

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 22, 2007/Sravana 31, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you had given an assurance in the House that. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one. I can listen to only one at a time. Like, me all of you can listen to only one person at a time.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You had given the assurance in the House that you will take strict action on the statement of Ronen Sen. Today a statement has been made in this regard. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I had not said about strict action. I had said that action will be taken.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The correspondent Mr. Hanifa also gave this statement that every thing was said on record and that not even a single word has been changed and the entire statement is what he had said. I would like to know as to what action has been taken. The hon'ble Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to know from him whether he has taken a decision to recall Ronen Sen or not. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more. This is going beyond limit.

Q. No. 141, Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No, Sir. How can that be? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of privilege motion. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me little time. Let me go through the statement and take a decision. You cannot compel me like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do, see what is doing on.

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Ronen Sen should be recalled. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you want me to take action, you have to give me little time. Kindly have some faith in the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If you want that the House should not run then it is o.k.

[English]

It seems that you do not want to run the House. In that case, please say that you do not want the House to function. Then I shall go away. It is your House.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Please tell us what action has been taken. He should be recalled. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Naidu, at least by this much time, you should know this. You are such a senior and respected Member. At least a show of courtesy to the Chair should be there, if you do not have the feeling of courtesy.

My earnest appeal to all the hon. Members is, Question Hour is all important. Let me go through it. Prof. Malhotra says that I have given an assurance. I know what I have said in the House. Newspapers have reported it and it is also there in the record of the House. Certain statements have come. I shall have to consider on that basis. You do not want to give time to the Speaker and you want to direct him to take action immediately. I am appealing to all the hon. Members. Yesterday, the House could not function the whole day on the same issue.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Have I said that it is unimportant? Do not put words into my mouth. I have not said that it is unimportant. Let me go through it. I would like to even see whether there are any specific motions or not. They have not even come to me. But it is all right, there are many other works to do, Shri Dasgupta. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that everybody will now be Thomased.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the House not function for some alleged observation by an Ambassador of this country to another country? Will the whole Parliament come to a standstill? Will the whole country be held to ransom? I cannot understand it.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

World Bank Report on Climate Change

*141. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank in its latest report has pointed out the possibility of economic disturbance, increase in social and environmental problems and large scale migrations due to climate changes occurring in South Asia;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study and assessed the impact of climate change on the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to contain impacts of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In one recent World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, a comparative analysis has been done of the impact of possible sea level rise due to climate change on developing countries. The Paper does not make any policy recommendations or economic judgements and is a scenario based modelling exercise. The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in the Policy Research Working Paper Series are, however, entirely those of the authors and do not represent the view of the World Bank.

The Research Working Paper above has made projections of vulnerability, migration and possible impacts on GDP across the developing countries, including India. The relative impacts of sea level rise on India are not as great as in other coastal countries or regions of the world because of India's large hinterland and economic geography. In India about 0.25—2.5% of the population could be affected and about 0.3—2.5% of GDP could be affected, depending on the extent of sea level rise in the range of 1—5 meters and other assumptions of the

scenarios. This effect is much less than elsewhere in South Asia.

(c) and (d) A preliminary assessment of the impacts and vulnerability to projected climate change in key sectors such as water, agriculture, forestry, ecosystems, coastal zones, health, energy and infrastructure had been undertaken by the Government at the time of preparation of India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) during 2001-04. The projected climate change scenarios indicate increase in, and variable trend of, both rainfall and temperature in the 21st century. It is projected that quantity of surface run off due to climate change would reduce and vary across the various river basins. The initial analysis has revealed that climate change may have adverse effects in terms of severity of droughts and intensity of floods in various parts of the country. Increase in CO₂ concentration; increase in temperature and variable distribution of rainfall show a mixed projection of yields of various crops across the regions. No definite trends have yet been established. Forests types in India seem to be vulnerable to the projected changes in climate. Coastal areas are also vulnerable to climate variability in varying degrees.

(e) The Government of India is already seized of the various concerns that may arise due to climate change. The existing legislative and policy framework in various sectors of concern, together with programmes which target conservation of rivers, improvement of urban air quality, enhanced forestation, promotion of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency etc. contribute to addressing climate change issues. Moreover, India has had, over the last 55 year of economic development, undertaken major programmes addressing climate variability concerns. These include cyclone warning and protection, coastal protection, floods and drought control and relief, major and minor irrigation projects, control of malaria, food security measures and research on drought resistant crops.

A coordination committee chaired by Prime Minister called Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has been recently constituted to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change. The focus of the Committee is to:

- (i) Evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level;

- (ii) Provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change;
- (iii) Periodically monitor key policy decisions.

The Government has also set up an "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change". The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

- (i) To study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India,
- (ii) To identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts,
- (iii) Any other matter relevant to (i) and (ii) above.

Tribunal for Environmental Impact Assessment

*142. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notification/order/instruction/guideline has been issued by the Government for setting up of a Tribunal for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and also for setting up State Level Expert Appraisal Committees (SLEAC) in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the latest progress made in this matter and the prospective schemes in this regard; and

(d) the details of the composition of the Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No notification/order/instruction/guideline has been issued by the Government for setting up of a Tribunal for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). However, the Government has issued an Environment Impact Assessment Notification No. S.O. 1533 dated 14th September, 2006 which provides for constitution of State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) for the States and Union Territories for grant of environmental clearance to Category 'B' Projects listed in the Schedule of the said Notification.

(c) The detailed Proforma Resume has been circulated to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for sending the nominations for constitution of State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) as per the criteria laid down in the EIA Notification, 2006. So far, SEIAA/SEAC have been constituted for six States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Assistance for Sports in Rural Areas

*143. SHRIMATI K. RANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial and other assistance being extended to various States for development of sports, particularly in the rural areas;

(b) the details of the sports facilities set up in the States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the number and names of national/international level talented sportspersons identified and trained in various States, particularly in Tamil Nadu during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Ministry is implementing various schemes for the development of sports and games in the States. Under the Rural Sports Programme competitions and tournaments are organized at the block, district and national levels and financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for the purpose as per the following pattern:

Block Level	Nil
District Level	Rs. 30,000 per discipline per district for 10 sports disciplines (maximum Rs. 3.00 lac per district)
State Level	Rs. 50,000 per discipline upto 10 sports disciplines.
National Level	Rs. 2.50 lakh per discipline upto 10 sports disciplines

A Sports Festival for the North Eastern Region is also organized every year in one of the North Eastern States by rotation and participation is restricted only to residents of North Eastern States. An assistance of Rs. 50,000 per district for District Level Competitions and Rs. 75,000 per discipline for State Level Competition is given.

Apart from this, Ministry is also implementing the Sports Scholarship Scheme with a view to assisting talented boys & girls for their outstanding performance. The Scheme aims at assisting sportspersons so that they can have nutritious diet, sports equipment support and be able to pursue competitive sports. The scholarship fall under the following three categories:

- (i) State level Scholarship (Category-I): @Rs. 550 per months for 150 Sportspersons per State and 100 sportspersons per Union Territory.
- (ii) National Level Scholarship (Category-II): @Rs. 700 per month to all eligible sportspersons
- (iii) University/College level Scholarship (Category-III): @Rs. 850 per month to all eligible Universities/College students.

The eligibility for the team and individual events is as under:-

Team events: Winners and runners up (all members) and outstanding individual performers, if any, of the teams that do not make it to the finals.

Individual events: First, Second and Third position holders

(b) Action is being taken under various schemes of Sports Authority of India to establish State of the Art Infrastructure facilities spread all over the country, which is utilized to operate a number of sports coaching and training schemes such as the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, the SAI Training Centre Scheme, the Special Area Games Scheme, the Army Boys Sports Company and SAI Centres of Excellence. At Present, approximately 13000 trainees are getting training and other requisite scientific support under these schemes at 230 centres all over the country.

Till 31.3.2005 the Ministry was also supplementing the efforts of State Governments for creation of sports

facilities in various places including rural areas by providing assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Scheme. But with effect from 1.4.2005, the sports infrastructure schemes were transferred to the State Sector.

The State-wise details of sports infrastructure completed with central assistance under the erstwhile schemes of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructures and Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces during the last three years have been indicated in the enclosed Statement-I.

In recognition of the shortage of sports infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is proposing to launch a nation-wide scheme

entitled "Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan" with the objective of reaching down to the rural grassroots to develop basic sports infrastructure and promote games and sports activities at the Village Panchayat and Block Panchayat level, both as an essential ingredient of youth development and to significantly expand the talent pool available to the country to promote excellence in sports.

(c) The draft Comprehensive Sports Policy also seeks to address in detail the challenge of ensuring sports facilities in rural areas under the rubric of "Sports for All" - one of the declared goals of the revised Twenty Point Programme 2006. 653-talented players of various States have been spotted during the last three years under SAI's Promotional Scheme. The details of talented players of Tamil Nadu are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Completed Projects under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure

Sl.No.	Name of the project/location with relevant file no.	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
2004-2005		
1.	Volleyball court at Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. Chinnadarapuram, Distt. Karur, Tamilnadu No.F.25-14/2000-SP.I	0.24150
2.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at R.K. Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu No.F.25-2/2004—SP.I	9.00
3.	Indoor Stadium Cat.III at Patil Maidan, Ajmer, Rajasthan No.F.23-3/2000-SP.I	8.725
4.	Outdoor Stadium Cat-I at Pune by Maharashtra Mandal, Pune, Maharashtra. No. F.16-8/99-SP.I	8.00
5.	Swimming Pool (Cat.II) at Nagarcoil, Kanyakumari Distt., Tamilnadu No.F. 25-3/2000-SP.I	2.50
6.	Volleyball court at Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Uppidam Angalum, Distt. Karur, Tamilnadu No.F.25-15/2000-SP.I	0.245
7.	Taluk Stadium at Yellapur, Distt. Uttar Kannada, Karnataka No.F.13-3/93-SP.I	1.80
8.	Playfield at Govt. Vocational Hr. Sec. School, Kayyar, Distt Kasargete, Kerala No.F.1 4-5/2000-SP.I	1.50
9.	Taluk Stadium at Haweri, Karnataka No.F.13-16/94-S.P.-I	2.00
10.	Basketball court at Govt, Sr. Sec. School, Lohara, Distt. Una, Himachal Pradesh No.F.11-4/99-SP.I	0.10

1	2	3
11.	Mini Stadium at Kotli, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh No.F. 11-6/95-SP.I	0.22400
12.	Basketball court at Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Chaltara, Distt. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh No.F. 11-7/2001-P.I	0,06250
13.	Outdoor Stadium at Kurukeshtra, Haryana No.F.6-207/86-SP.I	1.75
14.	Outdoor Stadium at Arasikire, Distt. Hassan, Kamataka No.F.13-28/94-SP.I	1.05
15.	Cycling Track at Distt. Stadium, Bijapur, Kamataka No.F.13-8/2002-SP.I	5.40
16.	Development of playfields at Distt. Unit Stadium, Kancheepuram, Tamilnadu No.F.25-6/2000—SP.I	2.35
17.	Swimming Pool Cat.I at Mandsour, Madhya Pradesh No.F.15-3/2000-SP.I	4.90
18.	Indoor Stadium Cat.I at Rajkot Municipal Corporation, Gujarat No.F.9-2/99-SP.I	20.00
19.	Distt. Level Sports Complex at Ariyalur, Tamilnadu No.F.25-5/2001—SP.I	6.90
20.	Development of football field at Govt. Hr. Sec. School., West Mambalaw Ashok Nagar Chennai, Tamilnadu No.F.25-16/2000-SP.I	0.739
21.	State Level Sports Complex at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh No.F.27-50/92-SP.I	5.00
22.	Distt. Level Sports Complex at Aidukkottai, Tamilnadu No.F.25-4/2000—SP.I	10.42925
23.	Swimming Pool cat.II at Mehaboob Nagar, Andhra Pradesh No.F.4-19/2000-SP.I	24.00
24.	Sports Hostel at Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh No.F.11-6/99-SP.I	4.50
25.	Indoor Stadium (cat.II) at Chhara Jhajjar by Lala Dewan Chand Modern Wrestling & Yoga Centre Chhara, Jhajjar, Haryaya No.F. 10-4/2001-SP.I	4.41
26.	Indoor Hall (cat.III) at Paddal Ground, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh No.F. 11-3/99-SP. I	3.00
27.	R.L. Tawade Foundation, Maharashtra No.F. 16-22/2000-SP.I	4.54
28.	Swimming Pool cat.II at Madurai, Tamilnadu No.F.25-2/98-SP.I	12.50
29.	Swimming Pool cat.II at Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh No.F.4-3/2000-SP.I	6.25
NE STATES		
30.	Indoor Stadium cat.III at Thoubal by Thoubal Distt. Table Tennis Association, Thoubal, Manipur No.F.17-11/99-SP.I	3.00
31.	Playfield at Nakohou, Nagaland No.F.20-16/2001-SP.I	0.25
32.	Playfield at Kumpung, Nagaland No.F.20-1 8/2001-SP.I	0.25
33.	Playfield at Ngongchung, Nagaland No.F.20-21/2001-SP.I	0.19
34.	Playfield at Longia, Nagaland No.F.20-11/2001-SP.I	0.25

1	2	3
35.	Playfield at Purbak, Nagaland No.F.20-6/2001—SP.I	0.25
36.	Playfield at Noksen, Nagaland No.F.20-22/2001-SP.I	0.04
37.	Swimming Pool cat.I at Dimapur by Expression Vol. Organisation, Dimapur, Nagaland No.F.20-3/99-SP.I	36.50
38.	Indoor Stadium cat.II at Nagarjun by Nagaland Tennis Association Nagarjun, Dimapur, Nagaland No.F.20-14/2000-SP.I	27.50
39.	Outdoor Stadium cat.I at Chen by Chan Wankan Development Society, Nagaland No.F.20-8/98-SP.I	13.00
40.	Indoor Stadium cat.II at Chen by Veda Spoting Club, Nagaland No.F.20-9/98-SP.I	27.50
41.	Tennis Court at Lamphal Pat Imphal by Manipur Tennis Association, Manipur No.F.17-2/2002-SP.I	1.50
42.	Outdoor Stadium cat.I at Umrangsnu, Assam No.F.6-2/2004-SP.I	27.00
2005-2006		
1.	Maharashtra Grants for Development of Sports & Games released of 2nd Instalment of grant during 2005-06. No.F.16-6/95-SP.I	0.08
2.	Multipurpose G.M.C. Balayogi Memorial Indoor Stadium at Amalapuram, Distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh No.F.4-2/2003-SP.I	45.00
3.	Swimming Pool by Central Hindu Military Education Society Nagpur, Maharashtra No.F.16-25/2001-SP.I	45.00
4.	Indoor Stadium cat.III at Kolongpur, Distt Nagaon, Assam No.F.6-3/2002-SP.I	7.00
5.	District Level Sports Complex at Nagapattinam, Tamilnadu No.F.25-7/99-SP.I	5.52667
2006-2007		
1.	Development Basketball ground at Govt Sr. Sec. School, Bhawarna, Distt. Kangra, Release of Final instalment No.F. 11-8/2001-SP.I	0.10
2.	Govt. of Maharashtra—Grants for construction of Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Dombivli (East) No.F.16-19/2003-SP.I	60.00
3.	Gujarat—Grants for construction of Swimming Pool (Cat.I) at Navsari Nagar Palika. No.F.9-4/2003-SP.I	45.00
4.	Govt. of Maharashtra—Grants for construction of Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Chincholi, Distt. Nashik (Hilly rea) Release of funds 2006-07 No.F.16-3/2002-SP.I	90.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh—Grants for construction of Swimming Pool at Visakha Parmam No.F.4-5/93-SP.I	21.50
6.	Manipur—Grants for construction of Cricket ground with pitch at Kyam No. F.17-13/2000-SP.I	0.33800

1	2	3
7.	Andhra Pradesh—Grants for construction of Swimming Pool (Cat.I) at Warangal No.F.4-9/2000-SP.I	5.32
8.	Kerala—Grants for construction of outdoor stadium at Pathanamthitta No.F.14-4/89-SP.I	1.55
9.	Madhya Pradesh—Grants for construction 06 Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Ranital, Jabalpur No.F.15-2/2000-SP.I	4.06500
10.	Madhya Pradesh—Construction of Chhatrasal Sports Stadium, Pichhore, Distt. Shivpuri No.F. 15-4/95-SP.I	0.60000
11.	Nagaland—Construction of Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) Chethaba by Hill Pioneer No.F.20-17/99-SP.I	15.00
12.	Karnataka—Grants for construction of Swimming pool (Cat.II) at Maniknagar, Distt. Bidar, Karnataka. No.F.13-3/2000-SP.I	12.50
13.	Nagaland—Grants for construction of Indoor Stadium cat.III at Pftusero No.F.20-12/98-SP.I	10.00
14.	Tamilnadu—Grants for construction of Swimming pool (Cat.II) at Dolphin club, J.J. Nagar Moyappais West, Chennai No. F25-4/2003-S.P.I	22.50
15.	Govt. of Tamilnadu — Grants for construction of Outdoor Stadium of outdoor Stadium (Cat.I) and outdoor playfields in Distt. Sports complex at Tiruvarur. No.F.25-6/2001-SP.I	23.00
16.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh — Grants for construction of Ice Skating Rink at Shimla No.F.11-2/1999-SP.I	37.43
17.	Govt. of Tamilnadu — Grants for Distt. Level Sports Complex at Villupuram No.F.25-24/2000-SP.I	9.25
18.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh — Construction of Swimming Pool at Una No.F.11-2/93-SP.I	3.00
19.	Govt. of Maharashtra — Grant for construction of Swimming pool cat.I at Katol, Maharashtra Distt. Nagaon, Municipal Council, Katol. No.F.16-8/2003-SP.I	40.00
20.	Govt. of UP—Grants for construction of Outdoor Stadium(Cat.I) at Kalhatt, Mirzapur, Raydeep Smarak Samity No.F.27-7/2002-SP.I	15.215
21.	Govt. of Tamilnadu—Grants for construction of Stadium(Cat.I) at Rajan Thattean Mayiladuthural, Distt. Nagapattinam No.F.25-2/2003-SP.I	18.00
22.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh—Grants for construction of Basketball court at Govt. Sec. School, Balakrupi, Kangra. No.F.11-12/2001-SP.I	0.07250
23.	UP—Grants for construction of Playfield at Saffai, Etawah No.F.27-10/2003-SP.I	24.00
24.	MP—Grants for construction of Outdoor Stadium, Morena No.F.6-136/88-SP.I	3.00
25.	Tamilnadu—Grants for construction of Distt. Level Sports Complex at Dindigul No.F.25-6/99-SP.I	13.25

1	2	3
26.	UP—Construction of Indoor Stadium cat.III at Vill. Pijokhara, Mirzaffamagar. No.F.27-8/2002-SP.I	2.50
27.	Nagaland — construction of Indoor Stadium cat.III at Chizami by Secikya Society Nagaland	14.01
28.	UP—Grants for construction of Sports Hostel at Saffai, Etawah (Secy. Sports & Youth Deptt. Govt. of UP, Lucknow, No.F.27-9/2003-SP.I	15.00
29.	Assam — Construction of Indoor Stadium cat.III at Tezpur (President, Tezpur Distt. Sports Assam, Polo Field Tezpur, Distt. Sonitpur, Assam, No.F.6-2/98-SP.I	3.00
30.	Govt. of Tamilnadu — Construction of Distt. Level Sports Complex at Tiruvaunanalai, Tamilnadu No.F.25-3/2003-SP.I	19.20
31.	Maharashtra — Construction of Indoor Stadium cat.I at Sangali (Managing Trustee Rajarambabu Patil Endoment Trust, PO Sakharale Distt. Sangli No.F.16-11/99-SP.I	33.23
32.	Tamilnadu — Construction of Swimming Pool(Cat.I) at Ettimadu Village, Coimbatore (Mata Amritanandamayi Math, Ettimadai Vill Distt. Coimbatore) No.F.25-8/2003-SP.I	45.00
33.	Himachal Pradesh — Construction of Distt. Level Sports Complex, Una. No.F.11-3/98-SP.I	8.13
34.	Haryana — Construction of Indoor Stadium(Cat.I) at Village — Garhi Bohar Distt. Rohtak (Chairman Sindhu Edu. Foundation, New Delhi) No.F.10-4/2003-SP.I	15.00
35.	Rajasthan — Construction of Basketball court at Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Deogarh, Distt. Rajasmand No.F.23-2/2000-SP.I	0.0500

Project Completed under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces

S.No.	Project completed	Central assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
2004-2005			
1	Hockey Surface at Nehru Stadium, Gurgaon, Haryana	100.00	Grant given to the State Government
2005-2006			
	NIL		

1	2	3	4
2006-2007			
2.	Synthetic Hockey Surface at SAIL Academy, Rourkela, Orissa	100.00	Grant given to SAIL
3.	Synthetic Hockey Surface at Railway Stadium, Gwalior	100.00	Grants given to Railway Sports Promotion Board.
4.	Synthetic Hockey Surface at Shahbad, Haryana	95.83334	Grants given to Government of Haryana.

Statement-II*All India Rural Sports Tournament*

List of Talented Players Spotted during the National Level Competitions for the last three years i.e. from 2004-05 to 2006-07

S.No.	Name	State	Game
1	2	3	4
2004-05			
1.	S. Samath Kumar	Tamilnadu	Athletics
2.	C. Nikhil Chitrarosh	Tamilnadu	Athletics
3.	P. Petchiammal	Tamilnadu	Athletics
4.	P. Jamit shiry	Tamilnadu	Athletics
5.	S. Subeshni	Tamilnadu	Athletics
6.	Shakuntala Devi	Tamilnadu	Athletics
7.	A. Mariyappan	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
8.	B. Gopala Krishna	Tamilnadu	Athletics
2005-06			
1.	B. Faiz Ahamed Khan	Tamilnadu	Football
2.	T. Prabin Raju	Tamilnadu	Football
3.	Stegin L.	Tamilnadu	Football
4.	R. Sankar	Tamilnadu	Football
5.	V. Pram Kumar	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
6.	K. Manikandan	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting

1	2	3	4
7.	K. Balaji	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
8.	S. Chandra Sekharan	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
9.	J. Narajhiman	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
10.	R. Kalidas	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
11.	Jenifer	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
12.	S. Delphin Rane	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
13.	S. Preeti	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
14.	Antreesa Sindhuja	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
15.	S. Sujitha	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
16.	K. Ayyapan	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting
17.	S. Thiyagesam	Tamilnadu	Weight Lifting

All India Rural Sports Tournament-2006-07 (List Of Talented Players)

State—Tamilnadu

Sl.No.	Name	D.O.B.	Game
1.	K. Shiva Chidambaram	04.02.91	Athletics
2.	K. Arun Krishnan	13.01.91	Athletics
3.	P. Antony Samy	16.12.91	Kabaddi
4.	T. Rukkumani	24.05.91	Kabaddi
5.	M. Muthupechi	12.06.93	Kabaddi
6.	P. Rajkumar	31.12.91	Volleyball
7.	P. Manikandan	26.03.92	Volleyball
8.	M. Suresh Kumar	28.09.91	Volleyball
9.	G. Nanthini	08.09.91	Volleyball
10.	M. Prethika	26.02.92	Volleyball
11.	Rajeya Bee	06.08.91	Volleyball
12.	J. Geetha	23.02.91	Volleyball
13.	K. Senthil Kumar	09.11.91	Weightlifting
14.	V. Ganesan	07.05.91	Weightlifting

Treatment of AIDS-affected Children

*144. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched seven state-of-the-art Centres of Excellence for treatment of AIDS affected children in the country;

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

(c) the role of such Centres in the treatment of AIDS-affected children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) Seven Centres of Excellence for treatment of AIDS affected children have been approved in tertiary level referral hospitals for diagnosis, treatment and continuing care of HIV/AIDS affected children and to manage complicated cases. They are as under:

1. Regional Institute of Child Health, Chennai, Tamil Nadu;
2. Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College and Sion Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra;
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Imphal, Manipur;
4. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health, Bangalore, Karnataka;
5. Kolkotta Medical College, Kolkotta, West Bengal;
6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, Delhi;
7. Gandhi Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

The Centres of Excellence will provide technical support for developing the capacity of medical officers and other personnel in paediatric HIV clinical management and early diagnosis of HIV infection in children; management of complicated opportunistic infections in HIV infected children and operational research on related issues. These Centres are being supported for strengthening of infrastructure, equipments, training, additional manpower and operational cost under Global Fund Round-II and Round-VI.

[Translation]

Employment Generation

*145. SHRI SURAJ SINGH:
SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of growth in employment opportunities in the country has not increased proportionately upwards alongwith the rate of increase in the growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the last decade;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to generate more employment opportunities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) As per the most recent employment and unemployment surveys, the growth in employment increased from 1.25 per cent per annum during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 (Period I), to 2.62 per cent during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 (Period II). The growth rate in Gross Domestic Product during Period I was 6.5 per cent per annum and in Period II it was 6.0 per cent per annum.

(c) The Approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan proposes creation of 70 million additional employment opportunities - 65 million non-agricultural, and 5 million agricultural employment opportunities. Measures are envisaged in the 11th Plan to boost employment, in particular labour intensive manufacturing sectors such as food processing, leather products, footwear, and textiles and service sectors such as tourism and construction.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, which assures every rural household at least 100 days of manual work at minimum wages, and was initially in effect in 200 districts, has now been extended to 330 districts in 2007-08. Additionally, various employment generating schemes such as Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Swarna Jayanti Shabri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are being implemented.

Privatisation of Coal Mines

*146. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for privatization of coal mines in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) In terms of the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, coal blocks can be allotted to private companies for captive use only, in specified end uses such as generation of power, production of iron and steel, cement, syn-gas through gasification and coal liquefaction.

Funds for Forestry and Wildlife Conservation

*147. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amount of money meant for forestry and wildlife conservation has been lying unspent inspite of repeated orders of the Supreme Court as reported in the *Times of India* dated May 4, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the unspent amount and the time since when the said amount remained unspent;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to utilize the funds fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Supreme Court of India, vide order dated 29.10.2002 in WP(C) No. 202 of 1995, directed that the Net Present Value (NPV) of the forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes with the prior approval of the Central Government, shall be paid by user agencies in addition to other usual payments for Compensatory Afforestation, Conservation and Protection of National Parks/Sanctuaries etc. The Court also directed that a body shall be

constituted for management of the funds received on account of diversion of forest land. In compliance of the above order, the Ministry of Environment and Forests issued a notification dated 23.04.2004 for constitution of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPFA). The process of obtaining Cabinet approval to the CAMPFA notification is under way.

Meanwhile, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, on 05.05.2006, observed that CAMPFA had still not become operational, and constituted an Ad-hoc Body of CAMPFA in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for transfer of all the funds lying unutilized with the State/Union Territory Governments.

So far, an amount of about Rs. 5,400 crore has been received by the Ad-hoc body of CAMPFA from various States/Union Territories towards Compensatory Afforestation, Net Present Value (NPV), Protection and Conservation of National Parks/Sanctuaries, etc. No funds have been released from the ad-hoc CAMPFA to the States, so far.

(d) The funds deposited in ad-hoc CAMPFA are meant for utilization for protection and conservation of forests and wildlife, etc. as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. These funds shall be utilized after obtaining the Cabinet approval to the CAMPFA Notification.

Funds for Eradication of Leprosy

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

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Union Government to States for eradication of leprosy have not been fully utilized by some State Governments;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) During the year 2006-07, funds were sanctioned to States according to the annual action plans submitted by them. Statewise funds allocated by Union Government and utilized by States during 2006-07 are given in the enclosed statement.

Funds have been released to state health societies for immediate release to district health societies for implementation of plan activities. States have been advised to monitor the implementation of activities and expenditure on quarterly basis under the programme. Union

Government has been regularly following up the matter with the State Government. Recently in July 2007, a conference of the State Health Secretaries was organized by the Health Ministry to discuss this issue also.

Statement
National Leprosy Eradication Programme
Financial Progress of States during 2006-07

(in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocated funds			Unspent fund reported by State as on 31.3.2007	Expenditure reported by State during 2006-07 (5-6)	% of funds Utilization over allocated funds
		Opening Balance as on 1.4.2006	Release made during 2006-07	Total funds allocated during 2006-07 (3+4)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.26	138.86	195.12	70.62	124.5	63.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.77	51.9	64.67	0.45	64.22	99.30
3.	Assam	29.52	71.28	100.8	33.29	67.51	66.97
4.	Bihar	250.6	0	250.6	213.79	36.81	14.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	21.32	110.01	131.33	30	101.33	77.16
6.	Goa	1.73	2.83	4.56	0.2	4.36	95.61
7.	Gujarat	41.21	87.54	128.75	24.32	104.43	81.11
8.	Haryana	29.79	47.66	77.45	42.15	35.3	45.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16.12	60.69	76.81	32.93	43.88	57.13
10.	(Jammu Div)	8.93	18.74	27.67	6.58	21.09	76.22
11.	(Kashmir Div)	9.66	13.52	23.18	13.29	9.89	42.67
12.	Jharkhand	80.59	47.07	127.66	62.89	64.77	50.74
13.	Karnataka	86.43	51.25	137.68	27.89	109.79	79.74
14.	Kerala	78.64	54.26	132.9	70.93	61.97	46.63
15.	Madhya Pradesh	301.9	0	301.9	118.6	183.3	60.72
16.	Maharashtra	73.17	205.34	278.51	70.38	208.13	74.73
17.	Manipur	15.33	21.37	36.7	0.5	36.2	98.64
18.	Meghalaya	6.97	17.35	24.32	5.84	18.48	75.99
19.	Mizoram	9.04	32.38	41.42	11.85	29.57	71.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nagaland	0.37	40.29	40.66	0.76	39.9	98.13
21.	Orissa	161.28	28.09	189.37	63.43	125.94	66.50
22.	Punjab	34.92	41.06	75.98	45.97	30.01	39.50
23.	Rajasthan	38.82	89.51	128.33	49.38	78.95	61.52
24.	Sikkim	3.35	19.24	22.59	2.06	20.53	90.88
25.	Tamil Nadu	49.87	145.83	195.7	85.96	109.74	56.08
26.	Tripura	13.39	6.83	20.22	9.14	11.08	54.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	198.05	317.16	515.21	169.52	345.69	67.10
28.	Uttaranchal	48.48	29.76	78.24	29.32	48.92	62.53
29.	West Bengal	41.71	192.4	234.11	90.1	144.01	61.51
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.25	0	14.25	11.72	2.53	17.75
31.	Chandigarh	3.83	3	6.83	1.82	5.01	73.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.47	2.75	7.22	0.59	6.63	91.83
33.	Daman and Diu	5.1	0	5.1	2.27	2.83	55.49
34.	Delhi	16.8	44.81	61.61	12.96	48.65	78.96
35.	Lakshadweep	9.42	0	9.42	9.1	0.32	3.40
36.	Pondichery	2.77	7.24	10.01	0.86	9.15	91.41
Total		1776.86	2000.02	3776.88	1421.46	2355.42	62.36

Diseases Caused by Iodised Salt

*149. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumption of iodised salt is causing many diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Iodine is an essential micronutrient where daily requirement is

100-150 micrograms for normal human growth and development. The quantity of iodine available through iodised salt is absolutely safe and does not cause any diseases but prevents spectrum of diseases known as 'Iodine Deficiency Disorders' most of which are irreversible and permanent in nature.

(c) Does not arise.

Polluting Industries

*150. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries inspected by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Environment Vigilance Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the number of industries found to be violating pollution control norms alongwith the details of their offences;

(c) whether the CPCB has given any directions to close down such industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of such industries as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), has been conducting inspections to ensure compliance by industrial units to various pollution control norms. The number of inspections of industrial units carried out by the CPCB were 76 in the year 2005, 203 in the year 2006 and 48 in 2007 (as on date).

(b) Based on the inspections carried out, 65 industrial units in 2005, 107 industrial units in 2006 and 15 industrial units in 2007 (as on date), have been identified by the CPCB to be violating the pollution control norms.

(c) and (d) The CPCB has issued directions under Section 5 of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 for closure of 2 industrial units in 2005, 63 industrial units in 2006 and 11 industrial units in 2007 (as on date).

The CPCB also issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) for closure of 1 industrial unit in 2005, 1 unit in 2006 and 6 units in 2007 till installation and satisfactory operation of requisite pollution control system, in order to meet the prescribed norms.

The CPCB, through the concerned SPCBs, regularly monitors the compliance of directions issued to industrial units for controlling pollution. The industrial units against which the directions were issued have been either closed down or have upgraded the pollution control system as per directions issued.

Spurious Drugs

*151. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

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

(a) whether as per the findings of the Indian Medical Association (IMA), 35 per cent of the drugs sold in India are fake and anti-malarials are the most commonly pirated drugs as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 24, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether spurious drugs, injections, syrups etc. of reputed companies are being manufactured by others and marketed in large quantities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the quantity of spurious drugs seized in the raids conducted by various investigating agencies during the last 3 years and the current year, till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(f) the number of persons arrested for marketing/manufacturing of spurious drugs during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(g) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the menace of spurious drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (g) A report had appeared in the *Mint* dated 24th July, 2007 (a publication of *Hindustan Times*) stating that Delhi Medical Association (DMA) had found that 4 of the 53 drugs samples collected from Bhagirath Place are genuine. However, DMA on enquiry have confirmed that they have not done any survey in Bhagirath Place during 2004. There are no reports of IMA to show that 35% of drugs sold in India are fake & pirated.

There are some cases reported of spurious/not of standard quality drugs being marketed in the country. However, whenever such cases come to light, raids are carried out by the State Drugs Control Department with the help of police to apprehend the culprit.

Data pertaining to 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 is given in the enclosed statement. The current year data till date is being collected from the States.

Recently, allegedly counterfeit/fake medicines were recovered by the U.P. Drugs Control along with Police from some parts of U.P. like Muzzafarnagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Modinagar, etc. Similarly, in Bolangir district in Orissa fake medicines were detected.

The following measures have been taken by government to check availability of spurious drugs in the country:

A bill has been introduced in this session of Parliament providing for the creation for a Central Drugs Authority for strengthening the regulatory framework and to have uniform control over the manufacturers of the Drugs.

Another bill is already introduced in Parliament to provide stricter penalties, provision for special courts for speedy trial of drug related offences, compounding offences authorizing the Police also to file prosecution for drugs related offences and making all such offences cognizable and non-bailable. The bill is expected to be

taken up for consideration and passing during the current session of Parliament.

Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, has been amended to make it at par with international standards and it has been made mandatory for the manufacture of drug for better quality of the products manufactured by them.

Detailed guidelines have been issued to the State Government to undertake focused surveillance over possible movement of spurious drugs.

Specific training programmes for regulatory officials of state governments on the logistics of intelligence work, prosecutions etc. have been conducted.

Statement

No. of samples tested, no. of samples declared not of standard quality, no. of samples declared spurious, no. of prosecution launched and no. of cases decided during 2004-2005 as per the feed back available from the States

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of samples tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious	No. of prosecution launched	No. of cases decided	No of Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4893	112	5	73	29	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	219	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	433	31	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Bihar	1097	Nil	Nil	118	Nil	Nil
6.	Chandigarh	226	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	51	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	1109	53	3	3	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	172	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Gujarat	3810	673	4	14	3	Nil
13.	Haryana	3023	159	1	14	22	Nil
14.	Himachal Pradesh	834	6	1	2	1	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	664	40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Jharkhand	330	5	Nil	3	Nil	4
17.	Karnataka	3670	205	8	9	Nil	1
18.	Kerala	4716	496	1	1	Nil	Nil
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5662	168	23	34	4	Nil
21.	Maharashtra	5386	532	2	11	17	Nil
22.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	204	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Mizoram	25	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Orissa	1916	165	2	1	1	Nil
27.	Pondicherry	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Punjab	2140	216	13	6	1	Nil
29.	Rajasthan	897	112	7	28	24	Nil
30.	Sikkim	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Tamil Nadu	4793	420	47	33	Nil	Nil
32.	Tripura	467	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Uttar Pradesh	986	156	7	3	2	6
34.	Uttaranchal	45	3	Nil	11	Nil	1
35.	West Bengal	1409	84	20	6	1	9
TOTAL		49287	3695	144	370	105	23

No. of Samples Tested, No. of Samples Declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples Declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched and no. of Cases Decided during 2005-2006 as per the Feed Back Available from the States

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of samples tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious	No. of prosecution launched	No. of cases decided	No of Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4502	56	11	33	40	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	300	2	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	416	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6.	Chandigarh	2073	185	8	2	1	Acquitted
7.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	60	3	2	2	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	829	29	5	2	1	
11.	Goa	172	24	—	—	—	Nil
12.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13.	Gangtok	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
14.	Haryana	1974	129	3	32	13	3
15.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
18.	Karnataka	2942	219	13	4	All under trial	1
19.	Kerala	4085	157	1	1	Nil	Nil
20.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3200	124	1	4	2	
22.	Maharashtra	6210	723	14	175	26	12
23.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Meghalaya	68	0	0	0	0	
25.	Mizoram*	20	1	Nil	198	Nil	
26.	Mumbai	1110	27	2	NA	NA	
27.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28.	Orissa	1209	165	6	NA	Nil	
29.	Pondicherry	29	3	4	Nil	—	
30.	Punjab	2073	185	8	2	1	Nil
31.	Rajasthan	1246	153	8	3	—	2
32.	Sikkim	20	0	0	0	0	Nil
33.	Tamil Nadu	3457	262	9	14	Nil	Nil
34.	Tripura	569	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
37.	West Bengal	882	96	2	16	8	
TOTAL		36034	2470	95	472	83	18

*The period is from 1.1.2005 to 4.5.2006.

No. of Samples Tested, No. of Samples Declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples Declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched and No. of Cases Decided during 2006-2007 as per the Feed Back Available from the States

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of samples tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious	No. of prosecution launched	No. of cases decided	No of Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2350	33	9	21	64	Nil
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	300	2	0	0	0	
4.	Assam	416	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	
5.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
6.	Chandigarh	2473	105	5	10	6	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	35	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Delhi	829	29	5	2	1	
11.	Goa	42	8	—	—	—	Nil
12.	Gujarat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
13.	Gangtok	22	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
14.	Haryana	1217	61	2	24	13	
15.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
17.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
18.	Karnataka	2110	211	Nil	5	All under trial	1
19.	Kerala	3414	187	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
20.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
21.	Madhya Pradesh	3200	124	1	4	2	
22.	Maharashtra	6210	723	14	175	26	12
23.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
24.	Meghalaya	68	0	0	0	0	
25.	Mizoram*	20	1	Nil	198	Nil	
26.	Mumbai	1110	27	2	NA	NA	
27.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28.	Orissa	1209	165	6	NA	Nil	
29.	Pondicherry	29	3	4	Nil	—	
30.	Punjab	2073	185	8	2	1	Nil
31.	Rajasthan	1821	120	1	1	—	Nil
32.	Sikkim	20	0	0	0	0	Nil
33.	Tamilnadu	3255	213	2	11	2	Nil
34.	Tripura	449	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36.	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
37.	West Bengal	882	96	2	16	8	
TOTAL		32264	2223	59	454	115	13

Infant Mortality Rate

*152. SHRI KIREN RIJU:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the infant mortality rate is constantly increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of infant mortality rate for the last three years;

(c) the reasons for the said increase;

(d) whether the Government has drawn up any plan to curb this rate; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Infant Mortality Rate is decreasing in the country. The State-wise details of infant mortality for the last five years are given in the enclosed statement. On perusal, there has been a decline in Infant Mortality for the country as well as in all the major States of the country.

Major measures undertaken to get over the problem of infant mortality are implementation of the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) strategy, which adopts a holistic approach to the management of the commonest causes of neonatal and childhood mortality - sepsis, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, measles and malaria, all compounded by malnutrition. IMNCI shall be implemented throughout the

country in a phased manner. At the current point in time, 154 districts from all across the country have initiated IMNCI implementation.

In those districts where IMNCI is not being implemented as yet, the vertical interventions for newborn and child health shall continue to be implemented as under the first phase of the Reproductive and Child Health programme. These are the programmes to control deaths due to pneumonia as also due to diarrhoea, nutrition counselling and micronutrient supplementation with iron folic acid and Vitamin A.

All the other interventions are being delivered uniformly all over the country. Immunization of children is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions which are preventable. Under the Immunization programme, Government of India is providing vaccination to preventable six vaccine preventable diseases, i.e Tuberculosis, Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles. In addition, thrust is being given all over the country to ensure institutional deliveries and train health personnel on essential newborn care so that skilled attendance at birth is available and all newborns receive specialized care. Efforts to deliver new born care, both facility based as well as home based, are being made. Micronutrient supplementation with Vitamin A, Iron Folic Acid and Zinc are being made. Infant and Young Child Nutrition are being stressed. Immunisation is one of the thrust areas of the ongoing Reproductive & Child Health Programme. The National Rural Health Mission, launched in April, 2005, for a period of 7 years (2005 to 2012) is an overarching intervention with a holistic approach and has envisaged reduction in Infant Mortality Rate to 30 per thousand live births by 2012 as one of the prime goals to be achieved.

Statement*Infant Mortality Rates**India And Major States: 2000 To 2005*

Sl.No.	India/States	2000 Total	2001 Total	2002 Total	2003 Total	2004 Total	2005 Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	68	66	63	60	58	58
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	66	62	59	59	57
2.	Assam	75	74	70	67	66	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	62	62	61	60	61	61
4.	Chhattisgarh					60	63
5.	Delhi					32	35
6.	Gujarat	62	60	60	57	53	54
7.	Haryana	67	66	62	59	61	60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	51	43	61	42	51	49
9.	Jammu and Kashmir					49	50
10.	Jharkhand					49	50
11.	Karnataka	57	58	55	52	49	50
12.	Kerala	14	11	10	11	12	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87	86	85	82	79	76
14.	Maharashtra	48	45	45	42	36	36
15.	Orissa	95	91	87	83	77	75
16.	Punjab	52	52	51	49	45	44
17.	Rajasthan	79	80	78	75	67	68
18.	Tamil Nadu	51	49	44	43	41	37
19.	Uttar Pradesh	83	83	80	76	72	73
20.	West Bengal	51	51	49	46	40	38

Setting up of Nyaya Panchayats

*153. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to set up Nyaya Panchayats with a view to strengthening the Panchayats by giving them judicial powers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the ambit of their jurisdiction; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: (a) to (c) Government have

under consideration a proposal to introduce a Bill on Nyaya Panchayats to provide an alternative forum of dispute resolution at the grassroots level with community involvement through mediation conciliation and compromise. A Committee has been constituted to draft the proposed Bill on Nyaya Panchayats, under the Chairpersonship of the eminent jurist, Prof. Upendra Baxi. The draft Bill aims at complementing the Bill on Gram Nyayalayas being piloted through Parliament by the Hon'ble Minister of Law and Justice.

Production of Coking Coal and Non-coking Coal

*154. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coking coal and non-coking coal produced and utilized in the country separately;

(b) whether a new technique is being developed to reduce the content of ash and sulphur in the indigenously produced coal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the companies from which coking coal is being

procured by the public sector undertakings of the country; and

(e) the total quantum of coking and non-coking coal imported in the country during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The quantum of coking coal and non-coking coal produced and utilized in the country during the last three years is given below:-

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Coking Coal		Non-Coking Coal	
	Production	Utilised (including Imports)#	Production	Utilised (including imports)#
2004-05	30.224	47.673	352.391	376.879
2005-06	31.511	47.428	375.528	386.745
2006-07(Prov.)	32.188	47.586*	398.662	409.781*

* Imports upto Feb. 2007.

Figures of utilization have been arrived at by adding despatches of domestic coal for the year adding to imports.

(b) and (c) Most of the coal produced in the country contains higher ash but low sulphur compared to the coal available in the international market. With a view to improve the quality of coal by reducing the ash content, the coal is washed using various technologies. Since the sulphur content is considerably low in Indian coal, no special technology is used to reduce the sulphur content. However, only in case of Assam Coalfield, the sulphur content is higher where production is insignificant as compared to total domestic production.

(d) Coking coal is being procured from Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.(BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd.(CCL), Western Coalfields Ltd.(WCL) and South-Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(SECL) by the public sector undertaking of the country.

(e) Details of country-wise and year-wise total quantity of coking and non-coking coal imported in the country during the last three years is given below:-

(In Million Tonnes)

Country	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07(upto Feb., 07)	
	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Argentina	0.024					
Australia	14.044	0.309	13.973	0.392	13.575	0.514
Canada	0.048				0.043	
China	0.877	1.590	0.906	2.175	0.545	3.470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indonesia	0.214	9.207	0.319	15.739	0.137	16.174
New Zealand	0.437		0.606		0.661	
Russia	0.189	0.021	0.045			0.050
South Africa	0.083	0.473	0.021	3.223	0.216	1.539
Switzerland	0.014	0.006				
USA	0.771	0.002	1.022		0.597	0.035
Vietnam	0.007	0.203		0.120		0.259
Other	0.217	0.214		0.044	0.005	0.001
Total	16.925	12.025	16.892	21.693	15.780	22.042

[English]

Norm for one Child per Family

*155. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to propagate the norm of one child per family on the lines of China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to propagate one-child norm in the country on the lines of China. China's Family Welfare Programme has been developed in a single party environment and not a multi-party democratic system like India. The China adopted one child norm using various disincentives/incentives, which were coercive in nature. Such measures cannot be adopted in India being detrimental to the society. On the other hand, India follows a developmental approach emphasizing on strengthening the services and meeting the unmet needs.

The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion. The success of Family Welfare Programme in some States like Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, etc. has shown

that coercion is not required for achieving population stabilization.

National River Conservation Plan

*156. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to revamp the Rs. 5,000 crore National River Conservation Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the strategy adopted by the Government to revamp National River Conservation Plan and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is lack of coordination among different departments and States working on the programmes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government for establishing coordination among different departments and the States working on the conservation programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Conservation of rivers is a dynamic activity with the ever increasing pollution load due to increase in population. Review of the strategies of conservation policy and identification of additional towns and rivers is a continuous process. Water being a State subject, it is the responsibility of State Governments to

create proper sewerage infrastructure to prevent pollution from entering the rivers. Central Government is only supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing one time grant for capital works for identified polluted stretches.

(c) and (d) The pollution abatement works are implemented through Implementing Agencies nominated by the State Governments for the purpose. A multi-tier monitoring mechanism at the Centre and State level reviews the policy issues, funding pattern and progress of works from time to time. The States have been advised to ensure coordination among various Departments/agencies at the implementation level through holding regular meetings by Principal Secretary/Chief Secretary and to sort out inter-sectoral issues like acquisition of land, power supply mobilization of resources among others.

Clinical Trials of Stem Cell Therapy

*157. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote clinical trials of stem cell therapy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budget earmarked to fund the project; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to diversify the research in this field?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Research into Stem Cell Therapy is being promoted by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under extra-mural funding. ICMR and Department of Bio-technology (DBT) have developed guidelines for Stem Cell Research in the country. The guidelines specify the requirements for conducting research, including clinical trials as a part of such research, in stem cell use. Clinical trials are regulated by the Office of the Drugs Controller General of India as per the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules.

ICMR has so far allocated budget of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for nine research projects in stem cell. ICMR has included diversification of research in this field in their agenda for the Council.

Use of Drugs Discarded World-wide

*158. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

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

(a) whether drugs like Analgin, Cisapride, Nimusalide, Droperol, Furoxone, Helmazan etc. which have been discarded all over the world due to serious side effects are among the best sellers in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) The stated drugs like Analgin, Cisapride, Nimesulide, Droperol, Furoxone, Helmazan (Helmizin) are not discarded worldwide due to serious side effects. These drugs are available in many countries including India.

Illegal Foeticides

*159. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the number of foeticides, both male and female, were widely carried out illegally in Nursing Homes and clinics in the country without proper licence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent this practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) and (b) As on 01.08.2007, there are 31332 units conducting ultrasound tests registered under the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act). The number of ongoing Court cases under the Act are 402, out of which 61 cases relate to determination and disclosure of sex of the foetus, in the States of Bihar (3), Haryana (18), Karnataka (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (13); Punjab (17), Tamil Nadu (1), Uttarakhand (2) and Delhi (4). 140 cases have been filed as on 01.08.2007 for non-registration of the clinics under the PC&PNDT Act in the States of Andhra Pradesh (8), Bihar (6), Goa (1), Gujarat (3), Haryana (2), Himachal Pradesh (1), Karnataka (8), Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (16),

Punjab (11), Tamil Nadu (22), Uttar Pradesh (17), West Bengal (8) and Delhi (35).

(c) The steps taken to prevent the practice of female foeticide include strengthening the implementation of the Act in the country by constituting National Support and Monitoring Cell (NSMC); National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) consisting of representatives from Ministry of Women and Child Development, National Commission for Women, Ministry of Law and NGOs; sensitization through Members of Parliament; funding to the State under Reproductive and Child Health-II; inclusion of the issue under NRHM; sensitizing the judiciary and training of judicial personnel; and awareness generation activities.

Review of Coastal Regulations

*160. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to review the coastal regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these regulations are expected to safeguard the coastal regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in July, 2004, to review and make recommendations with regard to implementation and amendments if necessary, of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. The Expert Committee submitted its report alongwith the recommendations, which were accepted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in April, 2005. The major recommendations include:-

(i) Implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan rather than a uniform regulatory approach.

(ii) Development along the coastal stretches based on the vulnerability of the coast, taking into account the natural and manmade hazards.

(iii) Inclusion of the ocean zone for regulation.

(iv) Setting up of Institute for Coastal Zone Management to address the policy and legal issues.

(v) Abatement of the pollution of coastal areas and marine waters in a time-bound manner.

(vi) Identification and mapping of the coastal eco-sensitive areas such as mangroves, corals, turtle breeding areas.

(vii) Development of coastal bioshield.

(c) No new regulations have been notified based on the recommendations of the Professor M.S. Swaminathan Committee. However, pilot studies have been initiated for demarcation of vulnerability line along identified coastal stretches in line with the recommendations, which would *inter alia*, provide for protection of the coastal regions.

Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistani Jails

1338. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 14-member delegation of the relatives of Indian Prisoners of War visited some Pakistani jails in June, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of such visit;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to locate the Indian PoWs in Pak Jails and get them released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A group comprising members of the families of missing defence personnel visited Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. They visited 10

jails in Pakistan. Indian prisoners were presented before the relatives. The visiting family members did not come across missing defence personnel in the jails they visited. However, it was confirmed that one of the missing personnel had been killed in action and not taken Prisoner of War. Despite the inconclusive nature of the visit, Government appreciates the gesture of the Government of Pakistan in making this visit possible. The Government will continue take up the issue of missing defence personnel with the Government of Pakistan as it has been doing in the past till this matter is resolved.

Dialogue on Sir Creek

1339. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a 2-day talks on Sir Creek under the fourth round of Composite dialogue held in Rawalpindi from 17-18 May, 2007; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made so far in the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. The two sides discussed the delimitation of the maritime boundary as well as the delineation of the boundary in the Sir Creek. They exchanged maps/charts showing their respective positions on the delineation of the boundary in the Sir Creek and delimitation of the maritime boundary. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the successful completion of the joint survey of Sir Creek and adjoining areas and agreed to continue discussions for an amicable settlement of the issue.

Heavy Toll of Wild Life on Railway Tracks

1340. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway tracks of North Bengal and the North East on NE Railways has taken a heavy toll of wild life, including Tigers, Bison, Elephants since its upgradation into broadgauge track;

(b) if so, the number of such animals killed on these tracks since conversion, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such loss of wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) As per the information received from the State Governments, occasional killings of wild animals have been reported on railway tracks through accidents, particularly in Assam and North Bengal.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The issue of killing of wild animals through railway accidents has been brought to the notice of the Railway Authorities to regulate the speed of trains. Several precautionary measures have also been identified in this regard in consultation with the Railway Authorities. West Bengal Government has conducted awareness programmes to sensitize the drivers and guards of trains passing through the forests. Further, based on the instruction from the Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata, the Chief Secretary of West Bengal has written to the Railway Board to check the speed limits of trains passing through such areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Year	No of killing of wild animals
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1987	1
2.	Assam	1988	1
3.	Assam	1991	1
4.	Assam	1992	2
5.	Assam	1994	3
6.	Assam	1995	2
7.	Assam	1996	2
8.	Assam	1997	1
9.	Assam	1998	6
10.	Assam	2000	1
11.	Assam	2001	7
12.	Assam	2002	3
13.	Assam	2004	4
14.	West Bengal	2004	3

1	2	3	4
15.	Assam	2005	2
16.	Assam	2006	4
17.	West Bengal	2006	7
18.	Assam	2007	3
19.	West Bengal	2007	3
Total			56

Quality Planting in Hi-tech Nurseries

1341. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grant-in-aid is being given to Voluntary Agencies under the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board Scheme to include production of Quality Planting Material (QPM) in hi-tech Nurseries; and

(b) if so, the total grant released to the Voluntary Organisations for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir. Voluntary Organizations have not been granted financial assistance for the purpose of production of Quality Planting Material (QPM) in Central Hi-Tech Nurseries in the last three years. The Ministry does not provide direct grant to the Voluntary Agencies for the establishment of Central Hi-Tech Nurseries under this scheme.

(b) The question does not arise.

Bharat Nirman Yojana

1342. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the component-wise physical progress and financial allocation and releases made under the Bharat Nirman Programme during 2006-07 and 2007-08 and the progress made during the first quarter of 2007-08, State-wise;

(b) whether the achievement of the target fixed for Bharat Nirman Yojana is comparatively decreasing;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the hurdles noticed for achieving the targets of the projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Bharat Nirman has six components namely irrigation, rural roads, rural water supply, rural housing, rural electrification and rural telecom connectivity. The physical and financial progress reported under Bharat Nirman during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (first quarter) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) Achievements for rural housing and rural telecom are as per the targets. The achievements on other components i.e. Irrigation, rural drinking water, rural road and rural electrification are being closely monitored for meeting the targets set for Bharat Nirman.

Statement

Achievements under various components of Bharat Nirman for 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sl.No.	States	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08	Rural Roads 2006-07 (upto 3/07)			Rural Roads 2007-08 (upto 6/2007)		
		Irrigation in 000 ha. (upto 9/2006)	Irrigation in 000 ha. (upto 3/07)	Drinking Water (No. of habitations) upto 3/07	Drinking Water (No. of habitations) upto 6/2007	No. of Habitations	New Connectivity in Km.	Upgradation & Renewal (in Km.)	No. of Habitations	New Connectivity (in Km.)	Upgradation & Renewal (in Km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	231.28		5000.00	1585.00	4.00	476.58	2131.79	0.00	40.55	431.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400.00		245.00		3.00	128.17	0.00	8.00	61.31	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Delhi										
33.	Lakshadweep										
34.	Pondicherry	0.00		85.00							
35.	Chandigarh										
TOTAL		865.36		108978.00	10909.00	7289.00	21422.85	46129.93	1740.00	6974.16	5567.73

For irrigation- the achievement for Kamataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan is upto 3/2007 and for U.P. the achievement is upto 12/06.

Achievements under various components under Bharat Nirman for 2006-07 & 2007-08

Sl.No.	States	2006-07	2007-08	Electrification 2006-07		Electrification 2007-08		2006-07	2007-08
		Rural Housing (No. of houses) (upto 3/07)	Rural Housing (No. of houses) (upto 4/07)	(upto 3/2007)		(upto 10/8/2007)		Telephone Connectivity No. of Villages (upto 3/07)	Telephone Connectivity No. of Villages (upto 5/07)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146403.00		0.00	226654.00	0.00	316724.00	190.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4600.00		0.00				187.00	393
3.	Assam	125441.00		0.00				5117.00	122
4.	Bihar	348693.00		8415.00	2724.00	1386.00	18904.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	20818.00		0.00		29.00	41.00	1143.00	10
6.	Goa	1115.00		0.00					
7.	Gujarat	65195.00		0.00	10373.00	0.00	9607.00	1144.00	39.00
8.	Haryana	10375.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	992.00	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3317.00	Yet to be reported.					572.00	16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10667.00		0.00				873.00	23
11.	Jharkhand	57246.00		0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	668.00	44
12.	Karnataka	49088.00		0.00	107047.00	0.00	105239.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	30817.00						0.00	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54544.00		0.00		15.00	309.00	4088.00	27
15.	Maharashtra	78427.00						2555.00	92
16.	Manipur	3460.00		0.00					
17.	Meghalaya	1475.00		0.00				147.00	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	2178.00							
19.	Nagaland	6321.00							
20.	Orissa	81345.00		0.00				515.00	17
21.	Punjab	8250.00						0.00	0
22.	Rajasthan	33397.00		765.00	9236.00	332.00	95655.00	3996.00	223.00
23.	Sikkim	1554.00							
24.	Tamil Nadu	16760.00						0.00	0
25.	Tripura	10612.00							
26.	Uttar Pradesh	164921.00		16620.00	251628.00	1855.00	60284.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	17239.00		798.00	21539.00	83.00	15477.00	1087.00	80.00
28.	West Bengal	128638.00		2108.00	26572.00	728.00	13850.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.00						0.00	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69.00							
31.	Daman and Diu	1.00							
32.	Delhi								
33.	Lakshadweep	88.00							
34.	Pondicherry	261.00							
35.	Chandigarh								
TOTAL		1483577.00		28706.00	655773.00	4459.00	637082.00	22282.00	1156.00

For Telephone connectivity, Gujarat includes Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli also; Maharashtra figure includes Goa also. Meghalaya figure includes Mizoram and Tripura also; Arunachal figure includes Nagaland & Manipur also.

Financial Progress under various components of Bharat Nirman for 2006-07 & 2007-08

Sl No.	States	2006-07 Irrigation upto 3/07		2007-08 Irrigation upto 4/07		2006-07 Drinking Water upto 3/07		2007-08 Drinking Water upto 4/07		Rural Roads 2006-07 (upto 3/07)		Rural Roads 2007-08 (upto 6/2007)	
		Grant Ceiling	Releases	Grant Ceiling	Releases	Allocation	Releases (Anticipated)	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	450.00	843.4220	1250.00	80.69	200.84	272.22	322.15		100.00	155.09	105.00	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.00	27.0000	60.00	0.00	102.99	136.64	114.19		52.00	54.22	77.00	0.00
3.	Assam	45.00	30.2685	45.00	13.90	173.69	113.72	304.76		316.00	431.05	456.00	65.00
4.	Bihar	75.00	3.2300	75.00	30.97	185.71	130.07	373.22		332.00	570.50	457.00	138.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.00	10.7050	100.00	30.81	65.49	65.49	111.63		535.00	708.52	690.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
6.	Goa	18.00	1.9100	15.00	18.34	2.53	1.27	3.31		5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	330.15	121.8885	350.00	182.42	131.62	140.33	250.48		60.00	117.20	65.00	32.55
8.	Haryana	12.00	3.1700	10.00		60.46	63.73	63.64		25.00	200.43	30.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36.00	3.9300	50.00	37.62	97.07	158.21	116.90		82.00	139.90	287.00	40.14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.00	37.7716	50.00	39.30	263.25	233.15	328.07		60.00	0.00	115.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	13.50	1.2900	30.00	3.71	72.61	36.31	138.69	Yet to be reported.	170.00	56.83	225.00	000
12.	Karnataka	150.00	160.3729	200.00	193.86	195.02	243.36	393.87		105.00	45.73	110.00	4.86
13.	Kerala	18.00	166468	18.00	0.00	62.16	62.16	86.56		25.00	15.00	30.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	300.00	48.3100	550.00	229.12	187.97	197.33	322.77		760.00	1165.27	890.00	258.05
15.	Maharashtra	360.00	465.5213	350.00	234.80	361.52	361.52	494.63		140.00	108.85	145.00	100.00
16.	Manipur	135.00	156.3042	110.00		33.79	16.90	38.71		28.00	0.00	33.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	4.50	0.7500	4.00		40.73	51.05	44.85		40.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	22.50	14.2354	17.00	5.26	29.20	42.71	31.96		27.00	27.00	52.00	19.39
19.	Nagaland	18.00	10.5995	45.00	4.06	29.98	29.98	33.15		25.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	150.00	133.8846	390.00	173.58	103.32	97.23	269.49		427.73	641.78	543.00	546.83
21.	Punjab	30.00		25.00		40.98	40.98	77.02		30.00	80.63	35.00	50.00
22.	Rajasthan	120.00	11.6000	125.00	100.26	414.90	314.66	665.25		753.81	1154.06	434.00	576.51
23.	Sikkim	4.50	3.3236	4.00	12.29	16.31	13.44			25.00	36.85	30.00	64.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	3.00		3.00	120.57	124.96	203.42			85.00	20.00	90.00	50.00
25.	Tripura	27.00	22.5131	30.00		36.13	45.78	51.44		35.00	74.50	40.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	81.8954	140.00	80.94	279.90	283.89	460.72		595.19	325.19	675.00	380.36
27.	Uttaranchal	54.00	84.7298	200.00	52.57	75.23	83.29	89.30		95.00	12.79	130.00	78.74
28.	West Bengal	15.00	6.7000	15.00		158.06	171.18	359.18		296.27	123.69	376.00	123.15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					0.33	0.00	0.12					
30.	Dadra and Haveli					0.06	0.00	0.38					
31.	Daman and Diu					0.14	0.00	0.00					
32.	Delhi					0.00	000	0.31					
33.	Lakshadweep					0.04	0.00	0.00				10.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry					0.39	0.00	0.90					
35.	Chandigarh					0.05	0.00	0.00					
	Others						1153.45	735.49					
	TOTAL	2667.15	2301.97	4261.00	1492.01	3539.00	4685.88	6500.00		5230.00	6265.08	6210.00	2828.82

For Drinking Water - Other includes Mon & Eval., M&I Units, Sub-Missions, HRD/Training, IEC, MIS Calamity, etc.

Financial Progress under various components of Bharat Nirman for 2006-07 & 2007-08

Sl.No.	States	2006-07 Rural Housing upto 3/07		2007-08 Rural Housing upto 4/07		Electrification 2006-07 (upto 3/2007)	Electrification 2007-08 (upto 4/2007)	Telephone Connectivity 2006-07 (upto 3/2007)	Telephone Connectivity 2007-08 (upto 5/2007)
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Releases	Releases	Releases	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259.39	260.89	360.28	60.05	94.35	160.63	0.750	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.19	10.56	13.95	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.360	0.00
3.	Assam	225.25	225.44	308.54	31.38	39.22	0.00	10.660	0.00
4.	Bihar	765.66	777.69	1063.44	92.84	470.14	108.67	0.000	
5.	Chattisgarh	40.11	40.11	55.71	8.07	36.18	11.23	4.420	0.00
6.	Goa	1.60	1.35	2.22	0.26	0	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	127.21	127.21	176.69	26.72	13.36	12.16	1.620	0.00
8.	Haryana	17.86	17.63	24.81	4.13	12.33	1.48	0.000	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.30	6.30	8.75	0.56	7.48	0.00	1.280	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.57	18.86	27.18	1.78	19.59	0.00	1.570	1.05
11.	Jharkhand	68.29	60.55	94.85	14.83	285.24	0.00	0.320	0.00
12.	Karnataka	99.94	99.94	138.81	19.91	104.25	64.13	0.000	
13.	Kerala	55.57	55.57	77.19	10.74	5.13	0.00	0.000	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79.78	79.96	110.80	17.85	104.66	30.05	14.790	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	156.43	160.97	217.27	20.42	10.02	0.00	10.020	0.94
16.	Manipur	8.84	6.62	12.11	0.52	13.53	0.00		
17.	Meghalaya	15.40	7.51	21.09	0.70	0.00	7.20	0.120	0.00
18.	Mizoram	3.28	2.94	4.50	0.65	0	0.00		
19.	Nagaland	10.19	6.35	13.96	1.98	4.23	0.26		
20.	Orissa	150.43	150.43	208.93	33.76	63.67	52.54	0.000	0.00
21.	Punjab	22.09	15.44	30.68	3.31	0	0.00	0.000	
22.	Rajasthan	63.93	66.18	88.79	14.80	87.19	33.76	9.490	0.00
23.	Sikkim	1.95	1.95	2.67	0.44	0	0.00	0.000	
24.	Tamil Nadu	103.85	103.85	144.25	20.63	0	0.00	0.000	
25.	Tripura	19.84	33.57	27.18	3.77	0.00			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	343.90	344.45	477.66	56.71	1544.40	0.00	0.000	
27.	Uttaranchal	17.24	17.14	23.95	3.99	278.28	17.89	0.000	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	207.50	207.45	288.21	47.80	160.06	70.56		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.29	0.00	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00		
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00		
31.	Daman and Diu	0.25	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00		
32.	Delhi					0.00	0.00		
33.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.21	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00		
34.	Pondicherry	1.64	0.38	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00		
35.	Chandigarh					0.00	0.00		
	Others					0.00	0.00		
	TOTAL	2907.53	2907.50	4032.72	500.50	3353.31	570.56	55.4000	1.99

For Rural Electrification - Others includes BPL claims, enabling activities @ 1%.

For Rural Electrification and Telephone Connectivity—demand driven programmes hence, no allocation has been made.

For Telephone connectivity, Gujarat includes Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli; Maharashtra figure includes Goa.

Meghalaya figure includes Mizoram and Tripura; Arunachal figure includes Nagaland & Manipur State.

Per Capita Income of North Eastern States

1343. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual per capita income of different North Eastern States in comparison to All India figures;

(b) the reasons if any for low per capita income of the region in comparison to the other States in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the per capita income of the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) A statement on per capita NSDP(State income) at 1993-94 prices for the North Eastern States and All India per capita NNP as on 21.7.2006 is given below:

(Rupees)

States	Per capita NSDP(State income) at 1993-94 prices		
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Arunachal Pradesh	9760	10253	10226
Assam	6254	6466	6721
Manipur	7446	7532	8015
Meghalaya	10262	10795	11278
Nagaland	12292	NA	NA
Sikkim	11367	12026	12637
Tripura	10261	11136	NA
All India Per capita NNP	17281	18517	19649

Latest Per capita NSDP(State income) for Mizoram is available only at current prices for 2002-03 as given below:

(Rupees)	
State	2002-03
Mizoram	22207
All India Per capita NNP	18988

(b) and (c) Development of North Eastern States have been hampered by sensitive geographical location, natural calamities, communication bottleneck, political evolution, poor physical infrastructure, etc. All these factors have adversely affected entrepreneurship development, market development, income generation and capital formation in the region.

Balanced regional development has been one of the important objectives of National planning. In addition to treating North Eastern States under Special Category for liberal plan assistance, 10% mandatory earmarking of funds for NER by the central ministries, creation of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), funding development projects under North Eastern Council and setting up of DoNER are the special initiatives for overall development of North East and will be pursued in the 11th Plan period.

