very important topic. As per the census of 2001-2002 a survey was conducted on people living below poverty line and BPL cards were issued to all these people. Today the number of BPL families has increased many times in the country. Therefore, it is important to conduct a survey and verify the BPL cards alongwith issuing fresh BPL cards because BPL

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\*Not recorded.

cardholders receive all the facilities from the Union Government as well as State Governments.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your point has come. Now you please conclude.

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Therefore, through you I would like to urge the Union Government that there are a large number of BPL families in Banda and Chitrakoot districts in Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh and they have not been issued BPL cards as per the 2001 census. Therefore, I would like to demand that they should be issued new BPL cards as per the new norms.

*[English]*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Madam, this is regarding one Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) of West Bengal named Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation for which the State Government is trying its level-best, and the discussion has been held with the Heavy Industries Department. One year back, there was a discussion between Coal India, Damodar Valley Corporation and Bharat Earth Movers Limited to reopen this closed PSU. This PSU has really given a lot of service for mining activities of our country since 1970s.

At present, the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) have started a joint venture company in the name of NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Limited (NBPPL) with 50:50 equity contribution.

Madam, my submission to the Union Government is this. This joint venture agreement was signed in January, and the company was registered in April 2008 to manufacture power plant equipment ...*(Interruptions)* The entire property of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation can be used to open the PSU for this type of green field project. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have made your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: I want that the Heavy Industries Department should take an initiative for this type of new industries.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Madam. I want to draw the attention of the Government with regard to the drastic fall in prices of arecanut. The farmers of not only Kerala, but also from Karnataka, Goa and some other parts of our country are affected

due to this. There are about 3 lakh arecanut farmers, and the total dependents come to about 15 lakh. About four years back, the price of one kilogram of arecanut was Rs. 160. Now, it is reduced to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. It is also not possible for the farmers to sell their arecanut because nobody is ready to buy it. It is especially because of the unrestricted imports which the Government has permitted. So, the request of the arecanut farmers is to give them a special package and they also want the Government to take some steps to restrict the imports. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the farmers even to repay the loans that they have taken, and we will hear the suicide episodes once again.

DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): This is in respect of the gas being produced in the Krishna-Godavari Basin. Reliance has already started producing; currently, they are producing about 40 million cubic metres per day, and is expected to go up to 80 million cubic metres per day. As the Government has already said in the Supreme Court, gas is a national asset, and many power plants, fertilizer plants, and many other units have come up in Andhra Pradesh, based on this gas. Our request is that the Central Government should direct Reliance to supply gas to Andhra Pradesh first because it is being produced in Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, Andhra Pradesh is already implementing a scheme of giving free power to farmers. So, producing electricity through gas is an important event for Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, Ramagundam Thermal Power Station requires gas. It is a closed public sector undertaking, and it requires gas from the KG Basin. I would request the hon. Petroleum Minister to kindly allocate 20 million cubic metres per day of gas for Andhra units before being supplied to other parts of the country.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw attention of the government to a very important issue. On the one hand the government is spending billions of rupees on public health, especially on children's health, whereas, on the other hand a large number of people are crossing the limits of inhumanity. Even milk which we consider quite nutritious, is being prepared artificially. Urea and other chemicals are used for making milk. Milk, which is not spurious, is proving poisonous, in the eyes of public for the children because oxytocin injection is used for milking buffaloes and cows. It contains a hormone excess use of which has adverse and dangerous effect on brain nerves. For making desi ghee powder of bones and animal fat is used. Similarly, consumption of fruits and vegetables is not safe. For getting fast yield ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please say in brief, what would you like the government to do?

SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is an important issue. I have been trying to raise this issue for the last 15 days. Various types of injection are used for getting quick vegetable crop yield. Different types of chemicals are used for preserving and ripening fruits. Even spurious khoya is made. It is not that it is known to me alone; it has been reported many a times by newspapers and also by electronic media and whole public in our country is aware of it now. But, why the Central Government is silent? For how long we would leave it to the state governments?

Madam Speaker, through you, I urge the government to enact stringent law in this regard and items like milk should be included in the list of essential commodities so that its price can be controlled and at the same time its quality can be ensured.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the government to power crisis in Bihar. After carving out Jharkhand, entire power generation has gone to Jharkhand, whereas, 70% population of erstwhile Bihar lives in divided Bihar. Barauni and Muzaffarpur thermal power plants, which generate negligible power, are with Bihar. These should be treated as national asset. The State producing power below national average should be provided power equivalent to the national average by the Union Government, till such state is in a position to generate required quantum of power. The State Government of Bihar had deposited money for coal linkages and processing four years ago for setting up new power plants. Government of India is paying no heed to it. Government has made no efforts for removal of coal linkage for long term for expansion of Barauni. Bihar is in need of 2500 MW power.