Indo-Japan Agreement

1344. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Japan for development of nuclear energy sources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Land Encroachment by Bangladesh

1345. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any report from the State Government of Assam about illegal occupation of two kms. of its land by Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Compensation for Rehabilitation of Villages

1346. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has paid/proposes to pay any compensation to the State of Maharashtra for rehabilitation of villages located near the boundary of Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary in Patan Tehsil of Satara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Malls

1347. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3683 dated 18.12.2006 regarding construction of malls and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information and the time by when the same will be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government Department/Agencies in NCT of Delhi were directed by Delhi Pollution Control Committee

(DPCC) vide letters dated 30.7.2004, 21.3.2005, 27.1.2006 and 27.4.2006 to identify the projects coming under the ambit of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification dated 07.07.2004 and to take action against the projects which have come up without obtaining Environmental Clearance in violation of said Notification. The DPCC had received 11 (eleven) applications from shopping malls for Consent/No Objection Certificate (NOC) under EIA Notification 2004. The public hearing was conducted by DPCC in six cases. However, Consent/NOC was granted to only one project. Further, three of these six projects where public hearing was conducted and which are located on 92 hectares of constraint area in Vasant Kunj, Phase-II had started construction activity without obtaining mandatory environmental clearance. The Supreme Court had directed on 01.05.2006 that there shall not be any further construction till further order by these project proponents, on 92 hectares of constraint land of Vasant Kunj area while hearing the IA No. 1463 in WP(C) 202/1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad V/s. Union of Indian and Others. The Writ petition has since been disposed of on 17th October 2006. In compliance with the Supreme Court directions, *interalia* the Ministry has taken action under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 against four parties, who had started construction without obtaining prior permission.

Name & address of the aforesaid 3 (three) projects along with their project cost are given below:

	Name & Address	Gross Capital investment including cost of land in Rs. (Rs. in crore)
1.	Regency Park Management Service Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 4, Vasant Kunj Mall, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	249.00
2.	Beverly Park Maintenance Service Ltd., Plot No. 3, Vasant Kunj Mall, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	358.00
3.	Ambience Developers Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 2, Vasant Kunj Mall, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	393.90

(c) Does not arise.

Irradiation Technology for Food Preservation

1348. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) the number of radiation processing plants set up both in Public and Private sector in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

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

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

(b) The Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules to enable radiation preservation of food have been issued. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have approved radiation processing of a wide range of spices, food products, Ayurvedic herbs and formulations under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act Rules. Irradiation has been included as a quarantine measure in the plant protection and quarantine order. The Department of Atomic Energy has set up two technology demonstration units, one for high dose irradiation at Vashi, Navi Mumbai, primarily for hygienization of spices, and another low dose irradiation facility, Krushak irradiator at Lasalgaon, near Nasik, for sprout control during storage in potato and onion and insect disinfestations of agricultural commodities. As a demonstration of the technology, 157 tons of mango were processed for export to USA following all requisite procedures. Government is encouraging private entrepreneurs and cooperatives to set up more such facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The research and development carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy has demonstrated a number of benefits that could be derived from irradiation in the field of food preservation. Some of these are:

- (1) Extension of shelf life of food products by killing microorganisms that cause spoilage
- (2) Enhancement of safety by killing food borne pathogens and parasites
- (3) Inhibiting sprouting in tubers, bulbs and rhizomes
- (4) Delaying ripening of fruits
- (5) Destroying insect pests in stored product and fruits

(e) During the last three years five radiation processing plants have been set up by the private sector as detailed below:

1. Karnataka (1 Plant) 2006
2. Haryana (1 Plant) 2005
3. Gujarat (1 Plant) 2005
4. Maharashtra (1 Plant) 2005
5. West Bengal (1 Plant) 2004

(f) The Department of Atomic Energy is providing the requisite know-how and expertise for setting up of radiation processing plants in the country. Six plants are being constructed by private entrepreneurs - three each in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has given site clearance for setting up of six more plants one each in Haryana, UP, West Bengal, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamilnadu) by the private entrepreneurs. The department carries out and also participates in various programmes conducted by organizations and bodies aimed to promote entrepreneur development and public awareness about the technology.

[Translation]

Medical Colleges in Punjab

1349. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges functioning in the country especially in Punjab during the current financial year;

(b) whether these colleges have sufficient infrastructures to run the colleges according to the requirements of National Standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of new medical colleges given recognition during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enhance the seats in such colleges;

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

(g) the time by which the decisions is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) At present there are 138 medical colleges in Government Sector and 131 medical colleges in Private Sector functioning in the country. As far as State of Punjab is concerned, there are Government Medical Colleges and 3 Private Medical Colleges. The permission for establishment of a new medical college is granted by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendations of Medical Council of India (MCI). The MCI conducts the inspections of the medical colleges and makes recommendations after verifying the teaching and infrastructural facilities there.

(d) The number of the new medical colleges given recognition during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

1. April, 2004-March, 2005	6
2. April, 2005-March, 2006	4
3. April, 2006-March, 2007	13

(e) to (g) The Central Government has given permission for increase of seats in respect of following medical colleges, State-wise:

1. Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Marketpally, Nalkonda, Andhra Pradesh, from 100 to 150.

2. Narayana Medical College, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, from 100 to 150.

3. Mahatma Gandhi Medical College & Research Institute, Pondicherry, from 100 to 150.

[*English*]

Abolition of CGHS Scheme

1350. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish the CGHS scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative schemes which is designed to be provided to the CGHS beneficiaries including the pensioners?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

High-tech Hospitals for CIL Employees

1351. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO
GAWALI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade five more hospitals alongwith Central hospital of BCCL to high-tech hospitals for providing better treatment to the employees of Coal India Ltd.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, in the 4th meeting of Chairman cum Managing Directors of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries held on 6th January 2007 it has been decided to upgrade the following five hospitals as Super Speciality Hospitals:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Specialities
1.	Central Hospital, Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Jagjiwan Nagar, Dhanbad	Neurology, Neuro Surgery and Ophthalmology
2.	Central Hospital, Ghandhinagar, Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi	Gastroenterology, Lay & Surgery and Nephrology
3.	Central Hospital, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Kalla	Advanced Orthopedic Centre
4.	Nehru Shatabdi Central Hospital, Mahanadi Coalfields Limited, Talcher	Urology
5.	Nehru Chikitsalaya Central Hospital, Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli	Urology & Lithotripsy

(c) The specialities in the hospitals mentioned in para (b) above are likely to be set up in two years' time.

[*English*]

Unsafe Syringes

1352. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the recent report of the World Bank, about 65% of the syringes used in India are unsafe;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the total demand and production of the syringes in the country, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for such demand and supply of syringes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No study was conducted by the World Bank to assess the safety of syringes. However, a study was conducted to assess injection practices in India by International Clinical epidemiology Network (INCLIN), in coordination with Clinical Epidemiology Unit, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and World Bank.

The report reveals that nearly two third of all injections were found to be unsafe due to following reasons:

- (1) Using inadequately sterilized syringes/needle and/or if syringes/needle were reused for another patients.
- (2) Disposable plastic syringe/needle picked up from open pack.
- (3) An injection was considered unsafe on account of faulty injection administering technique e.g. needle wiped with a swab before injection, not wearing gloves, multidose vial not clean or wiped with a swab before drawing medicine, drug drawn from broken/already used vial or ampoule, glass syringe and metal needle not flushed after use etc.

(c) and (d) There are more than 30 manufacturing units of disposable/single use syringes and needles in the country and 10 registered overseas manufacturing sites of disposable/single use syringes and needles for import into the country. Report of shortage of disposable/single use syringes and needles in the country has not come to the notice of this Ministry.

Pending Proposals for Environmental Clearance

1353. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for removing/cutting of trees for upgradation of Highways in Karnataka which are pending for environmental clearance;

(b) time since when the request is pending; and

(c) by when, the clearance is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No proposals related to highway projects in Karnataka are pending for environmental clearance.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

NCAER's Report on Devolution Index

1354. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to grant extra funds to the Panchayats which are delivering better services and showing more improvement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has submitted its interim report on devolution index;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when its final Report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) was introduced and implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj during the year 2005-06 with an allocation of Rs. 5 crores. This scheme aimed to provide incentives to the States to devolve powers upon Panchayats in accordance with the recommendations of the Seven Round Tables and for Panchayats empowered by such reforms to effectively assume the responsibilities devolved upon them. Release of funds under the Scheme were made in accordance with the progress achieved by States against milestones and bench marks in the reform aspects identified. During the year 2006-07, the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme had an allocation of Rs. 10 crore. Based on the rankings of States/Union Territories in the Devolution Index prepared by NCAER, Rs. 8 crores were released to the first 10 States and Rs. 2 crores were released to the 6 UTs, in accordance with their rankings.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The NCAER presented an interim devolution index to the Ministry in August 2006. Thereafter, based on the data available with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and as obtained from different States/ other Sources, NCAER measured the assessing environment for PRIs in different States and assigned scores and rankings to all the States and Union Territories. Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme was operationalized during 2006-07 on this basis.

(e) The Index prepared last year is now sought to be further refined and nuanced to measure the progress on Devolution over time. Towards this end, a concept paper has been prepared by NCAER giving details of the construction of the Devolution Index information or data needs and the application of the Index. This comprehensive index is proposed to be utilized for implementation of the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme during the current year. This Comprehensive index is a substantial improvement on the Index formulated last year. The previous Index measured the States on three broad indicators viz. Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. The present Index has included a distinct "Framework" sub Index which will take into account the mandatory provision of the Constitution containing Part IX. Continuing their work on refining and making more nuanced the Devolution Index with the view to undertaking in the miserable manner all indicators relating to the empowerment of PRIs. It is hoped to give the final shape to this Devolution Index during the course of the current financial year.

Study on MPLAD Scheme

1355. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had recently undertook the study of MPLAD Scheme to evaluate its design, implementation and impact;

(b) if so, details of its outcome; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to identify the areas of its weakness and strength for the improvement in the performance of the MPLAD Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Planning Commission has recently not undertaken the study on MPLAD Scheme to evaluate its design, implementation

and impact. However, in November, 2001 the Programme Evaluation Organization of Planning Commission released an evaluation report on MPLAD Scheme.

(b) The main findings of the scheme were:

- Out of 25702 works in 57 sample constituencies during 1993-99 those classified under Roads and Bridges and Community Works dominated constituting about 29 and 24 per cent respectively. Of the total Works, about 68% were reported to be complete, 14% were in progress, 9% were yet to start and the status of rest of works (9%) could not be known.
- Allocation of funds to most of the Works in the selected districts was found to be meager despite the fact that there was a large unspent balance (46%) of MPLADS amount. At the aggregate level, about 46.4% of the works got an allocation of less than Rs. 50,000, while the works with an allocation of Rs. 5 lakh or more constituted only 3.6%.
- Monitoring and supervision was found to be the weakest part of the scheme, which was largely due to inadequate infrastructure available to the Collector vested with the responsibility. Maintenance of the assets created was another area of weakness of the scheme. That was largely due to the lack of resources allocated specially for this.
- The impact of the scheme as felt by the knowledgeable persons and local people indicated that about 65% of the created assets had been rated as good and overwhelming majority of them opined that the created assets were as per the felt needs and had improved their quality of life. However, their opinion about the implementation and maintenance of assets pointed out to the inadequate arrangements and a need for large scale involvement of PRIs for strengthening the scheme.

These findings were based on the data and information collected for the reference period 1994-95 to 1998-99 through a sample survey from structured schedules of 22 State Nodal Departments, 92 Lok Sabha MPs, 25 Rajya Sabha MPs, 103 District Collectors, 590 Development functionaries, 590 village/urban knowledgeable persons and 2892 local people. The

primary data were supplemented by secondary data from published and unpublished records of government departments and extensive discussion with various respondents and personal visits to a number of work sites by evaluation team members.

(c) The follow up steps taken by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the improvement in the performance of the MPLAD Scheme are as follows:

- In order to bring financial discipline, greater transparency and increased accountability, the MPLADS Guidelines have been comprehensively revised in November, 2005 taking into account the suggestions given by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament, recommendations of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Committees on MPLAD Scheme, observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General in its two reports, report of the Programme Evaluation Organization, Planning Commission and operational experience over a decade. The revised Guidelines have been issued in November, 2005.
- To bring in more financial accountability and proper utilization of funds, the release of MPLADS fund has been streamlined as per Guidelines and funds release is linked to furnishing of Monthly Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates and Audit Certificates.
- For effective and speedy implementation of the Scheme, greater responsibilities have now been assigned to State/UT Governments and district authorities as per Guidelines which *inter-alia* stipulates that for effective supervision of MPLADS, a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary will be constituted for review of MPLADS implementation progress with the district authorities and MPs at least once in a year.
- The progress of the Scheme is also periodically reviewed by the Hon'ble MOS (S&PI) and other senior officers of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation both at Centre and State/UT level.
- The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has initiated a mechanism for physical monitoring of works under the Scheme. NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), a

subsidiary of NABARD has been assigned the work of physical monitoring of MPLADS works on sample basis in 30 selected districts.

Setting Up Titanium Di-oxide Factory

1356. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge deposits of heavy metals and strategic minerals like garnet and Titanium in the Beach sand along the sea coast of Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Districts of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for setting up a Titanium Di-oxide factory by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow the private sectors for setting up such projects; and

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

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

(b) There is no proposal for setting up Titanium Di-oxide Project by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Private entrepreneurs have been evincing interest to set Titanium industries in the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

M/s. Saraf Agencies Private Limited, Kolkata jointly with Titanium Mineral Products Limited, Bhubaneswar is proposing to set up an integrated Chemical and Metallurgical Complex in Orissa, by forming a joint venture with a Russian Company viz., JSC Technochim Holding of St. Petersburg, to manufacture Titanium products.

The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is intending to establish Mineral Separation Plants to produce value added products under Joint venture with M/s. Bothli Trade AG., and M/s. V.V. Minerals (P) Ltd.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Tata Steel Ltd. for setting up a Titanium Di-oxide Project by M/s. Tata Steel Limited in Tuticorin.

Nuclear Agricultural Programme of BARC

1357. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Agriculture Programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) covers development of high yielding crop seeds to be used in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the crop varieties released so far and notified for commercial cultivation in the country?

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

(b) Mutation breeding for crop improvement is an active area of research at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). 29 improved varieties developed by BARC using radiation induced mutation and cross breeding, have been released and notified for commercial cultivation by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. These include 16 in oil seeds (12 groundnuts, 2 soybean and 2 mustard); 11 in pulses (4 blackgram, 5 greengram, 2 pigeonpea) and 1 each in rice and jute. All of them are high yielding, some with additional desirable characters like disease resistance, improved quality parameters etc. Some of these varieties have become popular among farming community. Effective linkages have been established with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Department of Agricultural Cooperation (DAC), State Agricultural Universities, National and State Seed Corporations, National Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, progressive farmers etc., for effective dissemination of these varieties.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Trombay crop varieties released and notified for commercial cultivation*

Crop	Variety	Year of Release	M: Maturity (days) Y: Yield (kg/ha) YI: Yield increase (%)	Released for	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Groundnut	TLG-45	2007	M:114 Y: 1506 YI: 28	Maharashtra	Large seed, Kharif season
	TG-38	2006	M: 115 Y: 2500 YI:20	W. Bengal, Orissa Assam/N.E. States	High yield potential in residual moisture situation Rabi/Summer
	TG-37A	2004	M: 110 Y: Kharif 1993 YI: 26-38	Rajasthan, UP, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, W. Bengal, Orissa, Assam/N.E. States	Fresh seed dormancy Oil 51%
	TPG-41	2004	M: 120 Y: Summer 2407 YI:26	All India	Large seed (70g/100 seeds) Fresh seed dormancy. On farm trials 4551 kg/ha 49% increase
	TG-26	1995	M: 110-120 Y: Summer 2500 YI: 23-39	Gujarat, Maharashtra, MP	Semi-dwarf, early maturity, high harvest index, high partitioning efficiency, fresh seed dormancy Second popular TG variety, high yielding ability (9000-10000kg/ha), wider adaptability
	TAG-24	1991	M: Kharif 100-105 Summer 112-117 Y: Kharif 1300 Summer 2500 YI: Kharif 24 Summer 50	Maharashtra West Bengal Rajasthan Karnataka	Identified as national variety, Most popular in all groundnut growing states, High yield potential (9000-10000kg/ha), Semi dwarf habit, early maturity, high harvest index, high partitioning efficiency, wider adaptability

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TKG-19A	1994	M: 120-125 Y: 2000-2500 YI: 12-13	Maharashtra	Large seed, fresh seed dormancy
	TG-22	1992	M: Kharif 115-120 Y: Kharif 1677 YI: 30	Bihar	Medium-large seed, fresh seed dormancy
	Somnath (TGS-1)	1989	M: 110-125 Y: Kharif 2000 YI: 23	Gujarat	Large seed Spreading habit
	TG-3	1987	M: 110 Y: 2000-2500	Kerala	More branches
Groundnut	TG-17	1985	M: 115-120 Y: 1700-2000 YI: 15-20	Maharashtra	Less branches
	TG-1	1973	M: 130-135 Y: 2400-2500 YI: 15-20	Maharashtra, Gujarat	Large seed
Soyabean	TAMS 98-21	2007	M: 103 Y: 2318 YI: 20	Maharashtra	High yielding Resistant to bacterial pustules, myrothecium leaf spot and soybean mosaic virus diseases
	TAMS-38	2005	M: 90-95 Y: 1800-2000 YI: 20	Maharashtra	Early maturing, resistant to bacterial pustule, <i>Myrothecium</i> leaf spot
Mustard	TM-2	1987	M: 90 Y: 1370 YI: 25	Assam	Appressed pod
	TM-4	1987	M: 95 Y: 1470 YI: 35	Assam	Yellow seed
Greengram	TMB-37	2005	M: 64 Y: 1100 YI: 20	Eastern UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, West Bengal	Tolerant to yellow mosaic virus
	TARM-18	1995	M: 65-70 Y: 1051	Maharashtra	Resistant to powdery mildew
	TARM-1	1995	M: 80 Y: 765 YI: 45	Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, AP, Kerala Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa	Resistant to powdery mildew
	TARM-2	1992	M: Rabi. 90 Y: 1000-1100 YI: 80	Maharashtra	Resistant to powdery mildew

1	2	3	4	5	6
	TAP-7	1983	M:60 Y: 700-800 Yl: 23	Maharashtra, Karnataka	Tolerant to powdery mildew
Blackgram	TU 94-2	1999	M: 70 Y: 900-1000 Yl: 19-37	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Resistant to Yellow Mosaic Virus
	TAU-2	1992	M: 70-75 Y: 900-1000 Yl: 18	Maharashtra	High yielding
	TPU-4	1992	M: 70-75 Y: 900-1000 Yl: 22	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh	Large seed
Blackgram	TAU-1	1985	M: 70 -75 Y: 800-1000 Yl: 24	Maharashtra	Large seed Most popular variety in Maharashtra
Pigeonpea	TAT-10	1985	M: 110-115 Y: 900-1000	Maharashtra	Early maturing
	TT-6	1983	M: 135-140 Y: 1200-1300 Yl: 15	MP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, AP, Karnataka, Kerala	Large seed
Rice	Hari	1988	M: 135-140 Y: 6000 Yl: 20	Andhra Pradesh	Slender grain type
Jute	TKJ-40	1983	M: 125-130 Y: 2800-3100 Yl: 10-13	Orissa	High yielding

CGHS Facilities to Pensioners

1358. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specialized private hospitals and general hospitals accredited in metro and big cities to provide free medical treatment to the retired Government employees covered under CGHS;

(b) the outstanding payments of medical reimbursement due to these accredited hospitals and reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to re-issue the directions for strict implementation by these accredited

hospitals and take action against defaulters charging the pensioners for cash payments of their medical bills and refusing to comply with the scheme under the pretext that reimbursements are not coming from the Health Ministry;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Pensioners are allowed to get treatment in CGHS affiliated Private Hospitals directly without recommendations of any Government doctor; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the *modus-operandi* adopted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 59 specialized private hospitals are empanelled under CGHS Delhi till date to provide cashless medical facilities to retired Government employees who are CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) Details of Outstanding bills of empanelled hospitals is given in the statement enclosed. Clearance of bills is a continuous process which depends upon the availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Memorandum of Agreement signed between CGHS and hospitals contains provision for extension of credit facility to pensioner CGHS beneficiaries.

(e) and (f) CGHS pensioner beneficiaries can directly go to an empanelled private hospital only in emergency situations. Under normal circumstances, they can go to private empanelled hospitals only if they are referred to it by the CMO-in-charge of the concerned dispensary.

Statement

Status of Pending Bills

Total number of bills pending, as on 10.8.2007, including 52 bills for "stop referral hospital"	Total number of bills received during the week	Total pendency of claims (1+2)	Number of bills processed and kept ready	Date upto which the bills have been processed	Approximate financial liability	Balance in hand
400+52=452	28	480	20	11th April	17.60 crores approx	Rs. 14.52 crore approx.

Protection of Degraded Areas

1359. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the State Government of Karnataka regarding protection of existing mangrove plantations, afforestation of degraded areas with mangrove prop gules, research activities, awareness programme, monitoring etc.;

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

(c) whether the proposal is still pending with Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests sanctioned financial assistance during 2006-07 for conservation & management of mangroves in four identified sites in Karnataka namely Mangalore Forest Division (Rs. 92.75 lakhs), Kundapur (Rs. 53 lakhs), Honnavar (Rs. 20.54 lakhs) and Karwar (Rs. 19 lakhs). The unspent balance, available with the State Government of Karnataka as on 31.3.2007, has been duly revalidated for utilization during current financial year in case of Honnavar and Kundapur. No fresh proposals for 2007-08 have so far been received from the State Government for the identified sites. The Ministry had also sanctioned Rs. 90.04 lakhs to the State Government of Karnataka for preparing Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.

[Translation]

Return of Mining Land to Farmers by CIL

1360. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has returned the mining land to the farmers after completion of coal mining operations;

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

(c) the number of displaced farmers to whom lands have been returned under the said provision; and

(d) the land in terms of hectare that has been back-filled by Coal India Ltd. so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) So far a total of 15,537 hectares of land has been reclaimed by Coal India Ltd.

[English]

Meeting of Central and State Statistical Organisations

1361. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has convened a meeting of the Central and the State Statistical Organisations;

(b) if so, the details of issues on which deliberations have been held;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the statistical system in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The 14th Conference of Central and State Statistical Organisations (COCSSO) was organized during 10-11 April 2007 at New Delhi.

(b) The two-day programme of the Conference included discussions on: (i) Strengthening of State Statistical Bureaus including Core Statistics and role of Statistical Advisers; (ii) Basic Statistics for Local level Development; and (iii) Problems in Horticulture Statistics. Besides these three core subjects, the processing of State

Sample Data of National Sample Surveys; and standardized set of statistical products/publications for the States were also discussed.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken to strengthen the statistical system in the country:-

(i) A Bill to replace the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha to facilitate better collection of primary statistics;

(ii) National Statistical System is also mandated to evolve national strategies for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of core statistics; and

(iii) The Ministry has initiated a project aimed at strengthening the State Statistical System as part of India Statistical Strengthening Project in the 10th Plan and Phase-II of the project is continuing in the 11th Plan.

New Drug for Liver Cancer

1362. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American scientists have developed a new drug which helps to increase the period of survival of patients suffering from liver cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to import this new drug for treatment of patients who suffer from liver cancer in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) According to Drug Controller General of India, in a clinical trial with 600 patients of hepatocellular carcinoma in USA, the drug called Nexavar (a brand of Sorafenib 200mg tablet), extended the lives of patients by few months. Nexavar is currently approved in USA and other countries for treatment of Kidney cancer. In India also application is under import registration process for Kidney cancer.

Heavy Water Reactors at Tarapur

1363. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on pressurised heavy water reactors at Tarapur has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of nuclear power reactors presently under construction and are likely to be set up in the country alongwith allocation of fund for the purpose, location-wise; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to start production?

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

(b) Tarapur Atomic Power Project, consisting of two reactors of 540 MWe has been completed in August 2006, ahead of its approved schedule of January, 2007.

(c) and (d) details of the nuclear power reactors presently under construction and their expected year of completion are as follows:

Reactors/Location	Capacity (MWe)	Expected year of Commercial Operation	Approved Project Cost Rs. in Crore
Kaiga Atomic Power Project Unit-3&4, Karnataka	2x220	Unit-3 Completed on 06.05.07 Unit-4 2008	3282
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Unit -5&6, Rajasthan	2x220	Unit-5 2007 Unit-6 2008	3072
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project—Unit-1&2, Tamil Nadu	2x1000	Unit-1 2008 Unit-2 2009	13171
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), Tamil Nadu, by BHAVINI Ltd.	1x500	2011	3492

Work on eight indigenous PHWRs with a total capacity of 5600 MWe, ten Light Water Reactors with a total capacity of 10,000 MWe based on imports has been proposed in the XI Plan. The Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for sites for 2x700 MWe each at Kakrapar in Gujarat, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and 2 x 1000 MWe LWRs each at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu and Jaitapur in Maharashtra.

New Coal Reserves

1364. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new coal reserve has been discovered in the country, especially in Orissa and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and approximate coal reserve in those new locations; and

(c) the steps taken for the exploration of coal from those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The exploration activity has established additional resources during X Plan period in several coalfields including Orissa and West Bengal. During the period January, 2006 to March, 2007, 4080 million tonnes of new coal resources have been estimated in the country. As a result the inventory of Geological Resources of Coal in India, prepared by Geological Survey of India (GSI) has increased by 4080 mt as indicated below:

Data of Estimation	Total estimated geological resources of coal in India (in million Tonnes)
As on 1.4.2007	257,381
As on 1.1.2006	253,301
Addition of coal resources from 1.1.06 to 1.4.07	4,080

Out of the total addition of coal resources mentioned above 520 million tonnes have been estimated in the State of West Bengal and 1234 million tonnes in the State of Orissa.

The State-wise and coalfield-wise details of estimation of additional coal resources in blocks where exploration has been concluded during the period from January, 2006 to March, 2007 are given as under:-

State	Coalfields	New coal resources Estimated (in million Tonnes)
West Bengal	Raniganj	520
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	79
Jharkhand	West Bokora	186
Jharkhand	North Karpura	229
Madhya Pradesh	Singarauli	588
Chhattisgarh	Hasdo-Arand	8
Maharashtra	Wardha Valley	173
Maharashtra	Kamptee	55
Maharashtra	Nand Bander	366
Orissa	Talchar	1234
Andhra Pradesh	Godavari Valley	569
Sikkim	Rangit Valley	73
Total		4080

(c) Based on the potential of the blocks revealed from regional exploration data the detailed exploration is under process in different blocks/areas.

Agencies Sending Indians Abroad

1365. SHRI M. APPADURAI:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

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

(a) the number of registered/recognized employment agencies functioning in the country who are sending labours/workers/skilled and unskilled workers to foreign countries, State-wise;

(b) whether some travel agencies in the metropolitan cities including Mumbai, are extracting heavy amount from people in the name of offering lucrative jobs in foreign countries including the Gulf countries;

(c) if so, the number of cases which have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of the agencies against whom action has been taken, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to regulate and formally recruit the labourers going abroad; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Complaints are received from time to time regarding recruitment of labourers/workers by unregistered agencies, including travel agencies, who send them abroad for work in violations of the provisions of the Emigration Act. Such cases are sent to the State Police authorities for due legal action. The number of complaints against unregistered agencies State-wise received during 2004, 2005 and 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The number of prosecution sanctions issued in 2004, 2005 and 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) To regulate and protect the rights and welfare of the Indian emigrants, comprehensive amendment of the Emigration Act, 1983 is underway.

Statement I

Number of Registered Recruiting Agents under the Emigration Act, 1983 as on 31.07.2007, State-wise

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of registered recruiting agents
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82
2.	Chandigarh	47

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Dethi	316	13.	Mizoram	2
4.	Goa	22	14.	Orissa	1
5.	Gujarat	17	15.	Pondicherry	1
6.	Haryana	11	16.	Punjab	86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	17.	Rajasthan	39
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	18.	Tamilnadu	216
9.	Karnataka	31	19.	Uttar Pradesh	12
10.	Kerala	226	20.	Uttaranchal	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21.	West Bengal	10
12.	Maharashtra	682		Total	1808

Statement II*Number of Complaints against Unregistered Agencies during 2004, 2005 and 2006—State-wise*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	5
2.	Chandigarh	1	—	3
3.	Delhi	8	7	10
4.	Goa	—	—	
5.	Gujarat	1	—	
6.	Haryana	2	1	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	
9.	Karnataka	—	2	
10.	Kerala	5	10	25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	
12.	Maharashtra	10	13	4
13.	Mizoram	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Orissa	—	—	
15.	Pondicherry	—	—	
16.	Punjab	2	1	
17.	Rajasthan	—	—	
18.	Tamilnadu	4	8	27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	
20.	West Bengal	3	3	2
21.	Miscellaneous		2	
Total		38	53	78

Statement III

*Prosecution Sanction issued during the
Years 2004, 2005 and 2006*

Sl. No.	Name of the Agent
1	2
Year 2004	
1.	Shri Shaik Moula and Shri Gangi Reddy, AP
2.	M/s Internation Manpower Resources, Delhi
3.	Henry Paul Dentis of M/s Rein Travels, Mumbai
4.	Mr. Ezaz Hassan Sheikh, Mumbai
5.	Karan Monica Edward and Pharish Abubacker, Delhi
6.	Shri Salim Javeh Alah Pichai, Mumbai
7.	M/s N.S. Travel Services, Mumbai
8.	S/Shri Abdul Rehman Mirza Kala, Satyapal Lekhraj Sharma and Badruddin Ahmed Pillai, Mumbai
9.	S/Shri Satyanarayan, Ganga Ram and Tangeia of Mumbai

1	2
YEAR 2005	
1.	Mr. M.S. Raju of M/s Msar Internation Consultants, Hyderabad
2.	Mr. T. Sridhar Goud and others Hyderabad
3.	Mr. Moijuddin Siddique, Mumbai
4.	Shri Gagan Kumar Govardhan Sharma of M/s S.N. Tours and Travels, Mumbai
5.	Shri Anjalin Sanjayaa Naidu, Mumbai
6.	Jahir Hussain of M/s Santosha Enterprise, Chennai
7.	Smt. Lousy Peter Waz, Ismail Kadar Naik, Mahesh Nandkumar Sarvade, Ms. Reshma Igbal Sayed, Shakir Memon, Ashif Chikodi, Amir Bhat and Aslam
8.	Shri Chandu Jagdish Sone, Mumbai
YEAR 2006	
1.	M/s Ayisha Travels, Chennai
2.	Shri K.C. Shanmugam, Chennai
3.	S/Shri Mylapalli Kanna Rao and Mylapalli Kumar, Visakhapatnam (AP)

1	2
4.	Shri Motimari Prasad, Penugonda, West Godawari Distt. (AP)
5.	Shri Mogd. Yasin Shamshuddin Shaikh (ii) Mrs. Vajuda Abdul Rajak Tarannam and (iii) Mrs. Seema Chandra, Mumbai
6.	Shri P. Mohd. Koya of M/s Almirash Travels, Panniakara, Desom
7.	Shri Kirpal Singh Malhi, Panchkula of M/s Malhi & Basra Emigration & Allied Services, Chandigarh
8.	S/Shri E.K. Syed Alavi, Malapuram Distt. (2) Aboobaker Desom, Kozhikode Distt. and (3) Kunhi Mogd., Kozhikode Distt.
9.	S/Shri Mohd. Ibrahim S/o Shri Abdul Mohammed, Lot. 196, Jallan Singai, Putus Batu, Kiang, Solangor, Malaysia, (2) Shri Kumar <i>alias</i> Vasanthakumar S/o Shri K. Ramasamy, No. 34, Ramasamy Street, Mannadi, Chennai-I and (3) Shri Kannan <i>alias</i> Ramalinga, S/o Shri Perianayagam, No. 3/8, Vembuli Street, Ramapuram, Chennai
10.	Shri. K. Ansari S/o Shri Khaja Mohideen, No. 10/19, Dr. Natesan Road, B.B. lind Land, Triplicane, Chennai-5
11.	Shri Viswajith Misra of M/s Welfare Manpower Supply Co., No. 108/109, 3rd Floor, Hamidia Shopping Hall, Triplicane High Road, Chennai-600 005
12.	S/Shri S.K. Rathinasamy and A.N. Manoharan of M/s Er. Word, No. 52-20, Anna Main Road, MGR Nagar, Chennai
13.	Shri L. Marimuthu S/o Shri K.R. Lakshmanan of M/s G.G. Enterprises, Adayar, Chennai-20
14.	S/Shri Kottai Madasamy S/o Shri Ponnaia, No. 176, Kumaran Nagar, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli and Prakash S/o Shri Subbaia, no. 2/35-A, Pillayar Koil St., Poganallur, Kodayanallur, Tirunelveli on the allegation that the said persons were running an unauthorized travel agency under the name & style of 'Dhanshini Enterprises' at No.3,

1	2
	Anand Apartments, Casa Major Road, Egmore, Chennai-8
15.	S/Shri Azeez Khan (2) Rafeequ and (3) Raja Malikasr of Chennai
16.	Shri R. Vasanthakumar S/o Shri Ramasamy, proprietor of M/s Ganesh Tours & Travels, No. 50, Mannady Street, 1st Floor, Shop No. 5, Chennai-I
17.	Shri Moideen Raja, Prop. of M/s P.M.S. Exports & Imports, No. 100, Mahalingapuram Main Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai-34
18.	S/Shri Thainis, Rathinam and John Arokiadoss of M/s STS Consultant, No. 1, 4th Floor, Kodambakkam, Chennai-600 024
19.	Vinit Balwant Pathare of M/s Saudi Export and Travels Services, Mumbai
21.	P. Gopalkrishan of M/s Sai Ram Travels, Chennai

Two-child Norm

1366. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to bring a legislation for two-child norm; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Constitution 79th Amendment Bill 1992 disqualifying a person having more than two children to be a member of either House of Parliament and State Legislature (with prospective effect) was introduced in Rajya Sabha in December 1992. The Bill was later referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. On the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development the Government convened meetings of leaders of various political parties in Parliament to ensure the passage of the Bill. No consensus emerged in favour of the Bill. As such the Bill is pending in Rajya Sabha due to lack of unanimity on the subject among various political groups/parties.

Registration of Medical Establishments

1367. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for making compulsory registration of all medical establishments including hospitals, local clinics, nursing homes and libraries with the District Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated national standards on the issues relating to health including the disposal of bio-medical wastes or hygiene in hospitals, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) It is proposed to introduce a legislation namely the "Clinical Establishments (Regulation and Registration) Bill, 2007 in the current session of the Parliament. The Bill seeks to provide for registration & regulation of clinical establishments in the country. A National Council shall determine the minimum standards for various categories of clinical establishments.

Establishment of Central Drug Authority

1368. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation regarding establishing Central Drug Authority and Centralizing the manufacturing licenses under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient points raised in the representation; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health has proposed setting up of Central Drug Authority of India to upgrade the National Regulatory system for drugs and cosmetics and for a phased centralization of manufacturing licenses after considering the recommendations of the Mashelkar Committee.

DNA Test Labs

1369. PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DNA technique is a sound method to detect crimes;

(b) the total number of laboratories to conduct the DNA tests in the country;

(c) whether the existing laboratories are inadequate to conduct the tests; and

(d) if so, the tests being taken by the Government to establish more such laboratories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) According to the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, the DNA technique is very robust, sound and potential tool to detect crimes.

(b) Accordingly, Directorate of Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, Central Forensic Science Laboratories at Kolkatta, Hyderabad, Chandigarh and New Delhi conduct DNA tests. The centre for DNA Diagnostics and Finger Printing (CDFD), Hyderabad under the Department of Bio-Technology is also having state of art DNA typing facility. In addition, state level forensic laboratories functioning at Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Assam, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have DNA typing facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Directorate of Forensic Science under Ministry of Home Affairs, the nodal organization in the country to promote forensic science, offers consultancy and training to various state FSLs in establishing DNA testing facilities. Many training programmes and workshops are being conducted in this regard. Through the scheme of Police Modernization Grant the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, also helps the state governments in the creation of modern DNA testing facilities. The Directorate of Forensic Science and the CDFD, Hyderabad have jointly prepared an integrated proposal to expand DNA testing facilities in the country.

Halonis and CFC control

1370. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any action to control the use of Halonic and CFC as per guidelines under the Montreal Protocol; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India became a Party to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 17th September, 1992. The Country Programme was prepared in 1993 to phase out the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) including Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) and Halons. The Multilateral Fund (MLF) has provided US\$ 303.29 million for complete phaseout of the production and consumption of CFC and Halon by 1.1.2010.

Setting Up of New Medical Colleges

1371. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new medical colleges in every district of the country and is also reviewing the existing guidelines for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish medical colleges in rural, backward areas with Public Private Partnership (PPP); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) At present, the Central Government do not have any scheme to set up new medical colleges in every district of the country including in rural & backward areas with Public Private Partnership (PPP). However, any person including State Governments fulfilling the eligibility and qualifying criteria prescribed in the Establishment of Medical College Regulations 1999 can

apply to the Central Government for grant of permission for establishment of a new medical college under Section 10A of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

[Translation]

Water and Air Pollution

1372. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of industrialization and liberalization have acted as remote factors for causing water and air pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made by the Government to undertake ameliorative measures to curb such pollution and prevent its recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The developmental activities, depending on their nature and scale, may affect the environment including air and water quality, if pollution control measures are not incorporated in the projects for compliance of various emission and effluent norms. The liberalization policy has also not exempted any activity from the environmental laws.

The steps taken to curb pollution and prevent its recurrence include the following:

- Notification of general and industry specific emission and effluent standards;
- Industries to obtain "Consent for Establishment" as well as "Consent to Operate" under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) prior to carrying out operations;
- Environmental Impact Assessment of developmental projects and preparation of Environmental Management Plan as per the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment notification of September, 2006;
- Adoption of cleaner technologies and use of improved fuel quality;

- Regular monitoring of industrial units for environmental compliance;
- Issuance of directions in cases of industries not complying with environmental norms.

[English]

Supply of Coal By MCL to NALCO

1373. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has reduced the supply of Coal to National Aluminium Company in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for short supply of coal to NALCO; and

(d) the time by which the supply to NALCO will be restored by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Supply of coal to NALCO was made in accordance with allocation made during the 1st Quarter of the current year. However, during the month of July, 2007 the supply of coal was affected marginally due to transport constraints arising out of law and order problems. Supply was also affected due to inadequate availability of railway wagons and due to non working of surface miner at Bharatpur Mines. However, adequate arrangement has been made for supply of coal to NALCO from other sources as a short term measure to tide over the present situation.

Implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act

1374. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of implementation of schedule M under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, there is noticeable improvement in the purity of medicines in the market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes sir. In view of the increased compliance to the revised GMPs under Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, by drug industry, the number of reports of drugs declared as of standard quality, out of the samples of suspected drugs drawn in the country have increased in the recent past. WHO GMP compliance by Indian firms have resulted in increased acceptance of Indian drugs in western countries.

(c) Question does not arise.

Regional Disparity

1375. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regional imbalance of North Eastern States in comparison to other States has widened with the advent of market Reforms and globalization of economy;

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

(c) the salient features highlighted by the Draft Approach Paper of Eleventh Five Year Plan on this issue;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has set up an expert group for examining the matter and recommending steps to check the growing regional disparity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The annual growth rate of Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura for first three years of Tenth Plan reflect a higher growth rate than All India average. States of Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya had marginally lower growth rate. Growth rate of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are below National Growth rate. The reasons for the low growth rate of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur are mainly due to their geographical locations and disturbances in case of Manipur.

(c) to (e) The approach document for the 11th Plan has identified Regional divides as one of the major challenges. Balanced regional development has been one of the important objectives of National planning. The approach document has highlighted, as a general principle that various policy initiatives, including fiscal incentives

and targeted programmes have been evolved in the past to achieve this objective.

Planning Commission has set up an *Expert group on equitable development for the Eleventh Five Year Plan*. One of the Terms of References of the Expert group is to map out linkages of liberalization, globalization and transmission mechanisms that have an impact on the development profile of backward regions and to suggest strategies for meeting the challenges.

[Translation]

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

1376. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has laid down eleven criteria under essential certification of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act keeping in view the health and safety of the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies/firms were found violating these criteria;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health & F.W. has made BIS Certification mandatory in respect of 11 food articles under the PFA Rules, 1955, the details of which are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) Under Section 33 of the BIS Act, 1996, the BIS takes action in case of violations of provisions under Section 11 and 12 of the BIS Act, 1996.

As far as PFA Act is concerned, the Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs are responsible for the implementation/enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955. The enforcement staff draw random samples of various articles of food and take penal action against the offenders where the samples are not found to be conforming to the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955.

The Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs have been advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil on the quality of food articles sold in the market and take penal action where the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 are violated.

Statement

List of Products covered under PFA Act, 1954 requiring BIS Mandatory Certification

Sl.No.	BIS Standards (No.)	Products covered under PFA Act, requiring BIS Mandatory Certification
1	2	3
1.	IS 1165	Milk Powder
2.	IS 1166	Condensed milk, partly skimmed and skimmed condensed milk
3.	IS 1656	Milk-cereal based weaning foods
4.	IS 11536	Processed cereal based complementary foods for infants
5.	12176	Sweetened ultra high temperature treated condensed milk
6.	13334 (Part 1)	Skimmed milk powder, standard grade
7.	13334 (Part 2)	Skimmed milk powder, extra grade

1	2	3
8.	14542	Partly skimmed milk powder
9.	14433 (Part 1)	Infant milk substitute, milk protein based
10.	IS 13428	Packaged Natural Mineral Water
11.	IS 14543	Packaged Drinking Water (Other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)

[English]

Promotion of Silviculture

1377. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Government to promote silviculture in the country;

(b) if so, the States where steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) the amount earmarked for the same in the Eleventh Plan; and

(d) the details of the work carried out under silviculture promotion programme during the Tenth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education (ICFRE) through its eight regional research Institutes and four Centres in the country are undertaking research projects on silviculture aspects of various forestry species.

(c) An amount of Rs. 75.45 crore has been earmarked in the XI Five Year Plan proposal of ICFRE for conducting research in the field of Biodiversity Assessment Conservation and Development, Planting Stock Improvement, Sustainable Forest Management, Forest Products Development, Development of Agro-forestry/Social Forestry Modals/Participatory Forest Management/Joint Forest Management, Establishment of Certification Mechanism for Sustainable Forest Produce and Establishment of an Advance Research Centre for Bamboo and Rattan for promotion of Silviculture in the country.

(d) Initiation of All India regionally coordinated projects to address the Problems of Silviculture Enhancing productivity through intensive Silvicultural practices under JFM/PFM programmes. National programmes on improvement of genetic material especially NWFPs. Rehabilitation of degraded areas keeping regional requirement in view Benchmarking biodiversity and preservation of gene pool of important species/forest types through preservation plots in 15 States of the country. Development of technology for artificial regeneration of important trees. Development of volume tables, site index equations and growth/yields functions for important tree species. Laying of field trials for important forestry species for Reclamation of highly eroded sites. Growth comparison of most common tree species planted in 132 plantation sites under alluvial, coastal and lateritic soils for the soil vegetation interaction with special reference to nutrient cycling. Networking of regional Research Institutes with State Forest Department and other stakeholders.

Backward Region Grant Fund

1378. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the details of grants sanctioned and released during the last two years for the speedy development of the backward districts of the country under Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) was approved in the financial year 2006-07. The Programme has three components, namely, Special Plan for Bihar, Special Plan for the KBK districts of Orissa and the district component covered by the Backward Districts Initiative of the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) subsumed into the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme from 2006-07. Special

plans for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa are handled by the Planning Commission. The allocation under the district component of BRGF consists of two funding windows (a) funds for capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions and (b) an untied developmental grant. According to the extant policy, the districts covered under

the Rashtriya Vikas Yojana must complete their allocation of Rs. 45 crore per district under the earlier programme before these shift to the BRGF mode of funding. A statement showing the funds released under these three components, State wise from 2005-06 onwards is enclosed.

Statement

Release of Funds under BRGF Programme

A. Special Plans for Bihar and KBK districts of Orissa

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
I. Special Plan for Bihar	536.03	999.99	762.41
II. Special Plan for the KBK district of Orissa	250.00	250.00	43.33

B. Backward Districts initiative—Release of Funds to RSVY districts

Sl. No.	State	Amount released in 2005-06 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.50	82.50	45.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.50	7.50	0.00
3.	Assam	7.50	52.50	15.00
4.	Bihar	135.00	232.50	30.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.00	127.50	22.50
6.	Gujarat	15.00	37.50	7.50
7.	Haryana	15.00	22.50	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	30	15.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.50	22.50	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	142.50	315.00	22.50
11.	Karnataka	15.00	37.50	0.00
12.	Kerala	15.00	15.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	150.00	135.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Maharashtra	60.00	90.00	7.50
15.	Manipur	15.00	15.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	15.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	7.50	15.00	7.50
18.	Nagaland	7.50	22.50	0.00
19.	Orissa	45.00	45.00	22.50
20.	Punjab	7.50	15.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	37.50	15.00	0.00
22.	Sikkim	7.50	22.50	7.50
23.	Tamil Nadu	75.00	30.00	0.00
24.	Tripura	7.50	15.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	202.50	300.00	75.00
26.	Uttarakhand	22.50	37.50	7.50
27.	West Bengal	45.00	60.00	22.50
28.	NABARD	3.24	3.30	0.00
Total		1210.74	1818.30	307.50

Sl.No.	State	Capacity Building Fund		Developmental Grant	
		Amount released in 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0	0	0
3.	Assam	9.122	0	0	35
4.	Bihar	14.45876	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	9.1	0	0	21
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	0	5	0	7.5
12.	Kerala	0	2	0	9.25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14.9597	0	20.0451	0
14.	Maharashtra	6.19	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya			0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
19.	Orissa	0	0	0	37
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	7.78707	0	0	75
22.	Sikkim	0.9492	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	25.3	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	10.5	0	0	30
Total		86.56673	32.3	20.0451	214.75

Use of Thorium as Fuel

1379. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has explored the possibility of the use of thorium as a fuel for nuclear reactors in view of its advantages over other existing fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken to develop appropriate technology for allowing its use in the nuclear reactors in the country; and

(c) the time by which the said technology is likely to be made available to the reactors in the country?

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

(b) The Government has taken steps to develop appropriate technology for the utilization of thorium. Some of the steps are:

- The research reactor 'Kamini' at Kalpakkam uses uranium-233 fuel obtained from irradiated thorium. The reactor has been operating since 1997. The fuel for this reactor was bred, reprocessed and fabricated indigenously
- Irradiation of thorium based fuel has been carried out in 'Cirus' research reactor at Trombay and in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors

- Design and development of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) using thorium based fuel has been in advanced stage. Pre-licensing safety review of AHWR has been completed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)
- Construction of AHWR critical facility at BARC, which uses thorium based fuel has been completed
- BARC has been developing technologies to reprocess irradiated thorium fuel, and in fabricating Uranium-233 based fuel.

(c) The third stage of the ongoing three-stage Indian nuclear power programme envisages deployment of nuclear reactors based on Uranium-233 obtained by irradiating thorium. The Advanced Heavy Water Reactor critical facility for validating the physics design of AHWR is ready for commissioning. A prelicensing safety approval of AHWR has been completed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Its implementation as a power project is envisaged to start in XI Plan period.

[Translation]

World Bank Loan for Bharat Nirman

1380. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought loan from the World Bank of 'Bharat Nirman Yojana' projects;

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

(c) whether the Government has received the loan from the World Bank for the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) Bharat Nirman has six components namely irrigation, rural water supply, rural electrification, rural roads, rural housing and rural telephone connectivity. World Bank loan is availed for irrigation and roads components the details of which are given below. No loan is availed for other components under Bharat Nirman.

Irrigation

Ministry of Water Resources has not sought any loan from World Bank specifically for Bharat Nirman Yojana. However, respective State Governments have sought assistance from World Bank for various Water Resources projects from time to time. The list of ongoing Water Resources projects with World Bank assistance is as under:

Sl.No.	Project Name	Date of Agreement Date of Completion	Amount US\$ in million
1.	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project (Rajasthan)	<u>15.3.2002</u> 31.3.2008	125.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (Uttar Pradesh)	<u>8.3.2002</u> 31.10.2007	109.10
3.	Karnataka Community based Tank Management Project (Karnataka) 31.1.2009	<u>6.6.2002</u>	73.80
4.	Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (Madhya Pradesh)	<u>30.10.2004</u> 30.3.2011	394.00
5.	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project (Maharashtra)	<u>19.8.2005</u> 30.12.2012	325.00
6.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture and Modernisation and Water Bodies Restoration Project (Tamil Nadu)	<u>23.1.2007</u> 31.3.2013	485.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh Community based Tank Management Project (Andhra Pradesh)	<u>19.4.2007</u> 31.12.2012	189.00
Total			1700.90

Roads

In order to bridge the funding gap for the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana including the rural roads component of Bharat Nirman, a loan agreement for US \$ 400 million was signed with World Bank in October 2004. Another loan proposal for US \$ 500 million has been accepted in principle. The loans are for providing new connectivity and upgrading of rural roads eligible under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Per Capita Income vis-a-vis Annual Growth Rate

1381. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual growth rate of the country during the year, 2006-07;

(b) the annual growth rate of different States in the country during the year 2006-07;

(c) whether the Government is considering any scheme for bringing the per capita income at par with the pace of annual growth rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any co-ordination between per capita average income and gross national annual growth rate in the country; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) As per the Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2006-07 released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the annual growth rate of the country measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at constant (1999-2000) prices is 9.4 per cent during the year 2006-07.

(b) The annual growth rates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of different States for the year 2006-07 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The per capita income, as defined by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person, changes annually due to the annual growth rate of GDP and the annual growth rate of population. Realizing a stable population, the pre-requisite for bringing the per capita

income at par with the pace of annual growth rate is not feasible at the moment keeping in view the life table of the population and the projected rate of change in the population. However, the long-term objective of the National Population Policy, 2000 of the Government of India is to achieve a stable population by 2045 A.D., at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The growth rate of per capita average income is determined by the growth rate of GDP and the growth rate of population.

Statement

Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant (1999-2000) prices

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.24*
3.	Assam	5.94
4.	Bihar	4.72
5.	Jharkhand	6.78
6.	Goa	6.44*
7.	Gujarat	12.17*
8.	Haryana	8.05*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.27
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	n.a.
11.	Karnataka	7.90
12.	Kerala	8.01*
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.50*
14.	Chhattisgarh	12.30*
15.	Maharashtra	9.20*
16.	Manipur	n.a.
17.	Meghalaya	5.68

1	2	3
18.	Mizoram	n.a.
19.	Nagaland	n.a.
20.	Orissa	6.02
21.	Punjab	4.93
22.	Rajasthan	7.96
23.	Sikkim	8.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.38
25.	Tripura	n.a.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6.07*
27.	Uttaranchal	10.28*
28.	West Bengal	8.13*
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	10.78*
30.	Chandigarh	n.a.
31.	Delhi	9.18*
32.	Pondicherry	7.43

*Figures relate to 2005-06.

n.a. : Not available.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of State Governments.

[*English*]

Setting up of a Space University

1382. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of a space university by Indian Space Research Organisation is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of space scientists expected to be graduated from the university during an academic year; and

(d) the grants earmarked for the proposal and by when the university is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for setting up Indian Institute of Space Science & Technology (IIST).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About 150 Space Scientists/Engineers are expected to graduate from IIST in an academic year.

(d) Approval has been accorded to set up IIST with an initial investment of Rs. 270 crores and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 40 crores. The first academic programme is scheduled to commence in September 2007.

Importance of NAM

1383. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in her recent statement, the US-Secretary of State suggested the futility of continuing Non-Aligned Movement with elimination of the Power-Blocs;

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

(c) whether the Government had taken up the matter with US-Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have seen the statement in question, which suggested that non-alignment has lost its meaning.

(b) to (d) In response to questions regarding the statement by US Secretary of State, Gol Official Spokesperson stated on June 29, 2007, that "There can be no question of India's firm and abiding commitment to non-alignment. The Non-Aligned Movement played a significant role in ending apartheid and colonialism. Today, its relevance continues in promoting South-South cooperation and the democratization of the international system. India remains committed to its ideals."

Demand for Coal Blocks by Andhra Pradesh

1384. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any demand from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for allocation of nine coal blocks in favour of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL);

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) In response to the offer made on 7th November, 2006 for allocation of 10 coal blocks under government dispensation for power projects, a letter was received from the Chief Secretary of Andhra Pradesh where in the interest of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) which is a mining company was indicated in 9 of those blocks.

(c) The application of SCCL, a mining company was among the many received from several Central and State PSUs including power generation companies. The allocation of the said blocks located in Orissa and Jharkhand was made as per the guidelines which *inter alia* included preference to be given to the PSUs of States which were so far not allocated any blocks, requirement of the host States where blocks were located, coal blocks and coal linkages already sanctioned for power projects etc.

APGENCO was recently allocated 4 blocks and long term coal linkages for their power projects. Besides, Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation was also allocated coal blocks in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Based on the above and on relative merits of the large number of applications received for the said 10 blocks, SCCL could not be allocated any block.

Construction of Bridge over Lohit Channel

1385. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received from the Ministry of Power for construction of a bridge over Lohit Channel of river Brahmaputra between Dhola and Sadiya in Assam to facilitate execution of few mega power projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether North-Eastern Council has already conducted a feasibility study on the said bridge;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Planning Commission has finalized the said project for execution during the 11th Plan in consultation with the concerned Ministries, State Government at NEC;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by which the project is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Ministry of Power for construction of a bridge over Lohit Channel of river Brahmaputra between Dhola and Sadiya in Assam.

(c) and (d) On the request of the State Government, the North-Eastern Council, during the 9th Plan, had funded a feasibility study of the project for construction of bridge over river Lohit Channel. The construction of bridge was found to be feasible, and the approximate cost worked out was to the tune of Rs. 216.71 crores including approach road. The report was sent to the Governments of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam for further necessary action.

(e) to (h) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. It is under formulation and the proposal would be considered subject to prioritization among competing demands and the availability of resources.

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel

1386. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the western countries do not wish to reprocess spent fuel in their plants but would rather ship out the same to the Indian plants to be reprocessed and the plutonium shipped back to them as reported in the *Asian Age* dated July 20, 2007;

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

(c) whether the burden of handling and disposing of the large quantities of hazardous radioactive waste of other nations will also fall on India;

(d) if so, whether any such proposal has been made by the United States to India in its ongoing talks on nuclear deal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. We have no such proposal from any country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Meeting on Climate Change

1387. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first meeting of the National Council on Climate change was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the decisions taken therein to contain the impact of climate change;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake a major afforestation programme called as Green India;

(d) if so, the details of the programme worked out;

(e) the area of degraded forestland in hectares likely to be converted into green areas under this programme, State-wise; and

(f) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister chaired the first meeting of the National Council on Climate Change on 13.7.2007. Some of the important decisions taken in the meeting *interalia*, are:

(i) Clean development strategies have to be incorporated into sectoral plans as an intrinsic part of the XI Plan strategy by the Planning Commission.

(ii) A national document compiling action taken by India for addressing the challenge of climate change, and action that it proposes to take, to be prepared as India's National Report on Climate Change.

(iii) To formulate a long term strategy to deal with glacial melting of the Himalayas.

(iv) A comprehensive action plan to be prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture on the agricultural agenda for climate change, and to be forwarded to the Planning Commission for incorporation in the XI Plan.

(v) To develop a policy for public transport sensitive to climate change agenda.

(c) to (f) "Green India" programme envisages undertaking massive afforestation of degraded forests land in the country. Financial resources to be mobilized include funds available under "Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)", mobilising funds from the market, developing partner associations, and income from tree felling at ecologically appropriate intervals, The "Green India" programme will cover about six million hectares in the country in about 10 years. Initially three million hectares of degraded forest land will be taken up for afforestation in 2007 requiring about Rs. 10000 crore.

Categorization of HIV/AIDS Affected Zones

1388. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the number of AIDS patients are increasing day by day in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of AIDS patients in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has categorized 163 districts in the country as A grade or High Risk Zones where epidemic threshold has exceeded 1 per cent;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (f) whether the categorization of districts helps in addressing the problem and containing the disease;
- (g) the aims and objectives of 'Be Bold' campaign launched in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (h) the steps to be taken by the Government for eradication of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The estimated number of cases in the country is 2 million to 3.1 million. The prevalence rates have stabilized over the last 4 years around 0.36%.

(c) The number of AIDS cases reported by the State Health Authorities is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) and (e) 156 districts have been categorized as 'A' category districts based on the sentinel surveillance

data for the period 2004-2006 where the prevalence rate in antenatal women was 1% or more in any one of the 3 years.

The list of category of districts-state-wise is enclosed as statement-II.

(f) Higher priority for implementation and funding is accorded to category 'A' districts.

(g) The aim of the "Be Bold" campaign launched in A. P. is to encourage people to come forward for testing to assess their HIV status.

(h) Government of India has launched National AIDS Control Programme Phase III, with the goal to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the next 5 years by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. This will be achieved through a four-pronged strategy:

1. Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population.
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of PLHA.
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level.
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

Statement-I

Reported Annual Number of AIDS cases

Sl.No.	State	2004	2005	2006	Up to 30th June 2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	4	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5611	7806	10167	2335
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	13	0
4.	Assam	13	40	107	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	223	749	451	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	68	1464	346	0
11.	Goa	109	167	23	19
12.	Gujarat	1624	1955	859	0
13.	Haryana	85	198	202	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	75	73	6	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	34	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	173	159	0
17.	Karnataka	222	2219	0	0
18.	Kerala	73	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	209	359	230	171
21.	Maharashtra	4831	5683	4347	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	80	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	54	0	4	38
25.	Nagaland	269	18	0	0
26.	Orissa	186	177	116	0
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	62	103	239	0
29.	Rajasthan	228	303	302	0
30.	Sikkim	0	3	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	15271	3856	11481	2441
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	109	339	0	0
34.	Uttaranchal	19	49	0	0
35.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total		29342	25738	29166	5004

Statement II

*Category 'A' Districts based on HIV Sentinel
Surveillance 2004, 2005 and 2006*

Andhra Pradesh (23/23)

Adilabad
Anantapur
Chittoor
Cuddapah
East Godavari
Guntur
Hyderabad
Karimnagar
Khammam
Krishna
Kurnool
Mahabubnagar
Medak
Nalgonda
Nellore
Nizamabad
Prakasam
Rangareddi
Srikakulam
Visakhapatnam
Vizianagaram
Warangal
West Godavari

Arunachal Pradesh (1/16)

Lohit
Bihar (2/38)
Araria
Lakhisarai

Goa (1/2)

North Goa

Gujarat (6/25)

Banas Kantha
Dahod
Mahesana
Navsari
Surat
Surendranagar

Haryana (1/20)

Bhiwani

Karnataka (26/27)

Bagalkot
Bangalore—City
Bangalore—Rural
Belgaum
Bellary
Bidar
Bijapur
Chamarajanagar
Chikmagalur
Dakshina—Kannada
Davanagere
Dharwad
Gadag
Gulbarga
Hassan
Haveri
Kodagu
Kolar
Koppal
Mandya
Mysore

Raichur	Osmanabad
Shimoga	Parbhani
Tumkur	Pune
Udupi	Raigarh
Uttara Kannada	Ratnagiri
Madhya Pradesh (5/48)	Sangli
Balaghat	Satara
Dewas	Solapur
Harda	Thane
Panna	Wardha
Rewa	Yavatmai
Maharashtra (32/35)	Manipur (9/9)
Ahmadnagar	Bishnupur
Akola	Chandel
Amravati	Churachandpur
Aurangabad	Imphal
Bhandara	Senapati
Beed	Tamenglong
Buldana	Thoubal
Chandrapur	Ukhrul
Dhule	Moreh
Gadchiroli	Mizoram (2/8)
Hingoli	Aizawl
Jalgaon	Champhai
Jalna	Nagaland (10/11)
Kolhapur	Dimapur
Latur	Kohima
Mumbai	Mokokchung
Mumbai (Suburban)	Mon
Nagpur	Phek
Nanded	Tuensang
Nandurbar	Wokha
Nashik	Kiphera

Peren
 Zunheboto
Orissa (4/30)
 Angul
 Bolangir
 Bhadrak
 Ganjam
Punjab (1/17)
 Ludhiana
Rajasthan (1/32)
 Ganganagar
Tamil Nadu (22/30)
 Coimbatore
 Cuddalore
 Dharmapuri
 Erode
 Kanniyakumari
 Karur
 Krishnagiri
 Madurai
 Namakkal
 Perambalur
 Pudukkottai
 Ramanathapuram
 Salem
 Sivaganga
 Theni
 The Nilgiris
 Thiruvallur
 Tiruchirappalli
 Tiruvanmalai
 Toothukudi
 Vellore

Viluppuram
Tripura (1/4)
 West Tripura
Uttar Pradesh (5/70)
 Allahabad
 Banda
 Deoria
 Etawah
 Mau
West Bengal (4/19)
 Kolkata
 Puruliya
 Barddhaman
 Uttar Dinajpur

[Translation]

Policy to Popularise National Games

1389. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any policy to promote/popularise national games like Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Wrestling and Athletics etc., in the wake of their negligence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any concrete steps to create required infrastructure to promote and develop such games/sporting events;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of funds allocated alongwith the expenditure borne by the Government on sports persons trained during the last two years till date?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) Under the existing schemes there is adequate provision for promoting disciplines like Hockey, Football, Volleyball, Wrestling and Athletics and other major disciplines by significantly supplementing the efforts of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned through the 'Scheme for Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations' for organizing national and international tournaments in India, participation of Indian teams in tournaments and events abroad, provision of coaching through Indian and foreign coaches, backed-up with requisite technical support, procurement of equipments etc., within Long Term Development Plans (LTDPs) for each discipline.

The Ministry is also providing support to talented and elite sportspersons in various disciplines for further improving in their performance through the Schemes of Talent Search and Training and the National Sports Development Fund.

Further, keeping in view the popularity and grassroots appeal of various disciplines SAI, also operates various schemes at sub-junior, junior and senior level, for scouting and nurturing talent and training the identified sportspersons by providing vital inputs i.e. coaching, equipment support, sports kit and competition exposure etc. under the following schemes:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme;
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme;
- (iii) SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme;
- (iv) Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme; and

(v) Centre for Excellence Scheme.

As a result of efforts of SAI, the number of trainees in their Centres has increased from less than 10,000 at the beginning of the X Plan to around 13,000 by the end of the Plan. The sportspersons in the age-group 8-25 years are trained in the SAI centres through out the country in 27 disciplines other than Hockey (50 centres), Football (61 centres), Volleyball (48 centres), Wrestling (29 centres) and Athletics (93 centres).

(c) and (d) Action is being taken under various schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) to establish state-of-the-art training infrastructure and facilities in different parts of the country, including in areas with special potential for different identified sports disciplines. These include laying of hockey astro turf in 10 centres and synthetic tracks for athletics in 9 centres. At present SAI has 230 centres spread all over the country.

The Ministry have also put up a draft comprehensive National Sports Policy which may please be seen on the Ministry's web-site.

Further with a view to broad-basing sports and creating avenues to provide access for the vast sections of the youth, particularly in the rural areas, to organized sports and games facilities, the Ministry is also considering the launching of a Scheme titled "Panchayat Yuva Khel Avam Krida Abhiyan" (PYKKA) during XI Plan.

(e) The details of expenditure incurred on the training of sportspersons under various schemes of the Ministry during the last 2 years and in the current financial year till date are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure Incurred during		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 till 15th August, 2007
Scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations	3866.92	3222.66	2116.90
Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training	50.00	280.00	200.00
National Sports Development Fund	48.14	96.10	57.80
SAI schemes	15868.00	13676.00	18300.00 Allocated in 2007-08

*[English]***Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change**

1390. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kyoto Protocol for climate change has set any specific targets for development countries to reduce their carbon emissions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to switch to cleaner technologies including project being undertaken in the country with Government or private participation for reducing emissions that caused global warming; and

(d) the benefits that are likely to accrue from the aforesaid projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Kyoto Protocol has set specific targets for developed countries (Annex-B Parties) that are signatory to the Protocol to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, from the 1990 levels, by at least 5.2% by the year 2012. The individual targets of Annex-B country vary; e.g. Germany and France have to reduce to 92% from their 1990 levels and Japan to 94% from its 1990 levels.

(c) and (d) India is a Party to Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the National Clean Development Mechanism Authority has been set up to accord Host Country Approvals (HCA) to eligible Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects as per the requirements of Marrakech Accords. The CDM encourages adoption and diffusion of cleaner technologies. India also has the largest number of projects under the CDM of the Kyoto Protocol, which reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases. As on date, India has accorded HCA to 717 projects that have the potential to reduce 418 million tonnes of CO₂ by the year 2012, if they are all registered by the CDM Executive Board of UNFCCC. Besides India is following a sustainable development path by adopting a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change, some of them are:

- i. ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

- ii. promoting use of renewable energy
- iii. power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme
- iv. use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- v. fuel switching to encourage cleaner energy
- vi. afforestation and conservation of forests
- vii. promotion of clean coal technologies
- viii. reduction of gas flaring
- ix. encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems
- x. environmental quality management for all sectors.

Methodology for Counting of Tigers

1391. ADV. SURESH KURUP:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15 out of 17 States have failed to file their primary census data with regard to tiger population;

(b) if so, the list of States which have filed their census data and which have not yet filed the same and the details of the tiger population in each State;

(c) whether any scientific methodology for counting of tigers has been put in place leading to more accurate projection of tiger population;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the final report of the tiger census is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Phase-I data pertaining to the refined All India tiger estimation process, standardized by Project Tiger (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority), has been received from all the 17 tiger range States of the country. At present tiger estimation figures pertaining to only four States (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh) have been finalized, which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The All India tiger estimation process has been refined by Project Tiger (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, based on a pilot study. The Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for

Wildlife has approved this process, which has been adopted for the country level estimation of tigers.

(e) The final report relating to the All India tiger estimation is likely to be ready by the end of December, 2007.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Population estimate (Numbers)
1.	Rajasthan	32 (SE± 30-35)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	300 (SE ±228-364)
3.	Maharashtra (without Western Ghat Population)	103 (SE± 76-131)
4.	Chhattisgarh (without Indravati population)	26 (SE ± 23-28)

SE: Standard Error.

Repair/Maintenance work on NH in A.P.

1392. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the various projects including repair/maintenance of national highways implemented in Andhra Pradesh under various programmes during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the allocations made during the last three years and amount spent therein, year-wise;

(c) whether the amount sanctioned for the purpose is sufficient to achieve the target;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to increase the amount for the purpose; and

(e) the details of the projects that are underway and those which would be taken up in due course of time in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Ministry is implementing development & repair/maintenance of National Highways under various schemes of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and Non-NHDP which is a continuous process. The details of the projects implemented in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as under:—

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Year	Implementation of Development works Nos.	Repair/maintenance works	
		Amount	Amount
2004-05	64	1348.00	57.50
2005-06	36	1974.00	55.00
2006-07	32*	222.00	44.50

*Includes one project on State Road (Vishakhapatnam Port Connectivity).

(b) The details of allocation and expenditure during the last 3 years as under:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

Year	Implementation of Development works		Repair/maintenance works	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	888.56	881.73	47.71	33.57
2005-06	296.18	289.95	46.80	46.80
2006-07	665.91	664.30	81.27	73.42

(c) and (d) Allocation of funds is made considering the progress of ongoing works, new works to be sanctioned and overall availability of funds. The requirement of funds is again reviewed at Revised Estimate (RE) stage.

(e) The details of on-going development works and works proposed to be taken up in due course of time are as follows:

(Amount Rs. in Crore)

	Implementation of Development works	
	Nos.	Amount
On-going works	64	4410.00
Works to be sanctioned/awarded	33	.

*The estimate cost will be known after the completion of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) which are in progress.

[Translation]

Decreasing Value of Indian GDP

1393. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of GDP in India is far less in comparison to that of the developed nations like USA, France, China, Japan, Germany, UK, Canada, Brazil etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether GDP in India forms the total value of production of indigenous resources at less than 50%;

(d) if not, the facts of the matter and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) According to the World Bank's World Development Indicators database, India is ranked 12th in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in US Dollars behind USA, Japan, Germany, China, U.K., France, Italy, Canada, Spain, Brazil and Russian Federation in 2006. However, according to the same source, India ranks third after USA and China when the GDP is measured in terms of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). The GDP of India is less when measured in terms of official exchange rate as compared to that measured in terms of PPP, because official exchange rates do not adequately capture differences in prices for similar commodities.

(c) and (d) Out of the total estimated value of output in the country, GDP accounts for 53.3 per cent. The intermediate consumption accounts for 46.7 per cent.

(e) Some of the measures taken by the Government to improve the GDP include raising public investment in agriculture, infrastructure like power and roads, health and education; improving governance and enhancing the efficiency of the delivery system. The details of strategies

and measures to improve the GDP are listed in the Approach Paper to Eleventh Five Year Plan which has been placed in the Parliament Library.

[*English*]

Policy for Dealing with Doping in Sports

1394. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved any policy to deal with doping in sports after a spate of doping scandals during the last three years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government is a signatory to the Copenhagen Declaration against doping in sports and follows the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) guidelines to deal with doping in sports. The Government of India has set up the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA), which is the nodal agency for test planning, result management and outreach programmes relating to anti-doping in the country. The Government has also set up a National Dope Test Laboratory, which is at present under probation for WADA Accreditation.

(c) Does not arise.

Safety Norms for Nuclear Plants

1395. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the safety norms laid down for our nuclear plants;

(b) whether these norms are adequate;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to establish an independent Nuclear Plant Monitoring System for the safety of Nuclear Plants;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to replace the obsolete reactors; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has been entrusted with the task of laying down safety norms for our nuclear plants. The AERB has issued Safety Codes for Siting, Design, Quality Assurance and Operation of these plants. These codes are supported by Safety Guides which provide guidance on meeting the Requirements of the Codes. A number of safety guides dealing with various aspects of the Requirements of the Codes have also been issued by the AERB. These codes and guides are updated periodically based on operating experience of nuclear power plants nationally and internationally. This ensures continuous enhancement of safety of our atomic power plants.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The Government, in 1983, constituted the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) to carry out the regulatory and safety functions for all nuclear energy related activities in the country which includes the nuclear power plants. The AERB is carrying out these functions in an effective and independent manner.

(f) No, Sir. There are no reactors in India which can be called obsolete.

(g) Does not arise.

Auction of Coal Blocks

1396. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to auction coal blocks to various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power sector and the PSUs lose their priority status in coal fields due to auctioning;

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to protect the priority status of the power sector and the PSUs;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give price preference in auctioning of coal blocks to company willing to set up land use facilities in the States when the said blocks are allocated; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (f) A proposal to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal and lignite blocks, through an amendment in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Four-lanning of NH

1397. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four laning of NH between Bamanbore and Jaitpur has been taken up;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether a proposal to construct a by-pass road on NH at Una city of Junagarh is also under consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Total length of the stretch from Bamanbore (km 216) to Jaitpur (km 117) of NH-8B is 99 km. Out of it four laning has been completed in 63 km length. In the balance length four laning is under implementation and targeted for completion in March 2008.

(c) and (d) There is provision of land acquisition for construction of Una bypass on NH-8E in Annual Plan 2007-08. Proposal is awaited from Government of Gujarat.

[English]

CSMA Card Holders

1398. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Services Medical Attendance (CSMA) Rules 1944 card holders are not extended the facilities which are being provided to the CGHS card holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to recognize different hospitals under CGHS across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Central Government employees and pensioners are issued CGHS cards for availing CGHS facilities in the city in which they are staying. For availing CGHS facilities, they have to contribute. CS(MA) Rules, 1944 are for those Central Government employees who are staying in places/cities not covered by CGHS. For availing benefit under the Rules, they are not required to contribute from their pay. No card is issued to beneficiaries under CS(MA) Rules, 1944.

(c) to (e) Government had invited applications during March-April, 2004, from private hospitals and diagnostic centres for empanelment under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in all CGHS covered cities and also for fixation of rates for various procedures afresh. Rates payable at empanelled hospitals/diagnostic centres for various medical/test procedures have been revised from 1st November, 2006, for CGHS, Delhi, and in June, 2007 in respect of other cities, only on the basis of rates quoted by hospitals/diagnostic centres themselves.

The process of empanelment of private hospitals/ diagnostic centres is now continuous and any eligible hospital/diagnostic centre can apply at any time for empanelment thus enlarging the scope for availability of hospital services to the beneficiaries.

Nuclear Power Plants

1399. SHRI PRASANTA PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nuclear Power Plants set up and functioning in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of Nuclear Power Plants proposed to be installed in the country, State-wise?

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

(a) The details of the nuclear power plants in operation State-wise are:

	Unit	Reactor Type	Capacity (MWe)	Commercial Operation
I.	Maharashtra			
	1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)-1&2	BWR	2X160	28.10.1969
	2. TAPS-3	PHWR	540	18.08.2006
	TAPS-4	PHWR	540	12.09.2005
II.	Gujarat			
	1. Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)-I	PHWR	220	06.05.1993
	2. KAPS-2	PHWR	220	01.09.1995
III.	Rajasthan			
	1. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)-I	PHWR	100	16.12.1973
	2. RAPS-2	PHWR	200	01.04.1981
	3. RAPS-3	PHWR	220	01.06.2000
	4. RAPS-4	PHWR	220	23.12.2000
IV.	Uttar Pradesh			
	1. Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS)-I	PHWR	220	01.01.1991
	2. NAPS-2	PHWR	220	01.07.1992
V.	Karnataka			
	1. Kaiga Atomic Power Project (KAPP)-I	PHWR	220	16.11.2000
	2. KAPP-2	PHWR	220	16.03.2000
	3. KAPP-3	PHWR	220	06.05.2007
VI.	Tamil Nadu			
	1. Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)-I	PHWR	220	27.01.1984
	2. MAPS-2	PHWR	220	21.05.1986

(b) The details of the nuclear power reactors presently under construction (State-wise) and their expected completion are as follows:-

Reactors/Location	Capacity (MWe)	Expected Commercial Operation	
KARNATAKA			
Kaiga Atomic Power Project Unit 4	1x220	Unit-4	2008
RAJASTHAN			
Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units 5 & 6	2x220	Unit-5	2007
		Unit-6	2008
TAMIL NADU			
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 1 & 2	2x1000	Unit-1	2008
		Unit-2	2009
Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	1x500		2011

Work on eight indigenous PHWRs with a total capacity of 5600 MWe and ten Light Water Reactors with a total capacity of 10,000 MWe based on imports has been proposed in the XI Plan. Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for sites for setting up 2 x 700 MWe PHWRs each at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and 2x1000 MWe LWRs each at Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu and Jaitapur in Maharashtra.

Review of NRHM

1400. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister had reviewed the progress of National Rural Health Mission recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the present status of National Rural Health Mission, State-wise;

(d) the fund allocated to various States under National Rural Health Mission during 2007-08; and

(e) the target set under the programme for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Prime Minister had reviewed the progress of National Rural Health Mission on 5th June 2007. In this meeting, some decisions have been taken, which are as follows:

- A Mission Director at the level of Additional Secretary (presently vacant) would be positioned immediately;
- The issue relating to special dispensation for fund utilization raised with Department of Expenditure would be taken up with the PMO for examination and appropriate resolution;
- A meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare would be convened shortly which would focus on two specific issues (a) implementation of NRHM (b) reform of regulatory agencies required for meeting human resource gap in the sector.
- The action plan for mid-term of the Mission i.e. December 2008 suggested by the Ministry enclosed statement-I was endorsed.

(c) The present status of National Rural Health Mission, State-wise, as reported by States is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) An amount of Rs. 8980.7 crore has been allocated to all States under NRHM during 2007-08.

(e) The expected outcomes set under the mission for the year 2007-08 are given in the enclosed statement-I.

Statement-I

Monitorable indicators 2008

- 50% of the total ASHAs for every 1000 population/large habitation in 18 Special Focus States and in tribal pockets of all States selected, trained and in position with drug kits.
- All Sub Centres (nearly 1.50 lakh) fully functional and 30% (30,000) with two ANMs providing basic health services, including medicines.
- 10000 PHCs (30% of total) to provide 24 x 7 services, with provision of 3 staff Nurses.

- 2000 Block Level Hospitals (CHCs) to provide 24 x 7 Hospital services with in-patient arrangements.
- 200 District Hospital strengthened for quality health services.
- Functional Hospital Development Committees in at least 50% of the District and Block level Hospital.
- District Health Action Plans to be prepared by at least 50% of the districts in the country.
- Untied grants and annual maintenance grants to every SC, PHC, CHC released regularly and utilized for local health action.
- Mobile Medical Units fully functional in 300 districts.

Statement II

National Rural Health Mission

**Executive Summary
Status As on 1st June 2007**

Sl.No.	Action Point	Total	(10) High Focus-Non NE	(8) High Focus-NE	(10) Non High Focus-Large	(7) Non High Focus-Small & UT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Number of VHSC Constituted & Operational	32536	14037	0	18407	92
2.	No. of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered					
	District Hospitals	494	202	84	201	7
	CHCs	3134	1297	165	1661	11
	PHCs	8343	3445	1092	3774	32
3.	No. of ASHA selected during (including ASHA in tribal areas in Non High Focus States)					
	2005-06	129041	119983	9058	0	0
	2006-07	302708	262057	31122	9529	0
	2007-08	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	431749	382040	40180	9529	0
4.	Total Number of Link workers other than ASHA selected					
	2005-06	0	0	0	0	0
	2006-07	91013	30655	0	60358	0
	2007-08	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Total No. of Monthly Health Days held in the State					
	2006-07	1954718	973145	21570	959307	696
	2007-08	35254	0	0	35234	20
6.	No. of SCs where Joint Account with has been Operationalised	103003	45471	6346	50959	227
7.	No. of SCs with additional ANMs	6915	2376	2240	2116	183
8.	Total No. of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis	6805	1950	566	4192	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
9	No. of PHCs where three staff nurses are positioned	2719	474	248	1966	31	
10	No. of CHCs selected for upgradation to IPHS	2783	1304	222	1243	14	
11	No. of CHCs where facility survey has been completed	2079	867	211	989	12	
12.	Total Number of centres upgraded as FRUs	SDH CHC PHC	700 736 49	113 296 20	33 54 10	533 375 19	21 11 0
13	No. of contractual manpower positioned till date	Specialist Doctors SN ANM Others	3163 3673 8661 15643 2052	2139 2517 3453 12219 967	1 34 6 110 9	1013 967 5185 2767 1048	10 155 17 547 28

High focus States—Other than NE

National Rural Health Mission

3

Status as 1st June 2007

Sl.No.	ACTION Point	Total	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Bihar	Uttarakhand	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Orissa	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Number of VHSC Constituted & Operational	14037	7249							0	0	6788	
2.	No. of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	DH CHCs PHCs	202 1297 3445	15 138 179	48 267 870	28 336 1473	5 29 91	14 0 0	15 128 497	22 0 0	30 307 0	12 12 2	13 80 333
3.	No. of ASHA selected during (including ASHA in tribal areas in Non-High Focus States)	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 Total	118983 282057 0 382040	2096 12722 14818	16090 19587 35677	20785 14681 35466	36488 41356 77844	4104 4582 8698	5030 24407 29437	19887 104489 124356	12730 33516 48246	0 0 0	2773 8727 9500
4.	Total Number of Link workers other than ASHA selected	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08	0 30655 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 30855 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
5.	Total No. of Monthly Health Days held till date in the State	2006-07 2007-08	973145 0	13818	88676	558443 0	0	0	191341	0	73356	27835	19678
6.	No. of SCs where Joint Account has been Operationalised		45471	2125	8134	10363	0	1560	4882	8686	6090	2071	1750
7.	No. of SCs with additional ANMs		2378	0	542	1648	0	0	15	0	171	0	0
8.	Total No. of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis		1950	0	326	603	426	23	192	225	0	95	60
9.	No. of PHCs where three staff nurses are positioned		474	0	378	43	0	23	0	0	0	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Total No. of CHCs selected for upgradation to IPHS		1304	60	96	325	66	26	113	164	348	36	70
11.	Total No. of CHCs where facility survey has been completed		867	18	0	290	66	26	113	169	128	15	42
12.	Total Number of centres upgraded as FRUs	SDH	113	0	31	0	0	7	0	0	18	15	42
		CHC	296	0	92	0	0	5	64	24	51	32	28
		PHC	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	0
13.	No. of contractual manpower positioned during 2007-08	Specialist Doctors	2139	0	70	0	1825	0	231	0	0	13	0
		SN	2517	0	204	721	0	0	1477	75	0	0	40
		ANM	3453	0	480	1476	0	56	714	507	15	125	80
		Others	12219	0	1102	2876	1092	13	4725	2119	171	71	50
			967	0	13	581	0	1	0	94	2	206	70

High Focus States - NE

National Rural Health Mission

Status as on 1st June 2007

Sl.No.	Action Point	Total	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Meghalaya	Tripura	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Number of VHSC Constituted & Operational	0									
2.	No. of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	DH CHCs PHCs	84 165 1092	21 93 780	13 28 67	7 16 72	8 0 0	11 0 0	4 0 0	7 28 99	13 10 74
3.	No. of ASHA selected (including ASHA to be selected) in tribal areas)	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 Total	9058 31122 0 40180	9058 16342 0 25400	0 2782 0 2782	0 2840 0 2840	0 737 0 737	0 1309 0 1309	0 450 0 450	0 5438 0 5438	0 1224 0 1224
4.	Total Number of Link workers other than ASHA selected	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5.	Total No. of Monthly Health Days held till date in the State	2006-07 2007-08	21570 0	14942	28	516	0	0	0	2658	3426
6.	No. of SCs where Joint Account has been Operationalised		6346	4592	149	164	366	397	147	0	531
7.	No. of SCs with additional ANMs		2240	1694	50	190	180	28	0	0	98
8.	Total No. of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis		566	272	50	20	96	28	24	24	52
9.	No. of PHCs with 3 staff nurses are positioned		248	149	0	7	52	0	0	6	34
10.	Total No. of CHCs selected for upgradation to IPHS		222	103	31	14	9	28	4	24	9
11.	Total No. of CHCs where facility survey has been completed		211	93	27	16	9	28	4	24	10

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Total Number of centres upgraded as FRUs	SDH	33	2	11	0	2	11	0	3	4
		CHC	54	29	2	0	18	0	4	1	0
		PHC	10	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
13.	No. of contractual manpower positioned during 2007-08	Specialist	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
		Doctors	34	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0
		SN	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
		ANM	110	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	0
		Others	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0

Non High Focus States -Large

National Rural Health Mission

Status as on 1st June 2007

Sl.No.	Action Point	Total	Punjab	Haryana	Andhra Pradesh	West Bengal	Goa	Karnataka	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1.	Number of VHSC Constituted & Operational	18407	0	3189		0		15218		0			
2.	No. of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	DHs	201	20	45	18	15	2	23	23	29	26	0
		CHCs	1861	0	86	167	346	2	184	255	385	236	0
		PHCs	3774	0	414	1397	922	5	0	0	1036	0	0
3.	Total No. of ASHA selected during	2005-06	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	
		2006-07	9529		8500			0	1029	0	0	0	
		2007-08								0			
	Total	9529		0	8500	0	0	0	1029	0	0	0	
4.	Total Number of Link workers other than ASHA selected	2005-06	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2006-07	60358		6966	51261	2111	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2007-08								0			
5.	Total No. of Monthly Health Days held till date in the State	2006-07	959307	0	4677	432670	1875	0	82443	315334	0	122090	18
		2007-08	35234						35221		0	0	13
6.	No. of SCs where Joint Account has been Operationalised	50959	2858	2321	12230	10356	0	7061	822	8706	9663	0	
7.	No. of SCs with additional ANMs	2116	0	2116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8.	Total No. of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis	4192	156	453	800	167	39	399	337	1140	307	394	
9.	No. of PHCs with 3 staff nurses	1966	0	3	800	341	19	23	0	780	0	0	
10.	Total No. of CHCs selected for upgradation to IPHS	1243	116	41	92	33	5	54	273	409	105	115	
11.	Total No. of CHCs where facility survey is completed	989	0	86	120	211	5	54	273	20	105	115	
12.	Total Number of centres upgraded as FRUs	SDH	533	55	62	168	30	2	0	31	132	53	0
		CHC	375	77	46	166	0	0	0	21	0	65	0
		PHC	19	5	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13.	No. of contractual manpower positioned during 2007-08	Specialist	1013	0	16	92	115	3	0	742	0	32	13
		Doctors	967	2	2	77	0	9	76	317	0	0	484
		SN	5185	24	172	1067	0	4	324	365	2228	0	981
		ANM	2767	0	1585	0	0	12	121	666	0	383	0
		Others	1048	0	22	0	150	0	54	822	0	0	0

Non High Focus States-Small & UT

National Rural Health Mission

Status as on 1st June 2007

Sl.No.	Action Point	Total	Daman & Diu	Dadra & Nifi	Chandigarh	Delhi	A&N Islands	Puduchery	Lakshadweep	
1.	Number of VHSC Constituted & Operational	92						92		
2.	No. of Rogi Kalyan Samitis registered	DHs CHCs PHCs	7 11 32	2 0 3	1 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 25	2 3 4	
3.	Total No. of ASHA selected during	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 Total	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	
4.	Total Number of Link workers other than ASHA selected	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
5.	Total No. of Monthly Health Days held till date in the State	2006-07 2007-08	696 20	23	346 20	242	0	0	9	76
6.	No. of SCs where Joint Account has been Operationalised	227	21	0	13	0	102	77	14	
7.	No. of SCs with additional ANMs	183	4	7	13	41	31	73	14	
8.	Total No. of PHCs functioning on 24x7 basis	97	6	6	0	3	13	57	12	
9.	No. of PHCs with 3 staff nurses	31	1	0	0	8	14	8	0	
10.	Total No. of CHCs selected for upgradation to IPHS	14	1	1	2	0	4	3	3	
11.	Total No. of CHCs where facility survey is completed	12	1	1	2	0	4	4	0	
12.	Total Number of centres upgraded as FRUs	SDH CHC PHC	21 11 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0	1 3 0
13.	No. of contractual manpower positioned during 2007-08	Specialist Doctors SN ANM Others	10 155 17 547 28	4 0 0 6 0	1 0 8 7 0	0 0 8 30 10	0 150 0 396 13	0 0 0 31 0	5 2 9 77 5	0 3 0 0 0

New Sports Policy

1401. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether a new sports policy is in the offing;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to the need of a new policy;

(c) whether the previous sports policies have failed to deliver the desired results; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir. At the instance of Cabinet, the Ministry has framed a draft Comprehensive Sports Policy, which has been posted on its website since 26 July 2007. Consultations are being held with stakeholders and, after the draft is revised in the light of the consultations, a final draft will be submitted to Cabinet thereafter.

(b) In recognition of the fact that the overwhelming majority of our children, adolescents and young people have no access to organized sports and games, the revised Twenty Point Programme adopted on Gandhi Jayanti 2006 has set the national goal of "Sports for All". The draft makes provision to fill this gaping lacuna in a time-bound manner. Various lacunae identified in the pursuit of the second overarching goal of "Excellence in Sports" have been identified and measures proposed toward building on "Sports for All" to achieve "Excellence in Sports". Contingent Constitutional, Legal and Institutional measures have been identified and steps in this regard suggested.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The draft indicates that approximately 72 crore out of an estimated 77 crore of our population below the age of 35 has little or no access to organized sports and games, thus indicating the extent to which previous sports policies have not succeeded promoting "Sports for All". Secondly, as regards "Excellence in Sports", the draft indicates how far behind most other countries our performance in Olympic and other sports disciplines, indicating the requirement for a reappraisal of previous policies which have left us so far behind in the pursuit of "Excellence in Sports". Thirdly, the process of rectifying identified lacuna has indicated the Constitutional, Legal and Institutional measures that appear to be required. The draft thus builds upon the three pillars of:

- "Sports for All";
- "Excellence in Sports"; and
- "Constitutional, Legal and Institutional measures".

[Translation]

Policy for Completion of Projects

1402. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE
PATIL:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for completion of projects involving a cost of over Rs.100 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the respective Ministries to which such projects are related;

(c) the amount spent so far upto the last financial year, project-wise; and

(d) the details of such projects which are lagging behind the schedule for more than ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors all major Central Sector Projects costing Rs.100 crore and above through the monthly Flash Report System of monitoring against the approved cost and time schedules and suggests various measures to arrest time and cost overrun during the course of implementation.

(b) and (c) During the Tenth Plan Period (April, 2002—March 2007), 156 projects of Rs. 100 crores and above were targeted for completion. The details of these projects (Sector-wise) along with their costs, cumulative expenditure, approved and anticipated completion dates are given in the inclosed Statement-I.

(d) Of these, 3 projects, targeted for completion in the Tenth Plan, are lagging behind for more than 10 years. The details of these projects (Sector-wise) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I*Projects costing Rs. 100 Crore and above targeted for Completion during 10th Plan*

Sl.No.	Project (Agency)	Cost (Rs. Crore) Original (Latest Approved)	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crore)	Date of Commissioning Original (Latest Approved)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Final Expenditure Reported (Rs. crore)	Status* As on
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ATOMIC ENERGY							
1.	TARAPUR ATOMIC POWER PROJECT, TARAPUR, MAHARASHTRA (NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED)	3447.06 (6421.00)	6525.00	1/2007 1/2007	9/2006	5687.00	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
CIVIL AVIATION							
2.	DEVELOPMENT OF VISAKHAPATNAM AIRPORT (AIRPORT AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED)	191.52 (191.52)	191.52	12/2005 12/2005	3/2007	158.00	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
COAL							
3.	POOTKI - BALIHARI UG (BCCL) (BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED)	199.87 (199.87)	182.60	3/1994 3/2000	9/2007	178.08	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
4.	JHARKHAND OC(CCL) (CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED)	110.89 (110.89)	110.89	3/2004 3/2004	4/2004	62.46	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
5.	SATGRAM UG(ECL) (EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED)	26.37 (118.87)	118.87	3/1989 3/2003	3/2003	109.32	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
6.	DUDHICHUA (NCL) (NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED)	868.93 (1261.39)	1281.39	3/1998 3/2004	4/2004	1236.93	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
7.	NIKAHI OC EXPANSION(NCL) (NORTHERN COALFIELDS LIMITED)	1846.49 (1846.49)	1846.49	3/2004 3/2004	4/2004	1423.44	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
8.	TPS-I EXP.(NLC) (NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION)	1580.58 (1420.27)	1423.47	3/2001 5/2002	12/2003	1185.98	C Qtr.2 of 2003-04
9.	MINE-4A(NLC) (NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION)	1032.81 (1032.81)	1015.74	3/2003 3/2003	3/2003	774.97	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
10.	EXPANSION OF MINE-4(NLC) (NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION)	1336.93 (1658.38)	1667.76	10/1996 4/2003	4/2003	1475.45	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
11.	RAVINDERKHANDI NEW TECH. UG (SCCL) (SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED)	242.85 (33.82)	33.82	3/2003 3/2003	3/2003	23.72	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
FERTILISERS							
12.	NAMRUP PLANT REVAMP(BVFC) (MFC) (BRAHMAPUTRA VALLY FERTILISER CORPORATION)	350.00 (508.40)	610.24	5/2001 2/2002	10/2005	525.47	C Qtr.3 of 2005-06
MINES							
13.	EXPN. OF CAPACITY OF SMELTER & CPP (NATIONAL ALUMINUM COMPANY LIMITED (NALCO))	2061.98 (2061.98)	2061.98	5/2002 5/2002	9/2004	1593.05	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	INSTALLATION OF 8th UNIT OF CAPTIVE POWER PLANT. [NATIONAL ALUMINUM COMPANY LIMITED (NALCO)]	480.00 (480.00)	480.00	2/2004 2/2004	2/2004	266.98	C Qtr.4 of 2003-04
	STEEL						
15.	10/11A BAILADILA DEPOSIT(NMDC) [NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NMDC)]	430.50 [430.50]	449.02	8/1999 8/1999	11/2002	327.29	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
16.	TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION OF BF-7 [STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)]	170.41 [170.41]	170.41	1/2006 1/2006	2/2007	118.46	C Qtr.4 of 2006-07
17.	REPAIR OF BLAST FURNACE-4 [STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)]	95.64 [95.64]	118.32	10/2005 10/2005	9/2005	104.89	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
18.	LONG RAIL FACILITIES IN RAS MILL (SAIL) [STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED (SAIL)]	320.00 [320.00]	320.00	8/2004 8/2004	8/2004	197.03	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05
	PETROLEUM						
19.	REFINERY MODERNISATION(BPCL) [BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED]	1582.65 [1582.65]	1831.00	9/2003 9/2003	7/2005	1557.87	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
20.	REFINERY EXPANSION CUM MOD. PROJECT(CPCL) [CHENNAI PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED]	2360.38 [2360.38]	2360.38	7/2003 7/2003	7/2004	2107.87	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05
21.	HBJ PIPELINE UPGRADATION PJCT-PH(GAIL) [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	2936.00 [2936.00]	2306.00	9/2004 9/2004	4/2004	2087.61	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
22.	VISAKH-SECUNDERABAD LPG(GAIL) [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	480.65 [480.65]	463.26	8/2003 8/2003	5/2004	415.44	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
23.	INTEGRATED PARA-XYLENE(IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	4228.00 [5104.00]	4562.00	8/2005 8/2005	8/2006	3746.90	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
24.	PANIPAT REFINERY EXPANSION (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	3365.00 [4165.00]	4354.00	1/2005 1/2005	8/2006	3543.00	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
25.	DHDT & M.S.O PROJECT, MATHURA REFINERY (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	1483.00 [1483.00]	1608.00	8/2004 8/2004	6/2005	1257.47	C Qtr.1 of 2005-06
26.	LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	1248.00 [1248.00]	1202.00	3/2004 3/2004	8/2004	1073.94	C Qtr.2 of 2004-06
27.	AUG. OF KOYALI-VIRANGAM-SIDHPUR PRODUCT PIPELINE.GUJ.(IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	119.01 [119.01]	61.50	7/2003 7/2003	10/2003	58.73	C Qtr.3 of 2003-04
28.	HYDROTREATER AT DIGBOI REF. (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	343.00 [343.00]	364.00	5/2002 5/2002	2/2004	354.15	C Qtr.3 of 2003-04
29.	AUG. OF VIRANGAM KOYALI OF SM PIPELINE (IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	329.05 [329.05]	134.00	3/2003 3/2003	7/2003	122.15	C Qtr.2 of 2003-04
30.	NEW SOLVENT DEWAXING UNIT (IOC),DIGBOI [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	419.00 [419.00]	432.00	11/2002 11/2002	6/2003	387.75	C Qtr.1 of 2003-04
31.	CONSTRUCTION OF POL TERMINAL FOR ERIP,PARADIP(IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	569.00 [569.00]	569.00	5/2003 5/2003	N.A.	14.77	F Qtr.4 of 2002-03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	CATALYTIC DEWAXING UNIT, HALDIA(IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	422.00 [422.00]	409.00	5/2003 5/2003	3/2003	367.66	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
33.	HYDROTREATING PLANT AT GUWAHATI (IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	487.00 [487.00]	541.00	5/2002 5/2002	12/2002	506.90	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
34.	BARAUNI REFINERY EXPANSION (IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	1803.00 [1803.00]	1963.60	5/2002 5/2002	12/2002	1532.16	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
35.	AUGMENTATION OF HBCPL (IOC) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	472.00 [472.00]	288.00	2/2002 2/2002	8/2002	282.05	C Qtr.1 of 2002-03
36.	IOR LAKWA - LAKHMANI (ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	345.10 [345.10]	429.38	3/2007 3/2007	3/2010	237.74	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
37.	IOR GELEKI (ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	390.09 [390.09]	834.90	3/2007 3/2007	3/2011	344.08	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
38.	IOR, RUDRASAGAR (ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	113.90 [113.90]	219.22	3/2006 3/2006	3/2008	122.78	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
39.	MUMBAI HIGH NORTH DEV(ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	2929.40 [2929.40]	3239.43	12/2005 12/2005	12/2006	3130.00	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
40.	IOR SCHEME NEELAM(ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	347.69 [347.69]	347.69	7/2003 7/2003	7/2005	299.77	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
41.	IOR GANDHAR(ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	608.44 [608.44]	692.45	3/2004 3/2004	6/2005	546.43	C Qtr.1 of 2005-06
42.	ADDNL DEV I HEERA & SOUTH HEERA(ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	309.08 [309.08]	309.08	1/2004 1/2004	11/2002	123.27	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
43.	ADDNL COMPRESSOR(ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	177.64 [177.64]	177.64	4/2002 4/2002	4/2002	212.49	C Qtr.1 of 2002-03
44.	VIJAPUR-KOTA PIPELINE PROJECT [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	299.84 [299.84]	241.00	12/2006 12/2006	1/2007	117.39	C Qtr.4 of 2006-07
45.	JAGOTI - PATTHAMPUR PIPELINE [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	194.82 [194.82]	151.19	10/2006 10/2006	3/2007	89.89	C Qtr.4 of 2006-07
46.	KELARAS - MALANPUR PIPELINE [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	104.73 [104.73]	104.73	7/2006 7/2006	7/2006	70.17	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
47.	THULENDI- PHULPUR PIPELINE PROJECT (GAIL) [GAS AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED]	220.00 [220.00]	155.00	4/2006 4/2006	5/2006	118.26	C Qtr.1 of 2006-07
48.	MS QUALITY UPGRADATION FACILITIES AT GUJARAT (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	390.00 [390.00]	491.00	7/2005 7/2005	10/2006	462.62	C Qtr.3 of 2006-07
49.	CHENNAI-TRICHY-MADURAI PRODUCT PIPELINE (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	363.21 [363.21]	363.21	7/2005 7/2005	12/2005	309.66	C Qtr.3 of 2005-06
50.	MS QUALITY UPGRADATION FACILITIES AT HALDIA (IOCL) [INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED]	359.00 [359.00]	382.00	7/2005 7/2005	10/2005	288.91	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
51.	MUMBAI HIGH-URAN TRUNK PIPELINE (ONGC) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	2792.50 [2792.50]	2792.50	5/2005 5/2005	10/2005	2244.02	C Qtr.3 of 2005-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52.	DEV OF G1 & GS-15 (ONGCL) [OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION LIMITED]	429.82 [429.82]	1262.93	3/2005 3/2005	3/2007	853.20	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
POWER							
53.	TURRIAL HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT(NEEPCO) [NORTH EAST ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION]	368.72 [368.72]	687.80	7/2006 7/2006	3/2009	233.67	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
54.	TEESTA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT STAGE-V (NHPC) [NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION]	2198.04 [2198.04]	2198.04	2/2007 2/2007	1/2008	2214.89	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
55.	DULHASTI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT(NHPC) [NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION]	183.45 [3559.77]	4882.62	11/1990 3/2001	3/2007	4880.41	C Qtr.4 of 2006-07
56.	DHALJIGANGA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT- 1 (NHPC) [NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION]	601.98 [1578.31]	1578.31	10/1998 3/2005	10/2005	1679.01	C Qtr.3 of 2005-08
57.	CHAMERA H.E. PROJECT ST-II (NHPC) [NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION]	1684.02 [1684.02]	1684.02	5/2004 5/2004	5/2004	1899.80	C Qtr.4 of 2003-04
58.	RIHAND STPP ST - II(NTPC) [NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION]	3384.77 [3384.77]	3451.97	5/2006 5/2006	9/2005	2381.83	C Qtr.2 of 2005-08
59.	TALCHER STPP ST-II(NTPC) [NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION]	6648.83 [6648.83]	6648.83	2/2006 2/2006	2/2005	4378.35	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
60.	RAMAGUNDAM STPP ST- III(NTPC) [NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION]	1780.99 [1780.99]	2072.45	9/2005 9/2005	9/2005	1177.56	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05
61.	SIMHADRI TPP ST-I (NTPC) [NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION]	3850.79 [3850.79]	4155.03	12/2002 12/2002	12/2002	2847.37	C Qtr.2 of 2002-03
62.	TEHRİ TR. SYSTEM(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	421.00 [913.84]	913.84	3/1999 12/2002	5/2006	854.46	C Qtr.1 of 2006-07
63.	DHALJIGANGA TRANSMISSION(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	150.53 [150.53]	195.82	1/2005 1/2005	7/2005	154.10	C Qtr.2 of 2005-08
64.	ULDCS FOR EASTERN REGION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	290.01 [290.01]	305.70	9/2003 9/2003	N.A.	281.21	C Qtr.2 of 2005-08
65.	ULDCS-WESTERN REGION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	294.82 [294.82]	226.71	2/2003 2/2003	9/2005	114.42	C Qtr.2 of 2005-08
66.	MADURAI-THIRUVANANTHAPURAM 400 KV D/C LINE(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	195.97 [195.97]	247.89	10/2003 10/2003	7/2005	241.38	C Qtr.2 of 2005-08
67.	GAZUVAKA HVDC BACK TO BACK PROJECT - II (500 MW) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	769.25 [769.25]	770.48	1/2005 1/2005	3/2005	484.08	C Qtr.4 Of 2004-05
68.	TR. SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN BIHAR(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	162.88 [162.88]	125.96	2/2004 2/2004	10/2004	103.86	C Qtr.3 of 2004-05
69.	400/220KV SUBSTATION AT KHANDWA [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	109.77 [109.77]	89.82	1/2005 1/2005	12/2005	73.75	C Qtr.3 of 2004-05
70.	KAHALGAON-BIHARSHARIFF 400KV D/C LINE-II (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	135.77 [135.77]	135.77	6/2004 6/2004	11/2004	117.97	C Qtr.3 of 2004-05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71.	MERAMUNDALI-JEYPORE 400 KV D/C LINE(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	166.51 [166.51]	166.51	4/2003 4/2003	1/2004	135.41	C Qtr.4 of 2003-04
72.	LD&C SCHEME IN MER(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	158.94 [158.94]	249.27	3/2000 3/2000	12/2003	133.80	C Qtr.1 of 2003-04
73.	TALCHER-II TRANSMISSION SYSTEM(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	3086.73 [3086.73]	2998.32	1/2003 1/2003	8/2003	2642.81	C Qtr.1 of 2003-04
74.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN SOUTHERN REGION(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	396.28 [396.28]	396.28	2/2003 2/2003	2/2003	307.93	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
75.	RAIPUR-RAURKELA 400KV D/C LINE (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	237.38 [237.38]	210.10	1/2004 1/2004	3/2003	188.85	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
76.	NORTH-EAST HVDC LINK(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	671.56 [671.56]	671.56	12/2001 12/2001	12/2002	473.36	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
77.	KOLHAPUR-MAPUSA 400 KV LINE (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	181.94 [181.94]	150.27	7/2003 7/2003	7/2003	100.64	C Qtr.3 of 2002-03
78.	LOAD DESPATCH SCHEME (LDC) FOR NORTHERN REGION [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	478.51 [458.92]	658.82	3/2000 7/2002	7/2002	465.44	C Qtr.1 of 2002-03
79.	UNIFIED LOAD DESPATCH COMMUNICATION SYSTEM(ULDCS), SOUTHERN [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	621.57 [683.00]	683.80	3/2000 7/2002	7/2002	454.74	C Qtr.1 of 2002-03
80.	NATHPA JHAKRI H.E.P. (N/PC) [SATLUJ JAL VIDYUT NIGAM LIMITED]	1678.02 [7686.31]	8495.03	4/1986 5/1989	7/2004	7951.52	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05
81.	KOTESHWAR HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT(THDCL) [TEHRI HYDRO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED]	1301.56 [1301.56]	1301.56	4/2005 4/2005	6/2010	448.35	0 Qtr.4 of 2006-07
82.	FG UNCHAHAR TPP STAGE-III (1X210MW) [NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION]	939.28 [939.28]	939.28	9/2006 9/2006	9/2006	682.58	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
83.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN EASTERN REGION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	247.91 [247.91]	427.01	5/2006 5/2006	2/2007	407.65	C Qtr.4 of 2006-07
84.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING-III OF SOUTHERN REGION [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	284.79 [284.79]	235.08	4/2007 4/2007	4/2007	220.02	0 Qtr.4 of 2006-07
85.	VINDHYACHAL-KORBA (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	164.02 [164.02]	222.00	2/2007 2/2007	4/2007	173.32	0 Qtr.4 of 2006-07
86.	DULHASTI COMBINED TR.SYSTEM(P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	567.05 [567.05]	465.01	7/2006 7/2006	10/2006	460.03	C Qtr.3 of 2006-07
87.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN NORTHERN REGION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	143.29 [143.29]	143.29	8/2006 8/2006	10/2006	382.33	C Qtr.3 of 2006-07
88.	NEELAMANGALAM - MYSORE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	154.93 [154.93]	154.93	7/2006 7/2006	4/2006	139.34	C Qtr.1 of 2006-07
89.	TALA-SILIGURI TRANSMISSION LINE (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	231.53 [231.53]	290.09	10/2004 10/2004	6/2006	264.16	C Qtr.1 of 2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90.	SYSTEM STRENGTHENING - IV OF SOUTHERN REGION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	101.94 [101.94]	101.94	7/2006 7/2006	5/2006	65.42	C Qtr.1 of 2006-07
91.	RIHAND-II TRANSMISSION (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	1044.44 [1044.44]	855.60	12/2005 12/2005	11/2005	823.75	C Qtr.3 of 2005-06
92.	TARAPUR 3 & 4 TRANSMISSION SYSTEM (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	237.00 [237.00]	237.02	9/2005 9/2005	7/2005	222.39	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
93.	RAIPUR-CHANDRAPUR 400KV LINE (P.GRID) [POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED]	248.60 [248.60]	235.35	12/2005 12/2005	5/2005	225.86	C Qtr.1 of 2005-06
HEALTH & FW							
94.	NORTH EAST INDIRA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF HEALTH & MS [HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE]	71.18 [422.60]	422.60	3/1999 3/2005	6/2007	294.85	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
95.	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICALS [HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE]	69.74 [269.24]	269.24	9/1998 3/2005	8/2006	234.72	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
RAILWAYS							
96.	2ND BRIDGE ON BIRUPA & MAHANAD(B&S),(ECOR) [BRIDGES & STRUCTURES]	93.10 [109.45]	122.00	N.A. N.A.	7/2007	63.30	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
97.	FREIGHT OPERATIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (FOIS) [FREIGHT OPERATION INFORMATION SYSTEM]	520.00 [422.79]	422.79	3/1995 3/1995	N.A.	401.35	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
98.	HOTGI-GADAG(GC),SWR [GAUGE CONVERSION]	180.00 [180.00]	318.86	3/1999 3/2003	N.A.	333.12	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
99.	GONDIA-JABALPUR(GC),(SECR) [GAUGE CONVERSION]	356.00 [356.00]	511.86	3/1998 3/1998	N.A.	167.20	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
100.	HUBLI-ANKOLA (GC), SWR [GAUGE CONVERSION]	227.00 [227.00]	997.58	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	70.46	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
101.	NEW JALPAIGURI-NEW BONGAIGAON (GC),NEFR [GAUGE CONVERSION]	536.85 [536.85]	660.83	3/2003 3/2003	3/2006	624.15	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
102.	SECUNDERABAD-MUDKHED-JANKAMPET-BODHAN(GC),SCR [GAUGE CONVERSION]	98.42 [282.45]	363.00	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	352.20	C Qtr.2 of 2006-07
103.	KATPADI-PAKLA-TIRUPATHI(GC), SCR [GAUGE CONVERSION]	71.70 [117.58]	174.00	12/1998 3/2001	4/2003	136.77	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
104.	K-PURAM-CALICUT INCLD. SHORANUR-MILORE(SR) [LINE DOUBLING]	178.76 [177.34]	188.13	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	170.40	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
105.	CALICUT-MANGALORE DOUBLING(SR) [LINE DOUBLING]	240.00 [240.00]	572.51	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	522.83	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
106.	HOSPET-GUNTAKAL(LD),SCR [LINE DOUBLING]	105.22 [105.22]	268.06	12/1999 12/1999	N.A.	192.04	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
107.	NERGUNDI-CUTTACK-RAGHUNTHPUR LD (ECON) [LINE DOUBLING]	105.32 [123.68]	174.60	N.A. N.A.	10/2005	157.60	C Qtr.3 of 2005-06
108.	GUDUR-RENIGUNTA(LD),SCR [LINE DOUBLING]	139.69 [157.34]	175.04	N.A. N.A.	3/2005	159.52	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
109.	BORIVLI-VIRAR QUADRUPLING.WR [METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS]	325.47 [325.47]	504.22	3/2004 6/2000	N.A.	391.68	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
110.	THANE-TURBHE-NERUL-VASHI(MTP) [METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS]	403.39 [403.39]	403.39	3/2000 3/2000	N.A.	375.81	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
111.	BELAPUR-SEAWOOD-URAN ELECTRIFIED DOUBLE LINE(MTP)-PH [METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS]	401.81 [401.81]	495.44	3/2004 3/2004	3/2008	93.56	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
112.	CHENNAI BEACH-CHENGALPATTU VIA TAMBARAM(MTP) [METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS]	464.96 [460.25]	622.52	4/2004 4/2004	12/2006	486.37	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
113.	DAITARI-KEONJHAR-BANSPANI NEW LINE(ECON) [NEW LINE]	242.50 [537.74]	910.00	12/1997 12/1997	N.A.	714.00	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
114.	KUMARGHAT-AGARTALA(NL),NEFR [NEW LINE]	575.00 [575.00]	879.99	N.A. N.A.	12/2007	633.67	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
115.	MUNEERABAD-MAHABOOBNAGAR(NL),SCR [NEW LINE]	377.32 [236.41]	497.47	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	34.82	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
116.	GUNA-ETAWAH(NCR), NL [NEW LINE]	158.77 [274.56]	400.00	3/1994 3/1994	6/2007	196.43	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
117.	GODHRA-INDORE-DEWAS-MAKSI(WR),NL [NEW LINE]	297.15 [297.15]	1124.93	N.A. 12/1996	N.A.	56.07	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
118.	EKLAKHI-BALURGHAT(NL),NEFR [NEW LINE]	36.80 [274.41]	282.74	N.A. N.A.	N.A.	218.76	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
119.	KODERMA-RANCHI VIA BARKAKHANA (NL),ECON [NEW LINE]	491.19 [491.19]	1033.00	7/2005 7/2005	N.A.	335.63	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
120.	AMRAVATH-NARKHER NL(CR) [NEW LINE]	120.90 [175.30]	284.27	6/1999 6/1999	3/2007	170.67	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
121.	PANVEL-KARJAT(NL),CR [NEW LINE]	89.00 [89.00]	137.44	3/1997 3/1997	N.A.	130.16	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
122.	JAMMU-TAMI UDHAMPUR NEW LINE (NR) [NEW LINE]	50.00 [407.74]	510.00	3/1994 12/2000	4/2004	483.00	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
123.	HARMUTHANAGAR(NL), NEFR [NEW LINE]	156.00 [156.00]	156.00	N.A. N.A.	12/2005	0.04	F Qtr.4 of 2002-03
124.	CHURCHGATE-VIRAR:CONV.OF 1500V DC TRACTION TO 25 KV AC.WR [RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION]	273.67 [654.51]	648.76	N.A. N.A.	12/2009	218.47.	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
125.	KHARAGPUR- BHUBANESWAR(RE) INCL. ADRA-MIDNAPORE (REXSER) [RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION]	256.58 [256.58]	371.01	3/2000 3/2000	3/2007	336.00	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
126.	AMBALA-MORADABAD(RE) [RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION]	152.21 [157.76]	222.96	3/1998 3/1998	6/2007	232.70	P Qtr.4 of 2006-07
127.	GM LOCO PROJECT-MFR. OF 4000 & 3000 HP GM DIESEL LOCOS DLW [WORKSHOPS & PRODUCTION UNIT]	155.54 [155.54]	141.22	3/2003 3/2003	N.A.	100.47	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
128.	RAIL COACH FACTORY,KAPURTHALA PH -II (NR) [WORKSHOPS & PRODUCTION UNIT] ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS	180.00 [314.57]	433.68	3/1992 3/1992	N.A.	463.06	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
129.	NAINI BRIDGE & LINK RD.BETWEEN NH2 & NH-27 [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	100.36 [300.00]	219.78	8/2001 12/1998	7/2004	261.11	C Qtr.2 of 2004-05
130.	AHMEDABAD-VADODARA EXPRESSWAY(GO) [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	128.40 [766.50]	766.50	12/1991 12/1998	5/2004	663.47	C Qtr.1 of 2004-05
131.	NH-4-LANING OF CHIPET VJAYAWADA-(KM 355 TO 420) (GO) [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	322.50 [377.00]	208.00	5/2002 5/2002	N.A.	178.70	C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
132.	NH-4 LANING OF JAGATPUR-CHANDRIGHOL-ORISSA- (KM 27.8-61)(GO) . [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	137.80 [137.80]	103.35	11/2002 11/2002	2/2003	93.03	- C Qtr.4 of 2002-03
133.	IMP.OF NH-5 (VJAYAWADA-ELURU)(NHAI) IN AP (GO) [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	135.42 [135.42]	335.35	6/1999 6/1999	6/2002	329.90	C Qtr.1 of 2002-03
134.	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS OF GO WITHIN CHENNAI CITY [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	210.00 [210.00]	210.00	4/2007 4/2007	4/2007	318.80	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
135.	SRINAGAR BYPASS (KM 296 - KM 303.8) (NS-CORRIDOR PHASE-II) [NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA]	125.00 [125.00]	125.00	5/2006 5/2006	6/2006	46.44	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
SHIPPING & PORTS							
136.	RIVER REGULATORY MEASURE FOR THE IMPRT. OF DROUGHT IN HOGLY [PORTS]	350.84 [350.84]	421.03	12/2003 12/2003	11/2007	6.36	D Qtr.1 of 2006-07
137.	MODERNISATION OF MOT JETTIES 1,2&3 AT J.D.(PORTS) [PORTS]	167.99 [215.34]	215.34	2/2003 2/2003	N.A.	196.24	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
138.	PORT FACILITIES FOR MRPL REF.EXP.N(MMPT) [PORTS]	238.50 [238.50]	135.00	1/2002 1/2002	5/2003	126.94	C Qtr.1 of 2003-04
139.	ACQ.OF 700 PASS-CUM 160MT CARGO VESSEL FR. HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD [SHIPPING]	129.82 [129.82]	129.82	2/2004 2/2004	4/2007	121.12	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
140.	ACON.OF 4-110,000 DWT CRUDE OIL CARRIERS FROM HYUNDAI [SHIPPING]	672.28 [629.38]	628.09	8/2003 8/2003	8/2003	636.86	C Qtr.2 of 2003-04
141.	ACQUISITION OF 2-300,000 DWT VERY LARGE CRUDE CARRIERS [SHIPPING]	610.80 [610.80]	610.80	N.A. N.A.	8/2005	470.95	C Qtr.2 of 2005-06
TELECOMMUNICATION							
142.	STAND ALONE SIGNALLING TRANSFER POINT(BSNL) [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	160.00 [160.00]	160.00	12/2005 12/2005	12/2005	0.00	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
143.	IP NETWORK WITH ROUTERS [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	250.00 [250.00]	200.00	10/2004 10/2004	3/2005	75.59	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
144.	CMTS - PHASE III (BSNL, PUNJAB) [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	233.20 [233.20]	106.30	7/2004 7/2004	3/2005	72.30	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
145.	ANDHRA PRADESH CMTS PHASE-II [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	137.05 [137.05]	137.05	11/2004 11/2004	3/2005	67.10	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
146.	BROADBAND RAS [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	360.00 [360.00]	300.00	12/2004 12/2004	5/2005	8.85	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
147.	IN PROJECT [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	120.00 [120.00]	160.00	10/2004 10/2004	3/2005	22.38	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
148.	MANAGED LEASE LINE NETWORK [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	210.00 [210.00]	140.00	1/2004 1/2004	3/2005	58.00	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
149.	CMTS - PHASE III (BSNL, KARNATAKA) [BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED]	154.18 [154.18]	154.18	6/2004 6/2004	3/2005	72.96	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
150.	2ND & 3RD GENERATION MOBILE COMMUNICATION [CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS, TELECOM, [TECHNOLOGY]	147.00 [147.00]	147.00	3/2006 3/2006	6/2006	38.98	D Qtr.3 of 2004-05
151.	EXPANSION OF EXISTING CMS 400 M/S MOTOROLA [MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED]	216.37 [216.37]	216.37	1/2005 1/2005	4/2007	107.50	O Qtr.4 of 2006-07
152.	EXPANSION OF GSM NETWORK (MTNL) (DELHI) [MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED]	216.37 [216.37]	216.37	1/2005 1/2005	3/2005	54.15	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
153.	GSM PROJECT MOTOROLA (MTNL)(DELHI) [MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED]	227.42 [227.42]	227.42	1/2005 1/2005	3/2005	132.02	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
154.	EXP. CDMA WLL EQUIPMENTS [MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED]	460.28 [460.28]	460.28	9/2004 9/2004	3/2005	7.36	C Qtr.4 of 2004-05
URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
155.	SPG PROJECT [CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT]	98.88 [98.88]	105.00	7/1998 7/1998	N.A.	103.71	C Qtr.2 of 2003-04
156.	DELHI METRO RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM PH-I [DELHI METRO RAIL CORPORATION]	4860.00 [10571.00]	10571.00	3/2005 3/2005	10/2006	10246.14	C Qtr.3 of 2006-07

*States: C-Completed, O-Ongoing, D-Deleted, F-Frozen, P-Partially Completed.

Statement-II*List of Projects costing Rs. 100 Crore and above lagging behind for more than 10 years**(Status as on 01/04/2007)*

Sl. No.	Project [Agency]	Cost (Rs. Crore) Original (Latest Approved)	Anticipated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Date of Commissioning Original (Latest Approved)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning	Final Expenditure Reported (Rs. Crore)	Time Overrun w.r.t. Original Schedule (in months)
COAL							
1.	POOTKI - BALIHARI UG (BCCL) [BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED]	199.87 [199.87]	182.60	3/1994 3/2000	9/2007	178.08	162
RAILWAYS							
2.	RAJKOT-VERAVAL & WANSJALYA-JETALSAR GC(WR) [GAUGE CONVERSION]	112.53 [320.66]	374.34	3/1996 3/1996	3/2008	265.14	144
3.	GUNA-ETAWAH(NCFR), NL [NEW LINE]	158.77 [274.56]	400.00	3/1994 3/1994	6/2007	196.43	159

*[English]***Execution of NHAI Projects Under PPP**

1403. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the efficacy of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in execution of projects under National Highways Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a slow down in the progress of the work under public private projects; and

(d) if so, the monitoring mechanism adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Highways Authority of India (NHA) has so far received a good response from the private sector for construction of highway projects under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. NHA has so far awarded

79 projects aggregating to a length of 4606 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,535 crore on PPP mode, out of which 16 projects aggregating to a length of 902 km have been completed and remaining 63 projects are in progress.

(c) No, Sir. Projects already awarded are progressing as per schedule.

(d) The projects are monitored by consultants appointed through international competitive bidding by NHA to act as Independent Engineer for the project.

In order to carefully monitor all projects, NHA has set up Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at suitable locations along the stretch, which is headed by Project Director (PD) alongwith other Officers for his assistance. Senior officers regularly visit project sites for monitoring of projects. Projects are also monitored in the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways as well as by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Planning Commission and Committee on Infrastructure (CoI) headed by Prime Minister.

*[Translation]***Policy for Development of NH**

1404. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have framed any policy for the development of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy will also address the issue of allocation of funds to the State Governments for renovation and repair of roads and construction work on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Government has taken up a massive programme for development of National Highways in the country. The programme is executed through various phases of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP). A policy decision has been taken to implement the NHDP Phase III and onwards through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. A Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) has also been drawn up for development of National Highways and state roads of the North Eastern Region of the country. A few projects under SARDP-NE has also been identified for implementation by PPP mode.

(c) and (d) The National Highway projects implemented through PPP mode are executed through the concessionaire. However, the Government bears only the expenditure of feasibility studies, land acquisition, utility shifting and viability gap funding wherever required for such projects. Therefore, the allocation of funds to the State Governments for implementation of such projects does not arise.

Simplification of Visa Process

1405. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians are not required to submit the proof of annual income and journey ticket to get Japanese visa after simplification of visa process between both the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether simplification of visa process is likely to promote tourism in both the countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. Indians are, as of today, required to present documentation regarding their financial status and journey ticket to get Japanese visa.

(b) Required documentation includes proof of air booking, itinerary, tax payment certificate or bank statement, if the expenses of travel are borne by the applicant. Letter of invitation from Japan may also be asked for if the consular officer feels it necessary.

(c) and (d) Yes. Japan is placed in our list of select countries whose citizens can be given five year multiple entry tourist visas. The year 2007 has been designated as the India-Japan Tourism Exchange year to promote tourism flows. Both the countries are also engaged in discussions to further simplify visa procedures.

Decreasing Income of Shipping Industry

1406. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

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

(a) whether income of shipping sector is declining despite increase in the import-export;

(b) if so, the details of income during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the reasons for declining income of the industry;

(d) whether shortage of ships and manpower is a reason behind it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) The overall income of Indian shipping companies has been showing an increasing trend over the years in line with the buoyant freight market conditions. The operational earnings and total income of 5 major Indian shipping companies representing about 67% of the total Indian tonnage for the period from 2004-05 to 2006-07 are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Company	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Operational earnings	Total income	Operational earnings	Total income	Operational earnings	Total income
Shipping Corporation of India	3396.10	3645.80	3531.02	3762.33	3703.44	4210.36
Great Eastern Shipping Co.	2049.20	2119.23	1934.77	2342.08	1997.51	2251.11
Essar Shipping	845.95	862.57	678.81	760.29	1024.30	1039.21
Varun Shipping	388.96	388.23	642.93	644.31	672.63	724.00
West Asia Maritime	384.23	387.59	161.08	209.70	110.73	175.94
Total	7064.44	7403.42	6948.61	7718.71	7508.61	8400.62

CGHS Facility to PIB-accredited Journalists

1407. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS facilities are being provided to accredited journalists;

(b) if so, the number of journalists accredited by Press Information Bureau who are being provided this facility;

(c) whether the Government has decided to withdraw this facility being given to the journalists; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As on 31.3.2006, 1258 accredited journalists were availing CGHS facilities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Bhartiya Suvidha Kendras for NRIs

1408. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Bhartiya Suvidha Kendras for NRIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up an Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) as not-for-profit-trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882, in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), as a 'one stop shop' for serving the interests of overseas Indians.

The objectives of the Centre are to promote overseas Indian investment into India, establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN), function as a clearing house for all investment related information, assist States in India to project investment opportunities to overseas Indians in the infrastructure and social sectors and to provide a host of advisory services to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non Resident Indians (NRIs) on matters such as consular questions, stay in India, investment and financial issues etc.

[English]

Discrimination Against Kashmiris

1409. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmiris migrated and settled in different parts of the country since many years are subjected to a different procedure for getting their passports;

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

(c) whether such treatment is not discriminatory against the civil rights to the Kashmiris living in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to simplify the procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Migrants from Jammu & Kashmir living outside the State, are issued passports as expeditiously as possible, after prescribed security verification by the concerned agencies. This procedure has been laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the light of security situation in the State.

Public-Private-Participation in Health and Family Welfare

1410. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to allow Public-Private-Participation (PPP) in Health and Family Welfare Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Multi National Companies (MNCs) and Corporate Medical Houses have been permitted to open small Clinics, Hospitals, Labs, etc. throughout the country;

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

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to evolve a New National Health and Family Welfare Policy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The National Health Policy 2002 emphasises the need for standards in the private sector. The Framework for Implementation of the National Rural Health Mission approved by the Union Government in 2006 allows for partnerships with the non-governmental sector for achievement of public health goals.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and regulation of Private Clinics/Hospitals/Labs is as per regulations established by State Governments.

(e) and (f) The National Health Policy 2002 has already laid down the role for the private sector and the need for regulations to enforce quality and standards. The Framework for Implementation of the National Rural Health Mission has also provided for pro-people partnerships with non-governmental sector for public health goals.

New Medical Colleges in Karnataka

1411. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for establishment of new Government Medical Colleges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In the recent past, the Central Government received proposals from the Government of Karnataka for establishment of six new Government Medical Colleges. After due scrutiny, permission for establishment of new Government Medical Colleges at Belgaum, Mandya and Hassan was granted by the Central Government during the academic year 2006-07, and permission for establishment of new Government Medical Colleges at Bidar, Shimoga and Raichur has been granted by the Central Government for the academic year 2007-08.

Damage to NH Due to Rain/Flood Water

1412. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to know the position of national highways after heavy rains and flood water in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the highways which are damaged, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any budgetary allocation in this regard;

(d) if so, the fund granted for repair and maintenance of National Highways, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken to repair the same;

(f) whether insufficient ventage/causeway provided at different locations of National Highways particularly on NH-60 in Orissa, has caused loss of life, crops and properties due to rain and flood; and

(g) if so, measures taken to prevent such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI

K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of the National Highways entrusted with the State Governments and Border Roads Organization, which have been damaged due to heavy rains and floods and steps taken for their repair are given in the enclosed statement-I. For the National Highways entrusted with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the repair of the damaged portions are taken up immediately through the Civil/Operation & Maintenance Contractors/Concessionaires as part of their obligations under contract/concession agreements; in case of sections identified under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), improvements of which have not started, the assessment/estimation of damages of existing roads are carried out by State Public Works Departments through NHAI. The details of the fund allocated to the States and NHAI for repair and maintenance of the National Highways are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) No loss of life, crops and properties have been reported in the State of Orissa during rain and flood due to insufficient ventage/causeway provided at different locations of National Highways.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of Damages due to Heavy Rains/Floods and steps taken for their repair

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Extent of Damage to National Highways and Steps taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9, 18, 63, 205, 221	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52A, 153	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
3.	Assam	31, 31A, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 52, 53, 154	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
4.	Bihar	28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 77, 82, 83, 99, 104, 107, 110	Breach of road, damage to road crust, damage to culverts and bridges, their approaches, protection work etc. Restoration work such as

1	2	3	4
			repair of breach, pot holes, patches, cross drainage (CD) works and their approaches etc. are being provided to keep the road in traffic worthy condition.
5.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 43, 78, 200	Pot holes, damage to approaches of Markandi Bridge, Jugani Bridge, Bandra Khasra Nalla. Patch work has been carried out.
6.	Goa	4A, 17	Pot holes, erosion of side shoulder, damage to drainage, land slide etc.
7.	Gujarat	6, 8A, 8C, 8D, 8E, 15, 59, & 113	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, precch of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
8.	Haryana	21A, 71, 71A, 71B, 73	Pot Holes.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 73A, 88	Pot Holes, damage to retaining walls, collapse of some span of Chakki Bridge and Chikni Bridge.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1D	Formation washed away. Restoration work started.
11.	Karnataka	4A, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc. Temporary measures have been taken to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy condition by attending immediate repair.
12.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213, 220	Pot holes, surface damage, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
13.	Manipur	39, 53, 150	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
14.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51, 62	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
15.	Mizoram	44A, 150, 154	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	3, 6, 9, 13, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211, 222	Pot holes, damage to CD works, land slide, damage to retaining wall, breast wall.
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 12, 59, 59 A, 69, 75	Pot holes, damage to shoulder, damage to CD works and their approaches. Repair work will be started just after the rain.
18.	Nagaland	36, 61, 155	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
19.	Orissa	5, 6, 23, 42, 43, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203a, 215, 217, 224	Pot holes, depressions, cracks in wearing course, damage to retaining wall, washing of road crust and protections works, damage to CD works etc. Steps are being taken up to repair the damages.
20.	Pondichery	45A	Cracks, pot holes, erosion of earthen shoulder and berms, damages to approaches of CD works etc.
21.	Punjab	15, 72	pot holes.
22.	Rajasthan	8, 12, 14, 65, 79, 90, 112, 113	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining wall, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
23.	Tamil Nadu	45A, 49, 208, 210, 220	cracks, pot holes, erosion of earthen shoulder and berms, damages to approaches of CD works etc.
24.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 74, 87, 94, 109, 119, 121, 123,125	Erosion of embankment, damage to culverts, erosion of shoulders and carriageway, damage to retaining wall, land slide etc. Necessary repair work is being carried out.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7, 11, 19, 24, 24A, 27, 29, 56, 58, 58E, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 75E, 76, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 28B, 91A, 119, 76E	Pot holes, damage to toe and retaining walls, surface damage, breach of road, cuts and erosion of earthen shoulder, damage to culverts and bridges etc.
26.	West Bengal	31, 32, 35, 55, 60, 60A, 81, 117	Pot holes, depression, undulation, surface damage, damage to CD works, land slide, etc. Temporary restoration work carried out to keep the NH in minimum traffic worthy condition.

Statement-II*State-wise Details of Allocation of funds made for Maintenance and Repair in 2007-08*

S.No.	State	Allocation (in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6488.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.33
3.	Assam	3219.74
4.	Bihar	2921.46
5.	Chandigarh	73.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	2508.71
7.	Delhi	0.00
8.	Goa	307.00
9.	Gujarat	2981.17
10.	Haryana	1317.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1535.00
12.	Jharkhand	2011.00
13.	Karnataka	3533.81
14.	Kerala	2353.21
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5868.00
16.	Maharashtra	4954.65
17.	Manipur	1565.33
18.	Meghalaya	1798.67
19.	Mizoram	392.61
20.	Nagaland	364.39
21.	Orissa	4101.07
22.	Pondicherry	90.78
23.	Punjab	1802.00
24.	Rajasthan	5813.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	2775.00

1	2	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5424.00
27.	Uttarakhand	2438.80
28.	West Bengal	1650.73
29.	Tripura	98.00
30.	Jammu and Kashmir	1704.00
31.	NHAI*	6000.00

*Allocation of fund to NHAI are not made State-wise.

Maintenance/Repair of Road on NH

1413. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the work-wise break-up of maintenance and repair work taken up and proposed to be taken up on the National Highway in Gujarat;

(b) whether the repair work is also taken up and required to be taken up on the Ahmedabad-Mumbai and Bharuch-Vapi road; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process. Expenditure on maintenance and repair works on National Highways in the form of ordinary repairs, periodic renewals, flood damage repairs and special repairs in Gujarat during last three year is Rs. 255.21 crore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The year-wise expenditure incurred on improvement and maintenance of Ahmedabad-Mumbai including Bharuch-Vapi Section is as under:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)
2004-05	20.05
2005-06	50.51
2006-07	61.65

[Translation]

Spread of Japanese Encephalitis

1414. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

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

(a) whether Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is increasing at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the persons died due to Japanese Encephalitis during the last three years, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As per reports received from State health authorities, during the year 2007, up to 16th August, 837 cases and 185 deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have been reported from 9 States in the country. The State-wise cases and deaths due to suspected JE for the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

JE is a viral and an epidemic prone disease with seasonal and cyclic fluctuations. The occurrence of the disease is determined by factors like rainfall, temperature, humidity, presence of amplifier hosts, etc. The disease is mainly correlated with the monsoon & post monsoon season, when mosquito breeding increases. There is no specific anti viral drugs for treatment of JE.

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government of India for prevention and control of JE are as under:

- Early diagnosis and proper management of AES cases to reduce case fatality through strengthening of diagnostic and clinical management of JE cases, and curative services at PHCs/CHCs and District Hospitals.
- Training of PHC Medical Officer, Clinicians and nurses for early diagnosis and case management of JE.

- Developed trained Rapid Response Teams in JE endemic districts.
- National Guidelines on JE case Management have been developed and disseminated.
- Integrated vector control with emphasis on personal protection, segregation/mosquito proofing of pig-sties.
- Behaviour Change Communication for community participation to promote early case reporting, personal protection, isolation of amplifier host etc.
- Strengthening of AES/JE surveillance based on acute encephalitis syndrome approach.
- Strengthening of sentinel laboratories for diagnosis of JE in endemic areas.
- Established a Sub Office of Regional Office of Health & Family Welfare, Lucknow at Gorakhpur, UP for intensive monitoring of situation & for providing technical assistance to State Government of Uttar Pradesh on prevention and control of JE.
- Established "Vector Borne Disease Control Surveillance Unit" at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, UP with financial support from Government of India for strengthening epidemiological and entomological surveillance in Eastern UP.
- Drugs & disposables required for treatment of AES patients are being provided to BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, UP.
- Approval has been conveyed to engage one Microbiologist and one Lab. Technician in the Department of Microbiology, BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, UP on contractual basis for a period of one year out of Government of India funds to strengthen the department.
- JE vaccination programme had been launched for children between 1 and 15 years of age as an integral component of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in 11 districts in 4 States in 2006. The programme has been extended to cover other 29 endemic districts in 9 States. Left out children and children between 1-2 years age are being covered under routine immunization programme.

* Central teams visited affected States (Uttar Pradesh & Assam) during 2007 for providing technical guidance.

* Regular monitoring of AES cases is done by the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The situation is reviewed periodically.

Statement

State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Suspected Japanese Encephalitis during the last Three Years

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	2004		2005		2006		2007 (up to 16.8.2007)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3	34	0	11	0	1	0
2.	Assam	235	64	145	52	392	119	368	115
3.	Bihar	85	28	192	64	21	3	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	17	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	4	0	0	0	44	0
7.	Haryana	37	27	46	39	2	1	6	3
8.	Karnataka	181	6	122	10	73	3	6	0
9.	Kerala	9	1	1	0	3	3	1	0
10.	Maharashtra	22	0	51	0	1	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	2
12.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	88	9	51	11	18	1	17	0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1030	228	6061*	1500*	2320#	528#	383*	65*
15.	West Bengal	3	1	12	6	0	0	0	0
Total		1714	367	6727	1682	2842	658	837	185

*Including 448 cases and 109 deaths from Bihar and 31 cases and 4 deaths from Nepal and 1 case & Nil death from Madhya Pradesh reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

#Including 237 cases and 51 deaths from Bihar and 10 cases and 1 death from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

*Including 40 cases and 6 deaths from Bihar and 1 case from Nepal reported from BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.

*[English]***Grievances Redressal Cell by CIL**

1415. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has set up a grievance redressal cell to deal with complaints relating to marketing of coal;

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

(c) the number of complaints relating to marketing irregularities received by CIL during the last one year, company-wise;

(d) the action taken by the company against the erring officials; and

(e) the extent to which setting up of grievance redressal cell is likely to resolve such complaints expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) There are two consumer grievance cell functioning in the marketing division of Coal India Limited, at Kolkata relating to general grievances and grievance on e-marketing of coal. General grievance cell has also been set up in each subsidiary company of Coal India Limited.

(c) CIL has reported that 20 complaints were received in their grievance cells during the last one year. Out of this 20 complaints, 17 have been redressed. Details in this regard company-wise is given as under:-

Coal Company	No. of grievances received	No. of Grievance disposed
Eastern Coalfields Limited	10	10
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1	0
Central Coalfields Limited	4	3
Northern Coalfields Limited	0	0
Western Coalfields Limited	0	0
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	2	1
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	3	3
North Eastern Company Limited	0	0
Total	20	17

(d) There is no such situation requiring action against the officers.

(e) The present grievances cells are functioning satisfactorily and no complaint was received in the matter of delay in redressing the grievances.