Madam, we have been allotted quota of 1500 MW, whereas, we are getting only 800-900 MW, though we are facing drought. Through you, I would urge the government to provide us adequate power supply without any delay.

*[English]*

SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Madam Speaker, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the need to set up a Help Desk at the Chennai International Airport. Everyday, hundreds of men and women from Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are going to Gulf and other countries for employment. Most of them

have just basic education. They know only Tamil. But they are asked to complete the Immigration Forms printed in English. The situation has put the passengers to great difficulty and they have to seek the help of persons who are around. It is said that some people charge them Rs. 500 for filling up the forms. This difficulty is also faced by people coming to Chennai from abroad.

A Help Desk with officials knowing Tamil and English may be set up at the Immigration Section of the Airport to help the passengers. I also appeal to the Government to provide Immigration Forms printed in Tamil for the benefit of passengers.

*[Translation]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, through you, I would like to draw attention of the government to a very important issue. I hail from Bikaner parliamentary constituency. Its eleven adjoining districts are desert having blue cow and deers aplenty. Though, we protect these animals, but now the farmers are compelled to think whether to feed these wild animals or their children. The farmers cultivate their crops with great difficulties and these wild animals eat up their crops. I urge the Ministry of Environment and Forests to create pockets for these animals at a distance of 10-15 kms wherever, the government land is available and they can be protected by erecting barbed wire or walled fencing. Grass can be grown there so that these animals can graze. It will enable the farmers to bring up their children and produce foodgrains.

MADAM SPEAKER: What would you like the Union Government to do?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I would like the government to prepare some schemes in this regard so that the crops of farmers as well as deers and blue cows can be protected.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, I would like to draw attention of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways towards the national highways in Bihar. You may also be travelling by road. When I go to Bihar I find that the national highways in Bihar are in bad shape. There are innumerable potholes on the national highways. The highways are being made four-lane or six lane in other states and why not in Bihar? The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and NHA both are apathetic toward Bihar. Consequently, we are suffering a lot. Has the present government won less seats from Bihar? Why the government is taking revenge and making us to suffer?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please say in brief, what would you like the government to do?

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The Union Government should pay special attention to it. All the districts of Bihar except Siwan appear in the list of 200 backward districts in the country. The dilapidated national highways should be repaired urgently and the highways should be four-laned and six-laned so as to facilitate better transportation in the state.

*[English]*

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER (Ponnani): Madam, my submission is in respect of more than 40 prisoners who are under imprisonment in Sri Lankan jail. Most of them have completed 16 years in jail. Actually, the charges against them are really flimsy. The imprisonment is there. Life sentence in Sri Lanka means total life, not like ours. They have to be in jail for total life. In three jails, there are more than 40 prisoners. Their conditions are really deplorable. Actually, they are suffering from so many difficulties. They are suffering from illness and things like that. They have made several representations, but unfortunately, nothing has been heard so far. They are all poor prisoners mainly from Kerala and Tamil Nadu. During the trial, they were not even able to argue the case properly because they belong to very poor families.

I request the Government to kindly intervene and take up the matter with the Sri Lankan Government and come forward for the rescue of the ill-fated poor prisoners.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious issue. This year, water logging has taken place on 20000-hectare land in my Parliamentary constituency Kalahandi as the water from river Tel has flown in due to which farmers have suffered losses. Every year water-flows in and 30000 to 40000 hectare of land gets water logged. The grieves of the farmers inhabited near the river never come to an end. At one point of time Kalahandi used to suffer from famine. The Government has not yet paid attention to it. Through you, I would like to submit that a river embankment scheme has been formulated so that the farmers could get rid of this problem. The estimated expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 663 crore. Through you, I would like to request the Government of India to provide Rs. 100 crore annually for the construction of

river embankments to save the farmers from the floods in future.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam Speaker, Reega Sugar Mill in my Parliamentary constituency Sheohar is causing pollution. The waste generated after the production of sugar in this mill liters around and flows in the open drains all over from Reega to Belsund. It is causing pollution in this area since a very long time and is adversely affecting the health of the people. Will the Government set up any plant in the sugar mill to check pollution? It is affecting the entire area, therefore, we want that steps should be taken to check it.