*[Translation]***Habitation on Forest Land**

1416. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of persons including the farmers and the tribals are residing in the forest land and doing cultivation in forest land for so many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to handover such forest land to the landless farmers and the tribals who are residing there for more than 12 years;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are large number of people including tribals residing and doing cultivation on forest land including people in 2474 forest villages.

(c) to (e) The Government of India had issued guideline for conversion of forest villages into revenue villages and settlement of other old habitations in the year 1990. Under those guidelines, the Government of India has already regularized 40987 ha. of forest land in 511 forest villages. The process of conversion of forest villages into revenue villages was held up due to ban imposed by the Supreme Court on de-reservation of forests vide its order dated 13.11.2000. In addition, the Government of India has enacted the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 to recognize the rights of the people including tribals residing on forest land.

Threat to Ganga Dolphins

1417. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial effluents released by Simbhavali Sugar Mill into the river Ganga near Gadhmukteshwar has caused a threat to the very existence of a rare species of Ganga Dolphins, known for their peculiarities in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check the pollution caused by the said sugar mill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) According to the report of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), M/s Simbhavali Sugar Mill has installed Effluent Treatment Plant for treatment of wastewater generated from the industry. The UPPCB has also directed the industry to stop discharging its effluent into inland surface water. The analysis of river water at upstream and downstream of Gadhmukteshwar is carried out by Pollution Control Research Institute, Haridwar. The Water quality data at this stretch conforms to the bathing class standard and does not seem to pose threat for the Ganga Dolphin.

[English]

New Tiger Reserves

1418. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given approval for eight new tiger reserves in different States;

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

(c) whether the concerned State Governments have submitted any plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any meeting has been held in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and detailed strategy chalked by the Government in consultation with State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. "In principle approval" has been accorded for declaring eight new tiger reserves spread over seven States, based on proposals received and as recommended by the Steering Committee of the Project Tiger in its 37th meeting held on 23-01-2003. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. This issue, *interalia*, was discussed with State officials during the all India meeting of Field Directors held at Sawai Madhopur on 27th and 28th June, 2007, and further in a national workshop organized at the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, on 26th and 27th July, 2007. The strategy involves preparation of a Tiger Conservation Plan for each tiger reserve as required in the recent amendments to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, made in 2006, to ensure site specific habitat inputs for fostering a viable population of tigers, co-predators and prey animals in the "core area", apart from inputs for eliciting support of local people in the "buffer area" delineated around the core, through ecodevelopment and sectoral integration.

Statement*List of The New Tiger Reserves*

Sl.No.	Name of the new Tiger Reserve	State
1	2	3
1.	Anamalai-Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuaries	Tamil Nadu & Kerala
2.	Udanti and Sita Nadi Wildlife Sanctuaries	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3
3.	Satkosia Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa
4.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam
5.	Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh
6.	Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Anshi National Park	Karnataka
7.	Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu

Indo-Pak Anti-terror Mechanism Meeting

1419. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any response from Pakistan on the information it gave about 7/11 blasts and attack on the Samjhauta Express in the Indo-Pak anti-terror mechanism meeting held 3 months back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has raised this matter in the Home Secretary-level talk held recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Information on the involvement of organisations and individuals based in Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir in the explosions in Mumbai on July 11, 2006 and that in Delhi-Attari Link Express on February 18, 2007 has been conveyed to Pakistan within the framework of the Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism and thereafter during the Home Secretary level talks within the framework of the Composite Dialogue on July 3-4, 2007. Government have not received a response from the Government of Pakistan so far on the information conveyed.

[Translation]

Shortage of Life Saving Drugs

1420. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of life saving drugs in the Government Health Centres;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the percentage of life saving drugs available in the Government Health Centres;

(d) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi have conducted any survey regarding availability of life saving drugs in five States of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether it has been detected in this survey that people are forced to purchase the life saving drugs by paying 80 percent higher rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has conducted a Facility Survey (2003) in the country under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme. The survey has collected information regarding the health care facilities available in different health care establishments, ranging from Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), First Referral Units (FRUs) to District Hospitals. According to this survey, about 45.4% of District Hospitals, 40.6% of FRUs, 37.3% of CHCs have kit with Emergency Obstetric Care drugs (EmOC) and 32.2% of PHCs have Essential Obstetric Care (EsOC) drug kit. Moreover, drug kits A and B are available at

97% and 95.2% of the Sub Centres, respectively. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I to V.

(d) and (e) The World Health Organization, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute and Health Action International (HAI) had undertaken six surveys simultaneously during October 2004 to January 2005 in five States to assess medicine prices and availability for commonly used essential medicines in public and private facilities. The surveys were done in States of Haryana, Karnataka and West Bengal, at two sites in Maharashtra as well as in Chennai city. The study was related to "essential" medicine and not to "life saving drugs". From the results of this study, it is observed that the percent availability of specific medicines in public sector facilities (tertiary, secondary and primary health facilities) varies from medicine to medicine as well as across the States.

The percent availability of specific generic medicines in public sector in six survey areas in India is given in the enclosed statement-VI.

(f) This study does not show that life saving drugs are being sold at prices 80% higher than the maximum retail price. When medicine are not available at public facilities, citizens may be forced to purchase medicines from private retail pharmacies.

(g) Health being a State subject, the health facilities are under the control of State Governments. However, the Government of India is providing drugs and kits under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) - II programme as per the requirements of States reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Support is provided for purchase of drugs as per the requirements reflected by the State Governments in their PIPs under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Statement-I

Supply of Tubal Rings and Kits in District Hospitals in the States of India, Facility Survey, 2003

Sl.No.	State	No. of DHs	Percentage of DHs Having received						
			Tubal ring (stock)	Std.sur. kit ¹	EmOC kit ²	RTI/STI Laboratory kit	IUD kit	NBCE kit ³	kit ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	41.7	58.3	41.7	25.0	50.0	25.0	58.3
2.	Himachal Pradesh	7	42.9	100.0	71.4	71.4	100.0	71.4	100.0
3.	Punjab	5	20.0	80.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	80.0
4.	Uttaranchal	7	42.9	57.1	0.0	14.3	57.1	0.0	57.1
5.	Haryana	14	7.1	100.0	64.3	64.3	100.0	64.3	100.0
6.	Rajasthan	21	47.6	71.4	52.4	61.9	61.9	47.6	52.4
7.	Uttar Pradesh	99	15.2	50.5	32.3	31.3	35.4	23.2	34.3
8.	Bihar	20	20.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	25.0
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	30.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	70.0
10.	Nagaland	5	80.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0
11.	Manipur	4	25.0	100.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
12.	Mizoram	3	66.7	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	33.3	66.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Tripura	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Meghalaya	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Assam	11	81.8	90.0	36.4	27.3	63.6	45.5	72.7
16.	West Bengal	8	12.5	87.5	50.0	37.5	62.5	37.5	62.5
17.	Jharkhand	8	37.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	67.5	37.5	75.0
18.	Orissa	21	23.8	100.0	95.2	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
19.	Chhattisgarh	9	33.3	88.9	66.7	77.8	88.9	88.9	88.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	30	56.7	93.3	70.0	63.3	89.7	72.4	93.3
21.	Gujarat	13	38.5	53.8	53.8	46.2	53.8	46.2	53.8
22.	Maharashtra	19	5.3	68.4	36.8	42.1	63.2	31.6	68.4
23.	Andhra Pradesh	11	0.0	90.9	63.6	72.7	81.8	63.6	72.7
24.	Karnataka	14	14.3	100.0	91.9	78.6	92.9	92.9	92.9
25.	Kerala	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26.	Tamil Nadu	15	6.7	100.0	26.7	40.0	100.0	80.0	100.0
	India	370	27.8	72.2	45.4	42.7	63.2	45.1	64.0

¹ A set of (six standard surgical kit).

² Kit with emergency obstetric care drugs.

³ Kit for New Born care equipment.

⁴ Normal delivery Kit.

Statement-II

Supply of Tubal Ring and Kits in First Referral Units in the States of India, Facility Survey, 2003

Sl.No.	State	No. of FRUs	Percentage of FRUs having received						
			Tubal ring (stock)	Std.sur. kit ¹	EmOC kit ²	RTI/STI Laboratory kit	IUD kit	NBCE kit ³	kit ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	24.6	70.2	31.6	17.5	61.4	22.8	68.4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	58	12.1	82.8	37.9	25.9	7.3	34.5	82.8
3.	Punjab	31	12.9	80.6	38.7	32.3	64.5	35.5	58.1
4.	Uttaranchal	27	18.5	63.0	7.4	7.4	55.6	29.6	55.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Haryana	72	1.4	91.7	48.6	30.6	81.6	36.1	84.7
6.	Rajasthan	132	41.7	87.1	52.3	40.2	81.1	42.4	80.3
7.	Uttar Pradesh	352	21.6	66.2	29.8	15.6	57.4	28.7	57.1
8.	Bihar	76	11.8	48.7	15.8	6.6	42.1	17.1	46.1
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	27.8	55.6	5.6	5.6	50.0	27.8	55.6
10.	Nagaland	11	81.8	63.6	45.5	54.5	45.5	54.5	54.5
11.	Manipur	3	33.3	100.0	33.3	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7
12.	Mizoram	5	40.0	100.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	60.0	80.0
13.	Tripura	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Meghalaya	5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0
15.	Assam	30	60.0	80.0	36.7	30.0	70.0	43.3	80.0
16.	West Bengal	85	5.9	89.4	23.5	10.6	77.6	37.6	81.2
17.	Jharkhand	25	28.0	76.0	8.0	4.6	64.0	12.0	76.0
18.	Orissa	114	6.1	92.1	52.6	19.3	84.2	50.9	88.6
19.	Chhattisgarh	59	23.7	94.9	59.3	27.1	94.9	47.5	94.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	165	34.5	93.5	57.0	28.5	90.3	67.3	88.5
21.	Gujarat	102	13.7	81.4	63.7	21.6	78.4	39.2	79.4
22.	Maharashtra	86	5.8	68.6	30.2	30.2	61.6	33.7	62.8
23.	Andhra Pradesh	120	0.0	72.5	28.3	14.2	57.5	25.0	52.5
24.	Karnataka	124	6.5	99.2	84.7	28.2	96.0	70.2	99.2
25.	Kerala	12	50.0	100.0	83.3	33.3	100.0	83.3	91.7
26.	Tamil Nadu	110	2.7	96.4	11.8	20.0	90.9	45.5	92.7
	India	1882	18.0	80.6	40.6	22.1	73.1	40.4	74.3

¹A set of six standard surgical kit.

²Kit with emergency obstetric care drugs.

³Kit for new born care equipment.

⁴Normal delivery kit.

Statement III***Supply of Tubal Ring and Kits in Community Health Centres in the States of India, Facility Survey, 2003***

Sl.No.	State	No. of CHCs	Percentage of CHCs Having received						
			Tubal ring (stock)	Std.sur. kit ¹	EmOC kit ²	RT/STI Laboratory kit	IUD kit	NBCE kit ³	kit ⁴
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	18.2	50.0	9.1	13.6	36.4	4.5	59.1
2.	Himachal Pradesh	49	8.2	87.8	24.5	14.3	83.7	22.4	89.8
3.	Punjab	15	20.0	93.3	53.3	33.3	86.7	80.0	73.3
4.	Uttaranchal	19	10.5	68.4	5.3	5.3	52.6	36.8	57.9
5.	Haryana	63	1.6	90.5	39.7	22.2	76.2	25.4	79.4
6.	Rajasthan	191	27.2	83.2	40.8	36.1	87.4	34.6	86.9
7.	Uttar Pradesh	256	20.3	79.7	27.7	10.2	72.7	33.2	72.7
8.	Bihar	28	11.5	38.5	15.4	3.8	34.6	3.8	42.3
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	37.5	37.5	0.0	6.3	31.3	18.8	37.5
10.	Nagaland	8	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	82.5
11.	Manipur	4	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	100.0
12.	Mizoram	9	86.7	88.9	22.2	33.3	55.6	88.7	77.8
13.	Tripura*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	5	40.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	20.0
15.	Assam	39	48.7	66.7	20.5	12.8	56.4	33.3	64.1
16.	WB (BPHC)+	83	20.4	81.9	6.0	2.4	77.1	15.7	75.9
17.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	87	0.0	83.9	49.4	6.9	79.3	33.3	87.4
19.	Chhattisgarh	97	14.4	95.8	59.8	11.3	93.8	23.7	91.8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	180	26.0	93.9	43.3	12.2	90.6	51.7	83.9
21.	Gujarat	11	8.1	80.2	60.4	14.4	76.6	34.2	77.5
22.	Maharashtra (RH)+	187	4.8	62.0	32.6	34.6	48.7	32.1	49.7
23.	Andhra Pradesh	70	0.0	60.0	14.3	1.4	42.9	10.0	38.6
24.	Karnataka	73	9.6	100.0	83.6	13.7	98.6	54.8	100.0
25.	Kerala	13	30.8	100.0	38.5	0.0	100.0	15.4	92.3
26.	Tamil Nadu	2	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
	India	1625	15.5	81.0	37.3	16.8	73.8	32.6	74.5

Note: * There are no hospitals as equals to CHC level in the States of Tripura and Jharkhand.

1. A set of (six standard surgical kit).

2. Kit with emergency Obstetric care drugs.

3. Kit for new Born care equipment.

4. Normal delivery Kit.

+ There are no CHCs in the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal. The Rural Hospital (RH) in Maharashtra and Block Primary Health Centre (BHPC) in West Bengal are treated as CHCs.

Statement-IV*Regular supply status in Primary Health Centres in the States of India, Facility Survey, 2003*

Sl. No.	State	No. of PHCs	Percentage of PHCs having								
			Kit G ¹	Kit I ²	EsOC 3 drug Kit	Mounted Lamp 200W	Oral pills*	Measles Vaccine*	IFA Tab (large)*	IFA Tab (Small)*	ORS packets*
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	290	35.2	43.8	12.4	7.6	90.7	95.7	96.7	96.8	91.5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	199	56.3	62.8	25.1	14.1	96.1	92.6	99.0	98.9	100.0
3.	Punjab	71	56.3	54.9	36.6	16.9	100.0	100.0	98.0	97.7	100.0
4.	Uttaranchal	144	26.4	27.8	13.2	7.6	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	96.9
5.	Haryana	262	63.0	46.2	28.2	12.6	93.8	96.1	96.4	97.3	95.3
6.	Rajasthan	671	81.0	66.9	36.1	6.9	99.0	98.4	99.5	99.1	98.8
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2081	27.2	30.4	22.1	5.6	95.4	98.4	96.0	96.5	96.2
8.	Bihar	845	6.6	38.2	28.4	2.5	82.7	92.5	86.7	85.4	84.2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	845	34.1	48.8	36.6	4.9	93.1	88.9	91.2	91.2	78.6
10.	Nagaland	37	57.0	48.6	48.6	16.2	82.9	100.0	94.1	94.1	94.3
11.	Manipur	32	66.0	37.5	46.9	12.5	90.0	93.8	85.7	85.7	93.1
12.	Mizoram	27	63.0	81.5	59.3	3.7	73.7	86.7	94.4	94.4	92.9
13.	Tripura	11	64.0	90.9	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	81.8	100.0
14.	Meghalaya	25	56.0	60.0	44.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Assam	290	53.4	60.3	38.6	9.0	90.2	96.0	99.2	98.0	95.7
16.	West Bengal	209	36.4	35.9	10.0	1.9	68.3	93.0	93.0	92.0	92.8
17.	Jharkhand	285	73.3	59.6	24.9	4.9	96.6	99.0	99.1	99.1	98.6
18.	Orissa	595	14.0	16.6	10.3	1.0	81.8	97.6	86.0	90.1	97.2
19.	Chhattisgarh	320	29.0	24.1	50.0	0.9	84.3	100.0	77.6	84.5	95.3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	729	49.5	44.0	32.6	4.7	95.7	100.0	95.7	95.4	95.6
21.	Gujarat	356	88.2	84.8	71.3	5.1	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
22.	Maharashtra	677	82.2	77.8	48.7	18.5	98.8	99.8	97.9	98.8	99.0
23.	Andhra Pradesh	380	63.0	62.4	34.5	7.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.3	100.0
24.	Karnataka	540	94.0	90.6	76.5	4.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25.	Kerala	70	83.0	44.3	32.9	2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
26.	Tamil Nadu	501	94.0	87.2	14.4	17.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	India	9688	50.0	50.5	32.2	7.1	94.6	96.6	96.0	95.8	96.5

1' IUD insertion kit. 2' Normal delivery kit. 3' Essential Obstetric care drug kit.

*The percentage refers to PHCs having some stock on the day of survey.

Statement-V*Percentage of Sub Centres with adequately available kits and equipment in the State of India, Facility Survey, 2003*

Sl.No.	State	No. of SC	Kit A		Kit B		Kit C		Adequacy of Needles ²	Adequacy of Syringes ²	Adequacy of immunization card ³	Register adequate ³
			Received	Utilised	Received	Utilised	Received	Utilised				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	529	89.4	97.7	78.1	97.3	14.4	93.4	68.4	64.1	82.8	85.8
2.	Himachal Pradesh	365	38.8	96.3	37.5	96.3	11.7	86.1	92.6	94.7	93.1	93.5
3.	Punjab	142	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	20.4	96.6	92.5	87.2	95.2	95.5
4.	Uttaranchal	262	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.7	100.0	98.0	98.4	94.4	85.1
5.	Haryana	523	99.8	100.0	99.6	98.8	14.0	97.3	97.0	95.1	95.0	86.0
6.	Rajasthan	1302	96.0	99.7	93.9	99.1	16.6	97.2	96.0	96.4	96.0	94.1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4346	98.8	99.5	97.4	98.7	20.0	97.8	94.1	94.1	91.2	84.3
8.	Bihar	1237	92.6	96.9	88.7	94.4	4.8	84.7	84.2	81.1	88.0	83.3
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	71	63.4	93.3	59.2	85.7	14.1	80.0	51.0	49.1	68.8	20.0
10.	Nagaland	68	94.1	100.0	92.6	100.0	44.1	96.7	72.6	71.0	39.7	81.6
11.	Manipur	60	81.7	100.0	75.0	100.0	23.3	100.0	39.0	36.6	87.9	68.0
12.	Mizoram	53	100.0	98.1	100.0	98.1	45.3	100.0	63.5	76.9	92.0	65.3
13.	Tripura	22	95.5	100.0	90.9	100.0	72.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.8
14.	Meghalaya	39	97.4	86.8	84.6	90.9	5.1	100.0	100.0	94.1	97.0	81.8
15.	Assam	522	99.4	99.6	96.9	98.8	37.2	95.9	91.0	90.1	90.8	82.8
16.	West Bengal	418	100.0	99.5	97.4	96.3	1.4	0.0	83.0	77.8	84.6	86.1
17.	Jharkhand	289	97.9	96.9	92.4	98.1	29.1	70.2	81.3	83.3	91.4	77.0
18.	Orissa	12	99.5	99.3	99.1	99.0	14.6	98.4	96.9	95.5	95.2	83.0
19.	Chhattisgarh	678	98.4	99.7	97.5	99.7	19.3	99.2	88.5	89.6	90.8	80.5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1378	99.3	99.9	98.0	99.4	47.7	96.7	91.7	89.7	94.1	78.6
21.	Gujarat	712	98.9	99.9	97.5	100.0	20.8	97.3	91.2	90.6	88.4	84.6
22.	Maharashtra	1351	99.0	99.9	98.7	99.9	70.8	99.2	95.3	93.2	90.9	92.1
23.	Andhra Pradesh	762	99.6	99.3	97.2	99.3	16.4	76.0	95.5	95.0	94.3	62.4
24.	Karnataka	881	99.1	100.0	97.8	100.0	46.5	99.5	83.9	82.9	92.6	82.3
25.	Kerala	158	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	42.4	98.5	94.2	96.2	89.0	1100.0
26.	Tamil Nadu	947	99.7	99.9	99.5	100.0	26.9	98.8	93.9	91.7	98.6	96.3
	India	18385	97.0	99.4	95.2	98.8	26.0	96.6	91.5	90.5	91.9	85.3

Note: Kit A-contents IFA tablet (Large & small), Vit. A solution, ORS packet Cotrimoxazole tab. (Pediatric), Disposal delivery kit Kit B: Tab. Mefloquine Maleate 0.125 mg, Paracetamol (500 mg), Mefloquine (f). 2mg/ml, lml, tab, Mebendazole (100 mg) Dicyclanil (10 mg), Chloramphenicol eye ointment (250 mg) Ointment povidone iodine (5%) ceritride powder (125 mg) Absorbent cotton roll, Kit C Availability of various equipment as per requirement. 2 Adequacy (for next one month) is from number of SC having available equipment. 3. Eligible couple register is adequate for next the months re taken from number of SCs have supplies of register.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jaw		4	n.s.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hair		72			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72*
Whisker		72			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Teeth		-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Skeleton		6	55.00	1	n.s.	5	2.40	-	-	1	n.s.	-	-	13 (57.40kg)
Head mounted trophy		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Carcass		-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6

Q: Quantity in number; Wt: Weight in kg; n.s.: Not specified.

Statement-II

The steps taken by the Government for protection of wildlife including smuggling of tiger bones

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau. The punishment in cases of offence within a tiger reserve has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

Administrative steps

2. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
3. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger

conservation plan, laying down annual/audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

4. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 comprising of officers from Police, Forest, Customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
5. Inter-State Coordination Committees have been constituted to periodically review poaching problems along borders, to enable collaborative anti-poaching strategy along the sensitive borders of the following tiger reserves/protected areas:
 - (i) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) and Palpur Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh)
 - (ii) Bandipur Tiger Reserve (Karnataka), Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park (Tamil Nadu) and Wyanad Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
 - (iii) Pench Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh).

Financial steps

6. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored

Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

7. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
8. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
9. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, which contains directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

Indian Herbal Medicines in Global Market

1422. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the popularity of the Indian herbal medicines in the global market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in collaboration with Indian Industries to promote Indian herbal medicines in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry has conducted study on medicinal and aromatic plants. The objective of the study was to identify, market opportunities for India in the medicinal and aromatic plants domain and to coin strategies to promote exports. India is the second largest exporter of medicinal plants.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have taken following steps:

- I. Testing for heavy metals in all purely herbal Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines to be exported has been introduced with effect from 01.01.06 onwards. This has been done to meet the regulatory requirements of importing countries.
- II. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 29 State Drug Testing Laboratories have been strengthened and 26 Pvt. Drug Testing Laboratories and other NABL accredited laboratories have been approved for testing of ASU drugs in the country.
- III. A research project has been sanctioned to various laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under the Golden Triangle Partnership Project to study the physiochemical characteristics of 8 most widely used Bhasmas and to carry out their toxicity studies and scientifically validate the drugs.
- IV. Good Manufacturing Practices have been made mandatory for all Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drug manufacturing units in the country to improve the standards of the drugs for promotion of exports.
- V. A Special Scheme 'AYUSH Industrial Clusters' has been introduced in 11th Plan to provide common testing facilities for industries to improve quality of drugs and promotion of exports.
- VI. Assistance is provided to industries to participate in International Trade Fairs for promotion of AYUSH drugs.

Shortage of Manpower in Passport offices

1423. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for issue of Passport in the Passport Office, Thiruvananthapuram during 2007:

(b) whether Passports were issued to all the applicants;

(c) if so, the details of the passports issued;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of complaints received in the above Passport Office during each of the last three years;

(f) the number of officials found guilty and the action taken against them;

(g) whether there is any shortage of manpower in the Passport Offices in Kerala including aforesaid office; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A total of 88,841 passport applications were received in the Passport Office, Thiruvananthapuram from 1.1.2007 to 31.07.2007.

(b) and (c) Out of 88,841 applications received for issue of passports, 78,989 passports have been issued.

(d) A total of 3535 passport applications are pending on account of non-receipt of police verification, 2669 applications are pending for want of additional information from the applicants and 3648 passport applications are under process at various stages for issue of passports in due course.

(e) and (f) The number of complaints received in Passport Office, Thiruvananthapuram, during 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were 24, 20, 22 and 21 respectively. Action was taken against three officials of the Passport Office on vigilance grounds.

(g) and (h) There is a general shortage of staff and officers in the Central Passport Organisation as growth in manpower has not kept pace with the increase in passport applications received. Steps have been taken to address the problem.

Signing of Integrity Pact by CIL

1424. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. proposes to sign integrity pact to ensure transparency as reported in 'The Times of India' dated July 13, 2007;

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

(c) the details of MoU signed with Transparency Integrated (TI) India in this regard;

(d) the salient features of integrity pact; and

(e) the extent to which such transparency will increase the production and business of Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Initially in respect of procurement of goods and services which require the approval of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the company or the Board.

(b) to (e) Coal India Limited (CIL) plans to ensure transparency in procurement and contracting by formally signing a memorandum of understanding with Transparency International India to institutionalize transparency in its public procurement practices. The need for bringing transparency in procurement and contracting in CIL was felt because of the targeted rapid growth in coal production from both opencast and underground mines as well as the thrust on coal beneficiation during the XI plan period which will require the coal companies to go for large scale global procurement to be decided in an expeditious manner. From recent experience, CIL observed that many major tenders get delayed due to complaints and counter complaints from various sources. A need was therefore, felt to devise an effective mechanism to handle such situations in a strategic manner.

Integrity Pact is a tool devised by Transparency International worldwide to fight corruption in public contracting. The model of this document is based on the Berlin Airport reconstruction project and meets the legal criteria for global bidding. It was thought that Integrity

Pact may be a way to deal with the problem of complaints and counter complaints in case of large public tenders in CIL.

On signing of the Integrity Pact, independent external monitors, drawn from a panel of eminent people of impeccable integrity are selected in consultation with CVC, and appointed to oversee all contracts valued above a certain limit. They would function as ombudsman to monitor the entire tendering process. The integrity pact would be signed by the bidders and CIL against each tender. Its applicability will begin when a bidder submits a bid document and would end after the execution of the contract when all payments are made to the satisfaction of both the contracting parties. In case of any allegation during the process of the finalization of any tender, the independent external monitor can call for the file and any other information from the management and also from the bidders, take his view on the tender committee's decision and advise the management appropriately.

After signing of the MOU with Transparency International, India the draft document of the Integrity Pact would be circulated by CIL to the vendors and large contractors and would be made available to all stakeholders. Suggestions of the prospective vendors both domestic and international will be sought on the draft to make the provisions more responsive and mutually acceptable. After that if any bidder does not sign the Integrity Pact while submitting its bid, CIL will not consider the bid.

Integrity Pact does bring in obligations on both sides—the buyers and the sellers to abide by certain ethical and legal guidelines during the tendering process. It does not entail any risk unless one is dishonest or intends to be dishonest. Once the concept of Integrity Pact is established in CIL's contracting environment, it will go beyond individual contracts and help develop confidence and trust in the decision making process of CIL in general. This would lead to more favourable competitive environment and confidence in the mind of all stakeholders.

[*Translation*]

Closure of Captive Power Plants

1425. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some captive power plants have been shut down due to shortage of coal in country as reported in *Rashtriya Sahara* dated July 28, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of power in MW being affected due to closure of such plants; and

(d) the total quantity of coal being provided to such plants per day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (d) *Rashtriya Sahara* in its edition dated July 28, 2007 reported shutdown of NALCO's Captive Power Plant due to shortage of coal. Allocation of coal *vis-a-vis* despatch of coal to NALCO, Angul Plant is given in the table below:

(figures in '000 tonnes)

Period	Allocation	Supply	Materialization
April-June, 07	1179.12	1193.47	101.21%
July, 07	393.04	353.80	90.02%
April-July, 2007	1572.15	1547.27	98.41%

The linkage materialization was 98.4% of allocation. Supply of coal to NALCO was made in accordance with allocation made during the 1st Quarter of the current year. However, during the month of July, 2007 the supply of coal was affected marginally due to transport constraints arising out of law and order problems. Supply was also affected due to inadequate availability of railway wagons and due to non working of surface miner at Bharatpur Mines. However, adequate arrangement has been made for supply of coal to NALCO from other sources as a short term measure to tide over the present situation.

[*English*]

All India Quota in Medical and Dental Colleges

1426. DR. K.S. MANOJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. seats available under All India quota in the various States, State-wise;

(b) whether the counselling for the year 2007 have been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some seats are lying vacant in the various medical colleges after the first counselling have been completed;

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

(f) the total number of seats of M.B.B.S./B.D.S. seats that remained vacant in the previous year in the various Medical Colleges in the States;

(g) whether the Government is contemplating to conduct a third counselling or extended second counselling to fill up the seats;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The information regarding number of MBBS/BDS seats available under All India Quota-2007 in the various States is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) and (c) The first round of counselling for allotment of MBBS/BDS seats under 15% All India Quota-2007 was held from 15.06.2007 to 26.06.2007 and the second round of counselling was held from 27.07.2007 to 07.08.2007. During the first round of counselling, 1520 MBBS seats and 161 BDS seats were allotted and during the second

round of counselling 656 MBBS seats and 114 BDS seats were re-allotted/allotted to the merit/wait list candidates. Out of these, 303 MBBS seats and 73 BDS seats were received as vacant from various colleges due to non-joining/resignation etc. of candidates who were allotted seats during 1st round of counselling. And remaining 353 MBBS seats and 41 BDS seats were added in view of increasing in seat capacity in the existing colleges and establishment of new colleges.

(d) and (e) All the 1520 MBBS and 161 BDS seats were allotted in 1st round of counselling. However, 303 MBBS and 73 BDS seats fell vacant on account of non-joining/resignation of the candidates who were allotted seats during first round of counselling. These seats were re-allotted/allotted to the candidates participated in the 2nd round of counselling.

(f) After completion of both rounds of counselling, no MBBS/BDS seats remained vacant during the previous year. All the MBBS/BDS seats available have been allotted to the candidates in the 15% All India Quota-2006. However, as per the information received from various States/Colleges, a total of 66 MBBS and 51 BDS seats of 15% All India Quota-2006 were reverted to State Quota during the previous year. A list of such reverted seats to State Quota is enclosed as Statement II.

(g) to (i) As per the 'Scheme' devised and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court there is no provision for 3rd round of counselling or extended 2nd round of counselling.

Statement I

15% All India Quota-2007 Seats

Sl.No.	States	MBBS Seats	BDS Seats	Total Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	58	6	64
2.	Bihar	56	6	62
3.	Chandigarh	7	0	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	22	15	37
5.	Delhi	77	6	83
6.	Goa	15	6	21

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	149	13	162
8.	Haryana	22	9	31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	6	22
10.	Jharkhand	27	0	27
11.	Karnataka	157	9	166
12.	Kerala	128	18	146
13.	Maharashtra	286	36	322
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93	6	99
15.	Orissa	66	3	69
16.	Pondicherry	11	6	17
17.	Punjab	52	12	64
18.	Rajasthan	98	6	104
19.	Tamilnadu	246	15	261
20.	Tripura	15	0	15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	132	6	138
22.	West Bengal	140	18	158
Total		1873	202	2075

Statement II*15% All India Quota's Seats 2006 Reverted to the States*

Sl.No.	State	MBBS Seats reverted	BDS Seats reverted	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	7	2	9
2.	Bihar	4		4
3.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	2		2
6.	Goa	0	3	3
7.	Gujarat	4	5	9

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	4	3	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1
10.	Jharkhand	2	0	2
11.	Karnataka	7	2	9
12.	Kerala	1	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	7	9	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	4
15.	Orissa	1	2	3
16.	Pondicherry	0	3	3
17.	Punjab	2	4	6
18.	Rajasthan	3	5	8
19.	Tamilnadu	12	2	14
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	3
21.	West Bengal	6	2	8
Total		66	51	117

Environmental Clearance for Steel Companies

1427. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for giving environment clearance for establishment of steel plants in the country;

(b) the names and the number of steel companies obtained environmental clearance during the last three years for the establishment of steel plants in the country, particularly in Orissa, State-wise;

(c) whether all the companies, which obtained environmental clearance, fulfilled the prescribed norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for giving environmental clearance to such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) All the steel plants are required to obtain prior environmental clearance as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(b) State-wise list of Steel Plants accorded environmental clearance during the last three years (January, 2004 to July, 2007) including Orissa State is enclosed as statement.

(c) to (e) The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests regularly monitor the compliance of Environmental Clearance conditions stipulated while according environmental clearance to all such companies. Non-compliance, if any, found, necessary action is taken under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Statement*Environmental clearance for Steel Companies*

Name of the State & Project	Nature	Date of Clearance
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
M/s Rashtriya Ispat Nigam	Iron and Steel	11-Aug-05
M/s Shri Venkateshwara Sponge & Power Pvt. Ltd.	Steel	18-Apr-07
M/s Karthik Rukmini Alloys Energy Limited	Ferro Alloy	18-May-07
Chhattisgarh		
M/s Godawari Power & Ispat Ltd. (formerly known as Ispat Godawari Ltd.)	Iron & Steel	2-Mar-06
M/s SKS Ispat Ltd.	Integrated Steel Plant	25-Aug-06
M/s Jayaswals Neco Limited	Iron & Steel	14-May-04
M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited	Iron & Steel	03-Aug-04
M/s Prakash Industries	Iron & Steel	27-Jan-05
M/s Monnet Ispat Limited	Iron & Steel	30-May-05
M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Iron & Steel	10-Aug-05
M/s Nahwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	Steel	24-Jan-07
M/s Ind Synergy Ltd.	Steel	14-Dec-06
Gujarat		
M/s Essar Steel Limited	Iron & Steel	7-Nov-05
M/s ESSAR Steel Ltd.	Iron & Steel	13-Jun-06
M/s S.A.L. Steel Limited	Iron & Steel	14-Nov-06
M/s Essar Steel Limited	Steel	27-Apr-07
Jharkhand		
M/s Tata Steel Ltd.	Iron & Steel	24-May-05
M/s Tata Steel Ltd.	Steel	16-Apr-07
Karnataka		
M/s Jindal South West Steel Ltd. (JSW)	Steel	27-Jan-06
M/s Kalyani Steels Limited	Iron & Steel	16-Mar-06

1	2	3
M/s Mukund Limited	Iron & Steel	16-Mar-06
M/s J.S.W. Steel Ltd.	Steel	5-May-07
Maharashtra		
M/s Lloyds Steel Industries Limited	Iron & Steel	21-Jun-05
M/s Sunflag Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	Iron & Steel	21-Feb-06
Orissa		
M/s Bhushan Ltd.	Iron & Steel	12-May-04
M/s Neepaz Metals Limited	Iron & Steel	21-Jun-05
M/s Bhushan Steel & Stripes Limited	Iron & Steel	30-Jun-05
M/s Jindal Stainless Limited	Iron & Steel	5-Aug-05
M/s Orissa Sponge Iron Limited	Iron & Steel	19-Jul-06
M/s Tata Steel Ltd.	Iron & Steel	8-Nov-06
M/s Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	Sponge Iron	11-Apr-07
M/s Sree Metaliks Ltd.	Sponge Iron	28-Jun-07
M/s Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Steel	22-Feb-07
M/s Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	Steel	9-Mar-07
M/s Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	Steel	29-Mar-07
M/s Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	Sponge Iron	11-Apr-07
M/s SMC Power Generation Ltd.	Steel	24-Apr-07
M/s Tata Steel Limited	Steel	7-May-07
M/s Sree Metaliks Ltd.	Sponge Iron	28-Jun-07
M/s Posco- India	Steel	19-Jul-07
M/s Tata Sponge Iron Limited	Iron & Steel	11-Nov.-04
Tamilnadu		
M/s Southern Iron & Steel Co.	Iron & Steel	2-Jan-07
West Bengal		
M/s Ramsarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	Iron & Steel	3-Oct-06
M/s SAIL Ltd.	Steel	29-Mar-07

[*Translation*]**Popularity of Unani System of Medicine**

1428. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) the number of Unani hospitals/dispensaries in the country, at present, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments have requested to open more Unani dispensaries in their States;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to popularise Unani system of medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) State-wise list of Unani hospitals and dispensaries as on 1.4.2006 is enclosed as statement. Health is a State subject and it is for States to open dispensaries as per public health requirement.

(d) The Union Government have taken several steps to popularise AYUSH systems including Unani System of Medicine in the country which include grants-in-aid to the State Governments under centrally sponsored schemes for Development of Educational Institutions, Drug Testing Laboratories and Supply of AYUSH Drugs for hospitals and dispensaries. Besides this, AYUSH systems including Unani System of Medicine are also being promoted and propagated through audio-visual publicity and by organizing/participating in fairs/exhibitions.

Statement

State-wise Number of Unani Hospitals and Disps. in India as on 1.4.2006

Sl.No.	States/UTs & others	Unani	
		Hosp.	Disp.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	-	1
4.	Bihar	4	144
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6
6.	Delhi	2	25
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	-	-
9.	Haryana	1	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	235
12.	Jharkhand	-	30
13.	Karnataka	13	51
14.	Kerala	-	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	50
16.	Maharashtra	5	25
17.	Manipur	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	Orissa	-	9
22.	Punjab	-	35
23.	Rajasthan	3	92
24.	Sikkim	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	21
26.	Tripura	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	209	49
28.	Uttaranchal	2	3
29.	West Bengal	1	3

1	2	3	4
30.	A & N Islands	1	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	D & N Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	-	-
36.	C.G.H.S.	-	9
37.	Research Council	12	5
38.	Ministry of Railways	-	-
39.	Ministry of Labour	-	1
40.	Ministry of Coal	-	-
TOTAL		267	1010

Figures are Provisional.

Hosp. — Hospitals

Disp. — Dispensaries

(-) — Denotes Nil

Source: State Governments and certain Central Government Organisations.

[English]

Dumping of Garbage in NCR

1429. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCR is becoming a dumping ground for garbage and other solid waste deposits;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such dumping in the NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The administrative units of the National Capital Region (NCR) encompasses the Union Territory of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh sub-region comprising Meerut,

Ghaziabad, Gautam Bhudha Nagar, Bulandshahr and Baghpat Districts, Rajasthan sub-region comprising the Alwar district and Haryana sub-region comprising Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar and Panipat districts. Districts and towns in the NCR manage their own wastes. As per the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, each local body is required to manage its waste and also seek authorization for waste processing and disposal from the concerned State Pollution Control Boards. As per the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Delhi generates 6000-6500 MT of garbage/solid waste per day which is transported to the three landfill sites at Bhalswa, Ghazipur and Okhla. All the three site have exhausted their life span and a new engineered sanitary landfill site at Jaitpur is under construction for disposal of garbage. An engineered sanitary landfill is also being developed at Narela, Bawana, for which land has been allotted by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

Maritime University in Gujarat

1430. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to establish a Maritime University in view of the large scale port development and shipping activities taking place in the State;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The Government of India received requests from some State Governments including that of Gujarat for setting up of Maritime Universities in their States. The Indian Maritime University Bill, 2007 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 13.3.2007. The Bill envisages that the headquarters of the University shall be at Chennai with its campuses at Mumbai, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam and such other places within its jurisdiction as it may deem fit. The Bill now has been referred to Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for examination.

De-forestation

1431. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per assessment made by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), 13 million hectares of World's Forests are lost due to de-forestation every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area of forests lost in the country every year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such large scale de-forestation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the assessment made by the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) presented in 'Global Forest Resource Assessment (GFRA), 2005' the global deforestation rate was estimated at 13 million hectares per year during the period 1990-2005.

(b) The 10 countries with largest annual net loss in forest area during 1990-2005 are listed below:

Country	Annual Change ('000 ha/yr)	
	1990-2000	2000-2005
Brazil	-2,681	-3,103
Indonesia	-1,872	-1,871
Sudan	-589	-589
Myanmar	-466	-466
Zambia	-445	-445
United Republic of Tanzania	-412	-412
Nigeria	-410	-410
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-532	-319
Zimbabwe	-313	-313
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	-288	-288

Region/Sub region wise changes in forest cover during 1990-2005 are given in the table below:

Region/Subregion	Annual Change ('000 ha/yr)	
	1990-2000	2000-2005
Eastern and Southern Africa	-1,731	-1,702
Northern Africa	-1,013	-982
Western and Central Africa	-1,631	-1,356
Total Africa	-4,375	-4,040
East Asia	1,751	3,840
South and Southeast Asia	-2,578	-2,851
Western and Central Asia	34	14
Total Asia	-792	1,003
Total Europe	877	661
Caribbean	36	54
Central America	-380	-285
North America	17	-101
Total North and Central America	-328	-333
Total Oceania	-448	-356
Total South America	-3,802	-4,251
World	-8,868	-7,317

It can be seen that in some regions/sub regions of the world, the forest cover has increased which includes European countries as well as East Asia.

(c) As per the FAO's report our country has not lost the forest cover during 1990-2005. The gain in forest cover estimated by the FAO during 1990-2000 was 362,000 ha per year and during 2000-2005, 29,000 ha per year.

The Forest Survey of India (FSI) is carrying out biennial assessment of forest cover of the country and State-wise forest cover and the changes published in SFR 2001 and 2003 are reproduced as below:

Statewise Forest Cover in 2001 and in 2003 along with the Change

State/UT	2001 Assessment	2003 Assessment	Change
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	44,637	44,419	-218
Arunachal Pradesh	68,045	68,019	-26
Assam	27,714	27,826	112
Bihar	5,720	5,558	-162
Chhattisgarh	56,448	55,998	-450
Delhi	111	170	59
Goa	2,095	2,156	61
Gujarat	15,152	14,946	-206
Haryana	1,754	1,517	-237
Himachal Pradesh	14,380	14,353	-7
Jammu and Kashmir	21,237	21,287	30
Jharkhand	22,637	22,716	79
Karnataka	36,991	36,449	-542
Kerala	15,560	15,577	17
Madhya Pradesh	77,265	76,429	-836
Maharashtra	47,482	46,865	-617
Manipur	16,926	17,219	293
Meghalaya	15,584	16,839	1,255
Mizoram	17,494	18,430	936
Nagaland	13,345	13,609	264
Orissa	48,838	48,366	-472
Punjab	2,432	1,580	-852
Rajasthan	16,367	15,828	-541
Sikkim	3,193	3,262	69
Tamilnadu	21,482	22,643	1,161
Tripura	7,065	8,093	1,028
Uttar Pradesh	13,746	14,118	372

1	2	3	4
Uttaranchal	23,938	24,465	527
West Bengal	10,693	12,343	1,650
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,930	6,964	34
Chandigarh	9	15	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	219	225	6
Daman and Diu	6	8	2
Lakshadweep	27	23	-4
Pondicherry	36	40	4
Total	675,538	678,333	2,795

It can be seen that there is a net gain of forest cover of 2,79,500 ha during 2001-2003. The figure does not tally with the FAO figure because of difference in period and methodology followed.

(d) The Government of India is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests through a two-tier decentralized mechanism of Forest Development Agencies (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level, Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS) for the protection of forests and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger & Project Elephant for wildlife conservation in particular.

Coastal Afforestation Project

1432. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any project to the Union Government for coastal afforestation by conservation and management of mangroves and other associated plants along the Maharashtra coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had provided financial assistance of Rs. 89/- Lakhs during 2000-2001 to State Government of Maharashtra for conservation & development of six mangrove areas in Maharashtra namely Vasai - Manori Creek, Vaitarna River, Mumbra - Diva, Revadanda - Kundalika, Shrivardhan - Varal - Thurumbwadi and Devgarh - Vijaydurg. The State Government spent only Rs. 1.32/- lakhs and the bulk amount i.e. Rs. 87.68 lakhs remained unspent which was duly revalidated by the Ministry during 2001-2002. Upon repeated reminders & persuasion, the State Government rendered the accounts in March, 2007 and submitted a proposal to utilize the unspent balance of Rs. 87.68 lakhs still lying with the State Government. The Ministry has sought certain clarifications with respect to the utilization certificate and the proposal of the State Government, for which a response from the State Government is awaited. No fresh proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra during the current financial year.

Traffic Density on GQ Project

1433. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the traffic density of Golden Quadrilateral passing through various States;

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

given in the enclosed statement.

(c) whether object of Golden Quadrilateral is to cope with the traffic density, particularly in Rajasthan;

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the proposal of six laning of entire Golden Quadrilateral (which includes Golden Quadrilateral passing through Rajasthan) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Phase-V. NHDP phase-V is scheduled to be completed by December, 2012.

(d) if so, the steps taken in that regard; and

(e) the allocation of fund made therefor?

(e) The projects are proposed for construction on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are

Statement

Details of Traffic Census Conducted at Various Locations of Golden Quadrilateral State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the Section	National Highway No.	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Agra Section	Km 32.400 Km 72.00 L Km 164.50 J	Haryana Haryana Uttar Pradesh
2.	Agra-Barwadda	Km 132 Km 111 Km 220 Km 271+100 Km 339+450	Uttar Pradesh Bihar Bihar Jharkhand Jharkhand
3.	Delhi-Gurgaon	NH 8	Haryana
4.	Kotputli-Amer Section	Km 211 of NH 8	Rajasthan
5.	Jaipur Bypass	NH 8	Rajasthan
6.	Jaipur Kishangarh	NH 8	Rajasthan
7.	Kishangarh-Udaipur Section	Km 122.20 Km 192.20 Km 192.20 Km 216.400 Km 262.200	Rajasthan Rajasthan Rajasthan Rajasthan Rajasthan
8.	Kishangarh-Kanwallas Section	NH 79A/NH 79	Rajasthan
9.	Kanwallas-Jajaro Ka Khera	NH 79	Rajasthan
10.	Km 278 to km 340	Km 311 of NH 8	Rajasthan
11.	Km 340 to km 388.18	Km 349 of NH 8	Rajasthan
12.	Km 113.8 to km 220	Km 166 of NH 76	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
13.	AV Expressway	Ahmedabad Toll Km 2.8 Nadiad (km 44.000) Anand Before exist (km 59.000) Vadodara Toll Plaza (km 86.2) Ahmedabad Toll Plaza (km 2.8) Nadiad After Entry km 44.000	Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat of NE-1 Gujarat
14.	Ratanpur Himatnagar	Km 416 of NH 8	Gujarat
15.	Himatnagar-Chiloda	Km 472 of NH 8	Gujarat
16.	Chaltan -Dahisar	Km 288.2 Km 346.4 Km 413.6 Km 440	Gujarat Gujarat Maharashtra Maharashtra } of NE-8
17.	Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi section	Km. 46/850 of NH-46	Tamil Nadu
18.	Vaniyambadi-Ranipet	Km 98.520 of NH-46	Tamil Nadu
19.	Waljapeth-Kanchipuram	Km 104.990 of NH 4	Tamil Nadu
20.	Pune-Satara of NH-4	Km 815.5 Km 748.60	Maharashtra Maharashtra } of NH-4
21.	Westerly Diversion to Pune City	Km 30 of NH 4	Maharashtra
22.	Belgaum-Maharashtra Border	Km 537.77 of NH 4	Karnataka
23.	Belgaum-Dharwad	Km 483.6 of NH 4	Karnataka
24.	Sira-Tumkur & Sira Bypass	Km 76.6 of NH 4	Karnataka
25.	Km 725 to km 797	NH 4	Maharashtra
26.	Km 0 to km 34.43	NH 4	Maharashtra
27.	Hattargi Village km 537.770	NH 4	Maharashtra
28.	Hirebagewadi Village km 537.770	NH 4	Karnataka
29.	Km 28.2	NH 4	Karnataka
30.	Km 33	NH 4	Karnataka
31.	Poonamallee-Kancheepuram km 13.8 to km 70.2	NH 4	Karnataka
32.	Kancheepuram -Walajahpet km 70.2 to km 104.6	NH 4	Karnataka
33.	Pallikonda-Ranipet	Km 145 to km 100 of NH 46	Tamil Nadu
34.	Vaniyambadi-Pallikonda	Km 100 to km 49 of NH 46	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4
35.	Krishnagiri Vaniyambadi	Km 49 to km 0 of NH 46	Tamil Nadu
36.	Dankuni Kolaghat	NH 6	West Bengal
37.	Kolaghat-Khargapur	NH 6	West Bengal
38.	Ichapuram-Srikakulam	NH 5	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Champawati-Ankapalli	NH 5	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Rajmundry-Gundugolanu	NH 5	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Vijayawada -Gundugolanu Section	Km 31.5 Km 52.5 Km 416.7	Andhra Pradesh Andhra Pradesh Andhra Pradesh

Pilferage of Coal

1434. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to enquire into cases of theft of coal and other causes for pilferage of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal has been constituted to look into the issues related to illegal mining of coal. The Committee has held two meetings so far with the representatives of Government of Jharkhand, Government of West Bengal, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to chalk out strategies for controlling illegal mining of coal. As a result of the discussions in the Committee some initiatives have been taken to deal with the problem of illegal mining.

Tariff Norms for Port Sector

1435. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has appointed a task force to fix tariff norms and bidding parameters for the ports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the task force has given its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU): (a) and (b) A Task Force has been set up under the chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission to examine Tariff Setting Mechanism and Bidding parameters for Public Private Partnership projects in Major Ports.

(c) to (e) The report of the Task Force is being finalised.

Facilities at Ports

1436. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general facilities such as passenger hall, drinking water, public conveniences etc. are provided at Kochi, Beypore and Mangalore port;

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

(c) whether Government propose to install X-ray machine for screening of luggage at the Port and introduce trolleys like that of Airport for handling of luggage;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to consider a proposal to introduce Arrow bridge to connect the port and passenger ships; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Major Ports in India are under the administrative control of the Department of Shipping. The private ports like Beypore are under the administrative control of the State Maritime Boards. As such, information relating to Beypore Port is not available with this Department immediately.

For the cruise vessels calling at New Mangalore Port, modern cruise lounge is under construction where all the facilities for the convenience of cruise passengers are being set up.

At Cochin Port the general facilities such as drinking water and public conveniences are provided for the passengers from and bound for Lakshadweep Islands. There is no specialized passenger berth or passenger hall for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers.

(c) and (d) The X-ray facility will be provided at the cruise lounge at New Mangalore Port for screening of luggage.

There is a proposal from Lakshadweep Administration to build specialized passenger berth at Cochin Port for the Lakshadweep passengers for which the Port has

confirmed the required space alongwith waterfront. Lakshadweep Administration proposes to install X-ray machines for screening of luggage for domestic passengers in this specialized berth, which is expected to have all modern facilities.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under consideration at the New Mangalore Port.

[Translation]

Conversion of NH Into Six Lane

1437. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to convert National Highways in some States into six-lanes as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated August 10, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the Highways, stretch-wise and State-wise;

(c) the fund allocated in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Six laning of 6,500 km of National Highways comprising 5,700 km of Golden Quadrilateral and 800 km of other sections on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis following, Design, Build, Finance-and Operate (DBFO) pattern has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 41,210 crore under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-V. NHDP Phase-V is scheduled for completion by December 2012. List of sections of National Highways in different States is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Six Laning of National Highways

Sections	States	Length
1	2	3
(a) Golden Quadrilateral	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand	5700

1	2	3
(b) Other Sections		
(i) Panipat-Jalandhar	Haryana & Punjab	300
(ii) Delhi-Hapur-Moradabad	Delhi & Uttar Pradesh	170
(iii) Samkhiali-Gandhidham	Gujarat	56
(iv) Indore-Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	55
(v) Agra-Gwalior	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	85
(vi) Chandikhol-Paradip	Orissa	77
(vii) Ludhiana-Chandigarh	Punjab	82

[English]

Constitution of Committee for Coal Sector Reforms

1438. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was constituted by the Government to look into the Coal Sector Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India constituted a seven member Expert Committee under Chairmanship of Shri T.L. Sankar.

(c) to (e) The Committee has since submitted Part-I of the report. The major recommendations/observations made by the Committee in Part-I of the report are as follows:

- (i) As coal shall remain India's primary source of commercial energy supply, a time-bound plan to cover the entire country by regional mapping in 15 years should be prepared by Geological Survey of India, Central Mine Planning and

Design Institute and Ministry of Coal, Government of India.

- (ii) Coal India Limited (CIL) may be granted the status of Navratna company and the subsidiaries of CIL may be granted the status of Mini Ratna companies in which case only those proposals of such a subsidiary would need government approval wherein the capital expenditure exceeds Rs. 500 crore.
- (iii) The environmental issue in respect of projects should be taken up on priority consideration by the Government.
- (iv) Planned imports of coal needs to be encouraged.
- (v) Increasing proportion of all domestic coal that is not earmarked for Power Sector be brought into the Education market over the next 2 to 3 years.
- (vi) The current system of linkages feeding the power sector may be replaced with formal long term Fuel Supply and Transport Agreements that include the Railways.
- (vii) The procedures and processes need to be streamlined to expedite the allotment of the captive coal blocks in a transparent and effective manner.
- (viii) All possible legal measures should be evolved to cancel the licenses issued earlier if the allottee has not taken adequate steps to bring the allotted mines to production or in setting up the end use units.

- (ix) Coal price would need to be regulated in light of the market realities. The regulation of coal price has to differentiate the pricing of coal for power generation since it consumes 80% of the domestic production and the quality of coal it consumes is not easily saleable to the steel and cement sectors.
- (x) The Railway tariff for coal should be subject to a detailed review by an independent agency, preferably headed by a High/Supreme Court Judge.
- (xi) The Railways should in consultation with Planning Commission and the Ministries of Coal and Power determine the main corridors through which coal would move in very large quantities to power plants and examine the cost and feasibility of setting up dedicated trunk-routes for coal transport.

Action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government are:

1. e-auction has been introduced in CIL during the year 2005-06. It was decided initially to sell 10 million tonnes of coal by CIL subsidiaries through e-marketing for the year 2005-06 on trial basis, which was subsequently enhanced to 20 million tonnes. During the year 2006-07, the Government has allowed CIL to sell 36 million tonnes of coal through marketing. However, this has been discontinued in view of a Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court.
2. Govt. has extended the status of Mini-ratna to CIL and some of its subsidiaries, namely, NCL, MCL, WCL and SECL.
3. Under 'Increasing production through Emergency Coal Production Plan' scheme, CIL has identified 16 opencast projects/mines where production from existing mines/projects will be enhanced to a higher level yielding additional 71.3 Mt. by 2012-13. Out of 16 projects, 15 projects have been approved by the Govt./coal companies and two projects are in the process of approval.
4. CMPDI has been advised to enhance drilling capacity through outsourcing.

5. Action for de-reservation of some coal blocks in favour of power sector and others has been initiated.
6. For promotion of Clean Coal Technologies, action has been initiated with cooperation of Indo-US Working Group, Indo-EU Working Group and Asia Pacific Partnership etc.

Phase-III of National AIDS Control Programme

1439. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any action plan to be included in the Phase-III of the National AIDS Control Programme;

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

(c) whether the Government has completed the process of formulating Phase-III of National AIDS Control Programme; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the schemes/programmes envisaged thereunder for the State Government of Maharashtra alongwith the funds earmarked for each scheme/programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Annual Action Plan submitted by the Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society has been approved and an outlay of Rs. 6672.89 lakhs has been sanctioned for 2007-08.

(c) and (d) Phase III of the National AIDS Control Programme has been formulated to control the spread of HIV by up scaling targeted interventions among the high risk groups, behaviour change communication for improved awareness, expanding preventive care, blood safety, support and treatment of HIV infected persons including the treatment of opportunistic infections, provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies.

Rs. 6672.89 lakhs have been sanctioned for

Maharashtra for the following schemes:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Component	Allocation	
		Pool funds	Global Fund for fighting AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)
1.	Prevent New Infection	2189.25	
2.	Care, Support & Treatment	79.95	Rd II & III 2627.54
3.	Institutional Strengthening	370.04	Rd IV 868.51
4.	Strengthening Strategic Information Management System	71.60	
Total Allocation		2710.84	3496.05

In addition an allocation of Rs. 466.00 lakhs has been kept for GFATM Rd-VI, implementation of which will be done later on.

Allotment of Newly Cultivable Land

1440. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases regarding allotment of newly cultivable land to many eligible and poor people in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh are pending due to the provisions of Forest Conservation Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consider for providing special concessions to the Tribal areas under the provisions of Forest Conservation Act;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) During the year 2002, about 2.6 cases involving 167 persons and 34.79 ha of forest land for grant of Nautor under the HP Nautor Rules 1968 pertaining to tribal areas of Bharmour and Kinnaur were

forwarded by the State Government to the Regional office of the Ministry at Chandigarh. These were returned to the State Government with certain observations. Now, the State Government has again forwarded the case in respect of Kinnaur district to the Regional office of the Ministry at Chandigarh on 27.07.2007.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests issued detailed guidelines on 12.09.1990 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for grant of traditional rights to the people over forest land which include regularization of eligible encroachment, conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, settlement of disputed claims over forest land arising out of forest settlement and grant of pattas/ leases etc.

Inclusion of Hepatitis-B in National Immunisation Programme

1441. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include Hepatitis-B in the schedule under the National Immunisation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country would need six million doses of Hepatitis-B vaccine;

(d) the present quantity of vaccine available in the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir, the Government proposes to include Hepatitis B in the schedule under the National Immunization Programme.

(b) Hepatitis B disease does not have any effective treatment but there is a highly safe and effective vaccine, which can prevent hepatitis B infection and its serious consequences like liver cirrhosis and liver cancer. Administering Hepatitis B vaccine to all infants in National Immunization Programme would save more than 1.5 million (15 lakhs) chronic Hepatitis B infections and more than 0.2 million (2 lakhs) deaths due to Hepatitis B.

(c) The country would need more than 6 million doses of Hepatitis B vaccine per year. To vaccinate all infants the country would require approx 100 million doses.

(d) At present five vaccine manufacturing institutions are manufacturing the Hepatitis B vaccine in the country. The combined installed capacity of the five institutions is 5160 lakhs doses per annum

(e) Doesn't arise.

[Translation]

Development Projects in North-East Region

1442. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to release funds from Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for implementation of specified development projects by the State Governments and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the North East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is contemplating to enforce strict guidelines in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool Resources (NLCPR) sanctions projects for infrastructure development in the North Eastern States and releases funds for their implementation. In some rare cases of very well reputed NGOs, some well deserved infrastructure development projects in education and health sector have been sanctioned through the State Governments.

(b) The details of projects sanctioned and funds released are available on the Ministry's website www.mdoner.gov.in

(c) Guidelines for Administration of NLCPR, as amended from time to time, already exist.

(d) They are available on the above mentioned website of the Ministry.

[English]

Opening Up of New Passport offices

1443. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for opening up of Passport Offices in Coimbatore, Madurai and some other parts of the country has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new Passport Offices are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Yes. It is proposed to open new Passport Offices in Coimbatore, Madurai, Amritsar, Dehradun and Raipur by the end of 2007.

Denial of Visa

1444. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has denied visa to an IAS officer from Arunachal Pradesh Cadre;

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

(c) the adverse effect on the bilateral relationship as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government has raised this issue with the Chinese Government;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) Yes. An officer of the Arunachal Pradesh cadre of the Indian Administrative Service was refused a visa to visit China for a study tour in May 2007 since China illegally claims approximately 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector. Government have taken up this issue through diplomatic channels and reiterated to the Chinese Government that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India.

Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project

1445. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sethusamudram Ship channel project has any adverse impact on the livelihood of people living in the vicinity of the project site;

(b) if so, the villages affected by the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) Based on the Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment Study and Detailed Feasibility Report, it is stated that there is no impact on ecology and environment in the dredging and dumping areas of Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project. As such, there is no adverse impact on the livelihood of people living in the vicinity of the project site.

In terms of Ministry of Environment and Forests Order dated the 31st March, 2005, adequate arrangements to

provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the coastal communities, including fishermen, have been made. About 2% of the project cost has been made available for such activities.

CGHS Facilities in North-East Region

1446. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns/cities covered by CGHS in North-Eastern Region;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the CGHS facilities to more such towns/cities in the N.E. Region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Shillong and Guwahati are two cities in North East Region covered by CGHS.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Survey

1447. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have agreed to carry out joint survey of international border to resolve the decades old problem of enclaves along the international borders;

(b) if so, whether Bangladesh has also agreed to abide by the reports of the joint survey;

(c) whether the joint survey has been conducted and the report thereon has been received by both India and Bangladesh; and

(d) if so, the time by which the suggestions made in the report are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

River Pollution

1448. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the pollution being caused to the river and environment due to effluents being dumped by Ballarpur Paper Mill situated at Ballarshah in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Ballarpur Paper Mill spreading pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) According to the information made available by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Ballarpur Paper Mill has provided effluent treatment facility including Chemical Recovery Plant for the recovery of chemicals from black liquor. The Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) have been found within the permissible limits. The treated effluent is partially used in its factory premises and the balance is discharged in the Wardha river. Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has given directions to the industry for further improvement of the pollution control systems through installation of lime kiln, Odour control unit and Sewage Treatment Plant.

[*English*]

Sponsorship to Sports Persons

1449. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides complete sponsorship to the sports persons who can finally be trained for international events;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (d) The Government is making multi-pronged efforts to improve the performance level of Indian sportspersons at international level. The efforts of National Sports Federations (NSFs) for the development of various sports disciplines and excellence therein are being significantly supplemented by Government through the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations' for organizing national and international tournaments in India; participation of Indian teams in tournaments and events abroad; provision of coaching through Indian and foreign coaches; backed-up with requisite technical support; procurement of equipment, etc. Meritorious sportspersons are also being assisted directly by the Ministry for the purchase of equipment, the provision of scientific support and training and participation within the country and abroad, under the 'Scheme relating to Talent Search & Training' and through the 'National Sports Development Fund'.

In addition, action is being taken under various schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) to establish state-of-the-art training infrastructure and facilities in different parts of the country, as also for spotting and nurturing sports talent in their Centres spread across the country, including in areas with special potential for different identified sports disciplines.

With a view to broad-basing sports and creating avenues to provide access to organized sports and games facilities for vast sections of youth, particularly in the rural areas, both as an essential ingredient of youth development and for significantly expanding the catchment for spotting talent, the Ministry is also at an advanced stage of promoting a Scheme titled "Panchayat Yuva Khel avam Krida Abhiyan" (PYKKA).

Illegal Cutting of Forest Wood

1450. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale illegal cutting of teak timber and other forest wood from the forests of the North-Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the estimate of the loss of timber and forest wood during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent illegal exploitation of forests in North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) No large scale illicit felling of trees have been reported from the forests of North Eastern Region. However, some cases of illicit felling have been reported and the details in this regard are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent illegal exploitation of forests are as under: -

1. Legal measures like Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the rules, guidelines thereof.
2. Management measures like working of forests according to approved Working Plans, Forest Development Agencies and Joint Forest Management.
3. Financial measures like providing assistance to the States/Union Territories under centrally sponsored schemes and externally aided projects.
4. A network of protected areas has been established.

Statement
Illegal cutting of Forest Wood

S.No.	States	Year	Loss of Timber (volume in cubic meters)	Value of losses (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	2003-04	2989.46	96.14
		2004-05	2586.85	124.17
		2005-06	2281.64	91.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2003-04	N.A	N.A
		2004-05	N.A	N.A
		2005-06	N.A	N.A
3.	Manipur	2003-04	260.77	2.4
		2004-05	504.79	8.22
		2005-06	555.23	9.28
4.	Mizoram	2003-04	326.39	10.83
		2004-05	490.77	11.84
		2005-06	275.26	7.97
5.	Nagaland	2003-04	N.A	N.A
		2004-05	53.30	0.42
		2005-06	575.12	N.A
6.	Sikkim	2003-04	35.14	3.33
		2004-05	47.29	5.35
		2005-06	45.36	3.78

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Tripura	2003-04	1761.94	8.8
		2004-05	838.23	4.19
		2005-06	2036.44	10.18
8.	Meghalaya*		4823.68	177.65

N.A = Not Available.

*The information pertains to timber seized during last five years.

Tele-enquiry System for Passport Information

1451. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Regional Passport Offices in the country have started Tele-Enquiry System for Passport Information;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the facility to all the passport offices in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the facility would be extended?

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

(b) Tele-Enquiry System for passport-related information is functional in 20 out of 32 Passport Offices as of 31st July 2007. The details are as under:

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bareilly
4. Chandigarh
5. Chennai
6. Cochin
7. Delhi
8. Ghaziabad
9. Hyderabad

10. Jaipur

11. Jalandhar

12. Kolkata

13. Kozhikode

14. Mumbai

15. Panaji

16. Pune

17. Thane

18. Tiruchirappalli

19. Thiruvananthapuram

20. Vishakhapatnam

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

(c) and (d) It is proposed to extend this facility gradually to the remaining twelve Passport Offices depending upon availability of requisite staff for the purpose.

[Translation]

WHO Report on Blindness

1452. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent cases of blindness are caused due to ultra violet rays as per the report of the World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any plan to make people aware of ill effect of ultra violet rays; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates suggest that up to 20 per cent of Cataracts may be caused by overexposure. However, WHO further specifies that 5 per cent of all cataract related disease burden is directly attributable to ultra-violet rays (UVR) exposure. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, public awareness is being created through IEC activities about damaging effects of UVR by promoting use of sun protectants, e.g., hats, sunscreen and sunglasses, protective spectacles for welders etc. to protect eyes from UVR and heat of the sun.

[English]

Satellite Data for Bio-diversity

1453. PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-diversity of the country has been assessed by using satellite data;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the results of the study are being used in planning bio-diversity conservation measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Remote Sensing Agency, Department of Space, Government of India has undertaken a programme on biodiversity characterization at landscape level using satellite data for the entire country in three phases. The first two phases have been completed in the year 2002 and 2006, respectively. During the first phase, the biodiversity of Western Ghats, North Eastern Region, Western Himalayas and Andaman and Nicobar Islands was successfully characterized. During the second phase, study was conducted in Central India, Eastern Ghats and mangrove landscape of east coast. Satellite remote sensing data has been used for forest cover type and land use

mapping. So far 88% of the natural landscape and 91% of forest area of the entire country have been covered.

(c) and (d) The data generated under the project has been used by different States including Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Punjab and Assam. These States have signed an MOU with National Remote Sensing Agency to use the data generated for preparation of forest working plan and defining conservation strategies for biodiversity in respective States.

Upgradation of Health Services in Maharashtra

1454. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal for purchasing machinery and essential equipment for upgrading health services in different Government Medical Colleges and Civil Hospitals located in Maharashtra with the help of Japan's grant-in-aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status?

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

(b) The proposal of Government of Maharashtra for upgradation of civil hospitals and Government Medical Colleges at Kolhapur, Latur, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli and Amaravati into Regional Referral Centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.45 crore was submitted for the consideration of Govt. of Japan through Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs in financial years 2002-03 and again in 2004-05.

The Embassy of Japan has informed vide their communication dated 23rd November, 2004 that the above proposal has not been adopted for financial assistance.

Eastern Freeway Project

1455. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) has, in principle, agreed to give go-ahead to the Eastern Freeway Project which will connect the island city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the construction of Eastern Freeway Project is likely to ease the traffic congestion in Mumbai region;

(d) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested for financial assistance for the Eastern Freeway Project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) The details of the Eastern Freeway Project, the extent to which the project is likely to ease the traffic congestion in Mumbai region, and the details of the financial assistance sought under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being obtained from Government of Maharashtra. As far as Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) is concerned, it has agreed 'in principle' to the Eastern Freeway Project passing through Mumbai Port Trust estates subject to MbPT's approval of final alignment and other terms and conditions.

**Environmental Clearance for
Pendhari Nala Project**

1456. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for environmental clearance particularly for the construction of Pendhari Nala project of Saoner in Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said project; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Foreign Aid for Road Projects

1457. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been framed to get foreign aid for development of road and engage foreign companies in road construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of State-wise road projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken;

(c) whether any directions/instructions have been issued to avoid any lapse in repayment of foreign debts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) External assistance from multilateral financial institutions such as Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Japanese Bank of International Corporation etc. has been availed for construction and development of National Highways. The foreign companies engaged in road construction are permitted to invest upto 100% equity in road construction companies. Details of project-wise external assistance availed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), for National Highways Development Project (NHDP), are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The officers have been sensitized about the need for timely payment of debt obligation apart from review of systems procedure and fixation of responsibility.

Statement*Status of Loans for Externally Aided Projects of NHAI (upto July, 07)*

Agency	Loan No.	Details of Project	State(s)	Date of Agreement	Amount of loan
ADB	1747-IND	Surat-Manor Tollway Project	Gujarat, Maharashtra	05/10/2000	USD 165,000,000
	1274-IND	ADB III Total 5 Road Works	Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh	12/09/1996	USD 245,000,000
	1839-IND	Western Transport Corridor Project	Karnataka	14/12/2001	USD 191,478,791
	1944-IND	East-West Corridor Project	Gujarat	25/08/2003	USD 320,000,000
	2029-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-I Projects	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh	27/10/2004	USD 400,000,000
	2154-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-II Projects	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh	15/12/2005	USD 400,000,000
	Total				USD 1,721,478,791
WB	4764-IN	Lucknow Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar	18/11/2005	USD 620,000,000
	4719-IN	Allahabad Bypass Project (ABP)	Uttar Pradesh	16/12/2003	USD 240,000,000
	4622-IN	Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand	27/07/2001	USD 578,470,000
	4559-IN	Third National Highways Project (TNHP)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand	08/11/2000	USD 409,840,000
	Total				USD 1,846,310,000
JBIC	IDP-91	Construction of bridge over Yamuna at Allahabad/Naini with Approach road in U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	24/01/1994	10037 Million Yen
	IDP-92	Chilakalapet-Vijayawada section -Widening to four lane including strengthening of existing two lane of km 355 to km 434 on NH-5 in A.P.	Andhra Pradesh	24/01/1994	11360 Million Yen
	IDP-100	Jagatpur-Chandikhol section -Widening to four lane including strengthening on NH-5 in A.P.	Orissa	28/05/1995	5836 Million Yen
	DP-101	Ghaziabad-Hapur section including construction of Hapur Bypass in U.P. Widening and strengthening of NH-24	Uttar Pradesh	28/02/1995	4827 Million Yen
Total				32068.00 Million Yen	

Malnutrition in India

1458. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of malnutrition, India is treated at par with the countries like Afghanistan and Ethiopia at world forum;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check malnutrition;

(c) the details of the target set to check malnutrition by implementation of an ambitious scheme like Rural Health Mission by the Government; and

(d) the names of the States/districts wherein the said scheme is under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the UNICEF's Report entitled 'The state of the World's children 2007', the percentage of under-fives suffering from undernutrition in India, Afghanistan and Ethiopia is as below:

India	46 (NFHS III)
Afghanistan	39
Ethiopia	38

(b) Several measures have been taken by the Government to improve the nutritional status of the people. The various measures are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) one of the goal is universal access to public health services such as women's health, child health, water, sanitation & hygiene, immunization and nutrition. Monthly Health and Nutrition days are organized at the village level to provide health and nutrition related education and services.

(d) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12-4-05 and operationalised throughout the country with special focus on 18 States which includes 8 Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Orissa and Rajasthan), 8 North East States, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

The measures to improve the nutritional status of population

- * Improving agricultural and horticultural produce.
- * Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme.
- * Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution system.
- * Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification.
- * A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.
- * Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) including supplementary nutrition.
- * National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid day meal Programme).
- * Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
 - Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ANC, skilled care to Pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.
 - Immunization
 - Integrated Management of neonatal and childhood illness and malnutrition
 - Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding
 - Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A Supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic acid Supplementation for preschool Children, pregnant and lactating women
- * National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).

*[English]***Asia Pacific Meet**

1459. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has attended the Asia-Pacific Meet held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed therein; and

(c) the outcome of the said conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. [India is not a member of APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)].

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Proposal for Regulating NGOs

1460. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made a proposal seeking to regulate the functioning and funding of Non-Governmental Organizations/Voluntary Organisations in the form of a Draft National Paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the suggestions made by the Planning Commission;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has released/ finalised the National Policy on Voluntary Sector/Non-Governmental Organisations; and

(d) if not, the reasons for pendency/delay in finalising the policy and the time by which it is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) There has been no proposal to regulate the functioning and funding of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/

Voluntary Organisations (VOs) in the form of a Draft National Paper. A National Policy on the Voluntary Sector has been prepared by Planning Commission, which has been approved by the Cabinet in May 2007, to facilitate the working of NGOs/VOs. The Policy is available at the website of Planning Commission. The Policy advocates suggestions for (i) Establishing an enabling environment for the voluntary sector; (ii) Partnership with voluntary sector in development and (iii) Strengthening the voluntary sector.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Shortage of Employees In CBI**

1461. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of officers and employees in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to remove the difficulties being faced in the investigation works as a result of shortage of officers/employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) As against the sanctioned strength of 5959 in the CBI, the number of vacant posts is 1341.

The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) With effective use and deployment of existing personnel, the vacancies have not affected the performance of the CBI adversely.

In order to attract officers to join CBI, the Government has introduced a Special Incentive Allowance to all the officers from Constable to Director level in the CBI. The Recruitment Rules of various posts are also amended, as and when necessary to ensure that vacancies are filled up speedily.

*[English]***Pictorial Warning of Tobacco Products**

1462. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government is unwilling to display the controversial 'skull and crossbones' pictorial warning on tobacco products as reported in *The Times of India* dates July 12, 2007;

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

(c) whether the Government is planning to develop alternative designs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Keeping in view, the concerns expressed by certain sections of the society against the depiction of skull and cross bones, the Government has taken a decision to make the display of skull and cross bones optional.

The specified health warning will come into effect from 1.10.2007.

*[Translation]***Medicinal Kit for HIV/AIDS**

1463. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheaper medicinal kits have been developed by the Government for the diagnosis of fatal diseases like HIV and AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken to give wide publicity in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per report received from Department of Bio-Technology, two cost effective indigenous diagnostic kits namely Naked Eye Visual Agglutination of erythrocytes (NEVA) and Western Immunoblot assay have been developed. The kits were launched in May 1999. These are being marketed by Indian Pharmaceutical Industries.

*[English]***India Mexican Agreement**

1464. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Mexico have signed a bilateral investment, production and protection agreement;

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

(c) the manner in which both the countries are likely to be benefited by the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes. A Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement (BIPPA) was signed in New Delhi on 21st May 2007 during the visit of the Economy Minister of Mexico to India.

(b) The agreement with Mexico is a standard version, which India has signed wjth many other countries. A copy of the Agreement is enclosed as statement.

(c) The agreement aims to promote and protect investment from either country in the other.

Statement

**AGREEMENT
 BETWEEN
 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA
 AND
 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN
 STATES
 ON THE PROMOTION
 AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS**

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Mexican States (hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties");

DESIRING to intensify the economic cooperation for the mutual benefit of the Contracting Parties;

INTENDING to create and maintain favourable conditions for investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party;

RECOGNIZING the need for encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments with the aim of fostering the flow of productive capital and economic prosperity;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement, the term:

1. "disputing parties" means, the disputing investor and the disputing Contracting Party;
2. "disputing party" means the disputing investor or the disputing Contracting Party;
3. "enterprise" means any entity constituted or organized under the law of a Contracting Party, whether or not for profit, and whether privately or governmentally owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture or other association;
4. "ICSID" means the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes;

5. "ICSID Additional Facility Rules" means the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended;
6. "ICSID Convention" means the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, adopted in Washington on 18 March 1965, as may be amended;
7. "investment" means the following assets established or acquired by an investor of one Contracting Party in accordance with the laws in force of the other Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made, and involving the commitment of capital, expectation of gain or profit or an assumption of risk:
 - (a) an enterprise having substantial business operations in the territory of the host Contracting Party;
 - (b) shares, stocks and other forms of equity participation in an enterprise;
 - (c) bonds, debentures and other debt security of an enterprise
 - (i) where the enterprise is an affiliate of the investor, or
 - (ii) where the original maturity of the debt security is at least three years, but does not include a debt security, regardless of original maturity, of a Contracting Party or of a State enterprise;
 - (d) a loan to an enterprise
 - (i) where the enterprise is an affiliate of the investor, or
 - (ii) where the original maturity of the loan is at least three years, but does not include a loan, regardless of original maturity, to a Contracting Party or to a State enterprise;
 - (e) movable and immovable property as well as other rights such as mortgages, liens or pledges, acquired in the expectation or used for the purpose of economic benefit or other business purposes;

- (f) interests arising from the commitment of capital or other resources in the territory of a Contracting Party to economic activity in such territory, such as under
- (i) contracts involving the presence of an investor's property in the territory of the other Contracting Party, including turnkey or construction contracts,
 - (ii) business concessions conferred by law or under contract, including concessions to search for and extract natural resources, or
 - (iii) contracts where remuneration depends substantially on the production, revenues or profits of an enterprise;
- (g) intellectual property rights; and
- (h) claims to money involving the kind of interest set out in (a) to (g) above but no claims to money that arise solely from
- (i) commercial contracts for the sale of goods or services by a national or enterprise in the territory of a Contracting Party to an enterprise in the territory of the other Contracting Party, or
 - (ii) the extension of credit in connection with a commercial transaction, such as trade financing, other than a loan covered by subparagraph (d) above;
8. "investor of a Contracting Party" means:
- (a) a natural person having the nationality or citizenship of a Contracting Party in accordance with its applicable laws, or
 - (b) an enterprise which is either constituted or otherwise organized under the law of a Contracting Party, and is engaged in substantive business operations in the territory of that Contracting Party;
- having an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party;
9. "New York Convention" means the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, adopted at the United Nations in New York on 10 June 1958, as may be amended;
10. "PC A Optional Rules" means the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two States, 20 October 1992, as may be amended;

11. "territory" means:

- (a) in respect of India: the territory of the Republic of India including its territorial waters and the airspace above it and other maritime zones including the Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf over which the Republic of India has sovereignty, sovereign rights or exclusive jurisdiction in accordance with its laws in force, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and International Law.
- (b) in respect of the United Mexican States: the territory of the United Mexican States including the maritime areas adjacent to its coast, i.e. territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, to the extent to which Mexico may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in those areas according to International Law.

12. "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules" means the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as may be amended.

ARTICLE 2

Admission of Investments

Each Contracting Party shall admit the investments by investors of the other Contracting Party, in accordance with its applicable laws and regulations.

CHAPTER II: PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

ARTICLE 3

National Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to its own investors with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of investments.

2. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investments of its own investors with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of investments.

ARTICLE 4

Most Favoured Nation Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investors of any third State with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of investments.

2. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investments of investors of any third State with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of investments.

ARTICLE 5

Minimum Standard of Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security.

2. Each Contracting Party shall not deny justice to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party.

3. For greater certainty:

- (a) the obligations set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 above do not require treatment in addition to or beyond that which is required by the customary international law minimum standard of treatment of aliens; and
- (b) a determination that there has been a breach of another provision of this Agreement, or of a separate international Agreement, does not establish that there has been a breach of this Article.

ARTICLE 6

Compensation for Losses

Investors of a Contracting Party whose investments suffer losses owing to war, armed conflict, a state of national emergency, insurrection, riot or any other civil disturbances in the territory of the other Contracting Party, shall be accorded, as regards the restitution,

indemnification, compensation or other settlements, treatment no less favourable than the treatment the other Contracting Party accords to its own investors or investors of any third State.

ARTICLE 7

Expropriation

1. Neither Contracting Party may expropriate or nationalize an investment either directly or indirectly through measures tantamount to expropriation or nationalization (hereinafter referred to as "expropriation"), except:

- (a) for a public purpose;
- (b) on a non-discriminatory basis;
- (c) in accordance with due process of law; and
- (d) on payment of compensation in accordance with paragraph 2 below.

2. Compensation shall:

- (a) be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investment immediately before the expropriation occurred. The fair market value shall not reflect any change in value because the intended expropriation had become publicly known earlier.

Valuation criteria shall include, without implying the exclusive validity of any single criteria, the going concern value, asset value, including declared tax value of tangible property, and other criteria, as appropriate, to determine the fair market value;

- (b) be paid without delay;
- (c) include interest at a commercially reasonable rate from the date of expropriation until the date of actual payment; and
- (d) be fully realizable and freely transferable.

3. An investor whose investment is expropriated shall have the right to a prompt review of its case by a court or by any other competent and independent authority, pursuant to the laws of the concerned Contracting Party, and to an assessment of such investment in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Article.

ARTICLES 8

Transfers

1. Each Contracting Party shall allow all transfers related to an investment of an investor of the other Contracting Party be made freely and without delay.
2. Each Contracting Party shall permit transfers to be made in a freely convertible currency at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transfer. Such transfers shall include:
 - (a) profits, dividends, interests, capital gains, royalty payments, management fees, technical assistance and other fees and amounts derived from the investment;
 - (b) proceeds from the sale of all or any part of the investment, or from the partial or complete liquidation of the investment;
 - (c) payments made under a contract entered into by the investor, or its investment, including payments made pursuant to a loan agreement;
 - (d) payments arising from the compensation for expropriation;
 - (e) payments pursuant to the application of provisions relating to the settlement of disputes;
 - (f) payments arising from the compensation for losses under Article 6; and
 - (g) the earnings of citizens or nationals of one Contracting Party who work in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 above, a Contracting Party may prevent a transfer through the equitable, non-discriminatory and good faith application of its laws in the following cases:
 - (a) bankruptcy, insolvency, or the protection of the rights of creditors, including social security, public retirement or statutory savings schemes, provident funds, retirement gratuity programme and employees' insurance programmes;

- (b) issuing, trading, or dealing in securities;
 - (c) criminal or administrative violations; or
 - (d) ensuring the satisfaction of judgments in adjudicatory proceedings.
4. In the event of serious balance of payments and external financial difficulties or threat thereof, a Contracting Party may adopt or maintain restrictions on payments or transfers related to investments, which shall:
 - (a) be consistent with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;
 - (b) avoid unnecessary damage to the commercial, economic and financial interest of the investor of the other Contracting Party;
 - (g) not exceed those necessary to deal with the circumstances described in this paragraph;
 - (d) be temporary and be phased out progressively as the situation specified in this paragraph improves;
 - (e) be applied on an equitable, non-discriminatory and in a good faith basis; and
 - (f) be promptly notified to the other Contracting Party.

The Contracting Party adopting any restrictions under this paragraph shall, upon request by the other Contracting Party, commence consultations with the latter in order to review the restrictions adopted by it.

ARTICLE 9

Subrogation

1. If a Contracting Party or its designated agency has granted a financial guarantee against non-commercial risks, and makes a payment under such guarantee, or acts under its rights as subrogor with respect to an investment made by one of its investors in the territory of the other Contracting Party, that other Contracting Party shall recognize the subrogation of any right, title, claim, privilege or actions existing or that might occur. The Contracting Party or its designated agency, as subrogors, shall not have rights more than those the original investor had.

2. In case a dispute arises, the Contracting Party which has been subrogated in the rights of the investor may not initiate or participate in proceedings before a national tribunal, nor submit the case to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10

Exceptions

The provisions of Articles 3 and 4 shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other Contracting Party and their investments, the benefits of any treatment, preference or privilege which may be granted by such Contracting Party by virtue of:

- (a) any existing or future regional economic integration organization, free trade area, customs union, monetary union or any other similar integration arrangement, of which one of the Contracting Parties is or may become a party; or
- (b) any rights and obligations of a Contracting Party resulting from an international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation or from any domestic legislation relating wholly or mainly to taxation. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any other tax-related international agreement or arrangement, the latter shall prevail.

CHAPTER III: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

SECTION ONE: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY

ARTICLE 11

Means of Settlement

1. This Section shall apply to disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party arising from an alleged breach of an obligation set forth in Chapter II of this Agreement. Any dispute should, if possible, be settled by consultation. If it is not so settled within six months, the investor may choose to submit it for resolution:

- (a) to any court or administrative tribunal of the disputing Contracting Party, or
- (b) by arbitration in accordance with this Section.

2. If the investor, or an enterprise that an investor owns or controls, submits the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 above to any court or administrative tribunal of the disputing Contracting Party, the same dispute may not be submitted to international arbitration as provided in this Section.

ARTICLE 12

Notice of Intent, Consultation and Submission of a Claim to Arbitration

1. An investor of a Contracting Party may submit to arbitration a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation set forth in Chapter II of this Agreement, and that the investor has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.
2. An investor of a Contracting Party, on behalf of an enterprise legally incorporated pursuant to the laws of the other Contracting Party, that is a legal person such investor owns or controls, may submit to arbitration a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation set forth in Chapter II of this Agreement, and that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.
3. Before a disputing investor submits a claim to arbitration, the disputing parties shall first hold consultations in an attempt to settle that claim amicably. Consultations shall be held upon submission of the notice of intent to submit the claim to arbitration. The place of consultation shall be the capital of the disputing Contracting Party, unless the disputing parties otherwise agree.
4. A disputing investor may submit a claim to arbitration only if:
 - (a) the investor consents to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set out in this Section;
 - (b) the investor has delivered to the Contracting Party written notice of its intention to submit a claim to arbitration at least 180 days prior

to submitting the claim. Such notice shall specify: (i) the name and address of the investor, and where the claim is made on behalf of an enterprise, the name and address of the enterprise; (ii) the provisions of this Agreement alleged to have been breached and any other relevant provisions; (iii) the factual and legal basis for the claim; (iv) the relief sought and the amount of damages claimed; and (v) evidence establishing that it is an investor of the other Contracting Party and, when a claim is submitted on behalf of an enterprise, evidence that it owns or controls such enterprise;

- (c) no more than three years have elapsed from the date on which the investor, or the enterprise that an investor owns or controls, first acquired, or should have acquired knowledge of the alleged breach and knowledge that the investor or the enterprise has incurred loss or damage thereby;
- (d) the investor and, where the claim is for loss or damage to an interest of an enterprise that the investor owns or controls, the enterprise waive their right to initiate or continue before any administrative tribunal or court under the laws of a Contracting Party, or other dispute settlement procedures, any proceedings with respect to the measure of the disputing Contracting Party that is alleged to be a breach under Chapter II, except for proceedings for injunctive, declaratory or other extraordinary relief, not involving the payment of damages, before an administrative tribunal or court under the laws of the disputing Contracting Party;
- (e) where the claim is made by a disputing investor on behalf of an enterprise, both the investor and the enterprise shall consent and submit the waiver under subparagraphs (a) and (d) above; and
- (f) the consent and waiver referred to in subparagraphs (a), (d) and (e) above shall be in writing, delivered to the disputing Contracting Party and included in the submission of a claim to arbitration.

5. A disputing investor who meets the conditions set forth in paragraph 4 above may submit a claim to arbitration under:

- (a) the ICSID Convention, provided that both the disputing Contracting Party and the Contracting Party of the investor are parties to the ICSID Convention;
- (b) the UNCITRAL Rules of Arbitration; or
- (c) any other arbitration rules, including the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, if both disputing parties so agree.

ARTICLE 13

Contracting Party Consent

1. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with this Section.
2. The consent under paragraph 1 above and the submission of a claim to arbitration by the disputing investor shall satisfy the requirements of:
 - (a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre); and
 - (b) Article II of the New York Convention for an "agreement in writing".

ARTICLE 14

Establishment of the Arbitral Tribunal

1. Unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the arbitral tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators. Each party to the dispute shall appoint one arbitrator and the disputing parties shall agree upon a third arbitrator who shall be the Chairman of the arbitral tribunal.
2. The arbitrators referred to in paragraph 1 above shall have experience in international law and investment matters.
3. If an arbitral tribunal has not been established within ninety days from the date on which the claim was submitted to arbitration, either because a disputing party failed to appoint an arbitrator

or because the disputing parties failed to agree upon the Chairman, the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice, who is not a national of either Contracting Party, upon request of either disputing party, shall appoint, at his own discretion, the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. Nevertheless, the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice, when appointing the Chairman, shall ensure that he or she is a national of neither of the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 15

Consolidation

1. In accordance with the procedures set forth in this Article, the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice, who is not a national of either Contracting Party, may establish a consolidation tribunal in accordance with the UNCITRAL Rules of Arbitration and shall conduct the proceedings in accordance with such Rules, except as modified by this Section.
2. In the interest of a fair and efficient resolution, and unless the interests of any party to the dispute are seriously prejudiced, a tribunal established under this Article may consolidate the proceedings when:
 - (a) two or more investors in relation with the same investment submit a claim to arbitration under this Agreement; or
 - (b) two or more claims arising from common legal or factual issues are submitted to arbitration.
3. Upon request of a disputing party, a tribunal established under Article 14 of this Agreement, pending the determination of the consolidation tribunal in accordance with paragraph 4 below, may suspend the proceedings that it had initiated.
4. A tribunal established under this Article, after hearing the disputing parties, may:
 - (a) assume jurisdiction over, and hear and determine together, all or part of the claims;
 - (b) assume jurisdiction over, and hear and determine one or more of the claims, provided that in doing so it would contribute to the settlement of the other claims.
5. A tribunal established under Article 14 of this Agreement shall lack jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim, or a part thereof, over which a consolidation tribunal has assumed jurisdiction.
6. A disputing party that intends consolidation of a claim under this Article, may request the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice the establishment of a tribunal, and shall specify in its request:
 - (a) the name and address of the disputing Contracting Party or the disputing investors to be included in the consolidation process;
 - (b) the nature of the consolidation request sought; and
 - (c) the grounds on which the request is sought.
7. A disputing party shall deliver a copy of its request to the other disputing party or to any other disputing investor to the proceedings sought to be consolidated.
8. Within the sixty days after receipt of the request, the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice shall establish a tribunal after having heard the views of the disputing parties. The tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators. One arbitrator shall be a national of the disputing Contracting Party; the other arbitrator shall be a national of the Contracting Party whose investors are parties to the dispute. The third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman of the arbitral tribunal, shall be national of neither of the Contracting Parties.
9. Where a disputing investor has submitted a claim to arbitration under Article 12 of this Agreement but has not been mentioned in the consolidation request, the disputing investor or the disputing Contracting Party may request in writing the consolidation tribunal that the disputing investor be included in any order made under paragraph 2 above, and shall specify in the referred request:

- (a) the name and address of the disputing investors;
 - (b) the nature of the consolidation request sought; and
 - (c) the grounds on which the request is sought.
10. A disputing investor referred to in paragraph 9 above shall deliver a copy of its request to the other disputing parties with a request pursuant to paragraph 6 above.

ARTICLE 16

Place of Arbitration

Unless the disputing parties have agreed upon the place of arbitration, such place shall be determined by the tribunal. Any arbitration under this Section shall be held in a State that is party to the New York Convention. For the purposes of Article 1 of the New York Convention, claims submitted to arbitration under this Agreement shall be considered to have arisen out of a commercial relationship or transaction.

ARTICLE 17

Indemnification

In an arbitration under this Section, a disputing Contracting Party shall not assert as a defence, counterclaim, right of setoff or otherwise, that the disputing investor has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, indemnification or other compensation for all or part of its alleged damages.

ARTICLE 18

Applicable Law

1. A tribunal established in accordance with this Section shall decide the submitted issues in a dispute in accordance with this Agreement and other applicable rules and principles of international law.
2. An interpretation jointly formulated and agreed upon by the Contracting Parties with regard to any provision of this Agreement shall be binding on any tribunal established under this Section.

ARTICLE 19

Awards and Enforcement of Awards

1. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, an award which provides that a Contracting Party has breached its obligations pursuant to this Agreement may only award, separately or in combination:
 - (a) monetary damages and any applicable interest; or
 - (b) restitution in kind, provided that the Contracting Party may pay pecuniary compensation in lieu of restitution.
2. When a claim is submitted to arbitration on behalf of an enterprise:
 - (a) an award of restitution in kind shall provide that restitution be made to the enterprise;
 - (b) an award of monetary damages and any applicable interest shall provide that the sum be paid to the enterprise; and
 - (c) the award shall provide that it is made without prejudice to any right that any person may have in the relief under applicable domestic law.
3. Arbitral awards shall be final and binding solely between the disputing parties and with respect to the particular case.
4. The arbitral award shall be made public, unless the disputing parties agree otherwise.
5. A tribunal may not award punitive damages.
6. Each Contracting Party shall, within its territory, adopt all necessary measures for the effective enforcement of awards issued under this Section, and shall facilitate the enforcement of any award rendered in a proceeding to which it is a party.
7. A disputing investor may seek enforcement of an arbitral award under the ICSID Convention or the New York Convention if both Contracting Parties are parties to such treaties.
8. A disputing party may not seek enforcement of a final award until:
 - (a) in the case of a final award rendered under the ICSID Convention:

- (i) 120 days have elapsed from the date on which the award was rendered and no disputing party has requested revision or annulment of the award; or
 - (ii) revision or annulment proceedings have been completed; and
- (b) in the case of a final award under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, or any other Arbitration Rules:
- (i) three months have elapsed from the date on which the award was rendered and no disputing party has commenced a proceeding to revise, set aside, or annul the award, or
 - (ii) a court has dismissed or allowed an application to revise, set aside, or annul the award and there is no further appeal.
9. A Contracting Party may not initiate proceedings in accordance with Section Two with regard to a dispute under this Section, unless the other Contracting Party fails to abide by or comply with a final award rendered in a dispute submitted pursuant to this Section.

ARTICLE 20

Interim Measures of Protection

An arbitral tribunal may order an interim measure of protection to preserve the rights of a disputing party, or to ensure that the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction is made fully effective, including an order to preserve evidence in the possession or control of a disputing party or to protect the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction. An arbitral tribunal may not order attachment or enjoin the application of the measure alleged to constitute a breach referred to in Article 12 of this Agreement. For purposes of this paragraph, an order includes a recommendation.

SECTION TWO: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

ARTICLE 21

Scope

This Section applies to the settlement of disputes between the Contracting Parties arising from the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 22

Consultations and Negotiations

1. Either Contracting Party may request consultations on the interpretation or application of this Agreement. The other Contracting Party shall give due consideration to the request.
2. If a dispute arises between the Contracting Parties on the interpretation or application of this Agreement, it shall, to the extent possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiation.
3. In the event the dispute is not settled through the means mentioned above within six months from the date such negotiations or consultations were requested in writing, either Contracting Party may submit such dispute to an arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the provisions of this Section or, by agreement of both Contracting Parties, to any other international tribunal.

ARTICLE 23

Establishment of the Arbitral Tribunal

1. Arbitration proceedings shall initiate upon written notice delivered by one Contracting Party (the requesting Contracting Party) to the other Contracting Party (the respondent Contracting Party) through diplomatic channels. Such notice shall contain a statement setting forth the legal and factual grounds of the claim, the requesting Contracting Party's intention to initiate proceedings under this Section of the Agreement, and the name of the arbitrator appointed by such requesting Contracting Party.
2. Within thirty days after the delivery of such notice, the respondent Contracting Party shall notify to the requesting Contracting Party the name of its appointed arbitrator.
3. Within thirty days following the date on which the second arbitrator was appointed, the arbitrators so appointed by the Contracting Parties shall appoint, by mutual agreement, a third arbitrator, who shall be the Chairman of the arbitral tribunal upon approval of the Contracting Parties.

4. If within the time limits set in paragraph 2 and 3 above, the required appointments have not been made or the required approvals have not been given, either Contracting Party may invite the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. If the President is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is otherwise unable to act, the Vice-president shall be invited to make the said appointments. If the Vice-President too is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is unable to act, the member of the International Court of Justice next in seniority who is not a citizen nor a permanent resident of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.
5. In case an arbitrator appointed under this Article resigns or becomes unable to act, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as prescribed for the appointment of the original arbitrator, and he or she shall have all the powers and duties of the original arbitrator.

ARTICLE 24

Proceedings

1. Unless the Contracting Parties agree otherwise, the place of arbitration shall be determined by the tribunal.
2. The arbitral tribunal shall decide all questions relating to its competence and, subject to any agreement between the Contracting Parties, determine its own procedure, taking into account the PCA Optional Rules.
3. At any stage of the proceedings but before issuing any award or decision, the arbitral tribunal may propose to the Contracting Parties that the dispute be settled amicably.
4. At all times, the arbitral tribunal shall afford a fair hearing to the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 25

Award

1. The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by majority vote. The award shall be issued in writing and shall contain the applicable factual and legal findings. A signed award shall be delivered to each Contracting Party.

2. The award shall be final and binding on the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 26

Applicable Law

A tribunal established under this Section shall decide the issues in a dispute in accordance with this Agreement and other applicable rules and principles of international law.

ARTICLE 27

Costs

Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its appointed arbitrator and of any legal representation in the proceedings. The costs of the Chairman of the arbitral tribunal and of other expenses associated with the conduct of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the Contracting Parties, unless the arbitral tribunal decides that a higher proportion of costs be borne by one of the Contracting Parties.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 28

Application of the Agreement

The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to all investments made by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, whether made before or after the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 29

Consultations

1. A Contracting Party may propose to the other Contracting Party to carry out consultations on any matter relating to this Agreement. These consultations shall be held at a place and at a time agreed by the Contracting Parties.
2. The Contracting Parties agree to consult each other on having a joint interpretation on Article 7 in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 18 of this Agreement at any time after the entry into force of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 30

Entry and Sojourn of Personnel

Subject to its applicable laws relating to the entry and sojourn of non-citizens, a Contracting Party shall permit natural persons of the other Contracting Party and personnel employed by enterprises of the other Contracting Party to enter and remain in its territory for the purpose of engaging in activities connected with investments.

ARTICLE 31

Security Exceptions

Nothing in this Agreement precludes the host Contracting Party from taking action for the protection of its essential security interests or in circumstances of extreme emergency in accordance with its laws normally and reasonably applied on a non discriminatory basis.

ARTICLE 32

Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

1. The Contracting Parties shall notify each other in writing the fulfilment of their constitutional requirements in relation to the approval and entry into force of this Agreement,
2. This Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of the final notification was communicated through the diplomatic channels.
3. This Agreement may be modified by mutual consent of the Contracting Parties, and the agreed modification shall come into effect pursuant to the procedures set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.
4. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.
5. With respect to investments made prior to the termination of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall continue to be effective for a period of ten years from the date of termination.

DONE at New Delhi, on 21st May 2007, in two originals each, in the Hindi, Spanish and English languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the
Republic of India

(P. Chidambaram)
Finance Minister

For the Government of the
United Mexican States

(Eduardo Sojo Garza-Aldape)
Minister of Economy

Annex to Article 12

1. The notice of intent referred to in Article 12 of this Agreement shall be delivered:

In the case of India, at the Office of the Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and

In the case of Mexico, at the Directorate General for Foreign Investment of the Ministry of Economy.

Any change in the above mentioned addresses shall be published, in the case of Mexico, in the Official Gazette, and in the case of India, by a Press Release. Likewise, in case such a modification occurs, it shall be notified by the relevant Contracting Party to the other Contracting Party by means of a diplomatic note.

2. The disputing investor shall submit the written notice of intent referred to in Article 12.2 of this Agreement in Spanish or in English, as applicable, depending on the Contracting Party against which the claim is made. The corresponding translation, made by an expert, shall be included in case such notice of intent is submitted in any language other than the aforementioned.
3. In order to facilitate the process of consultation, the investor shall provide along with the notice of intent, copy of the following documentation:
 - (a) passport or any other official document of nationality, where the investor is a natural person, or act of incorporation or document of incorporation or organization under the law of the non-disputing Contracting Party, where the investor is an enterprise of such Contracting Party;

(b) where an investor of a Contracting Party intends to submit a claim to arbitration on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party that is a legal person that the investor owns or controls:

(i) act of incorporation or any other document of incorporation or organization, under the law of the disputing Contracting Party; and

(ii) document proving that the disputing investor owns or controls the enterprise.

(c) where applicable, power of attorney or the document proving that a person is duly authorized to act on behalf of the disputing investor.

Illegal Transplantation of Kidneys

1465. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding 'Kidney Rackets' in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases registered/ reported during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the offenders; and

(d) the details of the initiatives taken by the Government to safeguard the sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A statement showing the details received from State Governments is enclosed.

(d) Sale and purchase of human organs is already banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The Appropriate Authorities appointed under Section 13 of the said Act by the Central and the State Governments, are empowered to investigate any complaints of breach of provisions the Act including those pertaining to sale and purchase of human organs. This Act already contains stringent provisions for punishing, removal of human organs without authority and for commercial dealings in human organs.

Statement

Details of Cases of Illegal Kidney And other organ Transplantations In Various Government/Private Hospitals Reported And Action Taken—As Received From Various States/Union Territories

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1.	NCT of Delhi	Delhi Police has registered six FIRs in respect of illegal kidney transplantations in Research and Referral Hospital, New Delhi, Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, New Delhi, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi and Kakkar Hospital, Amritsar. As a result, ten people were arrested by the Delhi Police.
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai has been prosecuted for the charges of cheating and forgery that deal with illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no large scale exploitation of the poor in the name of organ transplant in the State.

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any commercial sale of organs.

*[Translation]***Pollution in Ganga River**

1466. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in the work relating to abatement of pollution in the river Ganga as on date;

(b) the details of financial resources and the loan granted by various agencies for the said project; and

(c) the target set for completion of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I, in the year 1985 taking up pollution abatement works in the identified polluted stretches of the river and completed the same in 2000. Since GAP Phase-I did not cover the pollution load of Ganga fully, GAP Phase-II was approved in stages from 1993 onwards. 380 schemes of pollution abatement have been completed in both the phases out of 541 schemes sanctioned for river Ganga resulting in creation of 953 mld sewage treatment capacity so far. With the pollution abatement works completed in both the phases under GAP, the water quality of the river Ganga has shown discernible improvement at major locations over its pre-GAP quality as per the water quality monitoring undertaken by independent reputed institutions of the country.

The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India for the river Ganga under both the phases works out to Rs. 714.14 crore of which the loan component from foreign agencies is Rs. 33.04 crore.

Implementation of the river pollution abatement works is an ongoing and continuous activity of the Government under which various schemes of pollution abatement for river Ganga are implemented by the Government based upon the estimated pollution loads. Due to ever-increasing population along the banks of Ganga leading to increased pollution load and gap in the availability of financial resources to take up the works commensurate with the requirements, there is likely to be persistent divergence

between the pollution load tackled and the actual pollution load.

Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement

1467. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
SHRI P. C. THOMAS:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Cooperation known as 123 agreement, has since been finalized;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached thereunder;

(c) whether the concerns expressed by India on issues like Hyde Act and reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel etc., have been addressed in the agreement;

(d) whether the Prime Minister has recently met US President on the sidelines of G8 Summit;

(e) if so, the details of the talks held on the issue and the outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Government has decided to release the text of the nuclear deal;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether the countries from Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) have given their support to the nuclear deal;

(i) if so, the details thereof including the countries which supported the nuclear deal and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(j) the benefits likely to accrue as a result of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a),(b),(c), (f) and (g) India and the USA have finalised the text of an Agreement on full civil nuclear cooperation which reflects the understandings of July 2005 and March 2006 and the commitments of Prime Minister to Parliament on August 17, 2006. The full text of the Agreement has been made public on August 3, 2007.

(d) and (e) Five rounds of negotiations were held between June 2006 and July 2007. The Prime Minister met the US President, George Bush, on the sidelines of the G-8 Summit in June 2007 and both leaders reiterated their commitment to the early conclusion of the bilateral agreement in Civil Nuclear Cooperation.

(h) and (i) Important NSG countries such as UK, France and Russia have welcomed the positive development with regard to the India-U.S. understandings on Civil Nuclear cooperation. The matter continues to be under discussion with NSG members.

(j) The Agreement would enable India to meet the twin challenges of energy security and sustainable development and remove the technology denial regimes that have for decades been a major constraint on our development.

Pollution in Metropolitan Cities

1468. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of air pollution in various States of the country including the metropolitan cities and also in Uttar Pradesh is on the rise;

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

(c) the present pollution level in metropolitan cities;

(d) whether any Air Monitoring Stations have been set up in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by these stations to improve the air quality, particularly in big cities;

(g) whether the Government proposes to take the help of international bodies in this regard;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the effective measures taken by the Government to control the air pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) While the pollution level of sulphur dioxide in metropolitan cities during the last few years is observed to have a decreasing trend, the nitrogen dioxide is found to have a fluctuating trend, with both these pollutants generally within the permissible limits. However, the levels of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter, (another indicator of air pollution) have been observed to exceed prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards in most of the cities including Uttar Pradesh.

(d) to (f) The Central Pollution Control Board in Association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories and other Institutions, is Monitoring Ambient Air Quality at 339 locations covering 126 cities/towns in 25 States and 4 Union Territories of the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme. For proper assessment of air quality, the Central Pollution Control Board has also undertaken a programme, in collaboration, with the respective SPCBs/PCCs, for installation of continuous Air Quality Monitoring Stations in the country. Under this Programme, 32 Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Stations have already been set up.

(g) and (h) Further, the Central Pollution Control Board has also collaborated with Germany through GTZ to develop one mobile van for carrying out continuous air quality monitoring and also for carrying out specific studies like source apportionment and emission inventory studies.

(i) Measures taken for abatement of air pollution include—

- * Notification of Emission standards for industries and for vehicles under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- * Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- * Improved fuel quality.
- * Use of beneficiated coal in the thermal power stations.
- * Initiation of Source Apportionment Studies;
- * Phasing out of more than 15 years old commercial transport vehicles;
- * Identification of 24 critically polluted areas and formulation of Action Plans for restoration of environmental quality in these areas.

CBI Investigation

1469. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation as on date, State-wise,

(b) the time since when the said cases are being investigated;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of investigation of these cases; and

(d) the steps being taken to complete the investigation and to file these cases before the courts expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) As on 31.07.2007, 1331 cases were under investigation in the CBI as per following details:

(i) less than one year	734
(ii) more than one year but less than 2 years	414
(iii) more than 2 years	183

The State-wise data is not maintained in the CBI.

(c) Investigation of cases by the CBI takes time because of complicated nature of cases requiring scrutiny of voluminous documents and examination of large number of witnesses.

(d) The CBI endeavors to complete investigation in all cases at the earliest. There is a laid down system of holding monthly and quarterly review meetings where the cases under investigation are examined by the CBI with a view to finalise them early. Norms have also been laid down in the CBI (Crime) Manual for finalization of investigation in various kind of cases.

[English]

Widening of NH-218

1470. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on widening of NH-218 from Kulageri to Kerur has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of the project; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for timely completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) For taking up the work of widening of NH-218, an estimate amounting to Rs. 290.42 lakhs for shifting of utilities and reconstruction/widening of culverts from km 92.00 to km 115.00 which covers the reach from Kulageri to Kerur was sanctioned during 2006-07 in the first stage. Though there is a provision for widening of this stretch in the Annual Plan 2007-08, the work can be taken up only after the completion of shifting of utilities.

Measures to Check Malaria

1471. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment the production of gambusia and larvae fish to check malaria in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of these fishes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Fish has been widely used in public health. One of the most successful and widely used biological control agent against mosquito larvae is the top water minnow or mosquito fish *Gambusia affinis*. Fish other than *Gambusia* which has received the most attention as a mosquito control agent is *Poecilia reticulata*, the common guppy.

Fish has been extensively used for mosquito control in the urban malaria scheme under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. In recent years, States have extended the use of fishes *Gambusia* and *Poecilia* to rural areas in suitable breeding places as a supplementary measure for vector control. All the States have been advised to upscale the use of fish as biological control method.

(c) The Government of India has taken following steps to increase the production of these fishes:

- Development of larvivorous fish hatcheries at District/Block level.
- Construction of small hatcheries at village level so that they can be introduced in different water bodies in the village.
- Detailed guidelines and advisories for up scaling of larvivorous fish have been sent to all the States.
- Ministry of Agriculture (Fisheries Division) and Ministry of Rural Development (Panchayati Raj Institutions) have also been involved for production of these fishes.

Haj Pilgrims

1472. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims selected for Haj Pilgrimage for the current year;

(b) whether the Government has received any request from the various State Governments to increase their quota for Haj Pilgrimage; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The quota for India allotted by the Government of Saudi Arabia for Haj 2007 is 1,57,000 pilgrims. Haj Committee of India has been allotted pilgrim quota of 1,10,000 and private tour operators 47,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) The quota of the Haj Committee of India, earmarked for the States has already been allocated to the States in an equitable manner, based on their Muslim population as well as the unutilised quota of the States where surplus quota was available.

Committee on Anti-poaching Strategy

1473. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Inter-State Coordination Committee as part of its anti-poaching strategy in and around the sensitive areas of tiger reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against poachers apprehended during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check incidents of poaching of tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Inter-State Coordination Committees have been constituted to periodically review poaching problems along borders, to enable collaborative anti-poaching strategy along the sensitive borders of the following tiger reserves/protected areas:

- (i) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) and Palpur Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh)

- (ii) Bandipur Tiger Reserve (Karnataka), Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park (Tamil Nadu) and Wyanad Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- (iii) Pench Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)

(c) The action taken against individual poachers in various field formations of different States are not collated at the Government of India level.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to check poaching of tigers are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government to check poaching of tigers

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau. The punishment in cases of offence within a tiger reserve has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

Administrative steps

2. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.

3. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual/audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

4. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 comprising of officers from Police, Forest, Customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

5. Inter-State Coordination Committees have been constituted to periodically review poaching problems along borders, to enable collaborative anti-poaching strategy along the sensitive borders of the following tiger reserves/protected areas:

- (i) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) and Palpur Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh)
- (ii) Bandipur Tiger Reserve (Karnataka), Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park (Tamil Nadu) and Wyanad Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
- (iii) Pench Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)

Financial steps

6. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz Project Tiger and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

7. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

8. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

9. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, which contains directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

Visit of Vietnamese PM

1474. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Vietnam recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details of discussion held and the outcome thereof;

(c) bilateral agreement signed on the occasion; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) During the delegation level talks, both the Prime Ministers discussed bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual interest. A Joint Declaration on Establishing a Strategic Partnership between India and Vietnam and Eight Agreements/MoUs including an MoU on Cooperation in Fisheries and Aquaculture, a Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 2007-2010, a Work Plan in Agricultural Research and Education for 2007-2009, an MoU between the Department of Atomic Energy and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Vietnam, an MoU for establishing an English Language Training Centre in Danang City, Vietnam, an Educational Exchange Programme, an MoU on the Exchange of Diplomatic Properties and an MoU between Tata Steel and Vietnam Steel Corporation were signed during the visit.

(d) The Agreements and understandings reached during the visit will contribute to a stronger relationship between India and Vietnam, which is in the interest of both countries and will contribute to peace and prosperity in the larger Asian region.

Meeting to Discuss Coal Sector Issues

1475. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal with Chairman-cum-Managing Directors (CMDs) of Coal India Limited

(CIL) and its subsidiary companies and senior officials of Ministry of Coal at Kolkata on 1st January 2007 to discuss various issues concerning Coal Sector particularly in view of the demand projections made by the Committee on Integrated Energy Policy;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) A review meeting was taken by Minister of State (Coal) on various issues concerning coal sector on 11th January, 2007.

(b) The main issues concerning coal sector discussed in the meeting & their outcome are listed below:-

- i. Coal linkage: Coal India Limited (CIL) was asked to make more coal available for linkage
- ii. Underground Mining: Production from underground mines during XI Plan need to be increased.
- iii. Utilization of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM): CIL and its subsidiary should achieve higher utilization of all their equipment.
- iv. Coal Beneficiation: An action plan be worked out for setting up washeries and existing washeries should improve their capacity utilization.
- v. Coal pricing based on Gross Calorific Value (GCV): Grading of coal may be changed from Useful Heat Value (UHV) to GCV.
- vi. Personnel management: Vacancies in CIL & its subsidiaries need to be filled up and system of career growth/promotion of executives be improved.
- vii. Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs): FSA with power plants should be finalized on priority basis.
- viii. Safety in coal mines be improved.
- ix. Project formulation: Good quality reports be prepared for coal projects.
- x. Exploration of Coal: Drilling capacity for coal exploration need to be increased.

(c) The Ministry is monitoring implementation of various decisions taken in the meeting.

Privatisation of Services in Hospitals

1476. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to privatize various services in its premium hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the hospitals that have been chosen for this purpose and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the proposed six AIIMS-like institutes will also be taken up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) At present, no proposals to privatize various services in Central Government Hospitals as also to establish the six AIIMS-like institutions on Public-Private Partnership model is under consideration.

[Translation]

Sports Schools and Institutions

1477. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH
DEO:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of sports schools/institutions in the country and the State-wise details thereof;

(b) the funds allocated to these schools/institutions during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the functioning of these schools/institutions; and

(d) if not, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have not opened any sports schools. However, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) runs 126 National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Centres, 10 Special Area Games (SAG) Centres, 57 SAI Training Centres (STC), 18 Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC) Centre and 10 Centre of Excellence (COX) where sportspersons are given training in different sports disciplines. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement. Besides, SAI has an Academic Wing at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

(b) Funds are not directly allocated to any Centre. They are released to SAI Regional Centres, which in turn, make releases to various centres on a need basis. During the last 3 years, the following grants were utilized for SAI Centres:

Year	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2004-05	436.70
2005-06	499.00
2006-07	505.00

The details of the funds given to the NSNIS, Patiala during the last 3 years for operating sports scholarship scheme, rural sports programme, the North East Sports Festival and Women Sports Festival are as under:

Year	Grant released (Rs. in lakhs)
2004-05	987.83
2005-06	1041.41
2006-07	731.61

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, but suggestions for improvement are always welcome.

Statement

Sl.No.	State(s)	National Sports Talent Contest	Special Area Games	SAI Training Centres	Army Boys Sports Company	Centre of Excellence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	01	01	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	05	—	05	02	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	—	—	—
4.	Assam	04	02	02	—	—
5.	Bihar	04	03	01	01	—
6.	Chandigarh	03	—	01	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	04	—	01	—	—
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Delhi	07	—	01	01	01
10.	Goa	01	—	01	—	—
11.	Gujarat	02	—	01	—	01
12.	Haryana	09	—	03	—	01
13.	Himachal Pradesh	02	—	02	—	—
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	03	—	01	01	—
15.	Jharkhand	06	01	—	01	—
16.	Karnataka	03	—	03	02	01
17.	Kerala	03	02	04	—	01
18.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Madhya Pradesh	09	—	05	02	01
20.	Maharashtra	17	—	02	02	—
21.	Manipur	04	02	01	—	01
22.	Meghalaya	—	—	01	01	—
23.	Mizoram	—	01	—	—	—
24.	Nagaland	01	—	01	—	—
25.	Orissa	08	02	02	—	01
26.	Pondicherry	01	—	01	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Punjab	06	—	03	—	01
28.	Rajasthan	07	—	02	01	—
29.	Sikkim	01	01	—	—	—
30.	Tamil Nadu	01	02	02	—	—
31.	Tripura	02	01	—	—	—
32.	Uttar Pradesh	07	—	06	03	01
33.	Uttaranchal	02	—	01	01	—
34.	West Bengal	02	—	04	—	01
Total		126	19	57	18	10

[English]

Incidents of Subsidence in Coal Mines

1478. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of subsidence have taken place/ are taking place in areas specially in sansol, Raniganj Panddaleswar and Landhoa areas;

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

(c) whether Government has contemplated any scheme for social securities of the people of that area including provisions for jobs for the land losers;

(d) the details of production of coal and its cost per month by ECL and other companies during the last three years including the current year, company-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents of subsidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Wherever caving method of coal extraction is adopted there will be planned subsidence and the same is happening in Raniganj Coal Fields in many mines. However, unplanned subsidence have occurred at the following places during last 12 months:

Date of occurrence	Colliery/place	Brief description of incidence
1	2	3
June'06 & July'06	Hariajam colliery/Mugma Area	Subsidence occurred due to illegal mining and the area had been filled up by earth.
23.06.06	Kalipahari unit of Kalapahari colliery/Sripur Area	Pot hole occurred at about 130m South-East of Pit No.2 due to illegal mining in the area. Filling with sand had been done and the area was fenced off.
15.07.06	Poniati Workshop/Sripur Area	Subsidence occurred over old workings, the places worked during pre-nationalised period 4 nos. of quarters of Poniati workshop on the right side of Domohani Jamuria DB road All the 4 nos. of quarter vacated.

1	2	3
27.08.06	Lower Kenda/Kenda Area	A pot hole occurred at Goalpara at about 225m from Ranigunj-Suri road due to old abandoned working in Kenda seam (Abandoned since 1928).
16.10.06	Poniati Workshop/Sripur Area	Subsidence occurred due to illegal mining over coal barrier left in u/g for the road connecting Poniati workshop & Poriharpur village.
16.01.2007	Old North Muslia Colliery /Erstwhile company (Sripur Area)	On 16.01.2007 at about 3.30 am in the early morning there was a subsidence in and around bye-pass National highway No. 2 near Ghagarburi temple about 400 meters West side in the road from Asansol diversion point due to old workings.
15.06.07	Kalipahari/Sripur Area	Crack on surface developed due to pre-nationalised working in underground.
26.07.07	Kalipahari/Sripur Area	Pot hole on surface occurred due to pre-nationalised workings in underground.

The main reason for unplanned subsidence has been unscientific mining carried out by erstwhile owners. Main causes of subsidence are due to existence of old workings with full height extraction and wide galleries, multi-seam & multi-section development under shallow cover and existence of developed workings below worked out seams. At times pumping of water from such abandoned mines also causes subsidence.

(c) and (e) Yes, Sir. For the purpose of shifting of People from the endangered areas of fire and subsidence, a separate R&R package has been prepared and incorporated in the Master/Action Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation on Jharia & Raniganj Coalfields.

Apart from the above-mentioned Action Plan, Government of West Bengal has an Act preventing construction in such endangered areas. Steps are also taken by coal companies and State Government to stop and discourage illegal mining. Wherever feasible hydro-pneumatic sand stowing is done to stabilize the area. From time to time the inhabitants are also notified by local colliery authorities regarding nearby danger prone areas to dissuade people from venturing into any activities in those areas.

(d) The details of coal production of Coal India Limited during the last three years and the current year, till date, company-wise and year-wise is given below:

(Fig. in Mt)

Company	2007-08 (Prov) (upto July'07)	2006-07(Prov)	2005-06	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
ECL	6.94	30.47	31.11	27.25
BCCL	7.03	24.20	23.31	22.32
CCL	9.69	41.32	40.51	37.39

1	2	3	4	5
NCL	17.20	52.16	51.52	49.95
WCL	13.12	43.21	43.20	41.41
SECL	27.65	88.50	83.03	78.55
MCL	24.17	80.00	69.61	66.08
NEC	0.27	1.05	1.10	0.63
CIL	106.07	360.91	343.39	323.58

Company-wise cost of production of coal is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Month-wise and Company-wise Cost of Production

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Month	04-05	05-06	06-07 (Prov.)	07-08 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited				
April	24263	25948	27201	28847
May	24891	25616	28018	29023
June	24701	25249	26044	29166
July	25801	27475	26669	
August	25720	28341	28247	
September	26891	28455	28453	
October	27267	29619	30537	
November	28005	27505	30161	
December	32822	29731	32523	
January	28350	30085	32369	
February	27434	27714	33146	
March (Adjusted)	30287	21913	28697	
Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
April	19227	20223	21605	22707
May	19196	19718	21304	22128

1	2	3	4	5
June	18493	19525	20337	23235
July	19788	19551	21610	
August	19821	27243	21705	
September	20273	23551	22428	
October	20003	23052	22022	
November	19717	20431	22563	
December	20708	20281	23934	
January	20433	22832	23797	
February	20922	23453	22455	
March (Adjusted)	36237	18321	22817	
Central Coalfields Limited				
April	16634	17391	18620	21387
May	16872	17575	18797	21203
June	15456	16767	18801	20678
July	17912	17222	18437	
August	17679	19188	17909	
September	17780	18510	18909	
October	18806	22679	18558	
November	20405	19981	20390	
December	20785	21346	20109	
January	19891	20743	24128	
February	20086	21477	23469	
March (Adjusted)	35789	36579	35829	
Northern Coalfields Limited				
April	14635	16917	19208	20103
May	19121	19175	22641	23136
June	11587	18532	20023	21377
July	16898	20079	20649	
August	17509	19948	23356	

1	2	3	4	5
September	17978	20193	22798	
October	18436	23704	22139	
November	20307	22687	23084	
December	20692	23426	25354	
January	21303	24352	26875	
February	25186	23578	24063	
March (Adjusted)	42130	29157	35285	
Western Coalfields Limited				
April	22458	26193	27363	28009
May	22122	24912	27048	30205
June	22437	27624	29417	28153
July	22557	27562	28121	
August	22530	28071	27521	
September	23264	28151	31613	
October	23579	27933	29343	
November	23842	26415	29606	
December	23618	29101	30040	
January	26919	30417	31417	
February	26104	30580	30677	
March (Adjusted)	30830	10053	35697	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited				
April	27936	32086	33367	36369
May	28083	29575	34709	36669
June	27408	30550	37077	39366
July	27669	31191	36447	
August	29462	35580	36173	
September	29219	34339	36167	
October	31219	33904	38534	
November	32316	33817	36606	

1	2	3	4	5
December	34809	35997	39222	
January	36345	38390	43461	
February	33694	31339	42965	
March (Adjusted)	40703	69273	48090	
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited				
April	10442	11453	13904	15677
May	9939	11372	14110	16391
June	10579	10787	13979	16004
July	11137	11781	14418	
August	11071	12814	15625	
September	11407	15408	14880	
October	12335	13537	15016	
November	11872	12912	16058	
December	14780	13374	15034	
January	9660	13100	11605	
February	9917	14673	13548	
March (Adjusted)	26416	14967	27072	
North Eastern Coalfields Limited				
April	1141	1168	1707	1320
May	1126	1187	1666	1509
June	1220	909	1349	1443
July	1114	1276	1273	
August	1199	1265	1605	
September	1225	1335	1557	
October	1292	1732	1911	
November	1300	1708	1831	
December	1470	2035	1950	
January	1643	2033	2070	
February	855	1436	2036	
March (Adjusted)	4296	4134	2415	

1	2	3	4	5
Overall				
April	136736	151380	162975	174419
May	141350	149130	168293	182264
June	131881	149943	167027	179422
July	142876	156137	167624	
August	144991	172450	172141	
September	148037	169942	176805	
October	152937	176160	178060	
November	157764	165456	180299	
December	169684	175291	188166	
January	164544	181952	195722	
February	164198	174250	192359	
March (Adjusted)	246688	204397	235902	

11th Plan Proposals and Priorities of NEC

1479. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question number 2914 dated August 22, 2006 and state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Plan proposals and priorities of North East Council have been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the strengthening of Lakhimpur college of Veterinary Science as well as Construction of Bridges over Lohit and Khabolu river in Assam which were taken up during the Ninth Plan has also been finalized by NEC for execution during the Eleventh Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the current status of the execution of bridge over Lohit channel of Brahmaputra river?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Plan proposals and priorities of North East Council have not been finalized as the 11th Five Year Plan is under formulation.

(c) The Planning Commission is yet to indicate the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocations.

(d) to (g) The Planning Department of the State Government of Assam have forwarded to NEC on 21.0.3.2007 their revised DPR for strengthening Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science. The feasibility study for the construction of Bridges over the Lohit and Khabolu rivers in Assam, funded by NEC, have been completed and the proposed bridges over these rivers were found to be feasible at an estimated cost of Rs. 260.00 crore. The Eleventh Five Year Plan proposals of NEC have not yet been finalized. These proposals would be considered subject to prioritization among competing demands and availability of resources.

Review of National Youth Policy

1480. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the National Youth Policy 2003;

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

(c) the names of the programmes which provides the policy directions for development and empowerment of youth and adolescent; and

(d) if not, the time by which the review is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The existing National Youth Policy 2003, provides for a review after 5 years from the date of commencement of implementation. There is now a clear recognition in the Prime Minister's policy statements, the approach to the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the 2007 World Development Report on "Development and the next Generation" all underline the critical inter-connection between youth development and overall national development. The review will take into account this overarching objective. Developments in the field of technology, particularly Information Technology and communication network necessitate reworking of the priorities and thrust areas for youth. The role of youth in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and of PRI in the amelioration of the condition of the rural youth needs to be strengthened in the review of the policy.

(c) The following schemes and programmes were implemented by the Ministry for development and empowerment of youth and adolescent during the 10th Plan:-

- (i) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
- (ii) National Service Scheme
- (iii) Financial Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs including evaluation
- (iv) National Service Volunteer Scheme
- (v) Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
- (vi) Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training
- (vii) Financial Assistance for Promotion of National Integration

(viii) Financial Assistance for Promotion of Adventure

(ix) Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development

(x) Youth Hostels

(xi) Scouting & Guiding

(xii) Commonwealth Youth Programmes and exchange of youth delegations.

(d) These schemes/programmes were reviewed in 2006-07 by the Working Group on Youth Affairs and Adolescents Development for the formulation of the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

[Translation]

Illegal Mining and Smuggling of Coal

1481. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is incurring loss of revenue due to illegal mining and smuggling of coal at various coalfields including that of the CCL colliery of Jharkhand every year;

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

(c) whether there have been several deaths due to incidence of illegal coal minings;

(d) if so, the number of people killed due to illegal coal mining during the last three years and the current year till date, company-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether incidents of illegal coal mining take place as a result of negligence or connivance of officials;

(f) if so, the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to check illegal mining/smuggling of coal to promote development and utilization of coal reserves in a planned manner for meeting the present and future coal requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) The coal is illegally mined/smuggled stealthily and clandestinely by the miscreants at different places. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact amount of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of illegal mining/smuggling of coal at various coal fields including CCL colliery of Jharkhand.

(c) and (d) Since law and order is a State subject, coal companies have no data with regard to persons who died in the process of illegal coal mining.

(e) and (f) No official of Coal India Ltd.(CIL) has been found involved in the activities of illegal mining.

(g) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Coal has been constituted to look into the issues related to illegal mining of coal. The Committee has held two meetings so far with the representatives of Government of Jharkhand, Government of West Bengal, CIL and its subsidiaries. However, since law and order is a State subject, the coal companies maintain close liaison with State authorities to check illegal mining and consequent accidents. Ministry of Coal has requested the State Government concerned from time to time to take strong and effective measures to check illegal mining. State Government of Jharkhand and West Bengal have taken the following steps to prevent illegal mining:

Jharkhand:

- (i) Task Forces have been constituted at the State level and at the District levels.
- (ii) Representatives of coal companies are associated with it and they meet regularly.
- (iii) The State Government extends full support to deal with menace of illegal mining.

West Bengal:

Task Force constituted at the State District levels.

In addition, following steps are taken by the coal companies to prevent illegal mining within their respective command areas:

- i. Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible;

- ii. Concrete walls have been created on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas;
- iii. Fencing is being constructed at the various illegal mining sites along with displaying of signboards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- iv. Dumping of the overburden is being done on the outcrop zones, which are not required to be mined;
- v. Collection of intelligence reports about illegal coal depots and illegal movement of coal and informing district authorities of the same for taking preventive action;
- vi. Installation of check-post at vulnerable points to check transport documents;
- vii. Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training of new recruits in security discipline for strengthening the security setup.

[English]

Fixed Tenure for Cadre Posts of IAS

1482. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to enforce the rule of a minimum tenure of two years for cadre posts of Indian Administrative Service (IAS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has written to all the State Governments seeking their consent in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has issued notifications on 24th August 2006 amending the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954, Indian Police Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 and Indian Forest Services

(Cadre) Rules, 1966 to provide for minimum tenure, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, of all or any of the cadre posts specified for the State concerned, in item 1 of the Schedule to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulation, 1955, Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Rules, 1955 and Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Rules, 1966.

(c) and (d) All the States have been asked to forward their comments for fixing the minimum tenure for the postings of the members of IAS of the States concerned. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Daman & Diu, Goa, Chandigarh and Manipur have agreed to the proposal and minimum tenure of two years has been fixed for the cadre posts of the IAS for Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka. The States, which have not agreed to the proposal of providing minimum tenure of the postings of the IAS officers, are Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tripura. The other States have not given their final comments.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

1483. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for identifying the districts under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme;

(b) whether several districts of Andhra Pradesh have not been included in BRGF;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any request from any Member of Parliament or any State Government for taking village as a unit, rather than taking district as a unit for effective implementation of the Fund;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI

MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Identification of districts for coverage under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme was based on two sets of criteria, one adopted for coverage of districts under the programme of Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY), National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP), National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in its first phase and the second, on the basis of recommendations of the Inter Ministry Task Group (IMTG) which identified 170 districts as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables. An explanatory note on the criteria for selection of districts is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) and (c) 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been included in the BRGF programme on the basis of the selection criteria.

(d) to (f) The Hon'ble Member Shri L. Rajgopal, had suggested that a prosperous district could have backward habitations, therefore, Village Panchayat or Revenue Division instead of the district may be taken as a unit which could help effective percolation of schemes into the backward regions. A copy of the reply sent by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to the Hon'ble Member is enclosed as statement-II. While the district has been taken as the unit for the selection of districts under the BRGF Programme, the Panchayats at the village level, intermediate and district level are the planning and implementing authorities in the rural areas under the programme. The programme Guidelines also prescribe that each State should indicate the normative formula used for the allocation of funds under BRGF Programme to each level of Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies.

Statement-I

Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme— Criteria for Selection of Districts

The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme covers 250 districts. The list of 250 districts includes all the 200 districts covered by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in its first phase and 170 districts identified as backward by the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances.

The list of 200 districts covered by the NREGP includes all the 147 districts covered by the Rashtriya

Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and 150 districts covered by the National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP). These districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each, namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the districts.

The list of 147 RSVY districts included 115 backward districts and 32 districts affected by left wing extremism, which were covered on the recommendation of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Out of 115 districts, 20 districts were reserved for special category States. It was decided that Goa, Pondicherry, Delhi and other Union Territories would not be covered under the programme. State capitals, districts with an urban agglomeration of over a million plus and districts, which had major cities of the States, were also excluded. The remaining 95 districts were distributed among the non-special category States. The number of districts per State, in case of non-special category States and Assam, was worked out on the basis of incidence of poverty. The allocation of districts among special category States, excluding Assam, was made on the basis of the total population as per 2001 census. The list of backward districts of non-special category States and Assam was finalized through an exercise taken up to rank the districts on an index of backwardness on the basis of criteria mentioned above. The special category States (excluding Assam) were requested to indicate their backward districts for coverage under the programme, as the data for these criteria was not available.

The combined list of RSVY and NFFWP districts gave 195 districts. Five districts were identified separately to assess the impact of the programme in certain specific background and added to this list.

The Planning Commission set up the Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, in August 2004. The IMTG identified 170 districts as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables.

Out of 170 IMTG districts, 120 districts were already covered in the list of 200 NREGP districts. The remaining 50 districts, not covered in the list of 200 NREGP districts, were added to the list, thus taking the total number to 250 for coverage under the BRGF.

Statement-II

MONTEK SINGH AHLUWALIA
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
PLANNING COMMISSION
INDIA

D.O.No.M-12053/19/VIP/2006-MLP/DCII/11/06/3621

September 7, 2006

Dear Shri Rajagopal,

Please refer to your letters of May 9 and May 26, 2006 to the Prime Minister, Minister for Commerce & Industry and Minister for Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises requesting for making the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) applicable to the backward villages of your Parliamentary Constituency by taking each Revenue Division as a unit instead of considering the whole district as one unit.

I have had the matter examined. The modalities of the BRGF have recently been approved by the Government. The scheme is for bringing about focussed development of identified backward districts. It may be mentioned that the Revenue Division was not considered as a unit for implementation even in the RSVY, the precursor of the BRGF. I also regret that Vijayawada district is not included in the 250 districts that would be covered under the BRGF as it did not meet the criteria for identifying the districts to be covered under the Fund.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Montek Singh Ahluwalia)

Shri L.Rajagopal,
Member of Parliament,
(Lok Sabha),
14, Lodhi Estate,
Opposite India International Centre,
New Delhi-110 003.

[Translation]

World Hindi Conference

1484. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Hindi Conference was held in July, 2007 in Washington;

(b) if so, the aims of holding such Conference abroad;

(c) the issues discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at;

(d) the total number of members who participated in the Conference;

(e) the basis of selection of these members; and

(f) the expenditure incurred by the Government on the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The 8th World Hindi Conference was held from 13-15 July 2007 in New York, USA.

(b) Hindi is one of the widely spoken languages of the world. Organising Hindi conferences abroad helps in providing a platform to Hindi scholars, writers, teachers and others to exchange information about the developments in the field of the Hindi in different parts of the world and to address issues relating to teaching of Hindi as a foreign language. These conferences also help in identifying ways to further propagate Hindi outside India.

(c) 9 Academic Sessions were held during the 8th World Hindi Conference on the following subjects:

(i) Hindi in the United Nations Organization

(ii) Teaching of Hindi in India and Abroad - Problems & Solutions

(iii) Globalization, Media & Hindi

(iv) Hindi writing abroad - Pravasi Hindi Sahitya

(v) Role of Information Technology in Promotion of Hindi

(vi) Role of Hindi films in Propagation of Hindi

(vii) Hindi, Youth & Science

(viii) Hindi Language & Literature - Various Dimensions

(ix) Role of Translation in Literature, Hindi Children Literature, Devnagri Script

A copy of the Conference Declaration containing the main decisions of the conference is enclosed as statement.

(d) About 850 delegates from India, USA and a number of other countries participated in the conference.

(e) Ministries, Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Universities, Public Sector Undertakings, Hindi Organisations in India were requested to nominate delegates for the conference. Selection was done only in case of members of the official delegation, which was approved by the Prime Minister. The remaining participants registered for participating in the conference. In respect of these persons no selection was involved.

(f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of House.

Statement

8th World Hindi Conference - Declaration

The 8th World Hindi Conference was held from 13-15 July 2007 in New York. The inaugural ceremony of the Conference was held at the United Nations Headquarters. Inauguration of the 8th World Hindi Conference for the first time ever in the Conference Hall of the United Nations Organisations was a historic achievement for Hindi lovers all over the world.

Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General of the United Nations addressed the Inaugural session of the Conference. This in itself was an important achievement.

The Conference welcomes the resolve to make Hindi, already a language spoken in many countries, an official language of the United Nations as mentioned in the audio - visual address of the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh at the inauguration.

The conference also welcomes the suggestion made by the Prime Minister that Hindi writings of Indians living abroad should also be included in the Hindi syllabus and standard Hindi curriculum should be developed for teaching Hindi in other countries.

The conference also welcomes the call made by the Prime Minister to develop good Hindi software, hardware and search engines in order to make Hindi a powerful language of the internet and also the need to honour and respect those engaged in the field of Hindi both in India and abroad.

While welcoming the message of the Prime Minister, the conference urges the Government of India to launch a Government-authorized campaign to mobilize support of the majority of the member-nations of the United Nations and take all possible steps to ensure that Hindi is recognized as one of the official languages of the UN. NRI Organisations abroad should also make an effort to get the support of the Governments of their respective country.