*[English]*

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House a serious health problem prevailing in my Constituency Kozhikode. There is a major outbreak of fever since last month, and daily thousands of people are reaching Government hospitals for treatment. The facilities in the hospitals there are inadequate to handle the sudden influx of patients in such large numbers. Eighty-five per cent of the patients are diagnosed as suffering from Chikungunya, seriously affecting body joints, and patients are made immobile for some weeks. The remaining 15 per cent of the patients suffer from dengue fever, weill's disease and viral fever. In addition to this grave situation, G-B Syndrome disease is also spreading in this area. A large majority of these are poor people. These people who are affected by the disease have to remain in bed for weeks and in the absence of any income from work, they are in a pitiable situation. These people require free medical help and all financial support till they are cured of the disease.

The outbreak of fever in the form of an epidemic scale, points to the poor sanitary conditions and public health in the area. I would request the hon. Minister of Health of the Government of India to send an expert team to study the problems and start remedial measures to prevent such outbreaks in future.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to raise a serious question regarding the youth and students in the country. Be it the nationalist movement in the country  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not speak in detail, please be brief.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, please. Whether we talk about the nationalist movement or the movement spearheaded by Jaiprakash Narayanji, the youth and the students of the country have played an important role in those movements as well as in nation building. It is a strange phenomenon that at a time when the government and the media are pushing the agenda of youth representation, especially in the corridors of power, the students unions of most of the universities under the administration of the Union Government are in a shambles. Student Unions in Jamia Milia, Aligarh Muslim University, BHU and many other universities across the country have been practically dismantled. It is even more ironic that no elections have taken place in the Allahabad University ever since it was made a Central University in 2005, whereas elections were regularly held therein till the time it remained under the administration of the Uttar Pradesh Government and its students' union also produced many political luminaries. But elections have not been held even once since it became a central university. Hence, I would like to say, through you, that engineers, doctors and lawyers get training but the training ground for politics ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want from the Union Government?

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: We, through you, want to request the Central Government to resume the student Union elections.

Madam, I want to request you specially that youth should be provided protection. I thank you very much for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, the previous U.P. Government had, on the occasion of Lal Bahadur Shastri Centenary celebrations, prepared an action plan to save Ram Nagar, the paternal place of Shastri ji from the erosion of Ganga river and build a

pucca ghat there. Fund is also available for it, which is in the DM's Account. But, the Forest Department and Environment Department have banned it. Our earlier Government had built a bridge just beside it, from where Lal Bahadur Shastri ji used to cross the other side of the Ganga. Our earlier Government led by hon. Mulayam Singh ji had declared his ancestral place as a national monument. Though, the other works have been approved by the Forest Department and the Environment Department, the Environment and Forests Ministry of the Central Government has completely stalled the action-plan where fund was allocated to check Ganga erosion and a beautiful Ghat was proposed to be built in the name of Shastri ji ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, conclude now. Tell what you want from the Central Government.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, about 40 to 50 lakh rupees have been spent on it. I demand from the Central Government that directions should be issued to the Forest Department and the Environment Department to remove the ban with immediate effect and the work on construction of Ghat and checking of Ganga erosion should be completed. Only this is my demand from the Central Government. Many thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

**18.23 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 30, 2009/Sravana 8, 1931(Saka).*

## ANNEXURE I

## Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

## Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1.	Shri Ananth Kumar	363
2.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	362
3.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	366
4.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	367
5.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	370
6.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao	371
7.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	361
8.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	371
9.	Smt. Jayaprada	377
10.	Shri Jena, Mohan	372
11.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	364
12.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	375
13.	Shri Laguri Yashbant N.S.	367
14.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	380
15.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	363
16.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	373
17.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	377
18.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	375
19.	Shri Patil Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	361
20.	Shri Ramkishun	372
21.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	370
22.	Shri Reddy, A. Venkata Rami	368
23.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	369
24.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	379
25.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	366
26.	Shri Singh Uday	376
27.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	362
28.	Shri Sugumar, K.	374
29.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	365
30.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	364
31.	Shri Tewari Manish	378
32.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	369