In addition, as a result of the discussions and deliberations held during the 8th World Hindi Conference, the following is proposed:

1. In order to popularize teaching of Hindi and Devnagari script, a standardized syllabus be prepared for teaching Hindi as a second language and a system be evolved to recognize Hindi teachers.
2. To ensure active and purposeful functioning of the World Hindi Secretariat, the Governments of India and Mauritius should extend all possible administrative and financial assistance to the Secretariat and should consider setting up of regional offices of the Secretariat in Delhi and in 4-5 other countries. The Conference calls upon the Secretariat to develop a website on "Viswa Manch Per Hindi" in order to popularize Hindi.
3. Simple and good books in Hindi on science, technology and technical subjects should be encouraged. Effective measures be taken to popularize information technology in Hindi. A system based on universally recognized Unicode be developed and made available to all.
4. Database of foreign universities and schools where Hindi is taught be prepared. A list of Hindi teachers should also be prepared.
5. The Conference calls upon the Hindi lovers of the world, especially non-resident Indians and Indian nationals working abroad to assist in promotion and propagation of Hindi language and literature abroad.
6. Arrangement for research scholarship be made for foreign Hindi scholars at the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha.

7. Kendriya Hindi Sansthan should also contribute actively in promotion of Hindi abroad and preparation of Hindi syllabus.
8. Setting up of Hindi chairs in foreign university be considered.
9. In addition to being a language of literature, Hindi should also be used as a language of modern science and commerce.
10. India should encourage use of Hindi at national and international level symposia and conferences.

[English]

Import of Hazardous Waste by Private Firms

1485. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain private firms are illegally importing hazardous wastes which are being dumped into various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity and nature of wastes imported and the names of the States where such wastes are being dumped; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Sir. No such illegal import of hazardous waste has been reported.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India have notified the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended in 2000 and 2003 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These rules regulate the collection, storage, transportation, treatment, disposal, import and export of hazardous wastes listed in the Schedules annexed to these rules.

The import of hazardous wastes is regulated under rules 11 to 14 of the said rules. According to these rules, any import of hazardous waste into India for dumping and disposal is prohibited. Any hazardous waste containing or contaminated with the hazardous waste categories listed in Schedule 8 of these rule is also prohibited for imports.

However, imports of such wastes other than those listed in Schedule 8 of these rules, is permitted into the country for recycling by the registered recyclers, registered with the Central Pollution Control Board and having environmentally sound management facilities for reprocessing such wastes. The import of hazardous waste is also regulated under the Export Import Policy of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Mandatory Rural Posting of Doctors

1486. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the proposal for compulsory rural posting for doctors;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal mooted by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether one-year posting of doctors in rural and inaccessible areas will now be made part of the academic curriculum;

(d) if so, whether the same will be applicable to the private medical colleges also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) With a view to ensure availability of doctors in the rural areas of the country, the Government is considering a proposal for making mandatory one year rural posting for MBBS students passing out from all the medical colleges in country before granting them permanent registration to practice medicine. The one year rural posting is proposed to be treated compulsory before permanent registration is given.

[Translation]

UN Millennium Report

1487. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Millennium Report—2007 of the United Nations;

(b) if so, whether serious concern has been expressed in the above mentioned report on increasing economic disparity;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to take any measures in the wake of the concern expressed in the above report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the Millennium Development Goals Report 2007 brought out by the United Nations. This report presents a comprehensive global assessment of progress to date, based on a set of data prepared by a large number of international organisations within and outside the United Nations system. According to this report, the benefits of economic growth in the developing world have been unequally shared, both within and among countries. Between 1990 and 2004, the share of national consumption by the poorest fifth of the population in developing regions decreased from 4.6 to 3.9 percent.

(c) to (e) According to the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Eleventh Plan provides an opportunity for restructuring policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. The Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, has set the growth target for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period at 9% per year and aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth rate of approximately 10% by the end of its period. This high growth, as such is expected to reduce the economic disparities. The Approach Paper targets faster growth in all productive sectors, agriculture, industry and services, with suitable interventions in policy. The Approach Paper also aims at more inclusive growth. It seeks to achieve inclusiveness through significant improvements in literacy/education and health, greater employment opportunities and more focus on various socio-economic groups. The objectives of faster and more inclusive growth are encapsulated in a set of precise targets in the areas of (i) Income & Poverty (ii) Education (iii) Health (iv) Women

and Children issues, (v) Infrastructure, and (vi) Environment.

[English]

Integrated Disease Surveillance Mechanism

1488. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any integrated disease surveillance mechanism exists in the country;

(b) if so, the components of such a mechanism and the protocol followed for such a mechanism;

(c) whether this mechanism has made any advanced assessment of the recent outbreak of Dengue and Chikungunya in certain parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched in November 2004 by Government of India to strengthen surveillance activities in order to promote early detection of outbreak and to institute appropriate action for prevention and control of diseases. It seeks to set up a decentralized State and district based surveillance system in the country. The project is to be implemented in phased manner and at present the project is in various stages of implementation in 32 States/Union territories.

The components of the project are (i) integrating disease surveillance at the State and district level; (ii) coordinating and decentralizing surveillance activities; (iii) training stakeholders in disease surveillance and response, improving laboratory support; and (iv) IT networking and strengthening data quality, analysis and links to action for a limited number of targeted disease under IDSP.

(c) to (e) IDSP mechanism has not been used for recent outbreak of dengue and chikungunya. The States covered under IDSP are still in various phases of establishing their surveillance systems and the data flow is at initial stage. When IDSP is fully implemented, it would be expected to detect early warning signals of

impending outbreaks and help initiate effective & timely response.

Visit of Brazilian President

1489. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Brazilian President recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and outcome thereof;

(c) whether any agreements including setting up Atomic Installations were signed during his visit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes. His Excellency Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil paid a state visit to India from 3-5 June 2007 at the invitation of His Excellency the President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive declaration was issued highlighting the outcome of the visit. A copy is enclosed as Statement.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

India-Brazil: Red Fort Declaration 2007

His Excellency Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil paid a state visit to India from 3-5 June 2007 at the invitation of His Excellency the President of India Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. President Lula was accompanied by a high level delegation including a large official and business delegation. President Lula held intensive discussions with President Kalam and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. External Affairs Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chairperson UPA called on him.

2. The visit by the President of Brazil, within a span of eight months of the visit by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to Brazil in September last year, is a reflection of the mutual commitment to develop and diversify bilateral relations in a comprehensive manner. It is also a reflection

of the strength of the growing strategic partnership between the two countries.

3. Both sides reviewed the state of bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at the pace at which mutually beneficial cooperation was developing. In particular, they welcomed the 3rd meeting of the India-Brazil Joint Commission held in April 2007, co-chaired by the Minister of External Relations of Brazil and the External Affairs Minister of India. The Joint Commission developed a work plan for the cross sectoral intensification of bilateral relations.

4. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Lula expressed particular satisfaction at the launching of the first meeting of the India-Brazil Strategic Dialogue that was co-chaired by Shri M.K. Narayanan, National Security Advisor of India and Foreign Minister Celso Amorim of Brazil. That dialogue enabled both sides to review the state of cooperation and chart out a course for the future, *inter alia*, in the areas of space, nuclear energy for peaceful use, defence and the fight against terrorism.

5. The leaders of both countries underlined the importance of providing the strategic partnership with a solid economic underpinning. In that context they expressed satisfaction at the launching of the CEO Forum which is composed of senior representatives of industry on both sides and the trade target of US\$10 billion by 2010. They stressed in the latter context the importance of simultaneously developing greater connectivity between the two countries and investment in each other's economies especially in the infrastructure sector.

6. Both sides agreed to launch joint campaigns in the years ahead for the development of bilateral trade and economic relations. They stressed that development of their economic partnership requires, *inter alia*, the early implementation of decisions taken at the 3rd Joint Commission Meeting. Within the parameters of their national laws, rules and regulations, both sides will facilitate participation in each other's economies by their entrepreneurs, businessmen, service professionals, scientists and technologists.

7. The leaders of the two countries emphasized the need for the early holding of the first meeting of the India-Brazil Defence Committee and early development of a programme of cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy consistent with their international obligations.

8. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of cooperation in the area of science & technology and look forward to the early adoption of the programme of cooperation for 2007-2010. They also welcomed the decision to cooperate in space sector applications that would help the developmental efforts of both countries.

9. The development of people to people exchanges and a better cultural appreciation of each other's traditions was identified as an area of particular focus. The two leaders welcomed the decision to hold the Festival of Brazilian Culture in India in January-March, 2008 and the Festival of Indian Culture in Brazil in July-September, 2008. They also urged that there should be greater exchange of tourists, students and youth between the two countries.

10. The leaders of both sides reiterated the importance of ensuring socially inclusive economic growth in their countries. The Indian side expressed great appreciation for policies implemented by President Lula which have significantly impacted poverty reduction in Brazil. For its part, the Brazilian side expressed appreciation for the policies being implemented in India for poverty alleviation which have successfully lifted scores of millions from the poverty trap. Both sides stressed that these efforts must continue and an exchange of experiences and programmes between the two countries in respect of poverty alleviation would be of great benefit to each other. They also agreed that their experiences for enhancement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable sections of their population could be shared with other developing countries and the international community in the fight against hunger and poverty.

11. Both parties noted the progress reached in the partnership between Petrobras and Indian companies to explore, produce and trade oil, gas and derivatives in Brazil, India and elsewhere. They confirmed the understanding that both Governments will continue to encourage further cooperation between companies of the oil & gas sector in both countries.

12. The two sides recognized the role of educational cooperation in strengthening bonds of friendship between India and Brazil and expressed interest in deepening the partnership between institutions of higher education in both countries.

13. Brazil and India have had a long tradition of fruitful cooperation in regional and multilateral fora

including at the United Nations, WTO and the UNFCCC. This cooperation is a reflection of their common world view and common socio-economic requirements.

14. Both sides stressed the need to promote the democratization of the structures of global governance by increasing the participation of developing countries in their decision-making bodies. In that regard, they reiterated their steadfast commitment to reforming and expanding the UN Security Council, with the inclusion especially of countries from all regions of the developing world as permanent members, in order to render it more democratic, legitimate and representative. They welcomed the new momentum on the debate on Security Council reform and expressed their readiness to participate in negotiations, together with the other G-4 partners, with a view to reaching a decision on this long-standing issue at the earliest. They reaffirmed their understanding that no reform of the United Nations will be complete without reform of the Security Council. They reiterated their support for each other's permanent membership in an expanded UNSC.

15. In respect to the Doha Development Agenda, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Lula stressed the importance of close coordination between the two governments to effectively realize the development dimension in every aspect of the outcome of the negotiations. They reiterated the urgent need to successfully complete the Doha Round in order to promote the interests of developing countries in keeping with the Doha mandate and reaffirmed the commitment of their governments to continue to work closely together in the G-20 and NAMA-11. In agriculture, they recalled their commitment to an ambitious outcome in terms of elimination of distortions and subsidies in international trade in agriculture and the preservation of the food security, rural development and livelihood concerns of rural populations of developing countries. They also stressed the Hong Kong Declaration and the high ambition in market access in NAMA and reaffirmed that this ambition has to be achieved in a balanced and proportionate manner consistent with the principle of less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments.

16. Both sides reiterated the importance they attach to matters pertaining to climate change and agreed that the solution to the problem of climate change, which is essentially the outcome of the unsustainable production and consumption patterns in the developed world, can not lie in the perpetuation of poverty in developing

countries. They agreed on the need to constructively discuss this important issue with all partners taking into account the specific developmental situation and requirements of developing countries and simultaneously working toward a greater share of clean and renewable energy sources in the global matrix, energy efficiency and energy security. Developing countries cannot accept approaches that impede growth and retard poverty alleviation obligations. They agreed that both sides would cooperate closely, along with other developing countries, at the UNFCCC and also within the framework of the Kyoto Protocol. The second meeting of the bilateral Working Group on Environment is to be held later in 2007 and would enable both sides to coordinate their positions to common benefit.

17. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the launching of the International Biofuels Forum, in March, 2007. They reaffirmed their mutual interest in deepening cooperation in accordance with the work programme created under the Memorandum of Understanding on Technological Cooperation in the Area of Mixing Ethanol with Gasoline, signed in 2002. President Lula reiterated the commitment of his Government to intensifying exchange of information with India on Brazil's Biofuels Programme. Both sides favour the use of clean energies and will join efforts leading to the creation of an international market for ethanol that can contribute to the reduction of the world's dependence on fossil fuels.

18. Both sides stressed the importance that they attach to IBSA, this unique forum of large, multi-ethnic, multi-racial and multi-religious developing countries of the three continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America that are closely linked by the common bonds and principles of pluralism and democracy. They recalled the successful IBSA Summit held in Brazil in September 2006 and look forward to taking stock of progress made and giving fresh direction for the evolution of the IBSA framework at the second Summit to be held in South Africa in October, 2007. The Ministerial Meeting of the Trilateral Commission of IBSA in India on 16-17 July, 2007 should ensure that preparations for the second Summit are meaningful and substantive. Both sides also noted that the development of cooperation in the IBSA framework would further strengthen bilateral linkages among the three countries.

19. President Lula and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh used the opportunity of their meeting in New Delhi to have an in depth exchange of views on the forthcoming meeting of the G8 + O5 at Heiligendamm in Germany.

They expressed satisfaction at the unity of approach that both sides had towards this important meeting and pledged to continue to cooperate in this forum.

20. During the visit the following agreements were signed:

- Agreement on Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters;
- Agreement on Audio Visual Coproduction;
- Implementing Arrangement regarding Cooperation in Augmentation of Brazilian Earth Station for Receiving and Processing data from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites;
- Academic Exchange Programme;
- MOD on India-Brazil CEOs Forum;
- Heads of Agreement between ONGC, OVL and Petrobras; and
- MOU between National Council for Applied Economic Research and Institute of Applied Economic Research of Brazil.

21. President Lula expressed his gratitude to the Government and people of India for the hospitality and the warmth of the welcome received by him and his delegation.

22. President Lula invited the President and Prime Minister of India to pay official visits to Brazil. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. Dates will be settled through diplomatic channels.

23. Both sides agreed that the State visit of President Lula to India had provided a decisive impetus to the further development of the strategic partnership between India and Brazil.

New Delhi
4th June 2007

E-Waste Recycle Plants

1490. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Multi-National Companies (MNCs) have shown interest in e-waste recycle plants in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Some Indian entrepreneurs/agencies have shown interest in setting up e-waste recycling units with some collaboration from outside. The Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests have notified the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 as amended in 2000 and 2003 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These rules regulate collection, storage, treatment, disposal and import of hazardous wastes which includes e-waste. In this context, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has also undertaken the task of preparation of guidelines entitled "Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste", for the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees of the Union Territories and the industries for handling e-waste. A Task Force has been constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for finalization of these guidelines.

Supply of Medicines by CGHS Dispensaries

1491. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) whether CGHS beneficiaries in Delhi are not provided indented medicines within stipulated time despite their availability in the market;

(b) if so, the number of cases that have come to the knowledge of the Government during the last one year and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether substitute medicines are being provided in place of the prescribed medicines; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) By and large the medicines are provided within the stipulated time except for occasional delay by the authorized chemists. There is a provision for imposition of fines in the tender document through which local chemists were empanelled for each dispensary.

Action taken against the local authorized chemists who were not fulfilling the conditions is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The formulary medicines if available in the dispensary with a different brand/generic name, having

the same chemical composition and similar therapeutic action, is supplied to the beneficiary, which is not a substitution. However, no substitutes are accepted from the Authroised Local chemists when indents are placed on them.

Statement

Show-cause notice/warning issued to the following chemist

S.No.	Name of the Chemist	Dispensary supplied
1.	Vikas Chemist, Ramesh Nagar	Inderpuri, Rajouri Garden
2.	Alankit Life Care Ltd., Ashok Vihar	Timarpur Dispensary & Hospital, Andrews Ganj, Ashok Vihar, Tri Nagar, Rajpur Road, NOIDA, Faridabad, PHA
3.	Sachdeva Stores, Lodhi Colony	Lodhi Road II
4.	Raj Medicos, Paharganj	Minto Road, Chandni Chowk
5.	Kukreja Medicos, Vikas Puri	R.K. Puram-V(Sec.XII), Sunder Vihar, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Dev Nagar
6.	Kailash Chemist & Druggist, Basurkar Market	Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Chanakya Puri
7.	Lucky Pharmaceuticals, Jungpura	Srinivaspuri, Lajpat Nagar, Jungpura

Empanelment of the following chemist have been terminated/discontinued

Sl.No.	Name of the Chemist	Dispensary supplied
1.	Satnam Sons	Andrews Ganj, Sadiq Nagar
2.	Amit Medicos	R.K. Puram (Sec.XII), Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Dev Nagar

Loss of Good Quality Coal

1492. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of good quality coal is being damaged due to unscientific mining practices adopted in the coalfields of the country, particularly in the Jharia coalfields; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) No unscientific mining practice is being adopted in any of

the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. The mines are being operated as per the approved project report formulated by Central Mine Plan and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL). The mining operation and extraction of coal is done as per the permission of Director General of Mines Safety. Also to extract coal efficiently with due regard to conservation, guidance from Central Mining Research Institute, Indian School of Mines and other scientific institution is being taken as and when required. As such losing of good quality coal does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration for Coal Mining

1493. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has contemplated to tie-up with foreign countries for underground mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the foreign mining companies are likely to get the Government's approval to acquire 49 per cent stake in coal mines in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Presently there is no tie up with foreign countries for any specific project. However, Coal India Limited is in dialogue with Russia, China and Australia for underground Mine development including development in the field of High Wall Mining, Coal Bed Methane, Underground Coal Gasification, development of Steep Mines, Safety of underground mines including roof bolting techniques and resin capsule methodology. Some subsidiary companies Eastern Coalfields Limited, Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Central Coalfields Limited are exploring options to have foreign collaboration for increasing production/development of underground mines.

(d) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission

1494. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended sweeping powers to the Centre to deploy armed forces in States and favour a new law to empower CBI to probe crimes like Terrorism and human trafficking as reported in the *Times of India*, dated June 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Commission;

(c) whether the Union Government has sought comments of the State Governments on these recommendations,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on Public Order has recommended that:

- (i) A law should be enacted to empower the Union Government to deploy its Forces and to even direct such Forces in case of major public order problems which may lead to the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in a State. However, such deployment should take place only after the State concerned fails to act on a 'direction' issued by the Union under Article 256 of the Constitution. All such deployments should be only for a temporary period not exceeding three months, which could be extended by another three months after authorization by Parliament.
- (ii) The law should spell out the hierarchy of the civil administration which would supervise the forces under such circumstances.
- (iii) There is need to re-examine certain offences which have inter-state or national ramifications and include them in a new law. The law should also prescribe the procedure for investigation and trails of such offences. The following offences may be included in this category:

i. Organised Crime

ii. Terrorism

- iii. Acts threatening National security
 - iv. Trafficking in arms and human beings
 - v. Sedition
 - vi. Major crimes with inter-state ramifications
 - vii. Assassination of (including attempts on) major public figures
 - viii. Serious economic offences.
- (iv) A new law should be enacted to govern the working of the CBI. This law should also stipulate its jurisdiction including the power to investigate the new category of crimes.
- (v) The empowered committee recommended in the Commission's Report on 'Ethics in Governance' would decide on cases to be taken over by the CBI.

(c) to (e) These recommendations are being examined. The States would also be consulted whenever required.

[English]

Detention of Indians Abroad

1495. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some Indians living abroad have recently been questioned/arrested for alleged terrorist acts/links;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether their visas have been cancelled by the respective countries;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Dr. Mohammed Haneef was detained in Australia on 2nd July 2007 in connection with an attempted terrorist bombing attack in UK on 29-30 June 2007. Mr. Sabeel Ahmed was held in UK in connection with the same bombing attack.

(c) The Government took up the matter with the Governments of Australia and UK and requested for 'fair and just' treatment under the local laws. The Government also constantly monitored the cases and the concerned Indian Missions abroad secured consular access. A team of officials from our High Commission in London met Mr. Sabeel Ahmed on 30th July 2007. The Australian Government dropped the criminal charges against Dr. Mohammed Haneef and Dr. Haneef returned to India on July 29, 2007.

(d) to (f) The visa of Dr. Haneef was cancelled. With the dropping of charges, Dr. Haneef has filed a legal suit for restoration of his visa. The High Commission of India in Australia also approached the Australian Government for restoration of his visa.

Cash Awards for Sportspersons and Coaches

1496. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to draft any policy outline for grant of cash awards to sportspersons and coaches who have brought laurels to the country in international competitions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether certain sportspersons and coaches are yet to receive their cash awards since 2004;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of award and the sports disciplines in each case;
- (e) whether there is any delay in receiving/releasing the said cash money/award from the Ministry of Finance;
- (f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the distribution of the awards efficiently;
- (g) the details of sportapersons who have won such medals in the last three international events;

(h) whether many sportspersons and coaches have been deprived of the awards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) Government have been running a Scheme of Special Cash Awards to winners in international Sports events and their Coaches since 1986. The objectives of the Schemes are as under:—

- (i) To encourage and motivate the outstanding sportspersons for higher achievement and to attract the younger generation to take to sports as a career.
- (ii) To help rehabilitate the medal winners with honour, dignity and comfort after the conclusion of their active sports career which is generally of a very short duration.
- (iii) To honour the sportspersons to enhance their general status in society and also to give them greater dignity and a place of honour in society.
- (iv) To motivate the sportspersons to give their highest performance in sports events.

(c) and (d) The Cash Awards pertaining to the year 2004 have been given to eligible sportspersons and coaches. For 2005, cash awards have been given to sportspersons only. Efforts are being made to clear cash awards for sportspersons for 2006 and for coaches for 2005 and 2006 during the current financial year. Details regarding amount of the Awards and to Sports discipline are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(e) and (f) The Ministry have already submitted a proposal for supplementary demand, which is under consideration in Ministry of Finance.

(g) The details are given in the enclosed Statement II.

(h) and (i) No, Sir.

Statement I

The following sportspersons/coaches have been given cash award for the year 2004

Sl. No.	Name of Sportsperson	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Y. Prathiba	5618
2.	Pankaj Rathi	1769
3.	Anuja Prakash	4605
4.	Thyagraj	7595
5.	S. Chandana Priya Reddy	5420
6.	Navneet Gautam	5991
7.	Satish Joshi	5475
8.	Alka Tomar	1959
9.	L. Nirupama Devi	6885
10.	Rohith Ashok	5813
11.	Priyanka Singh	1959
12.	Vikas Kapila	4605
13.	Parmod	5900
14.	Subhadra Pradhan	5557
15.	Anmol Ratan Tete	5557
16.	Fulmani Soy	5777
17.	Miss Sumrai Tete	5750
18.	Sushila Lakra	5777
19.	M. Suranjoy	5263
20.	Naveen	2144
21.	Chhote Lal Yadav	4705
22.	Manawar Hussian	4775
23.	Vrushank Gimonakar	4605
24.	Sunil Kumar	6139
25.	Gurkirat Singh	6139

1	2	3
26.	Jagpal Singh	5521
27.	R. Bangaraiikh	5145
28.	Satish Raj	6425
29.	Tejadeep Adubala	5195
30.	Ms. Minerva Singh	2185
31.	Sunder Singh	1445
32.	Ravinder Kumar	1765
33.	Suresh Kumar	1860
34.	Geetika Jakhar	2211
35.	Arachana	2183
36.	Rajheer Singh	1769
37.	Alok Kumar	2533
38.	Y. Sandeep	5125
39.	P. Haritha	5175
40.	Miss Dayani B. Dave	3935
41.	Abhijeet Gupta	2807
42.	Manoj Kumar	3750
43.	Bhupinder Singh	2429
44.	Pon. N. Krithikha	5650
45.	Jyoti Sumita Kullu	5847
46.	S.G. Sawant	4645
47.	Rakesh Kumar	4605
48.	Pankaj Advani	6049
49.	Palti Naik	4800
50.	Abaishek Mhatri	4655
51.	Ram Kumar Singh	4705
52.	Dinesh Kumar	1765
53.	Swati Ghate	4780
54.	Jyoti	1637

1	2	3
55.	Mallu Ablesh Reddy	5195
56.	T. Rajasurya	5663
57.	Manpreet Singh	9090
58.	Vikas Kumar	5538
59.	G.L. Yadav	5223
60.	Mrs. Bittu	3711
61.	Sujeet Mann	6225
62.	Romi Devi	5533
63.	Sanjeev Kumar	2005
64.	Divya	2237
65.	Jagdir Singh	1765
66.	Ramesh Kumar	2583
67.	Richa Sehgal	625
68.	Balwinder Kaur	1985
69.	Raj Bala	1985
70.	Himant Kr. Sahu	5107
71.	Joy Tomash	5100
72.	S. Tejaswini Reddy	5195
73.	Mokara Sworesh	5713
74.	Yumnam Renubala Chanu	6725
75.	Lalshram Monika Devi	6925
76.	Naresh Kumar Yadav	6254
77.	Rahini Rati	5413
78.	I. Ramya Krishna	4935
79.	Farokh Tarapore	4405
80.	K. Priyadharshan	5413
81.	A. Anita Chanu	6833
82.	Poumima Zanane	4405
83.	Suma Shirur	4605

1	2	3	1	2	3
84.	Sri Harsha Lingala	4825	115.	Amisa Sayyed	5053
85.	J. Deepan Chakkravarthy	5413	116.	Sanjeev Singh Chauhan	4655
86.	Saurav Ghosal	5413	117.	Rajesh S. Dhulaji	4655
87.	Sowmyah	5413	118.	Manish Chotrani	4655
88.	J. Mohana Priya	5413	119.	Neh Maheshwari	4405
89.	Ronak Pandit	4714	120.	G. Senthur Kumar	5513
90.	Lakhan Mardi	4523	121.	R. Kalidas	5413
91.	Bachchu Durlav	3951	122.	Trunal Helegaoukar	4530
92.	Aditya Mehta	4405	123.	Shipla Trilok Oberoi	4655
93.	Joginder Singh	4405	124.	Tikna Gopal	5355
94.	Girija Desai	5600	125.	Mantu Gosh	750
95.	Suman Kundu	2050	126.	Gurmoor Kaur Kang	2845
96.	Tejas R. Bakre	4087	127.	S. P. Sehthuraman	5653
97.	Minakshi Devi	1825	128.	Rajesh Chowdhary	4675
98.	Sudesh Kumari	1825	129.	Vijaya Sai Krishna Gottipati	5195
99.	Miss Saba Anjum	4655	130.	Tejinder Singh	2895
100.	S. Poobejth Anand	5975	131.	B.C. Suresh	6535
101.	Syed N. Farheen	5518	132.	Pritam Bind	6150
102.	Suraj Singh	4550	133.	Vicky Batta	6125
103.	Gurminder Singh	3251	134.	Madhu Kumar	6139
104.	Ashish Singh Yadav	5145	135.	Zakir Khan	2334
105.	Akram Shah	2267	136.	Surender Singh	6139
106.	C.P.R. Sudneer Kumar	5829	137.	Dasri Sai Srinivas	5374
107.	Geeta Rani	1925	138.	N. Srinath	5413
108.	Geeta	1925	139.	Nandita Saha	3090
109.	Lt. Amit Arvind	5148	140.	Subhajit Saha	3090
110.	Rar Kumar	5195	141.	A. Sharath Kamal	3690
111.	Kamati Harsh	5195	142.	Sourmyadeep Roy	3050
112.	Saptarshi Roy Chowdhary	5357	143.	Mamta Prabhy	4030
113.	N. Gomti Chanu	6833	144.	Shweta Chaudhar	1050
114.	A. Sandhya Rani Devi	5633		Total	644143

Coaches

Sl.No.	Name	Discipline	Achievement	Tournament/ Name of the Event	Amount (in Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Shri Bahwan Singh	Kabaddi	Gold (T)	World Cup	125000	
2.	Shri Udaya Kumar	-do-	-do-	-do-	125000	
3.	Shri Sail Shaikh	Yachting	Bronze (T)	Asian Championship	9000	
4.	Lt. Cdr. R. Mahesh- coach of Nitin Mongia & Ramkumar Singh	-do-	Gold Silver Bronze	-do-	150000 100000 75000	325000
5.	Shri Anil Madpaoonkar-coach of Dornick Manazes	-do-	Bronze	-do-	75000	
6.	Cdr. H.D. Motiwala- coach of N.K. Yadav and G.L. Yadav	-do-	Bronze	-do-	28125	
7.	Cdr. S.K. Mongia - coach of N.K. Yadav and G.L. Yadav	-do-	Bronze Bronze	World Championship Asian Championship	28125 56250	84375
8.	Maj. Gautama Dutta - coach of Rajesh Choudhary, Lt. Amit Arvind, Pallavi Naik & Rohini Rao, Smt. Shipla Oberoi and Neha Maheswari, Nanand Mayekar & Shela Prasad, Vikas Kupila and Sanjeev Chauhan & Rajesh Dhulaji	-do-	Gold Bronze Gold (T) Bronze (T) Bronze (T) Gold (T) Silver (T)	Asian Championship Asian Championship Asian Championship Asian Championship Asian Championship Asian Championship Asian Championship	150000 75000 37500 22500 22500 112500 75000	495000
9.	Shri Bhawani Mukharjee	Table Tennis	Bronze	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
10.	Shri Manjit Singh Dua	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	6250	
11.	Shri Praveen Qjha	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	6250	
12.	Shri Tapan Chandra	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	6250	
13.	Madhu Diwan	-do-	Gold (Air rifle) Women)	Asian Junior Championship	6250	
14.	Prof. Sunny Thomas	Shooting	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	1050000
15.		-do-	Bronze	World Cup	900000	
16.	Shri M.K. Kaushik	Hockey (Women)	Gold (Team event)	Asia Cup	3750	7500
17.		-do-	Bronze (T-Seven)	Asia Cup	3750	
18.	Vasu Tapliyal	-do-	Gold (T)	Asia Cup	37500	
19.	Anurita Saini	-do-	Bronze (T)	Asia Cup	3750	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
20.	Narendra Singh Saini	-do-	Bronze (T)	Asia Cup	3750	
21.	Y.S. Chauhan	-do-	Bronze (T)	Asia Cup	3750	
22.	S.P.S. Yadav	Rowing	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	20000	
23.	Jose Jacob	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	30000	
24.	Shri Mohindra Singh	Boxing	Gold	Asian Championship	25000	
25.	K. Srinivas Rao	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	25000	
26.	J.S. Wadia	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	15000	
27.	I.V. Rao	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	15000	
28.	M. Venu	-do-	Silver	World Junior Championship	75000	
29.	A. Rajan Singh	Weight-lifting	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
30.	Shri Pal Singh Sandhu	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
31.	Parrajit Sharma	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
32.	Shri Ramesh Kumar Malhotra	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
33.	Shri Jaswant Singh	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
34.	Koneru Ashok	Chess	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
35.	Shri Narshari Venkata	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	15000	90000
		-do-	Gold	World Championship	50000	
		-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	
36.	Varugese Koshiy	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	
37.	K. Selvaraj	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	
38.	Shri Srinivas Rao Mareedu	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	85000
			Silver	Asian Championship	20000	
			Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	
			Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	
39.	B. Sakthi Prabhakar	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	
40.	P.L. Meenakshi	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	32500
		-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	7500	
41.	T. Subramanian	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	25000	
42.	V. Ravichandran	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	50000

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Gold	Asian Junior Championship	25000	
43.	K. Jothi Prakasam	-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth Championship	15000	70000
		-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	15000	
			Silver	Asian Junior Championship	40000	
44.	Shri Ummed Singh	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	25000	45000
			Silver	Asian Junior Championship	20000	
45.	Vuyyuru Srinivas	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	57500
		-do-	Gold (joint winner)	Asian Junior Championship	12500	
		-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	25000	
46.	Shaik Khesim	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	25000	
47.	Manthan J. Chokshi	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	
48.	M.D. Antony	-do-	Bronze	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	15000	
49.	K. Senthana Mahalingam	-do-	Bronze (joint winner)	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	7500	
50.	G.M. Zakir	-do-	Silver (joint winner)	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	10000	
51.	S. Panaiappan	-do-	Gold (joint winner)	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	12500	
52.	S. Mari Arul	-do-	Gold (joint winner)	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	12500	
53.	N. Jayachandran	-do-	Silver (joint winner)	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	10000	
54.	Shri Vishal Sareen	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	20000	50000
		-do-	Bronze	World Sub-Junior Championship	30000	
55.	Shri Narahari Venkata	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	100000	
56.	Sita Rama Raju	-do-	Silver	Asian Women Championship	100000	305000
			Gold	Asian Junior Championship	50000	
			Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	25000	
			Bronze	World Sub-Junior Championship	30000	
			Silver	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	20000	
			Silver	World Sub-Junior Championship	40000	
			Silver	World Sub-Junior Championship	40000	
57.	Shri Dharmendra Tiwary	Archery	Silver	World Championship	18750	
58.	Ms. Purnima Mahato	-do-	Silver	World Championship	18750	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
59.	Shri Subhas Agarwal	Billiards and Snooker	Bronze	Asian Championship	30000	
60.	Shri Michael Ferreira	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	225000
			Bronze	World Championship	75000	
61.	T. Chandrasekhar	Tennis	Silver	Asian Championship	100000	
62.	Shri Nitin Kirtane	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	20000	
63.	Cyrus Poncha	Squash	Bronze	Asian Championship	37500	
Total					5190250	

Cash award given to sportspersons for the year 2005

Sl. No.	Name of the sportsperson	Discipline	Achievement	Name of Event	Amount (in Rs.)	Total Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sh. Palwinder Singh Cheema	Wrestling	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	450000
		-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	
2.	Shri Anil Mann	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	
3.	Ms. Geetika Jakhar	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	730000
		-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	200000	
		-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
		-do-	Silver	Junior World Championship	150000	
4.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	-do-	Bronze	Senior Asian Championship	150000	450000
		-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth championship	300000	
5.	Shri Kripashankar Patel	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth championship	300000	600000
		-do-	Gold	Commonwealth championship	300000	
6.	Shri Mukesh Khatri	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	300000
		-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth championship	150000	
7.	Sh. Kuldeep Singh	-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth championship	150000	
8.	Kumari Geeta	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	100000	
9.	Shri Anup Kumar	-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
10.	Shri Gurbinder Singh	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
11.	Shri Shivaji Patel	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	100000	
12.	Shri Satish Kumar	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth championship	300000	
13.	Shri Shokinder Tomar	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth championship	200000	
14.	Miss Meena	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	300000	450000
		-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth championship	150000	
15.	Miss Babita	-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
16.	Shri Vinod Kumar	-do-	Gold	Asian Junior Championship	100000	
17.	Shri Ravinder Singh	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth championship	300000	500000
		-do-	Silver	Commonwealth championship	200000	
18.	Shri Balraj Singh	-do-	Gold	World Championship	100000	180000
		-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
19.	Master Nirshingh Yadav	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	60000	
20.	Shri Sandeep	-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
21.	Shri Jagdish	-do-	Gold	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
22.	Shri Neeraj	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	60000	
23.	Shri Sanjay	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
24.	Miss Suman Kunou	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	60000	
25.	Shri Sumit	-do-	Gold	Asian Junior Championship	100000	250000
		-do-	Silver	World Junior Championship	150000	
26.	Shri Yogeshwar Dutt	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth championship	300000	500000
		-do-	Silver	Commonwealth championship	200000	
27.	Sh. Jaideep	-do-	Silver	Asian Junior Championship	80000	
28.	Mr. Virender Singh	Judo	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	60000	
29.	Ms. Pooja Jallan	-do-	Bronze	Asian Junior Championship	60000	
30.	Mr. Rustam Sarang	Weight Lifting	Gold	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	50000	
31.	Mr. Bandi Rajkumar	-do-	Gold	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	50000	
32.	Mr. Sukhen Dey	-do-	Silver	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	40000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
33.	Ms. Supriya Patil	-do-	Bronze	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	30000	
34.	Ms. Kalpana Prakash Hinge	-do-	Bronze	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	30000	
35.	Mr. Tata Rajshekhkar	-do-	Bronze	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	30000	
36.	Ms. Praemita Mangraj	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	
37.	Ms. Pujari Sailaja	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	500000
		-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	200000	
38.	Mrs. Geeta Rani	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	450000
		-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	
39.	Mr. G. Veerabhadran	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	
40.	CPR Sudhir Kumar	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
41.	Mr. Sateesha Rai	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
42.	Mr. G. Sandeep	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
43.	Mr. K. Anbukathi Ravan	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
44.	Jitender Kumar	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	
45.	Akhil Kumar	-do-	Gold	Commonwealth Championship	300000	
46.	Balbir	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
47.	Vijender	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
48.	Arun Singh	-do-	Silver	Commonwealth Championship	200000	
49.	Parvinder	-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth Championship	150000	
50.	Jai Bbagwan	-do-	Bronze	Commonwealth Championship	150000	300000
		-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	
51.	C.V. Aswathy Mol	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	300000	600000
		-do-	Bronze	World Championship	300000	
52.	Karamjeet Kaur	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	300000	
53.	Lekha K.C.	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	300000	
54.	Jyotsana	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	300000	600000
		-do-	Bronze	World Championship	300000	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
55.	Pranamika Borah	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	200000	
56.	Aruna Mishra	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	200000	
57.	Ch. Kanaka Durga	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	
58.	Aswathy Prabha	-do-	Bronze	Asian Championship	150000	
59.	Kalpana Choudhary	-do-	Bronze	World Championship	300000	
60.	Ms. Ramya Krishna Inapuri	Chess	Silver	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	40000	
61.	Ms. K. Sai Nirupama	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000	
62.	Sh. Sandeep Yalamanchili	-do-	Silver	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	40000	
63.	Ms. Mannepalli Navya Vyshnavi	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000	
64.	Shri V.A.V. Rajesh	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000	
65.	Shri K. Priyadarshan	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000	
66.	Abhijeet Gupta	-do-	Master title	Master title	100000	
67.	R. Balasubramaniam	-do-	Master title	Master title	100000	
68.	Mary Ann Gomes	-do-	Silver Master title Gold	Asian Team Junior Championship	225000	75000 100000 50000
69.	Master Sahaj Grover	-do-	Gold	World Championship	100000	
70.	Parimarian Negi	-do-	Won title (1st)	Master title	100000	
71.	Swati Suresh Ghate	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	100000	
72.	Abhijit Prakash Kunte	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	
73.	Sundararajan Kidambi	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	
74.	Sandipan Chanda	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	
75.	Surya Sekhar Ganguly	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000	
76.	Saptarshi Roy Chowdhury	-do-	Gold	Canadian Chess Championship	300000	
77.	S. Marianul	-do-	Gold	World (U- 12) Championship	100000	
78.	Master N. Srinath	-do-	Gold	World (U- 12) Championship	100000	200000
		-do-	Gold	Asian(U-12) Championship	100000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Mrs. Ratanmani Roychaudhuri Das	-do-	Gold	Asia & World Championship	150000
80.	S. Marianul	-do-	Gold	Master title	100000
81.	Vis. Ivana Furtado	-do-	Bronze	Asian Sub-junior Championship	30000
82.	Master Vicit Gujarathi	-do-	Silver	Asian Sub-junior Championship	40000
83.	Ms. Bhakti Kulkarni	-do-	Bronze	Asian Sub-junior Championship	30000
84.	Ms. Padmini Rout	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-junior Championship	50000
85.	Mr. N. Srinivasan	-do-	Master title	Master title	100000
86.	Ms. Nisha Monota	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	100000
87.	Mrs. Anupama Koldhale	-do-	Silver	Asian Championship	100000
88.	Shri Krishnan Sasikaran	-do-	Gold	Asian Championship	150000
89.	Prince Bajai	-do-	Silver	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	40000
90.	D.S. Negi	-do-	Silver	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	40000
91.	Deep Sengupta	-do-	Master title	Master title	100000
92.	Ms. Priyanka Kumari	-do-	Silver	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	40000
93.	Ms. Dhyani Bharat Dave	-do-	Gold	Sub-Junior Asian Championship	50000
94.	Mr. Sunil Kumar	Kabaddi	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
95.	Mr. Sanjay	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
96.	Mr. Surender Yadav	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
97.	Mr. Mahesh J. Bhitwade	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
98.	Mr. Sanjeev	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
99.	Raja Guru	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
100.	Mr. Sanju Verma	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
101.	Mr. Varinder Singh	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
102.	Mr. P. Santosh	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
103.	Mr. Mukesh Pawar	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
104.	Mr. Arun B.V.	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
105.	Mr. Wazir Singh	-do-	Gold	Asian Sub-Junior Championship	50000
Total:					17815000

The following sportspersons have been given cash award for the year 2005

Sl.No.	Name of the sportsperson/coach	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3
Volley Ball		
1.	Shri Sube Singh	15000
2.	Shri Ashok Kumar	15000
3.	Shri Shelton Moses	15000
4.	Shri Vikram Singh Mann	15000
5.	Shri Gurpreet Singh Sidhu	15000
6.	Shri Karthikeyan	15000
7.	Shri Pruthvi Raj	15000
8.	Shri Guttikonda Pradeep	15000
9.	Shri Lalit Kumar	15000
10.	Shri Gurchand Singh	15000
11.	Shri Bahwinder Singh	15000
12.	Shri Gurinder Singh	15000
13.	Shri Nadarajan J.	40000
14.	Shri G.Pradeep	40000
15.	Shri E.K. Kishore Kumar	40000
16.	Shri Sunil Kumar	40000
17.	Shri Sivabalan P.	40000
18.	Shri Bahwan Singh	40000
19.	Shri Rahul S.A.	40000
20.	Shri M. Kari Vaswanadha Raju	40000
21.	Shri M.N. Viksam	40000
22.	Shri P.S. Srikanth	40000
23.	Shri Arun Jakhmola	40000
24.	Mukhesh Kumar	40000

1	2	3
Kabaddi		
25.	Ms. Sumati Ramanna Pujari	150000
26.	Ms. Megalikor Gaonkar	150000
27.	Ms. P. Ponnarullu	150000
28.	Ms. K. Sanahanbi Devi	150000
29.	Ms. K.Swetha	150000
30.	Ms. Rose Mary	150000
31.	Ms. Swati	150000
32.	Ms. Lata Panchal	150000
33.	Ms. Pooja	150000
34.	Ms. Rajbala	150000
35.	Ms. S. Shashi	150000
36.	Ms. Tajaswini	150000
37.	Ms. Pramod	150000
38.	Ms. Ranjeta	150000
39.	Shri Rakesh Kumar	150000
40.	Shri Naveent Gautam	150000
41.	Shri Sukhvir Singh	150000
42.	Shri Ramesh Kumar	150000
43.	Shri Jitender Kumar	150000
44.	Shri Jagdeep Singh	150000
45.	Shri B.C. Suresh	150000
46.	Shri Sonu Narwal	150000
47.	Shri Vinay Vichare	150000
48.	Shri Joginder	150000
49.	Shri Srinivas Reddy	150000
50.	Shri Pankaj Shirsat	150000
Shooting		
51.	Ms.Tejaswani Sawant	500000
52.	Ashok R. Karande	100000

1	2	3
53.	Shri Navnath Fartade	200000
54.	Shri Sandeep Tarte	100000
55.	Shri Abhinav Bindra	300000
56.	Ms. Meena Kumari	350000
57.	Shri Gagan Narang	1025000
58.	Shri Surender Singh Rathod	112500
59.	Shri Sanjeev Rajput	225000
60.	Shri Sushil Ghaley	487500
61.	Ms. Suma Shirur	375000
62.	Ms. Kuheli Gangulee	225000
63.	Ms. Anjali Bhagwat	660000
64.	Ms. Deepali Deshpande	350000
65.	Ms. Pournima Zanane	225000
66.	Shri Manoj Kumar	425000
67.	Shri Samresh Jung	1120500
68.	Ms. Sushma Rana	150000
69.	Ms. Shweta Chaudhary	466666
70.	Shri Zakhir Khan	100000
71.	Shri Ronak Pandit	166666
72.	Shri Satendra Kumar	133333
73.	Shri Vivek Singh	133333
74.	Shri Jaspal Rana	900000
75.	Shri Ashok Pandit	425000
76.	Shri Pemba Tamang	525000
77.	Shri Vijay Kumar	150000
78.	Shri Ram Kishan Yadav	300000
79.	Shri Mahavir Singh	150000
80.	Shri Mohd. Kalamuddin	200000
81.	Shri Amanpreet Singh	66666

1	2	3
82.	Ms. Apama Salvankhe	66666
83.	Ms. Harveen Srao	216666
84.	Ms. Sarvesh Tomar	150000
85.	Lt.Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	925000
86.	Shri Moraad Ali Khan	200000
87.	Shri Ronjan Sodhi	425000
88.	Shri Manavjit Singh Sandhu	650000
89.	Shri Mansher Singh	200000
90.	Shri Zoravar Singh Sandhu	350000
91.	Ms. Arti Singh Rao	300000
Billiards and Snooker		
92.	Shri Pankaj Advani	400000
93.	Shri Ashok Hari Shankar Shandilya	450000
94.	Shri Geet Sethi	500000
95.	Shri Davendra Joshi	600000
96.	Ms. Anuja Prakash Thakur	1000000
Archery		
97.	Dola Banerjee	475000
98.	i) Ms. Reena Kumari	100000
	ii) Ms. Sumangla	100000
99.	i) Ms. Reena Kumari	75000
	ii) Ms. Lax Rani Majhi	75000
100.	i) Shri Jayanta Talukdar	100000
	ii) Shri Tarundeep Rai	100000
	iii) Shri Rahul Banerjee	100000
	iv) Shri Majhi Sawaivan	100000
101.	Shri Vivek Kumar	150000
102.	Shri Naresh Damor	150000
103.	Shri Shivnath Nagesia	150000

1	2	3
104.	Ms. Jhanu Hansdah	150000
105.	Ms. Sakro Besra	100000
106.	Ms. Bansaralin Dhar	75000
107.	Hav. Tarundeep Rai	100000
108.	Shri Jayanta Talukdar	100000
109.	Shri Goutam Singh	100000
110.	Hav. Robin Hansda	100000
Athletics		
111.	Ms. Manjit Kaur	300000
112.	Ms. Soma Biswa	300000
113.	Mrs. Anju Bobby George	300000
114.	Ms. Rajwinder Kaur	150000
115.	Ms. S.Geetha	150000
116.	Ms. Chitra K. Soman	150000
117.	Ms. Manjit Kaur	150000
118.	Navpreet Singh	200000
119.	Vikas Gowda	200000
120.	Shri Sushmita Singha Roy	200000
121.	S. Shanthi	200000
122.	Krishna Punia	150000
123.	Shri Anil Kumar Rohil	75000
124.	Shri Bhupinder Singh	75000
125.	Shri P. Shankar	75000
126.	Shri Satbir Singh	75000
127.	Shri Jagdish Kumar	150000
128.	Shri Anil Kumar	150000
129.	Mrs. Anju Bobby George	700000
Tennis		
130.	Sanam K. Singh	600000
131.	Jeevan Nedunchezhiyan	300000

1	2	3
132.	Sanaa Bhambri	200000
133.	Adryaa Naik	100000
134.	Sudanwa Sitaram	100000
Rowing		
135.	Shri Kudrat Ali	150000
136.	Shri Jagbir Singh Grewal	150000
137.	Shri Saji Thomas	112500
138.	Shri Saji Thomas	300000
139.	Shri Satish Joshi	262000
140.	Shri Sunil Kakde	112500
141.	Shri Dharmesh	262500
142.	Shri Belu Rakh	262500
143.	Shri Baldev Singh Kalyan	150000
144.	Shri Sukhjit Singh	150000
145.	Shri Gurdarshan Singh	150000
146.	Shri Narayan Singh	187500
147.	Shri Pardeep Kumar Balyan	225000
148.	Shri Raj Kumar	75000
149.	Shri Manoj Augustin	150000
150.	Shri Gyanendrapal Singh	225000
151.	Shri Ratheesh D.B.	225000
152.	Ms. Mamata Jena	75000
153.	Ms. Pravasini Dwibedi	150000
154.	Ms. Swathy Sanjay	225000
155.	Ms. Saroj Bala	75000
156.	Ms. Juleee Varghese	150000
157.	Miss Kabita Shyanti	75000
158.	Miss Raji P.R.	150000
159.	Praveen Kumar Dhull	225000

1	2	3	1	2	3
160.	Bajrang Lal	412500	167.	Rajiv Tomar	200000
161.	Haridev Kadyan	225000	168.	Shri Rajbir Chhikara	100000
Wrestling			169.	Shri Sumit Kumar	150000
162.	Miss Nimala	300000	170.	Shri Krishan Kumar	80000
163.	Shri Naveen	80000	171.	Rohul Mam	30000
164.	Shri Sunjaet	80000	172.	Mrs. Jyoti	200000
165.	Shri Anuj Kumar	450000	173.	Shri Arvind Kumar	60000
166.	Neha Rathi	300000	Total		3,60,32,496

The following coaches will be given cash award for the year 2005

(B) COACHES

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A. L. Lakra (Coach)	Boxing	Gold	150000	
2.	Ms. Kamam Kalyani	Weight Lifting Coach	Gold	50000	
3.	Shri Pritam Singh	Volleyball	Bronze	3750	
4.	Shri K. Koteswara Rao		Bronze	3750	
5.	Shri M. H. Kumara		Silver	10000	
6.	Shri A. Varprasada Rao		Silver	10000	
7.	Ms. M. Manjuri Devi	Kabaddi	Gold	37500	
8.	A Elpes Rani		Gold	37500	
9.	Balwan Singh		Gold	75000	
10.	Prof. Sunny Thomas	Shooting	Gold, Silver & Bronze	250000	
11.	Shri Manoj Kumar Kothari	Billiard and Snooker	Gold	150000	
12.	Shri Subhash Agarwal		Gold	500000	
13.	Shri Dharmendra Tiwary	Archery	Silver	25000	
14.	Shri Lokesh Chand		Silver	25000	
15.	Ms. Purnima Mahato		Bronze	37500	87500
			Silver	50000	
16.	Shri Sanjeeva Kr. Singh		Gold, Silver & Bronze	75000	
17.	Shri C.R. Kurmi		Gold & Bronze	37500	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Shri Harender Singh		Gold & Bronze	37500	
19.	Robert Bobby George	Athletics	Silver	250000	
20.	Shri G. S. Nair	Rowing	Bronze	37500	
21.	Shri Jose Jacob		Gold	75000	
22.	Ram Kumar	Wrestling	Gold	150000	
23.	Shri Ramdhan		Silver	40000	80000
			Silver	40000	
24.	Shri Maha Singh Rao		Silver	37500	162500
			Gold	75000	
			Silver	50000	
25.	Shri Jagminder Singh		Silver	37500	162500
			Gold	75000	
			Silver	50000	
26.	Jagrup Singh		Gold	150000	
27.	Om Prakash Dahiya		Gold	50000	
28.	Jagdish Kumar		Silver	100000	130000
			Bronze	30000	
29.	Shri Sukhchain Singh Cheema		Gold	150000	225000
			Silver	75000	
30.	Shri Raj Kumar		Gold	150000	
31.	Shri Naresh Dahiya		Bronze & Gold	225000	275000
			Gold	50000	
32.	Shri Mahabir Prasad		Gold & Gold	150000	
33.	Shri Ram Phal Thakran		Bronze & Bronze	150000	
34.	Shri N.P. Singh		Bronze	75000	
35.	Shri Mahabir		Gold	50000	
36.	Shri Hargobind Singh		Gold	150000	
37.	Shri Narender Singh		Gold	150000	
38.	Shri Ramphal Mann		Gold	150000	
39.	Smt. Hansa Sharma	Wight Lifting	Silver	150000	275000
			Silver	50000	
			Gold	75000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Shri K. Amamadh		Gold	150000	
41.	Shri Jaswant Singh		Silver	100000	
42.	Shri M. Tamil Selvan		Gold	150000	200000
			Silver	50000	
43.	Shri Hamam Singh		Silver	100000	
44.	Smt. Shyamala		Silver	50000	
45.	Shri M. Venu	Boxing	Gold	150000	
46.	Shri Jagdish Singh		Gold	150000	
47.	Shri Jaydev Bisht		Silver	100000	
48.	Shri Jagdeep Hooda		Bronze	75000	
49.	Shri Sube Singh		Bronze	37500	
50.	Shri M. Venu		Bronze	37500	
51.	Shri M. Venu		Bronze	37500	
52.	Shri Sube Singh		Bronze	37500	
53.	Shri Anoop Kumar		Gold	150000	
54.	Shri Mahabir Singh		Gold	150000	
55.	Shri D. Chandralal		Gold	150000	
56.	Hemlata Bagdwal		Gold	150000	
57.	Shri I. Venkateshwara Rao		Gold	150000	
58.	Neelam Punia		Gold	75000	
59.	Manoj Kumar		Gold	75000	
60.	Ajit Kumar Singh		Silver	100000	
61.	Ms. Amanpreet Kaur		Gold	150000	
62.	Shri Devraj Singh		Bronze	75000	
63.	Shri Anoop Kumar		Gold	500000	
64.	Shri Mahavir Singh		Bronze	150000	
65.	Shri D. Chandralal		Bronze	150000	
66.	Shri I. Venkateshwara Rao		Bronze	75000	
67.	Shri Manoj Kumar		Bronze	75000	
68.	Shri Brish Bhan	Wrestling	Gold	50000	
69.	Shri Brish Bhan		Silver	40000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
70.	Shri Dilbagh Singh		Gold	50000	
71.	Shri Prakash Dahiya		Bronze	30000	
72.	Shri Chandrup		Silver	100000	
73.	Shri Ishwar Singh Dahiya		Bronze	30000	
74.	Shri Ramphal Mann		Bronze	30000	
75.	Shri Ramphal Mann		Silver	50000	
76.	Shri Ramphal Mann		Silver	40000	
77.	Shri Yashvir Singh		Gold	150000	
78.	Shri Yashvir Singh		Silver	40000	
79.	Shri Satpal		Gold	150000	
80.	Shri Sandeep Gupta		Gold	50000	
81.	Shri Gurpreet Pal Singh	Chess	Gold	50000	
82.	Shri Lolla Ram Rao		Bronze	25000	
83.	Shri Raghunandan Gokhale		Bronze	75000	
84.	Mr. Amit Kumar Medda		Bronze	20000	
85.	Shri Pal		Bronze	25000	
86.	Jagmal Singh		Bronze	30000	
Total				9047500	

The following Sportspersons/Coaches will be given cash award for the year 2006

Sl.No.	Name and Address of the Sportsperson	Competition	Event	Medal	Amount to be paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Archery					
1.	Mangal Singh Champia, SAI Boys Hostel, STC Centre, I. G. Stadium, New Delhi.	Asian Games, 06	Men's Team	Bronze(Team - 4 Members)	150000
2.	Tarundeep Rai, Army Sports Institute Ghorpadi, Pune, Maharashtra-411001	Asian Games, 06	Men's Team	Bronze(Team - 4 Members)	150000
3.	Jayanta Takukdar, House No. 03, S. J. Nath Homeopathic Parjaban, Guwahati, Assam-791037	Asian Games, 06	Men's Team	Bronze(Team - 4 Members)	150000
4.	Vishwas, C-6, Shastri Nagar, Meerut, UP	Asian Games, 06	Men's Team	Bronze(Team - 4 Members)	150000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Athletics				
5.	Seema Antil, Old Court, State Bank of Patiala Building, Arya Nagar, Sonapat, Haryana.	CW. Games, 06	Discus Throw	Silver	500000
6.	Soma Biswas, Mandalpukuria, P.O. Eruli, Distt. Nadia, West Bengal.	Asian Games, 06	Heptathlon (W)	Silver	500000
7.	J. J. Shobha, Railway Quarter No. 1204/2, Chilakalaguda, Secunderabad -500025	Asian Games, 06	Heptathlon	Bronze	300000
8.	Sarithi Soundarajan? <i>Failed in Gender Verification Test</i>	Asian Games, 06	800m (W)	Silver? Medal being withdrawn	00
9.	Sinimote Puaklose, C/o Satish Pillay, Tata Sports Football Academy, Tisco Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Asian Games, 06	1500m(W)	Bronze	300000
10.	P. Jaisha Orchatteri	Asian Games, 06	5000m (W)	Bronze	300000
11.	Krishna Punia, 217/10, Road No. 6, Ganpati Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Asian Games, 06	Discus Throw (W)	Bronze	300000
12.	Anju Bobby George, E - 004, Terrace Garden Appartments, E. B. Road, Kathriguppe, Banashankari, 3rd Stage, Bangalore-560085.	Asian Games, 06	Long Jump (W)	Silver	500000
13.	Manjeet Kaur, Vill. Abukhar (Sainpur), Distt. - Gurdaspur, Punjab.	Asian Games, 06 CWG-2006	400m (W) 4x400 Relay (W)	Silver Gold (Team-6 Members)	300000 500000
			4x400 Relay (W)	Silver (Team -6 Members)	250000
14.	S. Geetha, SAI, STC, Police Hockey Stadium Policelanes, Secunderabad (AP).	Asian Games, 06 CWG-2006	4x400 Relay (W) 4x400 Relay (W)	Gold (Team -6 Members) Silver (Team -6 Members)	500000 250000
15.	Chitra K. Suman, Ulathummuriyil House, Mattakar PO, Kottayam, Kerala.	Asian Games, 06 CWG-2006	4x400 Relay (W)	Silver (Team-6 Members)	500000
			4x400 Relay (W)	Silver (Team -6 Members)	250000
16.	Pinki Paramanik	Asian Games, 06 CWG-2006	4x400 Relay (W) 4x400 Relay (W)	Gold (Team -6 Members) Silver (Team -6 Members)	500000 250000
17.	Mandeep Kaur, Vill. - Cheema, Khurd, PO Cheema, Kalan, Teh. Tarantaran, Dist.- Amritsar, Punjab.	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (W)	Gold (Team -6 Members)	500000

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tintu Luka, C/o Mrs. P. T. Usha, "Ushas" Melady- PO Payyoli, Distt. - Kozhikode, Kerala	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (W)	Gold (Team 6 Members)	500000
19.	Rajwinder Kaur	CWG-2006	4x400 Relay (W)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
20.	Ashik Biwi, C/o Commandant G.C CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi-110072	CWG-2006	4x400 Relay (W)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
21.	Binu K. Mathew, Kalayathum Kuzhiyil, Panikankudy PO., Komboodinjil, ID 7001 Kerala-685 564	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (M)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
22.	Joseph G. Abraham Central Athletic Team, CRPF, AT Group Centre, CRPF, Jharoda, Kalan, New Delhi- 110 072	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (M)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
23.	Bhupinder Singh VPO. Atali, The Ballabgarh, Distt. Faridabad Haryana- 121 004	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (M)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
24.	Abuobacker Thanikdal Thanikdal House, Muthil PO. Kalpeta, Wayanad Distt. Kerala 673122	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (M)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
25.	P. Shanker C/O Director, AP Sports School, Thumalunkta, Shameerpeta, Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Relay (M)	Silver (Team 6 Members)	250000
26.	P. Sreedharan, Pangadath House, 18/246, Police Quarter No. 287, Head Post Office, Thrissur, Kerala-680001	Asian Games, 06	4x400 Realy (M)	Silver (Team — 6 Member)	250000
Badminton					
27.	Chetan Anand S/o B.S. Hanishvardhan, 60-25-4, S B A Colony, Vijaywada-520010 (AP)	CWG-2006	Men's Singles Mixed Team	Bronze Bronze (Team -10 Members)	300000 150000
28.	Rupesh Kumar Aarattukulam, Pollthai PO Alleppey(KRL)	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
29.	Anup Sridhar C/O Mr. Vimal Kumar K. Rehye Badminton Stadium, 4. Jasma Bhavan Road, Bangalore-52	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
30.	Sanave Thomas Aarattukulam, Pollthai PO Alleppey (KRL)	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
31.	Diju Vallyaveetil Srskale, Ramenattu Kar Calicut(Kar)	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Shruti Kurian C/o Ms. G. Jwala, 206 Ashoka, Silent Valley, Road No. 10, Bajara Hills Hyderabad-500034(AP)	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
33.	Trupti Murgunde C/O Mr. Vimal Kumar K. Rehye Badminton Stadium, 4, Jasma Bhavan Road Bangalore-52	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
34.	Saina Nehwal C/O Mr. P. Gopi Chand 15, Bharani, Layout, Road,28 Jublee Hills Hyderabad	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
35.	Jwala Gutta C/o Ms. G. Jwala, 206 Ashoka, Silent Valley, Road No. 10, Bajara Hills Hyderabad-500034(AP)	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
36.	Lalji Aparna Popat 11 Valentina, N. Gamadia Road Mumbai-26	CWG-2006	Mixed Team	Bronze (Team -10 Members)	150000
Boxing					
37.	Vijender Village Kaluwas Post Office Palwas Distt. Bhiwani (Haryana)-127021	Asian Games, 06 CWG- 2006	75 Kg. 69 Kg.	Bronze Silver	300000 500000
38.	Johnson Varghese C/o G.P. Boxing Team H.Q MEG Centre Bangalore - 560042	Asian Games, 06 CWG-2006	+91 Kg. +91 Kg.	Bronze Bronze	300000 300000
39.	Achil Kumar Shweta Medical Store, Village Siraul, Dundahera Gurgaon (Haryana)- 122001	CWG-2006	54 Kg.	Gold	1000000
40.	Harpreet Singh B-X/211, Street No. 6 Barmala, Distt Sangrur (Punjab)	CWG-2006	91 Kg.	Silver	500000
41.	Jitender Kumar Village & Post Office Devsar Tehsil & Distt. Bhiwani Haryana-127021	CWG-2006	51 Kg.	Bronze	300000
Chess					
42.	Koneru Humpy F-4, Satyakala Towers, Raghurama Street, Mogha Rajapuram Vijayawada-520 010	Asian Games, 06	Mixed Team's Classical	Gold (Team-3 Members)	666667
43.	K. Sasikiran 4th Stage, Nanganallur, Chennai-600061	Asian Games, 06	Mixed Team's Classical	Gold (Team-3 Members)	666667
44.	P. Hanukrishna	Asian Games, 06	Mixed Team's Classical	Gold (Team-3 Members)	666667
Billiard & Snooker (Cue Sports)					
45.	Pankaj Advani 303-A Ranka-D- Paradise, 153, Wheeler Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore-560 005	Asian Games	Men English Billiard-Singles	Gold	1000000

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Ashok Shandilya F/4 Central Railway Officer's, Flats Parel Mumbai-400012	Asian Games	Men English Billiard-Singles	Silver	500000
		Asian Games	Men English Billiard-Doubles	Bronze (Team- 2 Members)	225000
47.	Geet Sethi 3 Neelkamal, Gandhibagh Society, Lawn Garden, Ahmedabad-380 006	Asian Games	Men English Billiard-Doubles	Bronze (Team- 2 Members)	225000
48.	Snehal Aditya Mehta 101, Apurva Castle 44, Union Park, Chambur, Mumbai-400071	Asian Games	Men Snooker-Team	Bronze (Team- 3 Members)	200000
49.	Ashwinbhai Rupesh Shah 2/4 Lotus Society, Opp. Gujarat Vidyapeeth Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380014	Asian Games	Men Snooker-Team	Bronze (Team- 3 Members)	200000
50.	Yasin Merchant "Rexallo" 460, 24th Road TPS III, Bandra Mumbai- 400 050	Asian Games	Men Snooker-Team	Bronze (Team- 3 Members)	200000
Equestrian					
51.	Col. Deep Kumar Ahlawat RTS & D, Saharanpur U.P	Asian Games	Eventing Team	Bronze (Team- 4 Members)	150000
52.	Maj. Rajesh Pattu 61, Cavalry, Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Asian Games	Eventing Team	Bronze (Team- 4 Members)	150000
53.	RES Bhagirath Singh RVC Centre & School, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Asian Games	Eventing Team	Bronze (Team- 4 Members)	150000
54.	Pavinder Singh RVC Centre & School, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Asian Games	Eventing Team	Bronze (Team- 4 Members)	150000
Golf					
55.	Gaganjeet Bhullar Qtr- 323-C Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala- 144602 Punjab	Asian Games	Men's Team	Silver (Team — 4 Members)	250000
56.	Lahiri Anirban Lahiri 58,AwHD Colony,Sector-A Sikh Road Secunderabad-500009 A.P	Asian Games	Men's Team	Silver (Team — 4 Members)	250000
57.	Joseph Chakola No. 408, Devaprayag Tristar Apts. 657, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore- 641037	Asian Games	Men's Team	Silver (Team — 4 Members)	250000
58.	Chiragh Kumar B-507, New friends Colony, New Delhi-110065	Asian Games	Men's Team	Silver (Team — 4 Members)	250000
Hockey Women					
59.	Dipika M. Gongala 3, Jyotimani Co. P. Soc.B/H Sarkari, Vasahat, Drive in Road, Ahmedabad-380054.	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 16 Members)	150000
60.	Suman Bala H. No. 411/6 Shiv Colony Ladwa Road, FCT Gadawn Shahbad, Markanda. distt. Kurukshetra (Haryana)	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team -16 Members)	150000

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Asunta Lakra SAI, Kangeri ED, SAI N.S.Southern Centre, University Campus, Bangalore-560065	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (Team- 16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
62.	Binita Toppo Sports Hostel, Chhend Sundergarh, Orissa-769015	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team- 16 Members)	150000
63.	Joydeep Kaur H.No. 438/3, Sikh Fort Singh, Shahabad, Dist. Kurukshetra- 132118	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team- 16 Members)	150000
64.	Jyoti Sunita Kullu Qe. No. B-287, Sector-2 Dhurwa, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
65.	Mamta Kharb H. No. 273/B, Subhash Nagar, Model Town, Rohtak	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
66.	Handa Jasjeet Kaur H.No. 306/13, Handa Service Station, G.T. Road Shahabad(M), Kurukshetra	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
67.	Ritu Rani, H.No. 1042, Housing Board Colony, V.P.O Shahbad, Dist. Kurukshetra	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team -16 Members)	150000
68.	Surinder Kaur C/O Ram Singh & Sons, G.T.Road, Shahbad (M) Dist. Kurukshetra (Haryana)	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
69.	Saba Anjum Kelabadi Near Masjid Durg C.G	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
70.	Subhadra Pradhan Sports Hostel, Rourkela Sundergarh, Orissa	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
71.	Rajwinder Kaur H.No. 306/B Handa Service Station, G.T.Road, Shahabad (M) Dist- Kurukshetra(HRY)	Asian Games CWG-2006	Women's Team Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members) Silver (16 Members)	150000 250000
72.	Pushpa Pradhan Govt. Girls High School BNariatu, Ranchi-834009	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members)	150000
73.	Marita Tirkey SAI Kangeri ED, SAI NSSSC, Bangalore, University Camnpus, Bangalore-560 056	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (Team-16 Members)	150000
74.	Binita XESS	Asian Games	Women's Team	Bronze (16 Members)	150000
75.	Helen Mary Innocent 354, MSR Nagar, Mathikere Bangalore-580 064	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
76.	Rajni Bala 366, Ward No.4, Mohd. Majri, Shahabad (M)-Kurukshetra	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
77.	Kanti Baa Govt. Girls School Bariatu Ranchi, Jharkhand	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	Nilima Kujur Sports Hostel, Panposh, Sundergarh, Orissa- 769015	CWG-2006	Women's Team:	Silver (16 Members)	250000
79.	Sunrai Teta C/o Santoshi Teta Cr. No. CP/23/A, Type-II South Fly Colony Chutia, Ranchi	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
80.	Masura Samuel Sunn Fly Qtr No.T-34A, Fly North Colony, Chutia Ranchi, Jharkhand	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
81.	Sanggai Charu Eashihong, Maimom Leikai, PO Singameim Imphal, Manipur-795001	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
82.	Sarita Lakra Sports Hotel, Rourkee-769015 Sundergarh, Orissa	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Silver (16 Members)	250000
Kabaddi					
83.	Rakesh Kumar C/o Randhir Singh Sports Officer, Karnel Singh Stadium, Northern Railway, New Delhi.	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
84.	Pankaj Shirsat "Pitrusmurti" Dena Bank Colony, Savedi Rad, Ahmednagar(MHA)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
85.	Naveen Kumar C/O Sh. Mahabir Singh V.P.O Makrauli Kala Dist:- Rohtak (Haryana)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
86.	Gautam Navneet 11/77, Dhuleshwar Garden, C/Scheme, Ajmer Road, Jaipur(Raj)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
87.	Sukhvir Singh S/O Anup Singh V.P.O Adampurodadhi Dist. Bhiwani, Haryana	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
88.	Rajeev Kumar Singh C/O U.P. Singh Deep Niwas, Road No. 20-D, Patna-20 (Bihar)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
89.	Suresh Kumar S/O Sri Ram Singh VPO Chamar Khara Dist-Hissar, Haryana	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
90.	Ramesh Kumar S/o Sri Ratan Singh V.P.O Kimara Dist-Hissar (Haryana)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
91.	Manpreet Singh S/O Sardar Palchar Singh V.P.O Meerpur, Derbasehi, Mohali, Punjab	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
92.	Gaurav Shetty 36/807, Adarshnagar Worli, Mumbai-30	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
93.	Dinesh Kumar V.P.O Bakner, Narela Delhi-40	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000
94.	Vikash Kumar S/O Chatar Singh VPO Adampur Dadhi Dist. Bhiwani (Mariana)	Asian Games	Men's Team	Gold (12 Members)	500000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rowing					
95.	Bajranglal Thakur 33-17/2, Officers Colony, R.K.Puram, Secunderabad-56	Asian Games	Men's Single Sculls	Silver	50000
96.	Satish Joshi 33-17/2, Officers Colony, R.K. Puram, Secunderabad-56	Asian Games	Men's Four	Silver(Team-4 Members)	25000
97.	Jenil Krishnan 33-17/2, Officers Colony, R.K. Puram, Secunderabad-56	Asian Games	Men's Four	Silver(Team-4 Members)	25000
98.	Dharmesh Sangwan Village & PO, Kheribattar, Bhiwani, Harvana	Asian Games	Men's Four	Silver(Team-4 Members)	25000
99.	Sukhjeet Singh Hardas Pur (Village) Kharguchandpur (P) Gonda(D), UP-271001	Asian Games	Men's Four	Silver(team-4 Members)	25000
100.	Bijender Singh Pinjokhara (V), Garapurakalan(P), Tosham(T), Bhiwani Haryana- 127040	Asian Games	Men's Lightweight Double Sculls	Bronze (Pairs)	225000
101.	Kiran Yalmanchi Surayya Banzar (V), Mandalapadu(P), Penubally(MDL) Khammam(D), A.P-507302	Asian Games	Men's Lightweight Double Sculls	Bronze (Pairs)	225000
Sailing					
102.	Rajesh Choudhary Army Yachting Node, Pilot Bunder Road, Colabad, Mumbai-400 005	Asian Games	Laser Radial -Open	Bronze	300000
103.	Sanjeev Chauhan House No. M-1, Old Navy Nagar, Colaba, Mumbai- 400 005	Asian Games	Beneteau 7.5 Open	Silver (Team-4 Members)	250000
104.	Girdhari Lal Yadav House No. AU-3, New Navy Nagar, Mumbai.	Asian Games	Beneteau 7.5 Open	Silver (Team -4 Members)	250000
105.	Nitin Mongai 11 Advent, 12-A, Holeshole Road, Naariman Point, Mumbai-400021	Asian Games	Beneteau 7.5 Open	Silver (Team -4 Members)	250000
106.	Mahesh Ramchandran Flat No. 30, Gangotri, Near Afgan. Vhurch, Pilot Bunder Road, Colaba, Mumbai-400 005	Asian Games	Beneteau 7.5 Open	Silver (Team -4 Members)	250000
Shooting					
107.	Vijay Kumar, Army No. 4003754 Y, Army Marksman Unit, The Infantry School Mhow, Indore, MP	Asian Games	25 m Rapid Fire Pistol	Bronze	3030000
		CWG-2006	25m Centre Fire Pistol	Gold(Team-3 Members)	666667
			25M Rapid Fire Pistol	Gold (Individual)	1000000
			25M Rapid Fire Pistol	Gold (Pairs)	750000

1	2	3	4	5	6		
108.	Jaspal Rana, A-97, Shivalik, Mahiya Nagar, New Delhi	Asian Games	25m Centre	Gold	1000000		
			Fire Pistol				
			25m	Gold	1000000		
		CWG-2006		Standard	Pistol	Gold (Team-3 Members)	666667
					25m Centre		
					Fire Pistol		
Team	25m			Silver (Team-3 Members)	333333		
	Standard						
	Pistol Team						
25m Centre	Gold (Pairs)	750000					
109.	Samresh Jung, 44, Buta Singh Building, Khyber Pass, Delhi-110 048	Asian Games	25m Centre	Gold (Team-3 Members)	666667		
			Fire Pistol				
			Team				
			25m	Silver (Team-3 Members)	333333		
			Standard				
		CWG-2006		Pistol Team			
				50M Pistol	Gold	1000000	
				10M Air	(Individual)		
				Pistol	Gold	1000000	
				25M Centre	(Individual)		
				Fire Pistol	Bronze	300000	
				25M	(Individual)		
				Standard	Gold (Pairs)	750000	
				Pistol			
25M Central	Gold (Pairs)	750000					
Fire Pistol							
10M Air	Gold (Pairs)	750000					
50M Pistol	Silver (Pairs)	375000					
110.	Ronak Pandit, Gajanan Bhawan, Ganjan Colony, Goregaon (West), Mumbai-400062	Asian Games	25m	Silver (3 Members)	333333		
			Standard				
		CWG-2006	Pistol Team				
			25M	Gold (Pairs)	750000		
111.	Gagan Narang, C-241, Majestic Mansion, Sham Lal Building, Begumpet, Hyderabad-16, AP	Asian Games	Standard				
			Pistol Team				
			25M	Gold (Pairs)	750000		
		CWG-2006		Standard			
				Pistol			
Asian Games		50m Rifle 3	Positions	Bronze	300000		
		10m Air	Rifle Team	Bronze	200000		
				(Team-3 Members)			
		50m Rifle 3	Positions	Bronze	200000		
				(Team-3 Members)			
Team							
50M Rifle	Gold	1000000					

1	2	3	4	5	6
		CWG-2006	(3Pos) 10M Air Rifle	(Individual) Gold	1000000
			50M Rifle (3Pos) 10M Air Rifle	(Individual) Gold (Pairs) Gold (Pairs)	750000 750000
112.	Navanath Faratade, At Post- Charatha Beed, M.S., Mumbai.	Asian Games	10m Air Rifle Team	Bronze (Team - 3 Members)	200000
113.	P. T. Raghunath, Navy School Team, INS Aagrani Red Fields, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu-641018.	Asian Games	10m Air Rifle Team	Bronze (Team - 3 Members)	200000
114.	Imran Hasan Khan, Army Marksman Unit, The Infantry School Mhow, Indore, MP	Asian Games	50m Rifle 3 Positions Team	Bronze (Team - 3 Members)	200000
115.	Sanjeev Rajput, Navy School Team, INS Aagrani Red Fields, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu-641018.	Asian Games	50m Rifle 3 Positions Team	Bronze (Team - 3 Members)	200000
		CWG-2006	50M Rifle Prone	Bronze (Individual)	300000
116.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu, 1108, Sector "C", Pocket -I, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	Asian Games	Trap	Silver	500000
			Trap Team	Silver (3)	333333
		CWG-2006	Trap	Bronze (Individual)	300000
117.	Anwer Sultan C/O Agro's Industries, Kharadhiyan Street, Sharni, Distt. Muzaffar Nagar, UP	Asian Games	Trap Team	Silver (3 Members)	333333
118.	Mansher Singh, N-32, "Lone Shot", South Avenue, Sainik Farms, New Delhi.	Asian Games	Trap Team	Silver (3 Members)	333333
119.	R. V. S. Rathore, 3, Polo Road, Delhi Cantt., New Delhi.	Asian Games	Double Trap	Bronze	300000
			Double Trap Team	Silver (3 Members)	333333
		CWG-2006	Double Trap	Gold (Individual)	1000000
			Double Trap	Silver (Pairs)	375000
120.	Vikram Bhatnagar, A-1, South Extension- 1, Ring Road, New Delhi-110049	Asian Games	Double Trap Team	Silver (3 Members)	333333
		CWG-2006	Double Trap	Silver (Pairs)	375000
121.	Ronjan Sodhi, S- 424, Greater Kailash-1, New Delhi.	Asian Games	Double Trap Team	Silver (3 Members)	333333
122.	Abhinav Bindra, Bindra Farm House, Zirakpur, Patiala Road, Village Chatt, P O - Chatt, Kishanpura, Patiala	CWG-2006	50M Rifle (3Pos) 10M Air Rifle	Silver (Individual) Bronze (Individual)	500000 300000
			50M Rifle (3 Pos) (3Pos) 10M Air Rifle	Gold (Pairs) Gold (Pairs)	750000 750000
123.	Pemba Tamang, Army Marksman Unit, The Infantry School Mhow, Indore, MP	CWG-2006	25M Rapid Fire Pistol	Silver (Individual)	500000
			25M Rapid Fire Pistol	Gold (Pairs)	750000

1	2	3	4	5	6
124.	Vivek Singh, A-6, MCD Flats, R-Block, G.K.—I, New Delhi-110048.	CWG-2006	10M Air Pistol 10M Air Pistol 50M Pistol	Gold (Pairs) Silver(Indivi dual) Silver (Pairs)	750000 500000 375000
125.	Shweta Chaudhary, H.No.-2329, Sector-28, H.B. Colony, Faridabad, Haryana.	Asian Games	10M Air Pistol Team	Silver (Team —3 Members)	333333
126.	Sonia Rai, 32, Rameshwar Nagar, Azadpur, Delhi—110033.	Asian Games	10m Air Pistol Team	Silver (Team —3 Members)	333333
127.	Harven Srao, H.No. B-3/74, Hira Nagar, Patiala-147001, Punjab.	Asian Games	10m Air Pistol Team	Silver (Team —3 Members)	333333
128.	Tejaswini Sawant, 1861, E Ward Govind Complex, 6th Lane, Rajarampuri, Kolhapur-416008.	Asian Games	10m Air Rifle Team	Bronze (Team—3 Members)	200000
		CWG-2006	10M Air Rifle 10M Air Rifle	Gold (Individual) Gold (Pairs)	1000000 750000
129.	Suman Shirur, Road No. 4, Sector No.1, Plot No.—16, New Parvel, Navi Mumbai-410206 (M.S.)	Asian Games	10m Air Rifle Team	Bronze (Team—3 Members)	200000
130.	Avneet Kaur Sidhu, H.No. 2985, Ajit Road, Street No.-3, Dist. - Bhatinda, Punjab	Asian Games	10m Air Rifle Team	Bronze (Team-3 Members)	200000
		CWG-2006	10M Air Rifle 10M Air Rifle	Gold (Pairs) Silver	750000 500000
131.	Anjua Jung, 44, Buta Singh Building, Khyber Pass, Delhi-110048	CWG-2006	50M Rifle 3 Position 50M Rifle 3 Position	Gold (Individual) Silver (Pairs)	1000000 375000
132.	Anjali Bhagwat, 17, Rashi Apts., Akal Soc. Compound, J.B. Nagar, Andheri East, Mumbai-59	CWG-2006	50M Rifle 3 Position	Silver (Pairs)	375000

1	2	3	4	5	6
133.	Sushma Rana, 33 Ashok Road, New Delhi-110001.	CWG-2006	25M Pistol	Gold(Pairs)	750000
134.	Saroja Kumari, Army Marksman Unit, The Infantry School Mhow, Indore, MP.	CWG-2006	25M Pistol	Gold (Pairs)	750000
Squash					
135.	Saurav Ghosal C/O ICL SSquash Academy 116 A EVR Paryan Sale Chennai-600 084	Asian Games	Men's Singles	Bronze	300000
Table Tennis					
136.	Achanta Sharath Kamal C/3, Meera Apts, No.1 Vidyodaya 1st, Main St. T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017	CWG-2006	Men's Single	Gold	1000000
			Men's Team	Gold (Team -4 Members)	500000
137.	Soumyadeep Roy Post-Michael Nagar Dist.24 P(N), West Bengal	CWG-2006	Men's Team	Gold (Team -4 Members)	500000
138.	Subhajit Saha C/o Mr. Ajoy Nath Saha Sanghati More, 120, East Vivekananda Pally, P.O Rabindra Sarani, Siliguri-734406	CWG-2006	Men's Team	Gold (Team -4 Members)	500000
139.	Shibaji Dutta C/o Mr. Bimal Kumar Datta Sivanath Bhawan, Flat -Y 4, Gariahat Road Kolkata-700029	CWG-2006	Men's Team	Gold (Team -4 Members)	500000
140.	Poulomi Ghatak C/o Mr. Subhash Chandra Ghatak 9, Prince Baktier Shah Road, Tollygunge Kolkata-700033	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 5 Members)	180000
141.	Nandita Saha C/o Dasarath Pally Sevoke Road, Siliguri, Jalpai Guri, Kolkata-7344011	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 5 Members)	180000
142.	Mouma Das C/o Mr. Ajit Kumar Das 52/A, Vivekananda Sarani (Madhya Para), P.O Udayrajpur, Madhyamgram-24 PNGS West Bengal-700129	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 5 Members)	180000
143.	Kumaresan Shamini C/O Mr. T. Kumaresan, 20, Brindavan St. Mylapore, Chennai-4	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 5 Members)	180000
144.	Kasturi Chakraborty C/o Kanchan Chakraborty Opp. Tarai High School, N.J.P Main Road Siliguri Darjeeling, West Bengal	CWG-2006	Women's Team	Bronze (Team - 5 Members)	180000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tennis					
145.	Leander Paes Suite No.6 31, Beck Bagan Row Kolkata-700017	Asian Games	Men's Doubles Mixed Doubles	Gold (Pairs) Gold (Pairs)	750000 750000
146.	Mahesh Bhupathi Eagle Rock, Eagle Street, 7, Hosur Road Cross Bangalore-560 025	Asian Games	Men's Doubles	Gold (Pairs)	750000
147.	Sania Mirza Plot No. 61-A Site-II, Road No. 9 Filmnagar Hyderabad AP- 500 033	Asian Games	Women's Singles Women's Team Mixed Doubles	Silver Silver (4 Members) Gold (Pairs)	500000 250000 750000
148.	Shikha Uberoi 29, Presidency Se. 7th Road, Juhu Parle Mumbai-400 049	Asian Games	Women's Team	Silver (Team -4 Members)	250000
149.	Ankita Bhambri A-55 Gulmohar Park, New Delhi- 110049	Asian Games	Women's Team	Silver (Team -4 Members)	250000
150.	Isha Lakheri 3 Parshwa Sadan, 15, Navyug Society, Ns. Road. No. 4, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-58	Asian Games	Women's Team	Silver (Team - 4 Members)	250000
Wrestling					
151.	Yogeshwar Dutt S/O Shri Ram Mehar Singh, Village & Post Office Bhanswal, Distt. Sonapat (Haryana)	Asian Games	60 Kg. (FS)	Bronze	300000
152.	Sushil Kumar S/O Shri Diwan Singh Chhatarsal Stadium Model Town, Delhi-110009	Asian Games	66 Kg. (FS)	Bronze	300000
153.	Pahwinder Singh Cheema, Kesar Bagh, Near Motibagh Palace, NIS, Patiala-147001	Asian Games	120 Kg. (FS)	Bronze	300000
154.	Vinayak Dalvi C/O Commandant Army Institute of Pune Gholpuri, Pune	Asian Games	55 Kg. (GR)	Bronze	300000
155.	Alka Tomar D/O Shri Nain Singh Village & Post Office Sisoli, Distt. Meerut(UP)-250001	Asian Games	55 Kg. (FS) Women	Bronze	300000
156.	Geetika Jakhar D/O Shri Satyawir Singh Jakhar, Village & Post Office Agroha, Distt Hissar (Haryana)	Asian Games	63 Kg. (FS) - Women	Silver	500000
Wushu					
157.	M. Bimoljit Singh	Asian Games	Men's 60 Kg.	Bronze	300000
Weightlifting					
158.	Geeta Rani C/o Commandant G.C CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi-110072	CWG-2006	+75 Kg	Gold	1000000

1	2	3	4	5	6
159.	N. Kunjarani Devi C/o Commandant G.C CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi- 110 072	CWG-2006	48 Kg.	Gold	1000000
160.	Renu Bala Charu C/O Director Incharge SAI, Centre of Excellence Kanshi Road, Lucknow (U.P.)	CWG-2006	58 Kg.	Gold	1000000
161.	Simple Kaur Vega Niwas, Near Vasani Petrol Pump, W.E Highway, Post Mira, Distt. Thane-401104	CWG-2006	+75 Kg.	Silver	500000
162.	Monica Devi C/o Commandant G.C CRPF, Jharoda Kalan, New Delhi-110072	CWG-2006	69 Kg.	Silver	500000
163.	Vickey Batta C/O All India Sports Control Board, Room No., 16, 25, Akbar Road, New Delhi-110011	CWG-2006	56 Kg.	Silver	500000
164.	Arun Murugesan C/O R.S.P.B, Rail Bhawan, Raisina Marg, New Delhi.	CWG-2006	62 Kg.	Silver	500000
165.	Mohd. Zakir C/O Services Sports Control Board, Armed Forces Head Quarter, G- Block Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.	CWG-2006	77 Kg	Silver	500000
166.	C. Sudhir Kumar C/O Services Sports Control Board, Armed Forces Head Quarter, G- Block Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.	CWG-2006	69 Kg.	Bronze	300000
				Total	89849996

Statement II**A. Individual Events:**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Game/Championship	Gold Medal/ 1st Position	Silver Medal/ 2nd Position	Bronze Medal/ 3rd Position
1.	Olympics Games	30.00	18.00	12.00
2.	Asian Games/World Championship/ Commonwealth Games	10.00	5.00	3.00
3.	Asian and Commonwealth Championships	3.00	2.00	1.5

* Strength of 'Team' on the ground

(i)	A team of two persons	1.5 times
(ii)	A team of 3 or 4 persons	2 times
(iii)	A team of 5 to 10 persons	3 times
(iv)	A team of more than 10 persons	5 times

The actual prize money determined as above will be shared equally among the team members. However,

no member of team would get less than 50% of the award amount mentioned in above.

Chess

(i)	International Grand Master (IGM)	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
(ii)	International Master (IM)	Rs. 1.00 lakh
(iii)	International Women Master (IWM)	Rs. 1.00 lakh

(B) Special Awards for Juniors & Sub-Juniors

(a) World Championships

Sl.No.	Events	Gold Medal/1st Position	Silver Medal/2nd Position	Bronze Medal/3rd Position
1.	Juniors	2.00	1.5	1.00
2.	Sub-Juniors	1.00	0.80	0.60

(b) Asian and Commonwealth Championship

Sl.No.	Events	Gold Medal/1st Position	Silver Medal/2nd Position	Bronze Medal/3rd Position
1.	Juniors	1.00	0.80	0.60
2.	Sub-Juniors	0.50	0.40	0.30

Accuracy of Statistical Data

1497. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the accuracy of data collected and provided for short term and long term planning strategies to effectively deal with problems in different sectors and to ensure continuous higher growth rate of the economy;

(b) the major recommendations of the National Statistical Commission on the above matter;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Collection of Statistics Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The accuracy of data collected and provided for short term and long term planning strategies is ensured through the application of several statistical techniques and other measures available for controlling errors. India has a decentralised statistical system and different Ministries, Departments and other agencies of both Central and State Governments compile statistics as per requirement either from administrative records or through censuses and sample surveys. These statistics are subject to sampling and/or non-sampling errors. Statistical techniques and other measures to control such errors are applied at the time of data collection. However, the improvement of the statistical system is a continuous process.

(b) The major recommendations of the National Statistical Commission include steps for improving the quality, timeliness and credibility of data, and bringing in legislative measures to strengthen the statistical system.

(c) The Government has introduced the Collection of Statistics Bill, 2007 in the Rajya Sabha on 17th May

2007. The Bill, thereafter, has been referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on June 5, 2007 for examination and report within three months. The Bill is purported to replace the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953.

(d) The Collection of Statistics Bill, 2007 provides for enhancing the scope of collection of statistics. It provides for collection of all kinds of statistics not only from industrial/commercial concerns, as provided in the existing Act, but also from individuals and households. The local governments such as Panchayats and Municipalities are also to be empowered to collect statistics in the proposed Bill. Apart from providing for all modes of data collection and for avoiding unnecessary duplication of data collection by various Government agencies, the Bill also provides for penalties for not furnishing information and furnishing false information.

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

[Translation]

Schemes for Safeguarding Environment

1498. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented in the country for controlling the quantity of carbon emission in the air;

(b) whether Government has formulated any new schemes/rules in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which Government is likely to implement the new schemes/rules;

(e) whether Government is proposes to seek help from Japan for safeguarding the environment;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is any proposal of constituting special advisory committee for improvement in the environment; and

(h) if so, the time by which the committee is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Central Pollution Control Board in

association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and other Institutions, is monitoring ambient air quality at 339 locations covering 126 cities/towns in 25 States and 4 Union Territories of the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme. The parameters monitored are Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide and in some selected cities, other parameters like Carbon dioxide, Ozone, Ammonia are also monitored.

The Central Pollution Control Board have also taken up installation of continuous air quality monitoring stations in collaboration with the SPCBs/PCCs in the country. Under this programme, 32 continuous air quality monitoring stations have already been set up. The country has also taken initiative of according Host Country Approvals to a large number of projects in various fields including Energy Efficiency, Fuel Switching, Industrial Process, Municipal Solid Waste, Renewables and Forestry under the Clean Development Mechanism for reduction of the Green House Gases. Also, there has been collaboration of the Government with Japan on a number of projects in different environment and forestry sectors. Under Air Pollution Abatement, there has been, however, no collaboration so far with Japan.

(g) and (h) Further, while a number of Committees have been constituted by the Government to deal with different aspects of environment, no advisory committee has been constituted specifically in the area of air pollution abatement. Measures for abatement of air pollution taken by the Government and improvement of environment include—

- Notification of Emission standards for industries and for Vehicles under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- Enforcement of auto exhaust emission standards for new vehicles at manufacturing stage.
- Improved fuel quality.
- Use of beneficiated coal in the thermal power stations.
- Initiation of Source Apportionment Studies.
- Phasing out of more than 15 year old commercial transport vehicles.
- Identification of 24 critically polluted areas and formulation of action plans for restoration of environmental quality in these areas.

US Restrictions on R-1 Visa

1499. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the U.S. has imposed some conditions on extending R-1 visa facilities to Hindu Priests and other persons engaged in religious and ritual activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from the American Hindu Organizations and religious institutions in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government are aware of the conditions laid down by the US government for issuing 'R' Visas to Priests and other persons engaged in religious and ritual activities. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government have not received any representations in this regard from American Hindu organizations or any other religious institutions so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Conditions Laid down by United States of America for Issue of R Visa*

Apart from remitting the required non-refundable visa fee of US \$ 100, duly filled visa form DS-156 and DS-157, one photograph, photocopies of the Passport (specially first, last and address page), the applicant has to submit the following supporting documents as proof that applicant and the religious organization qualify for 'R' status—

- (i) Proof of tax-exempt status or eligibility for tax-exempt status of the organization;
- (ii) A letter from an authorized official of the specific unit of the employing organization certifying:
 - a. That if the applicant's religious membership was maintained, in whole or in part, outside the United States, the foreign and United

States religious organizations belong to the same religious denomination;

- b. That, immediately prior to the application for the R visa, the applicant has been a member of the religious denomination for the required two year period;
 - c. That, if the applicant is a Minister, he or she is authorized to conduct religious worship for that denomination. The duties should be described in detail; or
 - d. If the applicant is a religious professional, he or she has at least a Baccalaureate degree or equivalent, and that such a degree is required for entry into the religious profession; or
 - e. If the applicant is to work in a non professional vocation or occupation, he or she is qualified if the type of work to be done relates to a traditional religious function;
- (iii) the arrangements for remuneration, including the amount and source of salary, other types of compensation such as food and housing, and any other benefits to which a monetary value may be affixed, and a statement whether such remuneration shall be in exchange for services rendered;
 - (iv) the name and location of the specific organizational unit of the religious denomination or affiliate for which the applicant will be providing services; and if the applicant is to work for an organization which is affiliated with a religious denomination, a description of the nature of the relationship between the two organizations;
 - (v) evidence of the religious organization's assets and methods of operation; (Constitution/Articles of Association of the organization); and the organization's papers of incorporation under applicable state law and certified/audited financial statements of the organization for the last three years; and membership list of the organization and any other document to show that it is financially stable.

*[English]***Stockholm Convention**

1500. DR. S. SENTHIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sent any official delegation to the Conference of parties to the Stockholm Convention held in Senegal;

(b) the details of the discussion held and outcome thereof;

(c) the names of the members of the official delegation;

(d) whether some members of the official delegation have taken stands contrary to the official Government stand; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the actions taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India sent an official delegation to the 3rd Conference of Parties(COP-3) to the Stockholm Convention held at Dakar, Senegal from 30th April to 4th May, 2007.

The COP-3 discussed issues relating to Rules of Procedure for the Conference of Parties, Non-compliance procedures, continued need of DDT, listing of new chemicals and effectiveness evaluation etc. The COP-3 decided that the square brackets around the second sentence of paragraph 1 of Rule 45 of Rules of Procedures would remain in place and that the COP shall continue to decide substantive matters by consensus, negotiate further at its fourth meeting the procedures and institutional mechanisms on non-compliance, that countries using DDT may continue to do so until locally appropriate, cost-effective alternatives are available, adopt the approach may continue to do so until locally appropriate, cost-effective alternatives are available, adopt the approach suggested by the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee (POPRC) for considering the listing of chemicals in the annexes to the Convention and constituted the Regional Organization Groups (ROGs) and the Coordination Group for Effectiveness Evaluation of the Convention.

(c) to (e) The delegation was headed by Shri R.K Vaish, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and included Dr. Chhanda Chowdhury, Addl. Director in the Ministry and Shri Vijay Trivedi, Counsellor in the Permanent Mission of India at Geneva. The delegation was also accredited full powers to carry out all functions in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Conference of Parties of the Stockholm Convention.

It has been a practice to get approved the Negotiation brief before delegations attend meetings of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements. The delegation to the COP-3 of the Stockholm Convention adhered to the Negotiation brief.

*[Translation]***Funds for Health Services**

1501. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized for the improvement of health services during the current financial year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the health schemes where the funds are being spent or likely to be spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Funds are allocated to States in the form of Grants-in-aid under Health and Family Welfare in respect of the admissible activities under National AIDS Control Programme (NACO) and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Besides these programmes, grant-in-aid is also released under certain other programmes like Cancer, Mental Health, etc., based on proposals received from State Governments. During the current year, an allocation of Rs. 678.03 crores has been made under National AIDS Control Programme and Rs. 8979.13 crores under National Rural Health Mission. The State-wise allocations in respect of both these programmes is given in the enclosed Statement I. While all States have not reported expenditure, according to available information received from States that have reported, Rs. 35.55 crores has been utilized under NACO and an amount of Rs. 226.96 crores under NRHM by end June, 2007 (Statement II). Funds are likely to be spent under the component-wise activities against the allocations that have been made during the current year.

Statement I*State-wise Allocation under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National AIDS Control Programme (NACO) during 2007-08*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Financial Year 2007-08	
		NRHM	NACO
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	609.14	300.09
2.	Andhra Pradesh	59783.51	7533.96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4339.43	629.32
4.	Assam	64227.58	2331.01
5.	Bihar	68070.16	2457.45
6.	Chandigarh	734.93	611.76
7.	Chhattisgarh	22522.77	676.27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	377.78	121.60
9.	Daman and Diu	343.47	158.67
10.	Delhi	7920.46	2400.00
11.	Goa	1338.47	569.91
12.	Gujarat	38057.86	3044.83
13.	Haryana	13759.89	949.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6769.91	821.66
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	8676.75	618.57
16.	Jharkhand	26292.30	934.11
17.	Karnataka	39595.32	4400.00
18.	Kerala	21857.20	1994.45
19.	Lakshadweep	224.53	50.04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	54404.54	1291.48
21.	Maharashtra	67114.17	6672.89
22.	Manipur	6668.09	3138.50
23.	Meghalaya	6227.19	209.58

1	2	3	4
24.	Mizoram	3669.85	1266.94
25.	Nagaland	5618.81	2337.60
26.	Orissa	34520.41	1505.58
27.	Puducherry	998.15	437.18
28.	Punjab	16196.89	1036.74
29.	Rajasthan	54818.48	1608.14
30.	Sikkim	2325.31	446.43
31.	Tamil Nadu	43315.55	7518.21
32.	Tripura	8128.44	524.54
33.	Uttar Pradesh	145942.48	3506.26
34.	Uttarakhand	8443.95	787.96
35.	West Bengal	54019.71	4922.33
Total		867913.48	68013.36

Statement II*State-wise expenditure reported by States upto June 2007 during 2007-08*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Reported Expenditure (upto June 2007)*	
		NRHM	NACO
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*	19.73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	*	495.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	105.23	32.18
4.	Assam	2752.72	80.28
5.	Bihar	*	100.20
6.	Chandigarh	*	25.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	*	64.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	*

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	12.99	15.27
10.	Delhi	431.34	28.03
11.	Goa	9.85	*
12.	Gujarat	1973.39	269.30
13.	Haryana	850.71	23.44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	313.65	50.07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	327.79	*
16.	Jharkhand	375.63	86.84
17.	Karnataka	2244.70	224.27
18.	Kerala	*	*
19.	Lakshadweep	3.98	*
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4156.27	44.62
21.	Maharashtra	1490.11	813.26
22.	Manipur	211.51	76.25
23.	Meghalaya	302.97	17.92
24.	Mizoram	152.51	302.72
25.	Nagaland	*	110.04
26.	Orissa	*	87.75
27.	Puducherry	*	21.73
28.	Punjab	141.41	104.33
29.	Rajasthan	4081.13	67.79
30.	Sikkim	110.17	*
31.	Tamil Nadu	119.58	35.88
32.	Tripura	*	30.46
33.	Uttar Pradesh	*	326.56
34.	Uttarakhand	210.81	*
35.	West Bengal	2317.37	*
Total		22695.82	3554.59

*Expenditure details are awaited from the States.

[English]

Diabetes Drugs Causing heart Failure

1502. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether diabetes drugs are likely to cause heart failure as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the diabetic drugs Rosiglitazone and Pioglitazone are sold under different brand names in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to ban said drugs in the country;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) In a recent article published in New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), the results of meta analysis of 42 trial results claimed that Rosiglitazone is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disorders. However, in the opinion of another scientific journal Lancet, it was reported that to avoid unnecessary panic, a calmer and more considered approach to the safety of Rosiglitazone is needed. The Scientific Advisory Committee of US FDA has examined the issue and clear decision has come out of the committee. Out of 23 members of the committee, 22 recommended for the continued use of the drug. The US FDA takes decisions based on the recommendations of Scientific Advisory Committee. There was no such report on pioglitazone.

Diabetic drugs Rosiglitazone and Pioglitazone are sold under different brand names in the country by various companies.

According to Drugs Controller General, Rosiglitazone is being brought under focused monitoring of adverse drug reactions in the National Pharmacovigilance Programme.

Tobacco-Borne Diseases

1503. SHRI M. APPADURAI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

- (a) whether the tobacco related diseases are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of deaths in the country due to the use of tobacco, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has taken any steps to curb the use of tobacco to control tobacco-borne diseases; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Tobacco is the cause for 50% of cancer deaths, 40% of all health related problems and a majority of cardio-vascular and lung disorders in the country. Moreover, there are studies which show children getting addicted to tobacco at an early age and also of the increase in the percentage of population which consumes tobacco in any form. As per report of Tobacco Control in India, approx. 8-9 lakh persons die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases.

(d) and (e) '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 features 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;

- (v) mandatory depiction to specified pictorial health warnings on all tobacco product packs;
- (vi) mandatory depiction of tar and nicotine contents alongwith maximum permissible limits on tobacco packs.

Strong advocacy efforts have been made with policy makers and other stakeholders in the area of tobacco control.

The Government is in the process of launching a National Programme on Tobacco Control, the pilot of which has already been started in a few of the identified States.

[Translation]

Over-Bridge on NH in Gorakhpur

1504. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to construct over-bridges on railway crossings falling under Gorakhpur district on NH-28 and reconstruct the damaged Maheswara bridge on NH-29(E) which connects Gorakhpur with Sonali;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the construction works of the proposed over-bridges are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) There are two existing railway level crossings falling on NH-28 in Km 244 & Km 270 in Gorakhpur District. ROB in place of existing level crossing in Km 244 is under progress with target date of completion as December 2008. Another ROB as part of Gorakhpur Bypass Project (Km 251.70 to Km 279.80 of NH-28) is also under construction. There is no proposal for construction of ROB at existing level crossing in Km 270 of NH-28, as the stretch will be bypassed.

Regarding reconstruction of damaged Maheswara Bridge on NH-29E, State PWD (who is maintaining the section with funds provided by NHA) has been requested to investigate and submit the estimate for reconstruction of above bridge.

*[English]***National Blood Transfusion Authority**

1505. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up a National Blood Transfusion Authority to regulate the blood collection and distribution system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the blood banks are facing a severe shortage of blood almost throughout the year in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the problem of shortage of blood in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The issue is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No reports of severe shortage of blood in the country have been received by the National AIDS Control Organization. The Government of India is supporting the state health authorities by providing equipment and funding for strengthening blood banks up to the district level; promotion of use of blood components instead of whole blood, organization of voluntary blood donation camps and setting up blood storage units in selected primary health centres.

*[Translation]***Road Development Scheme**

1506. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a 20-year road development scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund earmarked for the scheme;

(d) whether foreign assistance has also been generated for the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the work undertaken under the scheme for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) The Government of India takes up the development works of National Highways through five year plans. However, the Ministry in 2001 had prepared, through Indian Roads Congress (IRC), 'Road Development Plan Vision: 2021' for a period of 20 years (2001-2021). This document provides the vision for the next 20 years for development and maintenance of all categories of roads i.e. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Rural Roads. The urban roads as well as the roads for specific need e.g. tourism, forestry, mining and industrial areas etc. have also been considered. The research and development, mobilisation of resources, capacity building and human resources development, quality system, environment and energy considerations for the highway sector and highway safety are also included in this document which serves as only a valuable guide to the Centre and the State Governments for planning purpose.

*[English]***Strengthening the local Self-Government systems**

1507. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation has recently visited Pakistan to discuss issues pertaining to the history, functioning and legal framework of Indian and Pakistani local self-Government systems;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held with Pakistani counterpart to empower the local self-Government; and

(c) the steps taken up by Government to strengthen the local self-Government systems in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes Sir. The Indian delegation led by Minister of Panchayati Raj visited Pakistan from the 1st July to the 3rd July 2007.

(b) The Pakistan India Joint Working Group on Local Governance (JWG) met on the sidelines of the Pakistan-India Symposium on the 2nd July, 2007 and recommended the following activities for consideration of the Forum in consultation with the respective Governments:

- (i) The two sides will continue to share their evolving experience particularly with a view to facilitating people to people contact in the areas such as: - Outcomes of local Government system in Pakistan and India - Achievements and Challenges ahead; Fiscal decentralization, fiscal capacity and financial management at the local level; Decentralised planning; Economic development through local Government, including rural-urban integration; and Women, Youth and Citizen empowerment including capacity building and training.
- (ii) To facilitate these exchanges Pakistan and India should each host one meeting each year, besides arranging face-to-face encounters in each others' country of elected representatives to local self-government institutions.
- (iii) All stakeholders, including elected representatives, think tanks, government officials, academia, researchers and civil society representatives should be invited to these meetings to share and disseminate best practices and innovations in service delivery at the local level.
- (iv) Best practices and innovations should be regularly shared between the two countries through the National Reconstruction Bureau in Pakistan and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in India.

(v) Stakeholders will be encouraged to exchange views on issues surrounding local governance and to participate in action research and in developing comparative studies.

(vi) Experts and officials on local governance from both the countries should be invited, under an Exchange Programme, to participate as Resource Persons in the Academies, Schools and Institutions in Pakistan and India, to impart training and disseminate emerging developments in the field of local governance.

(c) The first task before the Ministry was to evolve a national consensus in respect of the Roadmap for Panchayati Raj through mutual consultation between the Centre and the States. Ministry of Panchayati Raj convened Seven Round Tables of State Panchayati Raj Ministers with the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj between July and December 2004. The deliberations centered on the 18 identified dimensions of Panchayati Raj ranging from the effective Devolution of the Functions, Finances and Functionaries to District Planning, Training and Capacity Building and IT-enabled e-governance. At the conclusion of each Round Table, nearly 150 action points comprised in the Compendium were unanimously adopted by all Panchayati Raj Ministers and referred to Chief Ministers for their approval. This has become a National Roadmap for effective Panchayati Raj. Further, the Minister (Panchayati Raj) has visited 23 States and Union Territories and signed a joint declaration with the respective Chief Ministers of States setting forth the path to full empowerment of Panchayats.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is continually interacting with the State Governments to ascertain the effectiveness of PRIs. A Committee of Panchayati Raj Secretaries was constituted to monitor the progress and implementation of these 150 Action Points. This Committee of Secretaries headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj would also service the Council of Panchayati Raj Ministers. The Committee of Secretaries has held nine meetings. The Council of Ministers has been convened thrice, at Kochi, Kerala in August 2005, at Bhubaneshwar, Orissa in June 2006 and at Thiruvananthpuram, Kerala in August 2007, respectively. The Empowered Sub-Committee of National Development Council also reviews the progress of implementation of the provision of the Constitution during its meetings, which are held periodically.

Repair/Maintenance of Road on NH

1509. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:
DR. K.S. MANQJ:

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Governments for repairing/resurfacing of damaged/dilapidated National Highways;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested for increasing the fund allocation for maintenance of the road; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the requests/estimates received from the State Governments during 2007-08 for repairing/resurfacing of National Highways entrusted to them are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The estimates are sanctioned based on the availability of fund and their inter-se priority.

(d) and (e) The requests for increasing the allocation for maintenance and repair have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa. The fund available for maintenance and repair of National Highways are distributed to the States depending upon the length of National Highways entrusted with the States concerned, their lane configurations, requirement for funds for ongoing and new works, extent of damages and their inter-se priorities in order to keep the National Highways in traffic worthy condition.

Statement

Details of the requests/estimates received from State Governments during 2007-08 for repairing/resurfacing of National Highways

S.No.	State	Number	Length (in km)	Amount (in Rs lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	145.985	3613.59
2.	Assam	6	55	976.97
3.	Bihar	30	265	14381.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	15	164.80	2827.02
5.	Goa	2	8	208.12
6.	Gujarat	9	118.70	2200.66
7.	Haryana	3	42.95	699.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	106.90	1456.32
9.	Jharkhand	29	266.65	7893.00
10.	Karnataka	20	238.50	5506.10
11.	Madhya Pradesh	28	234.20	10355.85

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	8	73.5	1867.86
13.	Meghalaya	7	59.282	910.36
14.	Nagaland	3	19	421.78
15.	Orissa	11	191.214	2858.90
16.	Punjab	10	112.02	1875.18
17.	Rajasthan	27	338.80	4468.49
18.	Tamil Nadu	7	41.90	1410.49
19.	Uttarakhand	12	158.35	2234.27
20.	Uttar Pradesh	24	320.83	5001.74
21.	West Bengal	5	57	973.00
22.	Chandigarh	1	2.85	64.19 ⁰
23.	Pondicherry	1	1.6	55.60

Uranium Mining in Jaduguda

1510. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) the number of tailing ponds in Jaduguda where mining of uranium is undertaken;

(b) the total number of people being evicted by tailing ponds including the details of the compensation paid to them;

(c) whether they have been rehabilitated;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the emission level of the radioactive wastes being dumped in tailing ponds;

(f) the number of people suffering from diseases caused by radiation in Jaduguda;

(g) the precautions being taken to prevent the ill-effects of radioactivity in uranium mines and its surrounding areas; and

(h) the reasons for uranium wastes being brought back to Jaduguda from all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Three, Sir. Two filled up and one in use.

(b) The total number of families displaced and the compensation paid to them is given below:

Sl. No.	Description	Number of families displaced	Amount of compensation paid (Rs.)
(i)	1st Tailings Pond	NIL	80,363 (for property)
(ii)	2nd Tailings Pond	13	2,30,058
(iii)	(a) 3rd Tailings Pond	46	24,34,519
	(b) Grant for construction of house		18,90,000

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

(e) The emission level of the radioactive waste in the tailings ponds is well within the permissible limits as prescribed by International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(f) None.

(g) The guidelines as prescribed by AERB are being followed strictly.

(h) No waste is being brought back to Jaduguda from other parts of the country.

Amendment in Merchant Shipping Act, 1908

1511. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1908;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which Indian Shipping Industry will be benefited by such amendments; and

(d) the time by which such amendments will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2004 further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and Indian Ports Act, 1908 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14th August, 2007 and the Bill was passed by the House.

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) has introduced new Maritime Security Regulations — International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port facilities (ISPS Code) from 1st July, 2004. India also implemented ISPS Code from this date. Enforcement of ISPS Code requires legislative measures which have necessitated amendments in certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act and Indian Port Act to incorporate safety related provisions.

(c) and (d) The enhanced security measures will add to maritime safety and security in the Indian shipping industry so that the country's EXIM trade is not effected due to non-compliance of ISPS Code in its ports and ships engaged in International trade. The amendments will come into force after the Bill is considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

Voucher based Schemes for Deprived Sections

1512. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new voucher based scheme providing free skill training to those from socially and economically deprived sections of the society has been finalised as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated July 21, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the State Government and private player are likely to be involved in this scheme; and

(d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No such scheme has been approved by the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Impact of Increasing Health Care Costs

1513. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organization has conducted any study on the impact of increasing health care costs as reported in *The Hindu* dated June 22, 2007;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has studied the report prepared by the World Health Organization on the impact of increasing health care costs;

(c) if so, whether 16 per cent of the families are pushed below the poverty line because of high health care expenditure; and

(d) if so, steps taken by the Union Government to provide cheap health care services to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The World Health Organization (WHO) conducted a survey with the objective of providing an evidence base on health expenditure, insurance, health resources, health state, risk factors, morbidity prevalence, and health system responsiveness for in-patient and out-patient care.

The World Health Survey—India, 2003 was conducted in six States viz. Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. According to the findings of the survey, 80% of the households reported that they paid their health expenditure through current income followed by 16% from borrowed sources. The study also indicates that a non poor household is impoverished by health payment and is pushed-in to poverty in the absence of insurance coverage and lack of protectional measures by other health reimbursement schemes.

The impact of rising health costs has been engaging the attention of the Government and several initiatives are being taken to make quality health care services affordable.

(d) In order to provide effective healthcare to the rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 States with poor health indicators and weak health infrastructure, the Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission in April, 2005. The Mission adopts a synergistic approach by relating health to determinants of good health and the main objective is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and reliable health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. Further, the gaps in the existing scenario of rural health care are being addressed through involvement of the community, the Panchayati Raj Institutions and other non-governmental organizations. An accredited social health activist will act as a link between the community and the healthcare system.

[Translation]

Licence for Plucking 'Tendu Leaves'

1514. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the stringent laws regarding plucking of 'tendu leaves' the same are being openly plucked;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken by the Government against such people;

(d) whether the Government has issued licences for plucking tendu leaves; and

(e) if so, the number of people holding such licence in the country as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Plucking of 'tendu leaves' is not restricted in the State of Madhya Pradesh whereas in Maharashtra plucking by the appointed licensee is allowed, as per their existing Rules and Regulations. Moreover, plucking of twigs of tendu plants and plucking of saplings is not allowed. No such incidences have been reported in violation of the State laws in these three largest tendu producing States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) No license is being issued for plucking of 'tendu leaves' in Madhya Pradesh whereas in Maharashtra, the appointed licensee in his area is allowed to pluck the tendu leaves as per the terms and conditions of the contract. No license is needed for the plucking of tendu leaves in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Plucking and trade of tendu leaves are being regulated by the States through their State Acts/Rules.

(e) The question does not arise.

[English]

Nehru Yuva Kendra

1515. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

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

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the country as on date, location-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the target of expansion of N Y Kendras to all the districts of the country and to cover at least half of the six lakh villages in the country during the Tenth Plan has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the programmes being undertaken by the NY Kendras alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years till date;

(e) the number of districts selected for specific NY Kendra scheme alongwith the criteria for selection, location-wise and State-wise;

(f) whether there is any proposal to include new districts under the schemes of NY Kendra;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether any assessment has been made of the programmes being undertaken by the N Y Kendra; and

(i) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Nehru Yuva Kendra

Sangathan has 500 district level Nehru Yuva Kendras. Location-wise and State-wise list of the Nehru Yuva Kendras is enclosed as Statement I.

(b) and (c) During the X Plan period, 500 Nehru Yuva Kendras were operational in 500 districts. No expansion was undertaken during the X Plan as the proposal for expansion and rationalization of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was approved only in July, 2007.

(d) The programmes being undertaken by the Nehru Yuva Kendras and the block grants for the last three years till date is given in the enclosed Statement II.

(e) The Regular programmes of NYKS are organized in all the Kendras. The districts for specific NY Kendras schemes are selected on the basis of local need-based project proposals received and selection by the sponsoring agencies.

(f) and (g) The NYKS has district Kendras in 500 districts at present. For extension of the Nehru Yuva Kendras to the remaining 123 districts, it is proposed to adopt a phased approach, linked to the number and level of activity of youth clubs in each district.

(h) and (i) Regular monitoring and periodic inspections are carried out by the NYKS. An evaluation study of the Nehru Yuva Kendras was sponsored by the Planning Commission in 2002. The details of their observations are given in the enclosed Statement III.

Statement I

Details of Nehru Yuva Kendras, State-wise and Location-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	NYK State-wise and Location-Wise	Total No. of NYKs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Vijaywada, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kakinada (East Godavari), Karim Nagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mehbubnagar, Nizamabad, Medak (Siddipet), Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad, Vizianagaram, Nellore, Warangal, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, West Godavari (Elluru), Prakasham (Ongole), Ranga Reddy.	23
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Diphu (Karbi Anglong), Dhubri, Kamrup (Maligaon), North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Cachar (Silchar), Tezpur (Sonitpur),	23

1	2	3	4
		Haflong (N C Hills), Karimganj, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Naibari, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Darrang (Mangaldoi), Hailakandi, Golaghat, Morigaon, Bongaigaon, Tinsukia.	
3.	Bihar	Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur (Arrah), Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran (Motihari), Gaya, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kaimoor (Bhabua), Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Purnia, Rohtas (Sasaram), Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran (Chapra), Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali (Hajipur), West Champaran (Bettiah).	34
4.	Gujarat	Bharuch, Nadiad (Kheda), Kutch (Bhuj), Godhra, Sabarkantha (Himmat Nagar), Junagarh, Mehsana, Surendra Nagar, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Valsad, Surat, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Baroda (Chhota Udaipur), Dangs, Amreli, Palanpur, Rajkot.	19
5.	Haryana	Ambala, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Kamal, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Faridabad, Sonapat, Jind, Hissar, Mahendergarh (Narnouli), Rewari, Yamuna Nagar, Kaithal, Panipat.	16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Dharamsala (Kangra), Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Kullu, Keylong (Lahoul Spiti), Mandi, Nahan (Sirmour), Solan, Shimla, Una.	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua, Anantnag, Bidgam, Baramulla, Doda, Jamni, Kupwara, Kargil, Leh (Ladakh), Pulwama, Poonch, Rajouri, Sri Nagar, Udhampur.	14
8.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar, Chikmagalur, Gulbarga, Hassan, Karwar, Kodagu (Madikeri), Kolar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur, Dharwad, Chitradurga (Devengere), Bellary, Shimoga, Bangalore (Rural), Bangalore (Urban).	20
9.	Kerala	Alleppey, Kannur, Thodupuzha (Iddukki), Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Pathanamthitta, Trivandrum, Trichur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kasargod, Wynad, Quilon.	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Khargaon, Mandala, Mandisor, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh (Baiora), Ratlam, Reewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Vidisha.	40
11.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Alibag (Raigad), Bhandara, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Thane, Jalgaon, Nanded, Yavatmal, Amravati, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Buldhana, Nagpur, Mumbai (Kal), Satara, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Dhule, Ratnagiri, Latur, Pune, Sindhudurg, Akola, Chandrapur, Wardha, Beed, Sangli.	30

1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	Churachandpur, Imphal, Senapati (Kongpokpi), Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Thoubal, Chandel, Bishanpur, Sehapati-II.	09
13.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (Jowai), West Garo Hills (Tura), East Khasi Hills (Shillong), East Garo Hills (William Nagar), West Khasi Hills (Nongstoin)	05
14.	Nagaland	Kohima, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Wokha. Phek	07
15.	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj (Baripada), Behrampur (Ganjam), Kalahandi (Bhawani Patna), Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Naupada, Khurda (Bhubneshwar), Kendrapara	16
16.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Mansa, Fatehgarh Sahib	14
17.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Swai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Kota, Pali, Dhoulpur, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jhalawar, Sri Gariganagar, Rajsamand, Baran, Dausa	30
18.	Sikkim	East Sikkim (Gangtok), North Sikkim (Mangan), West Sikkim (Gayzing), South Sikkim (Namchi)	04
19.	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore, Cuddalore (South Arcot), Dharmapuri, Madurai, Pudukottai, Salem, Sivaganga, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Nilgiri (Udagmandalam), Ooty, Vellore, Kamrajur (Virudunagar), Kanya Kumari (Nagercoil), Chengalpet (M G R), Erode (Periyar), Dindigul (Anna), Ramanathapuram, Chidambarnar (Tuticorin), Chennai (Rural), Nagapatnam, Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Tiruvallur, Theni, Tiruvarur, Namakkal, Karur, Perambalur	29
20.	Tripura	Agartala (West Tripura), Dharam Nagar (North Tripura), Udaipur (South Tripura)	03
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Badaun, Bahraich, Ballia, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijjnor, Bulandsahar, Amethi, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gcrakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun (Orai), Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur Dehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Partapgarh, Pilibhit, Rai Bareilly, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sidharth Nagar, Sitapur, Sonebhadra, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi.	55

1	2	3	4
22.	West Bengal	Barsat (24 Parganas North), Burdwan, Murshidabad, Darjeeling, Baruipur (24 Pargana South), Jalpaiguri, Midnapore, Purulia, Calcutta, Cooch Behar, Uttar Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Nadia, Howrah, Malda, Durgapur (Burdwan-II), Diamond Harbour (24 South Parganas), Tamruk (Midnapore-II), Calcutta (South), Raghunathpur (Purulia).	22
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Siang (Along), Lower Subansiri (Ziro), Upper Subansiri (Daporijo), Lohit (Tezu).	04
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar, Port Blair, Kamotra, Campbell Bay, Mayabander (Rangat), Diglipur.	06
25.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh.	1
26.	Delhi	Alipur, Mehrauli, Nangloi.	3
27.	Goa	North Goa, Panaji, South Goa (Margaon).	3
28.	Lakshadweep	Kavarati.	1
29.	Pondicherry	Karaikal, Pondicherry, Mahe, Yanam.	4
30.	Mizoram	Aizwal, Lungeli, Ghhimutupuri (Saiha).	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	1
32.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur, Champa, Durg, Kanker (Bastar), Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja.	8
33.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Chatra, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Dumka, East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur), Garwah, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau (Daltonganj), Ranchi, Sahebganj, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa).	16
34.	Uttaranchal	Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Haridwar, Nainital, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi.	9
35.	Daman and Diu	Daman, Diu	2
Total			500

Statement II*Details of the Programmes Undertaken and the Block Grants for the last three years*

Sl.No.	Regular Programmes	Schemes of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Block Grants for the Programmes	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Youth Club Development Programmes (YCDP)	National Service Volunteers (NSVs)	2004-05	8.32
2.	Vocational Training Programmes	Youth Development Centres (YDCs)	2005-06	11.57

1	2	3	4	
3.	Awareness Campaigns	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs (AOYC)	2006-07	19.86
4.	Work Camps	Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs (FAYC)	2007-08	10.55 (till 14.08.2007)
5.	Sports Promotion Programmes	Rural Sports Clubs (RSC)	—	
6.	Workshops and Seminars	Rural Information Technology Youth Development Centre (RITYDC)		
7.	Cultural Programmes	Rashtriya Sadbhawana Yojna (RSY)	—	
8.	Celebration of National Days/Weeks	—	—	
9.	Adventure Promotion Programmes	—	—	
10.	Local Need Based Programmes	—	—	
11.	Training in Self Employment Projects (TSEP)	—	—	
12.	District Level Youth Convention	—	—	

Statement III

Findings of Evaluation of NYKs conducted by independent agencies sponsored by Planning Commission in 2002

- (i) Most of the targeted goals of the NYKs have been achieved.
- (ii) There was very good coordination among the central, regional and district offices of the Sangathan.
- (iii) The programmes and activities of NYKs are effectively implemented to the advantage of the non-student rural youth.
- (iv) The Youth Clubs attached to NYKs in the four States covered by the study have played a significant role in creation of assets in villages in the area of their operation.
- (v) The work of Youth Clubs in village development is satisfactory in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra but poor in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- (vi) Nehru Yuva Kendras have created a very good impact on the rural youth to a great extent. The youth and the public were the real beneficiaries of the NYK Scheme.

(vii) The review of programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras shows that employment promotion, income generation, enterprise creation and village development programmes were given top priority in all the five States covered by the study.

(viii) The study of achievements of NYKs in providing training to non-student youth for inculcating necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development shows that the NYKs have made a significant contribution in the field of youth empowerment.

(ix) Better administrative, financial and infrastructural support is required to be provided to NYKS.

(x) It is reported that 96% of respondents have been benefited by NYK programmes. Awareness programmes conducted by NYKs in 92% of the selected villages have made significant positive changes in the community.

Toll Policy

1516. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received requests from Motor Transport Congress for simplifying the tax regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any toll policy has been framed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether MPs, MLAs, MLCs and any other category of persons are exempted from paying the toll tax; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from All India Motor Transport Congress (AIMTC) raising a number of issues which, *inter-alia* question the levy of road tax and user's fee (toll) on the road users. The levy of road tax falls under the purview of State Governments. User's fee is however, levied for the use of National Highways, bridges, etc. which is not in the form of a tax.

(c) and (d) The levy of user's fee is governed by National Highway (Rate of fee) Rules, 1997, the National Highways (collection of fees by any person for the use of section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules 1997 and the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways section and permanent Bridge-Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997.

(e) and (f) Certain categories of vehicles are exempted from payment of user's fee which include the vehicles of Member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly and Member of Legislative Council etc. with certain conditions, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(I) Vehicles:

(A) Having "VIP" symbols; or officially belonging to—

(a) President of India;

(b) Vice President of India;

(c) Governor of a State or Lt. Governor of a Union Territory;

(d) A Foreign Dignitary on State visit to India;

(e) A Foreign diplomat stationed in India using cars with "CD"/ "CC" number plates;

(f) Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Speaker of Lok Sabha or Chairman of a State Legislative Council or Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly or a Minister for the Union or State, or Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or State Legislatures having the status of Cabinet Minister, if he is sitting in the vehicle; or

(g) A Member of Parliament, in the entire country, or a Member of Legislative Assembly of a State or a Member of Legislative Council of a State, in the respective State, if he produces his identity card issued by the Parliament or concerned Legislature of a State, as the case may be;

(B) belonging to winner of Gallantry awards such as Param Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, if such awardee produces his photo identity card duly authenticated by the Competent Authority for such award. (Introduced in 2003)

(II) Defence vehicles, Police vehicles, Fire-fighting vehicles, Ambulances, Funeral vans, Posts and Telegraphs Department vehicles and Central Government and State Government vehicles on duty.

In addition to above, vehicles as per the provision of the Indian tolls (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901, further extended to Navy, are also exempted. This includes personal vehicles of servicemen under certain circumstances.

NSSO Survey on use of Kerosene

1517. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has conducted any survey on the consumption of Kerosene by the people living in the rural areas;

(b) whether any assessment has also been conducted on the availability of Kerosene Oil through public distribution system; and

(c) if so, the availability and consumption of kerosene by the rural people in the States where survey has been conducted, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) In its 61st round (July 2004-

June 2005), quinquennial survey on Consumer Expenditure, NSSO had collected the information on consumption of kerosene in both rural and urban areas from Public Distribution as well as from other sources.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The State-wise monthly per capita consumption of kerosene in rural areas, as per the survey, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Monthly Per Capita consumption of Kerosene in rural areas

SI.No.	State/UT	Quantity (litre)		Total (litre)
		PDS*	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.256	0.209	0.465
2.	Assam	0.314	0.311	0.625
3.	Bihar	0.265	0.315	0.58
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.453	0.049	0.502
5.	Gujarat	1.026	0.09	1.116
6.	Haryana	0.243	0.103	0.346
7.	Jharkhand	0.37	0.319	0.689
8.	Karnataka	0.486	0.111	0.597
9.	Kerala	0.441	0.67	1.111
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.382	0.169	0.551
11.	Maharashtra	0.461	0.223	0.684
12.	Orissa	0.388	0.143	0.531
13.	Punjab	0.139	0.108	0.247
14.	Rajasthan	0.495	0.031	0.526
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.643	0.087	0.73
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.483	0.121	0.604
17.	West Bengal	0.587	0.168	0.755

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.288	0.122	0.41
19.	Delhi	0.109	0.077	0.186
20.	Goa	0.488	0.165	0.653
21.	Himachal Pradesh	0.196	0.05	0.246
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.303	0.084	0.387
23.	Manipur	0.164	0.29	0.454
24.	Meghalaya	0.243	0.162	0.405
25.	Mizoram	0.23	0.355	0.585
26.	Nagaland	0.011	0.21	0.221
27.	Sikkim	0.196	0.405	0.601
28.	Tripura	0.537	0.05	0.587
29.	Uttaranchal	0.579	0.042	0.621
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.981	0.432	1.413
31.	Chandigarh	0.657	1.604	2.261
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.249	0.404	0.653
33.	Daman and Diu	0.269	1.019	1.288
34.	Lakshadweep	1.034	0.006	1.04
35.	Pondicherry	0.998	0.175	1.173
36.	All India	0.477	0.142	0.619

* PDS=Public Distribution System.

District Planning Committees

1518. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not formed the District Planning Committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(c) the main functions of the District Planning Committees;

(d) the names of the States who have not framed rules for the functioning of District Planning Committees;

(e) whether the Government is considering any proposal to strengthen District Planning Committees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) The States of Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have so far not constituted District Planning Committees (DPCs) in conformity with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. The reasons for not forming the District Planning Committees

as conveyed by these States are detailed in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Article 243 ZD of the Constitution provides that the District Planning Committee shall consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. Article 243 ZD (2) (c) of the Constitution empowers the State Legislature to legislate regarding the functions relating to district planning which may be assigned to the District Planning Committees.

(d) Details are being ascertained from the States.

(e) and (f) The Planning Commission has issued comprehensive guidelines on 25.8.2006 for the preparation of district plans in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. These provide that the State Governments constitute a Technical Support Group in each district to assist the District Planning Committees in preparing vision documents and the draft plan proposals.

Securing assistance for Panchayats and the District Planning Committees for preparing and consolidating plans is one of the components of capacity building which can be funded in the 250 districts covered under the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme.

Statement

Reasons for the States Not Constituting the DPCs

Sl. No.	State	Reasons for Not Forming the DPCs
1.	Gujarat	Legislation for constitution of DPC is to be enacted.
2.	Haryana	DPC constitution in the State of Haryana is in final stages. The elections for DPCs have been completed in 15 districts. One more notification is to be issued by the Urban Development Department.
3.	Jharkhand	Since Panchayats have not been elected in Jharkhand, no DPCs have been constituted in the State.
4.	Maharashtra	A legislation for DPCs was passed, but has not been implemented so far. The State has decided to modify the rules for election of DPC members. After notification of these rules, DPCs are proposed to be constituted in the State.
5.	Punjab	Punjab has enacted legislation for the constitution of DPCs in October 05. The term of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads is coming to an end in January, 2008. The State Government has decided to constitute the DPCs, after the elections of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.
6.	Uttar Pradesh	The State Government has intimated that the existing Uttar Pradesh District Planning Committees Act, 1999, needs to be amended. The DPCs are proposed to be constituted after the amendment in the Act.
7.	Tripura	In Tripura 70% of the area is under the 6th Schedule. There is a single tier system in Autonomous District Council areas. DPCs therefore cannot be established through legal provisions in these districts. Chief Secretary, Tripura has suggested a certain composition of the DPC in the context of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). Clarification has been sought from the State Government whether the Chairperson-nominee of TTADC shall be a tribal representative elected to the TTADC from Dhalai, in conformity to the BRGF Guidelines.
8.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand, which inherited the UP Panchayati Raj Act, has not notified or constituted the DPCs.

[Translation]

Standards of Education in Dental Colleges

1519. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dental Council of India has expressed serious concern over the deteriorating standards of education in the Dental Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the standards of Dental Colleges are a cause of concern; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) There is acute shortage of teaching faculty, causing concern. In order to overcome this problem and also in the interest of maintaining the highest standard of dental education in the country, the Central Government has allowed engagement of teaching faculty between the ages of 65 to 70 for teaching posts like Professors, Readers etc.,

[English]

Passenger-Cum-Cargo Ship for Lakshadweep

1520. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a passenger-cum-cargo ship is under construction at HSL, Visakhapatnam for the UT of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the ship will be operational;

(d) whether some eastern side embarkation jetties are also under construction in various islands of Lakshadweep;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame for the completion of these jetties;

(f) whether the Government proposes to construct similar jetties in remaining islands; and

(g) if so; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) The Union Territory of Lakshadweep (UTL) Administration signed a contract with M/s. Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam on 14.09.2000 for construction of one 700 Passenger-cum-160 M.T. Cargo Vessel at a total cost of Rs. 129.62 crores with a delivery period of 29 months i.e. by February, 2003. Due to severe financial crunch, HSL could not construct the vessel in time. HSL has now informed that the overall completion of the vessel is around 91% and the vessel is planned for handing over to UTL Administration in September, 2007.

(d) and (e) The construction of Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities in the Islands of Minicoy, Amini, Agathi and Kavaratti were approved by the Government on 26.12.2003. The details are as follows:

	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Projected date of completion
1.	Construction of Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities in the Island of Minicoy	19.86	December, 2008
2.	Construction of Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities at Amini	21.51	December, 2008
3.	Construction of Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities at Agathi	19.48	March, 2009
4.	Construction of Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities at Kavaratti	20.44	March, 2009

(f) and (g) In the 11th Plan it is planned to conduct survey and investigations for providing Eastern Side Embarkation Facilities in other Islands at Kadmath, Kiltan, Chelathand and Bitra.

[*Translation*]

National Highways in U.P.

1521. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) the details of National Highways constructed/ approved in U.P. for the last three years and proposed to be constructed this year, road-wise;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Sonali-Gorakhpur-Deoria-Salempur-Sikandarpur-Buxor-Bhagalpur road has been declared as National Highways;

(e) if so, the status of construction work undertaken on the route;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) the details of maintenance and repair work done on NH in U.P. where damage has been done due to rain, location/stretch-wise; and

(h) fund granted for the same, work-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The development of National Highways is a continuous process. During the last 3 years, construction of National Highway Nos. 2, 3, 7, 11, 19, 24, 24A, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 58E, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 75E, 76, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 96 & 97 has been taken up. Development on these National Highways is being taken up either through State Government or through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The fund allocated to the State PWD of U.P. for development of these NHs in the beginning of the year and final allocation and expenditure incurred during last 3 years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Original allocation	Final allocation	Expenditure
2004-05	138.00	172.00	171.99
2005-06	186.00	186.00	185.97
2006-07	135.00	91.40	91.32

No State-wise targets are fixed by NHAI.

(d) to (f) Only the stretches from Sonali to Gorakhpur and Buxor to Bhagalpur have been declared as National Highways. Remaining stretches are State Roads. In the NH portion of this road, construction works (Plan Works) amounting to Rs. 14.24 crore have been undertaken in the last three years.

(g) and (h) Flood Damage Repair (FOR) funds are allocated State-wise and not work-wise. Details of funds granted and expenditure incurred under flood damage repair in the State of Uttar Pradesh during last three years are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	2.00	2.00
2005-06	6.00	6.00
2006-07	3.00	2.35

[*English*]

Huge Fees in Dental Colleges

1522. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dental Council of India (DCA) has received complaints that some of the Dental Colleges in the country are charging huge sums of money as fees for Undergraduate and Post Graduate courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such colleges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Fees for Under Graduate and Post Graduate courses are fixed by Fee Structuring Committees constituted by the State Governments. As such, the complaints, if any, against dental colleges regarding charging of huge sums of money as fees for Undergraduate and Post Graduate courses received by the Dental Council of India were referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action.

Conference of SAARC Parliamentarians

1523. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of SAARC Parliamentarians was held in Shimla in June 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed at the Conference and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether this Conference is proposed to be made an annual feature to promote better understanding among MPs on issues of bilateral importance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes. A Conference of SAARC Parliamentarians was held in Shimla on 3 June 2007, organised by a non-governmental organisation, the South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA).

(b) to (d) The Conference Report called "Shimla Declaration: towards South Asian Unity: a Call for Action" discussed regional cooperation, a South Asian Customs Tariff Union, water management, a South Asian grid, fiscal resource management, connectivity and a South Asian Parliament, information society, people-to-people contact, tourism, South Asian human security and South Asian cooperative security.

The Report endorses initiating a process of moving towards the creation of an institutional interactive mechanism.

Expansion Work at IREL

1524. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of expansion work at Indian Rare Earths Ltd., (IREL) at Manavalakurichi;

(b) whether the expansion work at IREL is not going on as per schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Letter of Intent (LOI) has been issued for executing the expansion work at Indian Rare Earths Limited, Manavalakurichi through an EPC (Engineering, Procurement & Construction) Contract.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a slippage in the schedule.

(c) There is delay in finalising the agreement as the party on whom the LOI was issued is required to complete formalities for export of plant and machinery in their host country.

(d) The difficulty in signing the agreement has been sorted out and the agreement would be executed shortly. Barring the delay on this account, the Project is expected to be completed as planned.

Revision of CGHS Approved Rates

1525. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that rates approved by CGHS for different laboratory tests and diagnosis are very low in comparison to the actual cost;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of present approved rates under CGHS for laboratory tests and diagnosis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Rates for CGHS, Delhi were revised w.e.f. 1.11.2006 and in respect of other cities in June, 2007. Rates for various procedures were arrived at on the basis of rates quoted by private hospitals/diagnostic centres in response to tender notice issued in March-April, 2004. Fresh empanelment of private hospitals & diagnostic centres under CGHS was taken up to have competitive rates for various procedures and services, as also directed by the High Court of Delhi in CWP No.4754 of 1996 in Shri T.S. Oberoi versus Union of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Rate lists for various procedures/tests etc. are voluminous documents which can be accessed in the website of CGHS www.mohfw.nic.in/cghs.htm.