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	3410, 3495, 3586
2.	Shri 'Baba' K.C. Singh	3349
3.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	3604
4.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	3416, 3469, 3503, 3553
5.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3469, 3503, 3550, 3553
6.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	3392, 3552
7.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	3602
8.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	3406, 3444, 3491, 3583
9.	Shri Ananth Kumar	3565
10.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	3510, 3606
11.	Shri Argal Ashok	3398, 3446
12.	Shri Awale Jaywantrao	3473, 3606, 3609
13.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	3425, 3501, 3590
14.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	3446, 3523
15.	Shri Bairwa Khiladi Lal	3532, 3534, 3567
16.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	3512, 3556
17.	Shri Bajwa Partap Singh	3457
18.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	3518, 3538, 3571
19.	Dr. Beg Mehboob	3444, 3558
20.	Shri Bhagat Sadarshan	3540
21.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	3407, 3492
22.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	3528
23.	Smt. Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	3474, 3564
24.	Shri C. Sivasami	3445, 3554, 3613
25.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	3467

1	2	3
26.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	3499, 3594
27.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3428
28.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	3464
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	3525
30.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	3465, 3554
31.	Shri Deora Milind	3409
32.	Shri Deshmukh K.D.	3473, 3606
33.	Shri Dharuva Narayana	3411, 3493, 3584
34.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	3454, 3518, 3538, 3571
35.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3455, 3517, 3544
36.	Smt. Dutt Priya	3467
37.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	3431, 3505
38.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavadanji	3531
39.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	3508, 3543, 3572, 3574
40.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	3435, 3447, 3506, 3595
41.	Shri Gandhi Feroze Varun	3563
42.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	3402, 3487, 3506
43.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	3454, 3547
44.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	3454, 3518, 3538, 3571
45.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	3604
46.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	3387, 3404
47.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	3422
48.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	3544
49.	Smt. Jayaprada	3569
50.	Shri Jena, Mohan	3595
51.	Shri Joshi, Kailash	3421

1	2	3
52.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	3511, 3596
53.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	3442, 3510, 3606
54.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3605
55.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	3439, 3610
56.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	3608
57.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3424, 3461, 3510, 3549, 3560
58.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	3434
59.	Shri Koda Madhu	3527, 3562
60.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	3415, 3496, 3587
61.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	3432, 3607
62.	Shri Laguri Yashbant N.S.	3387, 3485, 3597
63.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	3389, 3466, 3480, 3559, 3577
64.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	3517, 3560
65.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	3443, 3455, 3524
66.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	3388, 3448, 3518
67.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	3440, 3456, 3545
68.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	3385, 3388, 3448, 3518
69.	Shri Mani Jose K.	3429, 3504
70.	Shri Meghwal Arjun	3414
71.	Shri Meghwal Bharat Ram	3413, 3446, 3526
72.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3451
73.	Shri Mohan P.C.	3569
74.	Shri Munda Arjun	3426, 3563
75.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	3456, 3459, 3473, 3560
76.	Shri Naik P. Balram	3419
77.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	3537
78.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	3514, 3599



1	2	3
79.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	3436
80.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay Brijkishor Lal	3468
81.	Nishad Capt. Jai Narain Prasad	3412
82.	Shri Oawaisi Asaduddin	3405, 3490, 3523, 3560, 3593
83.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3441, 3550
84.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	3462, 3519, 3547
85.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3523
86.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3549
87.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	3541
88.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	3472
89.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	3452, 3533, 3570, 3606
90.	Shri Patel Devji M.	3534
91.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	3466
92.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	3601
93.	Shri Patel, Kishnbbhai V.	3440, 3456, 3545
94.	Shri Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil Khatgaonkar	3508, 3572
95.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	3554
96.	Shri Punia, P.L.	3470, 3510, 3555
97.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3417
98.	Shri Rajendran, C.	3463, 3548
99.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	3384, 3559
100.	Shri Ramkishun	3608
101.	Shri Rao K.S.	3387, 3477, 3579
102.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	3460, 3546, 3596
103.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	3475, 3589

1	2	3
104.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	3430, 3521
105.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	3390, 3494, 3585
106.	Shri Reddy Gutha Sukhender	3542, 3573
107.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	3433
108.	Shri Reddy, Sreenivasulu	3450, 3507, 3522
109.	Shri Reddy, A. Venkata Rami	3483, 3580
110.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	3399, 3481, 3578
111.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	3388, 3448, 3518
112.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	3445, 3479, 3576
113.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	3452
114.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	3408, 3568
115.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	3403, 3452, 3519, 3549
116.	Shri Sethi Arjun	3418, 3497, 3518, 3588
117.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	3461
118.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	3454, 3518, 3538, 3571
119.	Shri Shetti Raju	3453
120.	Shri Anto Antony	3437, 3551
121.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna K.	3432, 3530, 3566
122.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3482
123.	Dr. Singh Bhola	3562, 3606
124.	Shri Singh Ganesh	3420, 3500, 3581, 3591
125.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	3512, 3556, 3606
126.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	3535
127.	Shri Singh Rajnath	3536
128.	Shri Singh Rakesh	3401, 3486, 3592
129.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	3384, 3395, 3478, 3550, 3575

1	2	3
130.	Shri Singh Uday	3498, 3510, 3600
131.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	3427, 3507
132.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan <i>alias</i> Lalan Singh	3442, 3461
133.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	3539
134.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	3393, 3476, 3611
135.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	3603
136.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	3394
137.	Shri Sugumar, K.	3515, 3613
138.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	3391, 3502, 3519
139.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	3484, 3520, 3581
140.	Dr. Sushant Rajan	3423
141.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	3488, 3582
142.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	3397, 3557, 3605, 3606
143.	Shri Tewari Manish	3516

1	2	3
144.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	3438, 3520
145.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	3386, 3489, 3612
146.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	3400
147.	Shri Tomar Narendra Singh	3447, 3509
148.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	3458, 3544
149.	Dr. Venugopal P.	3471
150.	Smt. Verma, Usha	3396
151.	Dr. Vivekanand	3529
152.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	3526, 3561
153.	Shri Wankhed Subhash Bapurao	3454, 3518, 3538, 3571
154.	Shri Yadav Anjan Kumar M.	3485, 3544
155.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	3446
156.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	3543, 3572, 3574
157.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	3513, 3598

## ANNEXURE II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	
<i>Coal</i>	:	362, 375
<i>Culture</i>	:	
<i>Earth Sciences</i>	:	
<i>Environment and Forests</i>	:	361, 367, 370, 380
<i>External Affairs</i>	:	366, 369, 376, 378
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	:	363, 364, 365, 368, 371, 372, 374, 377, 379
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	
<i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>	:	
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</i>	:	
<i>Planning</i>	:	
<i>Science and Technology</i>	:	
<i>Space</i>	:	
<i>Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>	:	
<i>Water Resources</i>	:	373.

*Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions*

<i>Prime Minister</i>	:	3516
<i>Atomic Energy</i>	:	3390, 3462, 3547
<i>Coal</i>	:	3399, 3443, 3452, 3455, 3456, 3492, 3497, 3500, 3529, 3538, 3549, 3575, 3583, 3588
<i>Culture</i>	:	3431, 3466, 3480, 3488, 3509, 3535, 3559, 3576, 3584, 3608
<i>Earth Sciences</i>	:	
<i>Environment and Forests</i>	:	3388, 3398, 3405, 3408, 3409, 3411, 3414, 3418, 3422, 3423, 3435, 3439, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3458, 3464, 3472, 3486, 3493, 3494, 3499, 3506, 3524, 3527, 3528, 3533, 3536, 3546, 3548, 3563, 3566, 3568, 3572, 3577, 3581, 3589, 3591, 3594, 3595, 3597

<i>External Affairs</i>	:	3440, 3445, 3451, 3457, 3459, 3490, 3507, 3512, 3513, 3517, 3521, 3532, 3542, 3544, 3545, 3552, 3554, 3569, 3586, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3610, 3613
<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>	:	3389, 3391, 3397, 3400, 3401, 3403, 3404, 3406, 3407, 3412, 3416, 3417, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3424, 3433, 3438, 3453, 3454, 3460, 3465, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3473, 3479, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3489, 3491, 3495, 3498, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3511, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3522, 3525, 3531, 3540, 3543, 3550, 3553, 3557, 3558, 3561, 3565, 3567, 3571, 3573, 3574, 3578, 3579, 3582, 3590, 3592, 3596, 3603, 3609, 3612
<i>Overseas Indian Affairs</i>	:	3508, 3551, 3564
<i>Parliamentary Affairs</i>	:	3463
<i>Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension</i>	:	3384, 3387, 3395, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3434, 3441, 3474, 3477, 3478, 3501, 3556, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3585, 3611
<i>Planning</i>	:	3410, 3430, 3437, 3476, 3514, 3523, 3537, 3593
<i>Science and Technology</i>	:	3428
<i>Space</i>	:	3394
<i>Statistics and Programme Implementation</i>	:	3392, 3415, 3442, 3475, 3530, 3539, 3587
<i>Water Resources</i>	:	3385, 3386, 3393, 3396, 3402, 3413, 3426, 3432, 3436, 3444, 3446, 3461, 3487, 3496, 3502, 3510, 3515, 3526, 3534, 3541, 3555, 3562.

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