Coal Distribution Policy

1526. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to overhaul the coal distribution system based on the needs of regulated and non-regulated sectors;

(b) if so, whether a Committee for evaluation of policy for distribution headed by Coal Secretary and has been appointed to formulate new policy;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) the extent to which the present system is likely to be changed under the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) In compliance of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Committee was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) to evolve a New Coal Distribution Policy. The Committee has submitted its recommendations, which are under consideration of the Competent Authority and are yet to be approved.

[Translation]

Bid for Olympic Games

1527. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has submitted its bid for organizing next Olympic Games to be held in the year 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether sports infrastructure facilities are available in the country to organize the Olympic Games;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government is taking any steps to develop sports infrastructure for the successful organization of Olympic Games; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) The Indian Olympic Association is the body which submits bid for the Olympic Games and they have not submitted any bid for hosting the Olympic Games, 2016.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Special Agriculture Development Model

1528. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has made any recommendations for a special agriculture development

model for border and coastal districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the achievements expected to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Planning Commission has not made any specific recommendation for a special agriculture model for border and coastal districts in the country.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Steps to Protect Rhinos

1529. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Sl. No.	State	National Park/Sanctuary	Number of Rhinos killed		
			2004	2005	2006
1.	Assam	Kaziranga NP	3	5	5
2.	Assam	Orang NP	Nil	3	2
3.	Assam	Pqbitora WLS	1	2	Nil

(c) Government of India, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries and Project Tiger, provide financial and technical assistance to the States for the conservation and development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, which include Rhino areas as well. Rhinos are also included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby giving them highest degree of protection.

In addition, special steps taken by the Government of Assam to protect Rhinos, *inter alia*, include:

- 1) Extensive patrolling and round the clock surveillance against poaching by frontline staff.
- 2) Strengthening communication and wireless network.

(a) whether 8 Rhinos were found to have been killed during the first half of the current year in the Kaziranga Wildlife Sanctuary itself;

(b) if so, the total number of Rhinos killed in the country during the last 3 years, sanctuary and reserve-wise;

(c) special steps taken by the Government to protect Rhinos in the country, particularly in Assam; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from the State Governments, the number of Rhinos killed in the country during 2004, 2005 and 2006 (sanctuary-wise) are as below:

- 3) Provision of arms and ammunition for the protection staff.
- 4) Construction of protection camps at vulnerable areas.
- 5) Coordination amongst various law enforcement agencies.
- 6) Conducting awareness campaigns and implementing various eco development and Joint Forest Management programmes in the neighbouring villages for eliciting support for Rhino conservation.
- (7) Establishment of intelligence network for collecting information.

(d) The financial assistance provided by the Government of India to various Protected Areas (PA) harbouring Rhinos are as under:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the PA	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	Assam	Kaziranga NP	153.00	83.60	59.15
2.	Assam	Pobitora WLS	7.60	12.00	23.17
3.	Assam	Orang NP	13.00	33.02	Nil
4.	Assam	Karbi Anglong WLS	8.15	Nil	8.50
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa Tiger Reserve	175.21	152.68	183.26
6.	West Bengal	Jaldapara WLS	58.25	48.00	71.77
7.	West Bengal	Gorumara NP	58.86	64.16	50.21

NRHM in North-Eastern States

1530. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out a multi-pronged strategy to provide better linkages of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the North-Eastern States where health sector needs major overhauling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lack of trained and specialized doctors is the biggest problem in the North-Eastern States where Cancer is emerging as a major health concern;

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract the doctors to the North-Eastern States;

(e) whether the Scheme entitled "Forward Linkages for NRHM in the North-Eastern States" is under preparation; and

(f) if so, the aim of the Scheme and the time by which the Scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The aim of National Rural Health Mission is to provide accessible, equitable, affordable and accountable health services to the rural population

throughout the country with special focus on 18 States, including North Eastern States.

The implementation framework of National Rural Health Mission provides the necessary framework and flexibilities to take care of the issue with regard to infrastructure development and gaps for provision of basic minimum services, in the North East.

Health institutions from Sub Centres to District Hospitals have been taken up for comprehensive strengthening, including for physical infrastructure, manpower and provisioning of drugs.

A separate Division has been formed in the Ministry to look after the requirements of the NE region. A Regional Resource Centre having a core team of professionals has been set up at Guwahati, with one qualified State Facilitator in each of the eight States, to provide technical assistance to all the North-Eastern States. A strategy for NE States has been drawn by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The lack of trained and specialized doctors is one of the major problems in North Eastern States. Under NRHM flexibilities have been given to all the NE States to fill in the manpower gaps, especially for specialist doctors and paramedical to meet the service standards as laid down in Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) norms framed for health institutions from Sub-Centre level to District level hospitals.

Funds have also been provided to all the NE States under NRHM for Multiskilling of doctors through training, in order to take care of requirements of specialist doctors.

(e) and (f) Scheme entitled "Forward Linkages for NRHM in the North-eastern States" has been planned for those activities of North Eastern States which are not in the implementation framework of NRHM.

Expansion of BRGF Coverage

1531. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL:
SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has expanded the coverage under the scheme of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in the States during 2007-08 where the District Planning Committees (DPCs) have been constituted; and

(b) if so, the details of the additional districts covered under BRGF?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) Formation of District Planning Committees in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution is an essential pre-requisite for planning and implementation of the BRGF programme in States and areas covered by Part IX and IXA of the Constitution. Participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality are to be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. Constitution of DPCs is, therefore essential for the release of developmental grant under the programme. However, this is not the criteria for inclusion of additional districts under the programme. The BRGF programme covers 250 districts. The list of districts is enclosed in Statement. 18 of the 250 districts in J&K, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are not covered under Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution. Alternative arrangements have been proposed for these districts for planning and implementation of the Programme under the programme guidelines. Planning through Panchayats, Municipalities and District Planning Committee is a mandatory requirement in the remaining 232 districts. There has been no expansion in the coverage of districts in 2007-08.

Statement

Backward Region Grant Fund—List of Districts

Andhra Pradesh

1. Adilabad
2. Anantpur
3. Chittoor
4. Cuddappah
5. Karimnagar
6. Khammam
7. Mahbubnagar
8. Medak
9. Nalgonda
10. Nizamabad
11. Rangareddy
12. Vizianagaram
13. Warangal

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Upper Subansiri

Assam

1. Barpeta
2. Bongaigaon
3. Cachar
4. Dhemaji
5. Goalpara
6. Hailakandi
7. Karbi Anglong*
8. Kokrajhar*
9. Marigaon
10. North Lakhimpur (Laksha)
11. North Cachar Hills*

Bihar

1. Araria
2. Aurangabad
3. Banka
4. Begusarai
5. Bhagalpur
6. Bhojpur
7. Buxar
8. Darbhanga
9. Gaya
10. Gopalganj
11. Jamui
12. Jehanabad
13. Kaimur/Bhabua
14. Katihar
15. Kishanganj
16. Khagaria
17. Lakhisarai
18. Madhepura
19. Madhubani
20. Munger
21. Muzzarffarpur
22. Nalanda
23. Nawadah
24. Patna
25. Pashchim Champaran
26. Purba Champaran
27. Purnia
28. Rohtas
29. Saharsa
30. Samastipur
31. Saran

32. Sheikhpura
33. Sheohar
34. Sitamarhi
35. Supaul
36. Vaishali

Chhattisgarh

1. Bastar
2. Bilaspur
3. Dantewada
4. Dhamtari
5. Jashpur
6. Kanker
7. Kawardha
8. Korba
9. Koriya
10. Mahasamund
11. Raigarh
12. Rajnandgaon
13. Sarguja

Gujarat

1. Banaskantha
2. Dangs
3. Dahod
4. Narmada
5. Panch Mahals
6. Sabarkantha

Haryana

1. Mohindergarh
2. Sirsa

Himachal Pradesh

1. Chamba
2. Sirmaur

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Doda*
2. Kupwara*
3. Poonch*

Jharkhand

1. Bokaro
2. Chatra
3. Deoghar
4. Dhanbad
5. Dumka
6. Garhwa
7. Giridih
8. Godda
9. Gumla
10. Hazaribagh
11. Jamtara
12. Kodarma
13. Latehar
14. Lohardagga
15. Pachhim Singhbhum
16. Pakaur
17. Palamu
18. Ranchi
19. Sahibganj
20. Saraikela
21. Simdega

Karnataka

1. Bidar
2. Chitradurga
3. Davangere
4. Gulbarga
5. Raichur

Kerala

1. Palakkad
2. Wynad

Madhya Pradesh

1. Balaghat
2. Barwani
3. Betul
4. Chhatarpur
5. Damoh
6. Dhar
7. Dindori
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Katni
11. Khandwa
12. Mandla
13. Panna
14. Rajgarh
15. Rewa
16. Satna
17. Seoni
18. Shahdol
19. Sheopur
20. Shivpuri
21. Siddhi
22. Tikamgarh
23. Umaria
24. West Nimar

Maharashtra

1. Ahmednagar
2. Amravati
3. Aurangabad

4. Bhandara
5. Chandrapur
6. Dhule
7. Gadchiroli
8. Gondia
9. Hingoli
10. Nanded
11. Nandurbar
12. Yavatmal

Manipur

1. Chandel*
2. Churchandrapur*
3. Tamenlong*

Meghalaya

1. Ri Bhoi*
2. South Garo Hills*
3. West Garo Hills*

Mizoram

1. Lawngtlai*
2. Siaha*

Nagaland

1. Mon*
2. Tuensang*
3. Wokha*

Orissa

1. Bolangir
2. Boudh
3. Debagarh
4. Dhenkanal
5. Gajapati

6. Ganjam
7. Jharsuguda
8. Kalahandi
9. Keonjhar
10. Koraput
11. Malkangiri
12. Mayurbhanj
13. Nabrangpur
14. Nuapada
15. Phulbani
16. Rayagada
17. Sambalpur
18. Sonapur
19. Sundargarh

Punjab

1. Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

1. Banswara
2. Banner
3. Chittaurgarh
4. Dungarpur
5. Jaisalmer
6. Jalor
7. Jhalawar
8. Karoli
9. Sawai Madhopur
10. Sirohi
11. Tonk
12. Udaipur

Sikkim

1. Sikkim North

Tamil Nadu

1. Cuddalore
2. Dindigul
3. Nagapattinam
4. Sivagangai
5. Tiruvannamalai
6. Villupuram

Tripura

1. Dhalai *

Uttar Pradesh

1. Ambedkar Nagar
2. Azamgarh
3. Bahraich
4. Balrampur
5. Banda
6. Barabanki
7. Basti
8. Budaun
9. Chandauli
10. Chitrakoot
11. Etah
12. Farrukhabad
13. Fatehpur
14. Gonda
15. Gorakhpur
16. Hamirpur
17. Hardoi
18. Jalaun
19. Jaunpur
20. Kaushambi
21. Kushinagar

22. Lakhimpur Kheri
23. Lalitpur
24. Maharajganj
25. Mahoba
26. Mirzapur
27. Pratapgarh
28. Raebareli
29. Sant Kabir Nagar
30. Shravasti
31. Siddharthanagar
32. Sitapur
33. Sonbhadra
34. Unnao

Uttaranchal

1. Chamoli
2. Champawat
3. Tehri Garhwal

West Bengal

1. Bankura
2. Birbhum
3. Dakshin Dinajpur
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda
6. Midnapur East
7. Midnapur West
8. Murshidabad
9. Purulia
10. South 24 Parganas
11. Uttar Dinajpur

*Districts under Non Part IX and IXA Areas.

[*Translation*]

NDC Meeting on Agriculture Reforms

1532. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious concerns have been expressed in the meeting of National Development Council (NDC) held recently in New Delhi over the decreasing agricultural yield due to lack of irrigation facilities and shortage of quality seeds;

(b) if so, the measures discussed in the meeting and suggestions given;

(c) the time by which these suggestions are likely to be implemented along with benefit likely to accrue to the farmers;

(d) whether the Prime Minister has also announced a package of Rs. 25000 crore for agricultural reforms in the meeting of N.D.C;

(e) if so, the details of the package; and

(f) the date by which the package is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The National Development Council (NDC) in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 deliberated upon the various issues concerning agriculture including its decreasing yield and the lack of irrigation facilities and other inputs.

(b) After in-depth deliberations the NDC resolved to reorient agricultural development strategies to meet the needs of the farmers and called upon the Central and State Governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate Agriculture. A copy of the Resolution adopted by the NDC is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The suggestions are being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan. The suggested measures relate to increase in public investment in agriculture, drawing up plans at local levels, improved delivery of inputs and other support services, expansion of irrigation facilities

etc. therefore these would address the problems of the farmers more effectively.

(d) The Prime Minister has announced a new programme of Rs. 25000 crore for the agriculture sector in the NDC meeting.

(e) and (f) Union Ministry of Agriculture has formulated the New Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme of Rs. 25000 crore for Agriculture and Allied Sectors during 11th Five Year Plan. The Central assistance to the States would be provided under the scheme subject to their providing a baseline level of expenditure, and preparation of, from the next year, district agriculture plans. The new ACA scheme aims to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries. The assistance under the scheme would be provided to the States from the current year i.e. 2007-08.

Statement

53rd NDC Resolution

The National Development Council resolves that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of the farmers and calls upon the Central and the State governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirms its commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan and, towards this end, resolves that the following steps will be taken by the Central and State Governments:

Actions to be taken by the Central Government

- (1) Launch a Food Security Mission covering wheat, rice and pulses as a central scheme aimed at producing over the next four years an additional 8 million tonnes of wheat, 10 million tonnes of rice and 2 million tonnes of pulses over the base year (triennium ending 2006-07).
- (2) Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to State

Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas.

- (3) Provide additional resources for irrigation via AIBP, including a component on modernization, linked to adoption of improved participatory irrigation management and command area development. Schemes involving linkages of rivers within a State could also be considered for AIBP.
- (4) Give the national agriculture research effort a strategic focus by providing additional resources for the National Strategic Research Fund under the Ministry of Agriculture with a governance and implementation structure appropriate to fund Universities, CSIR laboratories and private institutions besides ICAR. Additional funding will also be provided to support regionally focused research projects in State Agricultural Universities.
- (5) Restructure the pattern of RIDF funding by NABARD and replace the present pattern of year by year fund allocation by State-wise indicative allocations for the entire 11th Plan period, which will keep in mind the needs of States with low rural credit-deposit ratios. Activities eligible for funding will be reviewed in the light of the needs identified in State agriculture plans for potential growth areas like horticulture, livestock, poultry and fishery including infrastructure for these areas.
- (6) Initiate steps to restructure the fertilizer subsidy programme and its delivery to the farmer, and move to a system that provides balanced plant nutrition without adverse effects on soils. The use of bio-fertilizers, organic manure and micro-nutrients to enhance soil health will be promoted.
- (7) Take new initiatives to improve skill development in the farming community, including training of farmers in modern methods of agriculture as well as imparting skills relevant for non-agricultural activity.

Actions to be taken by State Governments

- (1) Formulate District plan for each District that fully utilizes resources available from all existing schemes, State or Central, including resources at the district level from schemes such as BRGF and NREG. The District agricultural plan will include livestock and fishing and be integrated with minor irrigation projects, rural development works and with other schemes for water harvesting and conservation. Each State Government will set up appropriate unit(s) at District level for this purpose.
- (2) Prepare a State agricultural plan based on district plans aimed at achieving the State's agricultural growth objective, keeping in view the sustainable management of natural resources and technological possibilities in each agro-climatic region. Each State will ensure that the baseline share of agriculture in its total State Plan expenditure is at least maintained, and upon its doing so, it will be able to access the new ACA to meet the Central contribution to the expenditure on the agricultural plan beyond the base line.
- (3) Make special efforts to complete all projects taken up under AIBP without time and cost overrun and prioritize irrigation projects in consonance with their agriculture production targets. States will make special efforts to ensure better water management and enhance water use efficiency.
- (4) Accord the highest priority to seed production so that adequate supply of quality seeds of relevant major crops and fodder is available at reasonable prices and at the right time. This is necessary to improve seed replacement rates, which help reduce yield gaps. There should be close liaison between State Governments and State agricultural universities or ICAR institutions for ensuring production of seeds of varieties suitable for each agro climatic region. Public Private Partnership between SAUs, State departments concerned and public sector for varietal development can be considered.
- (5) Undertake a major expansion and revamping of State agricultural extension systems. This will involve the State Agricultural Universities and Krishi Vigyan Kendras; and include support

animal resources development, expansion of soil testing capacity in each district and facilities to test input quality. The public-private partnership (PPP) mode should be used wherever possible.

- (6) Expedite signing of the MOU (if not done so far) for early implementation of the Vaidyanathan Committee recommendations and set monitorable deadlines for meeting the commitments so that the co-operative credit structure can be revamped.
- (7) Encourage development of modern markets by completing the process of amending the APMC Act and notify the rules thereunder, and also encourage development of linkages to markets through a variety of instruments including co-operatives of farmers, contract farming and other means preferred by the States. The process of notifying rules under the amended APMC legislation should be completed during 2007-08.

Concrete proposals to implement these steps will be spelt out in detail as quickly as possible both by the Central Government and by the State Governments.

Abu Mountain as an Environmentally Vulnerable area

1533. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to declare Abu Mountain as an environmentally vulnerable area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government of India has requested the State Government to submit the proposal.

[English]

Proposal for Raising India's Forest cover

1534. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed Public Private Partnership (PPP) for raising India's forest cover area from 21% to 33%;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions set up in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) A framework for Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) for forestation of degraded lands has been mooted by Ministry of Environment and Forests as one of the interventions to increase forest and tree cover. The proposed framework envisages a tripartite arrangement between the land owning agency, the local village community and the sponsor who may be a company, firm, user group, trust, society or organization in public or private sector.

[Translation]

Review of Sex Education by NACO

1535. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

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

(a) whether National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has decided to review imparting of sex education in view of the objections raised by several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NACO has proposed any suggestion in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NACO has also submitted a proposal for consideration of the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has set up a National Adolescence

Education Programme toolkit review committee comprising of academicians, educationists, child psychologists, child psychiatrists, Communication Experts, Non-governmental Organisations, National Council of Educational Research & Training and Central Board of Secondary Education to review the existing educational material. The first meeting of the committee was held on 08th August, 2007. At this meeting it was decided to prepare a guideline on content and pedagogical aspects of the AEP for guidance to State Governments and implementing agencies. This guideline will be based on a review of the Adolescence Education Programme materials developed by (a) NACO, UNICEF, Ministry of Human Resource Development and NCERT, (b) NCERT (c) CBSE in collaboration with Vidyasagar Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences (VIMHANS); and (d) YUVA module developed by Delhi State Council of Educational Research & Training.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. In a letter addressed to the Chief Ministers of the States that have discontinued this programme, it was recommended that a committee be constituted consisting of teachers and parents to review the modules in order to suggest changes, if any. NACO has offered to provide technical assistance, if required.

Auction of Mahatma Gandhi's Letter

1536. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has initiated action for auctioning of the last letter written by Mahatma Gandhi;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to procure these letters?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No. The British Government did not initiate such action.

However, in a recent instance, the Government of India have procured the manuscripts of an article written by Mahatma Gandhi on January 11, 1948, which were

initially slated for auction by the Christies Auction House in London, UK. The manuscripts were handed over to the Navajivan Trust on July 31, 2007 by the President, ICCR. The Navajivan Trust has, in turn, handed these over to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library.

Special Package for States

1537. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments especially State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have demanded special economic packages for the implementation of development schemes in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposals received by the Union Government during the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon including the States which have been sanctioned special economic packages and other assistance;

(d) whether the State Government of U.P. has also asked for special package for backward regions such as Purvanchal and Bundelkhand;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(f) whether the Union Government has constituted a committee to study such proposals for grant of economic package to the States;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the time by which the Committee is likely to present its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The proposals for Special Economic Package for the implementation of development schemes has been received from the following States:

Name of State	Amount requested
Uttar Pradesh (in 2004)	Rs. 18,230.00 crores
Uttar Pradesh (in 2007)	Rs. 79,880.87 crores
Uttarakhand	Rs. 130.54 crores
Chhattisgarh	Rs. 1435.00 crores
Madhya Pradesh	Not specified
Orissa	Rs. 13096.00 crores
Jharkhand	Rs. 38961.00 crores
Punjab	Rs. 2040.00 crores

Line of Control

1538. SHRI KIREN RIJU:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to treat the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir as the Line of Peace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has discussed the proposal with the Pakistan Government;

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

(e) the current status of the talks held on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) Prime Minister during his convocation address at the University of Jammu on 15 July 2007 had *inter alia*, stated that the Line of Control (LOC) can become a line of peace with freer flow of ideas, goods, services and people. A number of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) are being implemented to achieve freer flow of ideas, goods, services and people across the border. These are (i) Ceasefire since 25 November 2003, (ii) the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service (started on 7 April 2005), (iii) LOC crossing and meeting points opened after the October 2005 earthquake, (iv) the Poonch-Rawalakot bus service (started on 20 June 2006), and (v) Agreement on cross LOC trade.

Measures to expand such CBMs are also being pursued and Government have already proposed to the Government of Pakistan that the Kargil-Skardu and the Jammu-Sialkot routes should be opened.

Ayurvedic Colleges

1539. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

(a) the total number of Ayurvedic Colleges in the country as on date, State-wise;

(c) Government of India generally does not release funds for state-specific special economic packages. However, state-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has received a proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh seeking "Special Area Incentive Package" for Bundelkhand & Poorvanchal Regions. The package would include the following concessions from the Government of India:

- (i) Exemption from Central Excise Duty for ten years;
- (ii) 100% exemption of Income Tax for the first five years and 30% exemption of Income Tax for the next five years;
- (iii) 15% subsidy on Capital Investment upto a maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs.

A Study Group has been constituted to prepare a Road Map for Rapid Economic Development of Uttar Pradesh. The Group is expected to submit the Strategy Paper by 30th October, 2007.

(f) No such Committee has been constituted by the Planning Commission to study such proposals for grant of economic package to the States.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more such colleges in the country;

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

(d) whether the Union Government provides any financial assistance to Ayurvedic Colleges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to such colleges during each of the last three years; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The State-wise position of Ayurvedic Colleges is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.Ts.	Number of Ayurveda Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	11
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	12
8.	Haryana	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	53

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17
15.	Maharashtra	62
16.	Orissa	6
17.	Punjab	12
18.	Rajasthan	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	6
20.	Uttaranchal	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15
22.	West Bengal	3
23.	Chandigarh	1
Total in India		242

Source: Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM).

(b) and (c) The Government has decided to set up an All-India Institute of Ayurveda in Delhi and a North-Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in Shillong during the 11th Plan period. There does not appear to be any strategic necessity for the Central Government to directly set up other Ayurvedic medical colleges in the country. There are enough applications from private parties seeking permission to set up Ayurvedic medical colleges. Direct intervention by the Central Government in terms of setting up of Ayurvedic medical colleges is, therefore, not immediately required.

(d) and (e) Yes, the State-wise details of the financial assistance provided to the Ayurvedic Colleges in the country during each of the last three financial years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Grants in aid released to Ayurveda Institutions during last three years (2004-2007)

Sl.No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)	Financial Year	System
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Govt. Dr. NRS Ayur. College & Hosp. Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.50	2004-05	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Govt. Dr. NRS Ayur. College & Hosp. Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
3.	A.L. Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.50	2004-05	Ay
4.	A.L. Government Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
5.	BRKR Ayurved College & Hospital, Eragadda, Hyderabad, AP	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.50	2004-05	Ay
6.	BRKR Ayurved College & Hospital, Eragadda, Hyderabad, AP	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
7.	BRKR Ayurved College & Hospital, Eragadda, Hyderabad, AP	Andhra Pradesh	State Model instt	100	2004-05	Ay
8.	BRKR Ayurved College & Hospital, Eragadda, Hyderabad, AP	Andhra Pradesh	UG	37	2004-05	Ay
9.	Government Ayurved College, Guwahati	Assam	ROTP/CME	1.02	2004-05	Ay
10.	Government Ayurved College, Guwahati	Assam	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
11.	Government Ayurved College, Guwahati	Assam	State Model instt	67	2004-05	Ay
12.	Government Ayurved College, Guwahati	Assam	UG	50	2004-05	Ay
13.	NPA Govt. Ayur College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	Renovation	17.59	2004-05	Ay
14.	NPA Govt. Ayur College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	State Model instt	90	2004-05	Ay
15.	All India Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi	Delhi	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
16.	All India Indian Medicine Graduates Association, New Delhi	Delhi	ROTP/CME	0.51	2004-05	Ay
17.	Ayurvedic Unani Tibbiya College, NCT of Delhi	Delhi	State Model instt	147	2004-05	Ay
18.	Government Akhandanand Ayurved College, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	PG	9.38	2004-05	Ay
19.	Government Akhandanand Ayurved College, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	State Model instt	150	2004-05	Ay
20.	IPGT&RA. Jamnagar.	Gujarat	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
21.	Shri Bala Hanuman Ayurved College & Hospital, Gujarat.	Gujarat	UG	14.45	2004-05	Ay
22.	Rajiv Gandhi Government. PG Ayurved College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Rajiv Gandhi Government. PG Ayurved College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	PG	56.9	2004-05	Ay
24.	Amrutha Ayurvedic Medical College, Chitradurg, Karnataka.	Karnataka	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
25.	Government Ayurved College, Bangalore	Karnataka	State Model instt	62.5	2004-05	Ay
26.	Shri BM Kankawadi Ayur College Shahpur, Belgaum	Karnataka	UG	32	2004-05	Ay
27.	Shri Kalidas Ayur Medical College & Hosp. Badami	Karnataka	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
28.	Shri Shivayogeshwar Rural Ayurved Medical College, Belgaum, Karnataka	Karnataka	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
29.	Sri DGM Ayurved College & Hospital, Gadag	Karnataka	UG	18.05	2004-05	Ay
30.	Government Ayurved College, Kannur, Pariyaram	Kerala	PG	44.86	2004-05	Ay
31.	Government Ayurved College, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	PG	12.6	2004-05	Ay
32.	Government Ayurved College, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	ROTP/CME	1.96	2004-05	Ay
33.	Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Tripunithura, Emakulam	Kerala	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
34.	Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Tripunithura, Emakulam	Kerala	Renovation	2.41	2004-05	Ay
35.	Govt Ayurved College, Dharvantri Nagar, Tripunithura	Kerala	UG	38	2004-05	Ay
36.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College, Ollur, Thikkashure, Kerala	Kerala	UG	23.5	2004-05	Ay
37.	VPS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakal	Kerala	PG	7.3	2004-05	Ay
38.	VPS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakal	Kerala	UG	37	2004-05	Ay
39.	Govt. Ayurved College, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.02	2004-05	Ay
40.	Govt. Ayurved College, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	PG	33.54	2004-05	Ay
41.	Govt. Ayurved College, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	UG	15	2004-05	Ay
42.	Government (Auto) Ay. Mahavidyalaya Indore (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.03	2004-05	Ay
43.	Government (Auto) Ay. Mahavidyalaya Indore (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	UG	62	2004-05	Ay
44.	Government Auto Ayurvedic College & Hospital, Jabalpur, MP	Madhya Pradesh	UG	25	2004-05	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	Government Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Rewa (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.03	2004-05	Ay
46.	Pt. Khushi Lal Sharma, Government (Auto) Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.97	2004-05	Ay
47.	Dadasaheb Swarupsingh Naik Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	UG	2	2004-05	Ay
48.	R A Poddar Memorial College & MA Poddar Hospital, Worti, Mumbai	Maharashtra	Renovation	20	2004-05	Ay
49.	YMT Ayur Medical College & Hosp. Kharghar, Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
50.	Gopabandhu Ayurved College, Puri, Orissa	Orissa	State Model instt	100	2004-05	Ay
51.	Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar - 8	Punjab	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
52.	Sri Dhanwantri Ayurved College & Hospital, C'garh	Punjab	UG	12	2004-05	Ay
53.	MMM State Ayurved College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	State Model instt	150	2004-05	Ay
54.	NIA, Jaipur	Rajasthan	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
55.	Ayurveda Wing, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tripura.	Tripura	ROTP/CME	0.51	2004-05	Ay
56.	Dte. Of Health Services, Government of Tripura	Tripura	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
57.	Rajkiya Ay. Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow (U.P.)	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
58.	Rajkiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
59.	State Ayurved College, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	State Model instt	100	2004-05	Ay
60.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Banda, UP	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2004-05	Ay
61.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Lucknow, UP	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.02	2004-05	Ay
62.	Rishikul State Ayurved College, Hardwar	Uttaranchal	State Model instt	50	2004-05	Ay
63.	Govt J.B. Roy State Ayurved Medical College, Kolkatta	West Bengal	State Model instt	100	2004-05	Ay
64.	Institute of PG Ayurvedic Education & Research at Shyamadas Vaidya Sastrapith, West Bengal	West Bengal	ROTP/CME	1.97	2004-05	Ay
65.	J B Roy State Ayurved College & Hospital, Kolkatta	West Bengal	Renovation	20	2004-05	Ay
66.	The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata	West Bengal	ROTP/CME	1.86	2004-05	Ay
67.	Anantha Laxmi Govt. Ay. College & Hosp., Warrangal, A.P.	Andhra Pradesh	UG	62.00	2005-06	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68.	BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	State Model Instt	100.00	2005-06	Ay
69.	NRS Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada, A.P.	Andhra Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.50	2005-06	Ay
70.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Guwahati	Assam	PG	20.86	2005-06	Ay
71.	Government Ayurveda College, Patna	Bihar	State Model Instt	200.00	2005-06	Ay
72.	Gomantak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Research Centre, Shorda, Goa pvt.	Goa	UG	12.00	2005-06	Ay
73.	Government Akhandanand Ay. College, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	PG	2.39	2005-06	Ay
74.	Government Ayurved College, Ajwa Road, Vadodra, Gujarat	Gujarat	UG	12.00	2005-06	Ay
75.	Government J.P. Ayurveda College, Tapi Ayurvedic College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	Gujarat	UG	80.00	2005-06	Ay
76.	Gujarat Board of Ayurveda & Unani Systems of Medicine, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Gujarat	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
77.	JS Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nadiad, Gujarat	Gujarat	UG	37.00	2005-06	Ay
78.	Shri O.H. Nazar Ay. College and Hospital, Surat, Gujarat	Gujarat	UG	12.00	2005-06	Ay
79.	Gaur Brahman Ayurvedic & Physiotherapy College, Rohtak, Haryana	Haryana	UG	12.00	2005-06	Ay
80.	Sri Krishna Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra	Haryana	ROTP/CME	5.80	2005-06	Ay
81.	Rajiv Gandhi Government PG Ayurved College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	PG	27.40	2005-06	Ay
82.	Dte. Of ISM&H, Government of J&K	J&K	ROTP/CME	3.73	2005-06	Ay
83.	Dte. Of ISM&H, Government of J&K	J&K	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
84.	Government Ayurvedic Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Chaibasa, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	ROTP/CME	2.94	2005-06	Ay
85.	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Higgri Extension, Hubli, Karnataka	Karnataka	UG	35.00	2005-06	Ay
86.	Government Ayurveda College. Bangalore	Karnataka	ROTP/CME	3.97	2005-06	Ay
87.	Government Taranath Ayurved Medical College, Bellary Karnataka	Karnataka	Renovation	20.00	2005-06	Ay
88.	S.G.V. Ayurved Medical College & Hospital, Bhaithongal, Belgaum - 591 102 Karnataka	Karnataka	UG	10.00	2005-06	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Shri DGM Ayurved Medical College & Hospital, Gadag, Karnataka	Karnataka	UG	18.95	2005-06	Ay
90.	Government Ayurveda College, Kannur, Pariyaram	Kerala	PG	20.16	2005-06	Ay
91.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	PG	43.00	2005-06	Ay
92.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	Renovation	17.59	2005-06	Ay
93.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurved College, Ollur, Kerala	Kerala	UG	9.90	2005-06	Ay
94.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurved College, Ollur, Kerala	Kerala	UG	2.00	2005-06	Ay
95.	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakal	Kerala	Renovation	2.50	2005-06	Ay
96.	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakal	Kerala	PG	7.82	2005-06	Ay
97.	Government Ayurveda College, Bhopal, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
98.	Government Ayurveda College, Indore, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.00	2005-06	Ay
99.	Government Auto Ayurveda College, Gwalior (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	UG	61.99	2005-06	Ay
100.	Govt. Autonomous Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore Jawahar Lal Memorial Government Hospital Rau, Indore, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	Renovation	20.00	2005-06	Ay
101.	Government Auto Ayurveda College, Gwalior (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
102.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Rewa, M.P	Madhya Pradesh	Computer Lab	10.00	2005-06	Ay
103.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Jabalpur, MP	Madhya Pradesh	Renovation	20.00	2005-06	Ay
104.	Govt. Auto Dhanwantri Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Computer Lab	10.00	2005-06	Ay
105.	Pt. Shivnath Shastri Autonomous Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	UG	34.00	2005-06	Ay
106.	Shri Pandit Shivnath Shastri, Swasashi Ay. Mahavidyylaya, Burhanpur, M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	UG	20.00	2005-06	Ay
107.	Ayurveda Prasarak Mandal, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Mumbai	Maharashtra	UG	37.00	2005-06	Ay
108.	Govt. Ayurveda College & Hospital, Osmanabad, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	UG	43.36	2005-06	Ay
109.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vazirabad, Nanded, M.S	Maharashtra	Computer Lab	10.00	2005-06	Ay
110.	Gopabandhu Ayurved College, Puri, Orissa	Orissa	State Model Instt	50.00	2005-06	Ay
111.	Sri Satya Sai Murtidhar Ayurveda College & Hospital, Moga, Punjab	Punjab	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	Govt Ayurvedic Nurse/Compounder Training Centre, Longia, Ajmer, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	ROTP/CME	4.86	2005-06	Ay
113.	NIA, Jaipur	Rajasthan	ROTP/CME	4.76	2005-06	Ay
114.	Bundelkhand State Ayurveda College, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Renovation	20.00	2006-06	Ay
115.	Bundelkhand State Ayurveda College, Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	2.07	2005-06	Ay
116.	Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi.	Uttar Pradesh	Computer Lab	10.00	2005-06	Ay
117.	Lalit Hari Rajakiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Computer Lab	10.00	2005-06	Ay
118.	Lalit Hari Rajakiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	UG	50.00	2005-06	Ay
119.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.86	2005-06	Ay
120.	State Ayurveda College, Handia, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	0.93	2005-06	Ay
121.	State Ayurveda College, Handia, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
122.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.00	2005-06	Ay
123.	Swami Kalyan Dev State Ayurveda College, Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.00	2005-06	Ay
124.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
125.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
126.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	2.83	2005-06	Ay
127.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	4.14	2005-06	Ay
128.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	2.00	2005-06	Ay
129.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	1.86	2005-06	Ay
130.	State Ayurveda College & Hospital, Gurukul Kangri, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	ROTP/CME	4.14	2005-06	Ay
131.	Belley Sankarpur Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Ayurveda College & Hospital, W. Bengal	West Bengal	ROTP/CME	0.93	2005-06	Ay
132.	Institute of PG Ayurveda Education & Research at Shyamadas Vaidya Shastrapith, Kolkata	West Bengal	ROTP/CME	1.97	2005-06	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Ayurveda College & Hospital, Bellary, Shankarapur, W.B.	West Bengal	UG	12.00	2005-06	Ay
134.	BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	UG	25.00	2006-07	Ay
135.	Arya Kanya Shuddha Ay. Mahavidyalaya, Kareli, Vadodara	Gujarat	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
136.	Shri Bala Hanuman Ayurveda Medical College, Lodra	Gujarat	UG	26.85	2006-07	Ay
137.	Himachal Pradesh Ayurveda & Unani Board, Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	ROTP/CME	4.00	2006-07	Ay
138.	Sri Krishna Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra	Haryana	Renovation	20.00	2006-07	Ay
139.	Sri Krishna Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra	Haryana	State Model Instt	200.00	2006-07	Ay
140.	Shri Maru Singh Memorial Mahila Ayurveda College, Khanpur, Sonapat	Haryana	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
141.	Sri Krishna Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Kurukshetra	Haryana	UG	62.00	2006-07	Ay
142.	Shri Vijay Mahantesh Ayurvedic Medical College, Ilkal	Karnataka	ROTP/CME	2.00	2006-07	Ay
143.	Shri Vijay Mahantesh Ayurvedic Medical College, Ilkal	Karnataka	ROTP/CME	2.80	2006-07	Ay
144.	Government Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mysore	Karnataka	Renovation	20.00	2006-07	Ay
145.	AVS's Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Hospital, Vidyanagar, Bagalkot Road	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
146.	AVS's Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya & Hospital, Vidyanagar, Bagalkot Road	Karnataka	UG	25.34	2006-07	Ay
147.	Government Ayurveda Medical College, Mysore	Karnataka	UG	50.00	2006-07	Ay
148.	KV.G. Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Sullia	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
149.	Ramakrishna Ayurvedic Medical College, Bangalore	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
150.	Sri Bahubali Vidyapeet's JV Mandal's Grameen Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Terdal	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
151.	Sri Jagadgur Gavi Siddeshwara Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Koppal	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
152.	SVP Rural Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Badami	Karnataka	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
153.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurved College, Ollur, Kerala.	Kerala	UG	26.50	2006-07	Ay
154.	Govt. Auto Dhanwantri Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	2.00	2006-07	Ay
155.	Government Dhanwantri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	PG	12.87	2006-07	Ay
156.	Govt. Auto Dhanwantri Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	ROTP/CME	3.73	2006-07	Ay
157.	Govt. Auto Dhanwantri Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	State Model Instt	150.00	2006-07	Ay
158.	Ramrao Patil Ayurved Mahavidyalaya & Rugnalaya, Purna, Dist. Parbhani	Maharashtra	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
159.	Seth Govindji Raoji Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Solapur	Maharashtra	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
160.	Shri Kedari Redkar Ayurveda College, Kolhapur	Maharashtra	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
161.	Sri Annasaheb Dange Ayurved Medical College, Sangli	Maharashtra	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
162.	Vidarbha Ayurveda College, Amravati	Maharashtra	UG	42.00	2006-07	Ay
163.	Orissa Medical College & Research, Sambalpur	Orissa	UG	62.00	2006-07	Ay
164.	Government Nursing Training Centre, Ajmer	Rajasthan	ROTP/CME	2.00	2006-07	Ay
165.	MMM Government Ayurveda College, Udaipur	Rajasthan	Computer Lab	10.00	2006-07	Ay
166.	Government Nursing Training Centre, Ajmer	Rajasthan	ROTP/CME	4.66	2006-07	Ay
167.	Lalit Hari Rajakiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.00	2006-07	Ay
168.	Lalit Hari Rajakiya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	ROTP/CME	1.97	2006-07	Ay
169.	Aligarh Unani & Ayurved Medical College & Hospital, Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay
170.	BHU, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	UG	214.00	2006-07	Ay
171.	SRM State Ayurveda College, Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	UG	12.00	2006-07	Ay

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172.	State Ayurveda College, Handia, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	UG	62.00	2006-07	Ay
173.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	State Model Instt	125.00	2006-07	Ay
174.	Rishikul State Ayurveda College, Haridwar, Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	UG	62.00	2006-07	Ay
175.	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Ayurveda College & Hospital, Bellary, Shankarpur, W.B.	West Bengal	ROTP/CME	1.97	2006-07	Ay
				4420.64		

[English]

Grant for Healthcare Services

1540. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

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

(a) whether the United Kingdom's Department for International Development has announced a grant of Rs. 2000 crore to India for improving access to healthcare services for the poor and marginalized sections and for achieving the Millennium Development Goals as reported in 'The Hindu' dated June 15, 2007;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared detailed schemes for the utilization of this grant;

(d) if so, the details of the schemes where these funds will be utilized; and

(e) the details of the amount proposed to be provided to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The funds will be utilized for the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Project, National AIDS Control Programme and other Schemes being run at the State Level for improving Women Health in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, The grant will be utilized for the following Programmes and Projects:

(i) Reproductive Child Health Programme—RCH-II

The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which includes the second phase of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II has been launched with effect from 01.04.2005 for a period of five years. The programme aims to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country. Under the programme, flexibility is provided to the States to devise need based programme implementation plan (PIP) to amongst others (i) address the unmet need for contraception; (ii) promote Skilled Care at birth; (iii) increase coverage of immunization; (iv) introduce integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (v) enhance availability of facilities for institutional deliveries and emergency obstetric care; (vi) provide skilled care to pregnant women at the community level; (vii) improve coverage ante-natal and postnatal care and (viii) address other related reproductive, maternal and child health care needs of their respective populace. The programme is being supported by World Bank, United Nations Population Fund and DFID. The DFID support for the programme will be extended to £252 million including £7 million for Technical cooperation. The programme will be implemented in entire country and project is for the period of 2006-2010.

(ii) Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme

The project cost is £ 40 million (£38 million for the budget support of Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reform

Programme and £2 million for Technical cooperation). The MoU to be signed and the project will commence thereafter.

(iii) Orissa Health Sector Plan

The DFID support will be for £ 50 million (£47.50 million for the direct budget support for the implementation of Orissa Health Sector Plan and £2.5 million for Technical cooperation). The project has to be approved and MoU to be signed. It will commence only thereafter.

(iv) Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme

The project cost is £ 60 million (£56 million for the budget support of Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Reform Programme and £4 million for Technical cooperation). The project has to be approved and MoU to be signed. It will commence only thereafter.

(v) Health System Development Initiatives in West Bengal

£ 100 million (£97.5 million of financial and £ 2.5 million of technical cooperation funds). Annual review of

the programme was held in July 2006.

(vi) National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) 3

The NACP3 is pooled by the DFID and World Bank support to achieve two strategic objectives (a) Achieving behaviour change by scaling up programmes to prevent new infections in high risk groups and the general population; and (b) increased care support and treatment of people living with HIV.

DFID funds of £95 million will be pooled with the World Bank. DFID will also pay £7 million for technical assistance. £5 million will help contract a technical resource to support the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) to deliver NACP 3. The remaining £2 million will be channelled to support the first UN Joint Support Plan for HIV/AIDS in India.

(e) Under the project No. (i) the amount proposed to be provided to each State is enclosed as Statement. Under the project (ii) to (vi) the amount are mentioned against each project in reply to (d).

Statement

RCH-II Programme Flexible Pool—Allocation for 2007-10

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	State-wise Funds Allocation 2007-08	State-wise funds Allocation 2008-09	State-wise Funds Allocation 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
A. EAG States				
1.	Bihar	144.32	160.26	176.2
2.	Jharkhand	46.86	40.21	44.21
3.	Madhya Pradesh	105.15	52.03	57.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	36.21	116.76	128.38
5.	Orissa	63.92	70.98	78.04
6.	Rajasthan	98.34	109.2	120.06
7.	Uttar Pradesh	289.15	321.08	353.02
8.	Uttarakhand	14.77	16.4	18.03
Sub Total		798.71	886.92	975.14

1	2	3	4	5
B. Other States				
9.	Andhra Pradesh	101.43	112.64	123.84
10.	Gujarat	67.77	75.26	82.74
11.	Haryana	28.24	31.36	34.48
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8.14	9.04	9.94
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.49	14.98	16.47
14.	Karnataka	70.64	78.44	86.24
15.	Kerala	42.65	47.36	52.07
16.	Maharashtra	129.60	133.91	158.22
17.	Punjab	32.53	36.13	39.72
18.	Tamilnadu	83.20	92.38	101.57
19.	West Bengal	107.45	119.32	131.19
	Sub Total	685.14	760.81	836.48
C. Union Territories				
20.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.48	0.53	0.58
21.	Chandigarh	1.21	1.34	1.47
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	0.33	0.36
23.	Daman and Diu	0.21	0.24	0.26
24.	Delhi	18.46	20.5	22.54
25.	Goa	1.80	2	2.2
26.	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.09	0.1
27.	Pondicherry	1.30	1.45	1.59
	Sub Total	23.84	26.47	29.10
NE States				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	5.19	5.71
29.	Assam	114.18	126.79	139.4
30.	Manipur	10.24	11.37	12.5
31.	Meghalaya	9.88	10.98	12.07
32.	Mizoram	3.82	4.24	4.66

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Nagaland	8.52	9.47	10.41
34.	Sikkim	2.32	2.57	2.83
35.	Tripura	13.68	15.19	16.7
	Sub Total	167.32	185.80	204.28
	Grant Total	1675.00	1860.00	2045.00

G-8 SUMMIT

1541. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has participated in G-8 Summit held in Germany;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed therein including the stand taken by India on key global issues;

(c) the declaration of G-8 Summit and its impact on emerging economies of the developing countries;

(d) whether several G-8 Members opposed a full membership to developing countries;

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

(f) whether India was disappointed with the format adopted by the G-8;

(g) whether India had put across the concerns of the G-5 developing countries to the G-8;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the response of the G-8?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (i) The Prime Minister attended the Summit Meeting of the G8 and the five Outreach countries (Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa) at Heiligendamm, Germany on 8 June 2007.

Prime Minister spoke on the issue of climate change, energy efficiency, and the conclusion of the Doha round

of talks. Prime Minister's intervention on the issue of climate change at the Heiligendamm meeting is enclosed as Statement. Prime Minister emphasised the need to ensure that growth and development prospects in developing countries are not undermined or constrained in any manner. The G8 and the five Outreach countries have agreed on launching a high level dialogue, covering (a) Promoting and protecting innovation; (b) Enhancing freedom of investment through an open investment environment including strengthening corporate social responsibility principles; (c) Sharing knowledge for improving energy efficiency and technology cooperation with the aim to contribute to reducing CO₂-emissions, consistent with the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, and the St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security; and (d) Defining common responsibilities for development with special regard to Africa.

There was no discussion on membership of developing countries.

The five Outreach countries also brought out a joint position paper covering issues such as economic development, global governance, international trade, international migration, climate change and South-South cooperation.

Statement***PM's intervention on Climate Change at the Heiligendamm meeting***

Madam Chancellor,

I must thank you for raising this issue, of such significance for our future generations and us. Your ideas, and those of PM Blair, President Bush and PM Abe are very useful for us to have a constructive discussion today.

We all have a vested interest in making our planet secure for our children and grand children.

India's GHG emissions are among the lowest in per capita terms. Moreover, being only around 4% of the world's emissions, action by us will have a marginal effect on overall emissions.

Nonetheless, we recognize wholeheartedly our responsibility as a developing country. We wish to engage constructively and productively with the international community and to add our weight to global efforts to preserve and protect the environment.

We are determined that India's per-capita GHG emissions are not going to exceed those of developed countries even while pursuing policies of development and economic growth.

We must work together to find pragmatic, practical solutions, which are for the benefit of entire humankind.

These should include mitigation and adaptation strategies with fair burden sharing and measures to realize sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

The process of burden sharing must be fair. It should take into account where the primary responsibility for the present levels of GHG concentration rests and not perpetuate poverty among the developing countries. No strategy should foreclose for them the possibilities of accelerated social and economic development.

The principle of common and differentiated responsibility and respective capability is very important.

The time is not ripe for developing countries to take quantitative targets, as these would be counter-productive on their development processes.

Adaptation is the key for developing countries. It needs to be adequately resourced without detracting funds meant for development, which, in any case, is the best form of adaptation.

The determination of any particular stabilization goal and the time-frame in which it should be achieved needs to be made at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

This should be preceded by a scientific consensus on impacts at different levels of GHG going beyond the current IPCC findings, which still document many uncertainties.

It is important that critical and promising clean technologies are made affordable for developing countries, where there is a large reliance on fossil fuels.

The IPR regime should balance rewards for innovators with common good for humankind.

We also believe that the carbon market has a significant role to play in tackling climate change and that we should spur private sector involvement in climate related technologies and investment.

The Clean Development Mechanism (COM) has worked well and needs to be expanded to include approvals for programmatic approaches. Enhanced level of GHG abatement commitments by the developed countries would significantly stimulate COM projects.

Let us leave Heiligendamm determined to continue our exchanges and to invigorate the existing for a where these issues are being negotiated. In the meantime, our representatives could continue informal discussions to carry forward our dialogue and to build on what we believe in common.

Thank you.

Berlin
8 June 2007

Plan to Improve Quality of Packaged Food Items

1542. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to improve the quality of packaged food items/commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any comparative study of the provisions of the Indian Laws and that of the Developed Nations has been undertaken by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As far as the Ministry of Health & F.W. is concerned, for improvement in quality of foods,

the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been undertaking some of the following measures:

1. Harmonization of the standards for foods under the PFA Rules, 1955 with Codex standards which are considered as international reference standards. Developed modules for training and arranged training programmes on Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP);
2. Developed training modules and arranged training programmes on food hygiene for food establishments;
3. Based on the internationally accepted norms, developed GMP and GHP for incorporating as one of the requirements for licensing provisions under the PFA Act, 1954 and notified the draft amendments for soliciting comments from public;
4. Revising the labelling provisions for pre-packaged foods for improving the product information for making informed choice by consumer.

(c) and (d) Amendments in the provisions under PFA Rules are usually carried out taking into the consideration the standards prescribed by the international standards setting body *i.e.* CODEX of which India as well as developing and developed nations are also members.

Constitution of Task Force

1543. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a task force to review India's positions on non-proliferation, disarmament, arms control, missile defence and deterrence;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms of reference of the task force;

(c) whether the task force has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of its recommendations; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A

task force has been constituted by Ministry of External Affairs to review India's existing positions on disarmament and non-proliferation issues and to make recommendations in the light of India's status as a nuclear weapon state, India's security interests, present international realities and possible developments.

(c) The task force has not yet submitted its report.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Census of Tigers

1544. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the tiger census throughout the country in a phased manner regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of tiger on the basis of census report for the last ten years;

(d) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding on 'Tiger Trade & Farming' with any country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) The All India tiger estimation process has been refined by Project Tiger (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority), in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India. The Tiger Task Force constituted by the National Board for Wildlife, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, has approved this process, which has been adopted for the country level estimation of tigers.

(c) Details of past tiger estimation figures as reported by States using the earlier pugmark method are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(d) and (e) India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling/transboundary illegal trade in wildlife, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

Statement I*Population of Tigers in the Country as Reported by the States*

S.No.	Name of the State	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1997	2001-02**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	148	164	235	197	171	192
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	139	219	135	180	*	61***
3.	Assam	147	300	376	376	325	458	354
4.	Bihar	85	110	138	157	137	103	76
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	****	****	227
6.	Delhi	Nil						
7.	Goa	—	—	—	2	3	6	5
8.	Gujarat	8	7	9	9	5	1	Nil
9.	Haryana	—	—	1	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh					Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	****	****	34
13.	Karnataka	102	156	202	257	305	350	401
14.	Kerala	60	134	89	45	57	73	71
15.	Madhya Pradesh	457	529	786	985	912	927	710
16.	Maharashtra	160	174	301	417	276	257	238
17.	Manipur	1	10	6	31	*	*	Nil
18.	Meghalaya	32	35	125	34	53	*	47
19.	Mizoram	—	65	33	18	28	12	28
20.	Nagaland	80	102	104	104	83	*	23^
21.	Orissa	142	173	202	243	226	194	173
22.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Rajasthan	74	79	96	99	64	58	58
24.	Sikkim	—	—	2	4	2	*	NR
25.	Tamil Nadu	33	65	97	95	97	62	60
26.	Tripura	7	6	5	—	NR	*	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Pakhui (Arunachal Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Palamau (Bihar)	22	37	62	55	44	47	44	32
19.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	25	22	22	31
20.	Periyar (Kerala)	—	34	44	45	30	39	40	36
21.	Pench (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	39	27	29	40
22.	Pench (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
23.	Ranthombore (Rajasthan)	14	25	38	44	36	38	32	35
24.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	—	19	26	19	24	25	24	22
25.	Similipal (Orissa)	17	65	71	93	95	97	98	99
26.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	60	205	264	269	251	242	263	245
27.	Tadoba (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	34	36	42	38
28.	Valmiki (Bihar)	—	—	—	81	49	N.R.	53	53
Total		268	711	1121	1327	1366	1333	1498	1576

*Under compilation/vetting. N.R.- Not reported.

Restructure of Medical Curriculum

1545. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:
SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to restructure the Medical Education Curriculum in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new curriculum; and

(c) the extent to which it would benefit the health sector in rural areas and the remote areas like North East?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Task Force on Medical Education for the National Rural Health Mission constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of ex Union Health Secretary, has *inter-alia* recommended measures

as to how the rural service can be made attractive for MBBS doctors, the possibility of providing health care in rural and underserved areas and modifications in the curriculum of medical course. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force on Medical Education for the National Rural Health Mission, a proposal is under consideration of the Government in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI) and other stakeholders for the revision of the Medical Education curriculum.

[Translation]

Deafness among Children

1546. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether more than twenty five thousand children born in the country suffer from deafness;

(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 IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes. The figure is based on WHO estimates according to which approximately 1 to 2 per thousand children are born with profound deafness.

(b) and (c) As per existing literature, 50% of the children are deaf due to genetic causes and 40% due to environmental causes (prenatal, perinatal or postnatal). Some of the High Risk Factors are: lack of immunization of the pregnant mother to infectious diseases (such as German measles, chicken pox, etc.); Consanguineous marriages (which increases the risk for having non-syndromic hearing loss); Problems during birth leading to asphyxia to the newborn baby; consuming ototoxic drugs during pregnancy etc.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already included Measles vaccination in the Universal Immunization programme. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has also initiated the National Programme of Prevention and Control of Deafness and has launched its pilot phase in 25 districts belonging to 10 States and 1 Union Territory all over the Country. Major thrust is on prevention, early detection and treatment of deafness in children with the ultimate goal to reduce the prevalence of deafness. The programme envisages training and capacity building of Medical Colleges, district hospitals and the PHCs in deafness intervention. The health workers are also proposed to be trained on deafness prevention. In addition, Information Education and Communication strategies are being developed to build awareness in the public and sensitize different level of workers.

[English]

Completion of Work on NH-2

1547. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on NH-2 from Barrakar to Bally and the entire stretch of Panagarh Bazar has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the construction work on the said stretch is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Four laning of the stretch from Barrakar (km 441.44) to Dankuni (km 649.027) have been completed except a length of 4.867 km at Panagarh Market area which is two laned. A bypass to the Panagarh Market has been proposed to be constructed for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation.

(c) Construction of Panagarh bypass could not be completed because a portion of proposed bypass was passing through Air Force land. The Air Force Authorities objected due to its proximity to Panagarh Air Base Station and requirement of minimum clearance for Air Traffic Control. Various alternative alignments were proposed and after discussion, Ministry of Defence has conveyed No Objection Certificate (NOC) for an agreed alignment during December 2006. Pursuant to receipt of NOC, the preparation of DPR is in progress.

(d) Considering all aspects *viz.* finalisation of DPR, land acquisition etc.; it is expected that the construction to Panagarh Bypass may be completed by the year 2009. Also Barrakar to Bally stretch is to be widened to six lanes under NHDP Phase V, which is scheduled for completion by 2012.

New Standards for Pesticides Industry

1548. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has fixed new emission standards for the pesticides industry in the country;

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

(c) whether production of pesticides has increased in the country over the years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which new standards are likely to protect environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and

Forests, Government of India have notified the emission standards for Pesticide Manufacturing and Formulation Industry vide G.S.R. 46 (E) dated 3rd February, 2006 covering parameters, such as, chlorine, ammonia, particulate matter etc.

(c) and (d) As per the information available from the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, the production of pesticides has not undergone much change during the last three financial years.

(e) The above emission standards for Pesticide Industry are expected to help in controlling air pollution and improve the environment.

Government help to NGO for Rural Events

1549. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides a sum of Rs. 30,000/- per discipline to Non-Government Organisation including Nehru Yuva Kendras Sangathan (NYKS) for organizing district level competitions;

(b) if so, whether the said amount is adequate for organizing district level competitions;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to enhance the amount for the purpose; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by the Government for the development of Rural Sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Rural Sports programme, Government provides financial assistance @Rs. 30,000/- per discipline for organizing District level competitions, normally up to 10 disciplines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Rural Sports programme provides for an organized competition structure for rural sports. In addition, Government operates the Sport Scholarship programme under which talented sportspersons at the State and National level are given financial assistance. The Sports

Authority of India (SAI) also operates several schemes such as the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (day boarding), the Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC), the SAI Training Centre (STC) and Special Area Games (SAG) in which talented sportspersons from all over the country, including rural areas are provided with specialized coaching. The ABSC, STC and SAG centres have both residential and non-residential training. At present SAI has nearly 13,000 trainees under the above mentioned schemes.

[Translation]

Allotment of Coal Blocks

1550. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks allotted to private and Government sector companies till date, alongwith the dates on which the said allotments were made, State-wise;

(b) whether coal production has started in all the allotted coal blocks;

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

(d) the names of the companies which have not started production from the coal blocks allotted to them till date and the action taken by the Government against them; and

(e) whether the coal extracted therefrom is supplied to the factories or is being sold in open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) As on date 165 coal blocks have been allocated which include 103 blocks allocated to State and Central public sector companies and 62 blocks allocated to private companies. A list indicating the names of coal blocks, allocatee companies, sector for which block has been allocated is enclosed as Statement I.

(b) and (c) Out of the 165 coal blocks allocated, 13 coal blocks have started production. Details of 13 coal blocks which have already started production are given in the enclosed Statement II.

Reasons for not starting coal production is given below:

- (i) The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquiring land, machinery and equipments etc. for both the mining as well end-use project. The progress achieved by them against certain given milestones are reviewed by the Screening Committee from time to time.
- (ii) Development of coal blocks involves a long gestation of about 3 to 5 years to reach production stage and about another two years to reach its optimal production capacity.
- (d) Except 13 coal blocks as indicated in Statement II, rest of the coal blocks have not come to the stage of production. Specific milestones are laid down for development of coal blocks. This is monitored and

reviewed periodically. In case of wilful delays, notices are issued, where warranted, de-allocation of coal blocks could be considered.

- (e) (i) Out of 13 coal blocks which have already started production, coal from two blocks namely Gotitoria (East) and Gotitoria (West) which are small and isolated patches coal is allowed to be sold for specified end use.
- (ii) Coal from remaining 11 blocks are meant for captive use and accordingly supplied to its associated end use plants.
- (iii) Some blocks have been allocated to State Government companies for commercial mining. However, none of them has started production as yet.

Statement I

Details of Captive Mining blocks Allotted Till 1.8.07

Block Sl.No.	State	Block allocated	Date of Allotment	Name of the party	End-Use	Geological Reserves Mt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tadicherla-I	06.12.2005	M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Power Generation	61.280
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anestipali	20.02.2007	M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Power	26.890
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Punkula-Chalka	20.02.2007	M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Power	38.110
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Penagaddippa	29.05.2007	M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Power	110.870
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namchi Namphuk	28.10.2003	Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corporation	Commercial Mining	27.000
6.	Chhattisgarh	Tara	12.08.2003	M/s Chhattisgarh Mineral Devp. Corp.	Commercial	259.470
7.	Chhattisgarh	Shankarpur Bht II	25.07.2007	CMDCL	Commercial	80.130
8.	Chhattisgarh	Morga III	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	35.000
9.	Chhattisgarh	Morga IV	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	35.000
10.	Chhattisgarh	Sondhia	25.07.2007	CMDCL	Commercial	70.000
11.	Chhattisgarh	Parsa East	25.06.2007	RRVUNL	Power	180.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Chhattisgarh	Kanta Besan	25.06.2007	RRVUNL	Power	180.000
13.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma-IV/1	20.06.1996	M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	Sponge Iron	124.000
14.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma-IV/5	21.06.1996	M/s Monnet Ispat	Sponge Iron Production	126.000
15.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma-IV/2	01.07.1998	M/s Jindal Power Ltd	Power Generation	123.000
16.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma-IV/3	01.07.1998	M/s Jindal Power Ltd	Power Generation	123.000
17.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma- IV/4	16.08.1999	M/s Jayaswal Neco Ltd	Sponge Iron	125.000
18.	Chhattisgarh	Gare-Palma-IV/7	25.04.2000	M/s Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd	Sponge Iron	156.000
19.	Chhattisgarh	Chotia	04.09.2003	M/s Prakash Industries Ltd	Sponge Iron Production	34.480
20.	Chhattisgarh	West of Umaria	24.05.2004	M/s Garuda Clays Ltd	Cement Production	7.000
21.	Chhattisgarh	Gidhmuri	23.09.2004	M/s CSEB	Power Generation	80.270
22.	Chhattisgarh	Patoria	23.09.2004	M/s CSEB	Power Generation	269.250
23.	Chhattisgarh	Panchbahani	06.09.2005	M/s Shree Radhe Industries	Sponge Iron	11.000
24.	Chhattisgarh	Madanpur South	13.01.2006	Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Akshya Investment Pvt. Ltd, Chhattisgarh Steel & Power Ltd., Chhattisgarh Electricity Company, MSP Steel & P. Ltd., Consortium of Ispat Five Companies	Sponge iron	175.650
25.	Chhattisgarh	Gare Palma IV/6	13.01.2006	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Nalwa Sponge Iron Ltd.	Sponge Iron	156.000
26.	Chhattisgarh	Gare Palma IV/8	13.01.2006	Jaiswal Neco	Sponge Iron	107.200
27.	Chhattisgarh	Madanpur (North)	13.01.2006	We Ultratech Ltd., M/s Singhal Enterprises, M/s Nav Bharat Coalfield Ltd, Vandana Energy & Steel Pvt. Ltd., Prakash Industry Ltd., Arjani Steel Pvt. Ltd., Consortium of 5 companies	Sponge Iron	241.610
28.	Chhattisgarh	Parsa	02.08.2006	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB), Raipur	Power	150.000
29.	Chhattisgarh	Gare Palma, Sector-I	02.08.2006	M/s Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited (CMDCL), Raipur-492006	Commercial mining	900.000
30.	Chhattisgarh	Gare Palma Sector II	02.08.2006	Secretary, Industries, Government of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	power	768.000
31.	Chhattisgarh	Morga-I	02.08.2006	M/s Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (MPSMCL), Bhopal	Commercial mining	250.000
32.	Chhattisgarh	Morga II	02.08.2006	GMDC	Commercial mining	350.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33-34.	Chhattisgarh	Nakia I + Nakia II	13.01.2006	M/s Ispat Godavari, M/s Ind. Agro Synergy, Shri Nakoda Ispat, Vandana Global Ltd., Shree Bajrang Power & Ispat Ltd.,	Sponge Iron & CPP	399.000
35.	Jharkhand	Tasra	26.02.1996	M/s SAIL	Sponge Iron	285.000
36.	Jharkhand	Pachwara Central	28.12.2001	M/s Punjab State Electricity Board	Power Generation	562.000
37.	Jharkhand	Tokisud North	07.01.2002	M/s GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd	Power Generation	92.300
38.	Jharkhand	Kalhautia	29.09.2003	M/s Usha Martin Ltd	Sponge iron	29.760
39.	Jharkhand	Badam.	03.11.2003	M/s Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd	Power Generation	144.630
40.	Jharkhand	Pakri-Barwadih	11.10.2004	M/s NTPC	Govt. Dispensation	1600.000
41.	Jharkhand	Pachwara North	26.04.2005	M/s WBPDCI	Power Generation	125.710
42.	Jharkhand	Molra	13.05.2005	M/s Jayaswal Neco	Sponge Iron	215.780
43.	Jharkhand	Brinda	26.05.2005	M/s Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd	Sponge Iron	34.720
44.	Jharkhand	Sasai	26.05.2005	M/s Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Sponge Iron	26.350
45.	Jharkhand	Meral	26.05.2005	M/s Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Sponge Iron	17.050
46.	Jharkhand	Parbatpur-A to C	07.07.2005	M/s Electro Steel Casting	Pig Iron	963.000
47.	Jharkhand	Laigarh (North)	08.07.2005	M/s Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd	Pig Iron	30.000
48.	Jharkhand	Kotre -Basantpur	11.08.2005	M/s TISCO	Pig Iron	148.400
49.	Jharkhand	Pachmo	11.08.2005	M/s TISCO	Pig Iron	101.990
50.	Jharkhand	Lohari	24.08.2005	M/s Usha Martin	Sponge Iron	9.990
51.	Jharkhand	Chitarpur	02.09.2005	M/s Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Sponge iron	212.01
52.	Jharkhand	Mahal	09.12.2005	M/s Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Sponge Iron	1098.500
53.	Jharkhand	North Dhadu	13.01.2006	M/s Electrosteel Castings Ltd., M/s Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd, M/s Pavanjay Steel & Power Pvt. Ltd, M/s Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	Sponge Iron	923.940
54.	Jharkhand	Gondulpara	13.01.2006	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Damodar Valley Corporation	Power generation	140.000
55.	Jharkhand	Dumri	13.01.2006	Nilachal Iron & Power, Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Sponge Iron	18.000
56.	Jharkhand	Talaipali	25.01.2006	NTPC	Commercial	965.000
57.	Jharkhand	Kerandari	25.01.2006	NTPC	Power Generation	229.000
58.	Jharkhand	Chatti Bariata	25.01.2006	NTPC	Power generation	243.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Jharkhand	Sugia Closed mine	30.01.2006	Jharkhand State Mining Corporation	Commercial	2.000
60.	Jharkhand	Rauta Closed mine	30.01.2006	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Commercial	1.000
61.	Jharkhand	Burakhap small patch	30.01.2006	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Commercial	2.500
62.	Jharkhand	Bundu	25.04.2006	M/s Rungta Mines Limited	Sponge iron	102.520
63.	Jharkhand	Gomia	02.08.2006	MMTC	Commercial mining	355.000
64.	Jharkhand	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	02.08.2006	JSMDC	Commercial mining	110.000
65.	Jharkhand	Saria Koyatand	02.08.2006	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam (BRKVN) Patna.	Commercial mining	202.000
66.	Jharkhand	Jainager	02.08.2006	M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC)	Commercial mining	100.000
67.	Jharkhand	Rajbar E&D	02.08.2006	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Power	385.000
68.	Jharkhand	Banhardih	02.08.2006	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Power	400.000
69.	Jharkhand	Lataher	02.08.2006	M/s Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Commercial mining	220.000
70.	Jharkhand	Chakda	20.02.2007	M/s Essar Power Ltd.	Power	83.050
71.	Jharkhand	Jitpur	20.02.2007	M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Power	81.090
72.	Jharkhand	Sitanaia	09.04.2007	M/s Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Steel	108.800
73.	Jharkhand	Kirandari BC	20.07.2007	Jharkhand UMPP	Power	972.000
74.	Jharkhand	Chhati Bariatu South	25.07.2007	NTPC	Power	354.000
75.	Jharkhand	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	DVC	Power	600.000
76.	Jharkhand	Urma Paharitora	25.07.2007	JSEB, BSMDCL	Power	700.000
77.	Jharkhand	Patratu	25.07.2007	JSMDC	Commercial	450.000
78.	Jharkhand	Rabodih OCP	25.07.2007	JSMDC	Commercial	133.000
79.	Jharkhand	Brahmpuri	01.08.2007	Pushp Steel & Mining	Steel	55.050
80.	Jharkhand	Tubed	01.08.2007	Hindalco, Tata Power Ltd.	Power	189.000
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Gotitoria (East)	21.06.1996	M/s BLA Industries	Under S.3(3)(c) small isolated dispensation	5.150
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Gotitoria (West)	21.06.1996	M/s BLA Industries	Under S.3(3)(c) small isolated dispensation	4.190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia	12.01.2006	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Commercial mining	214.410
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia (North)	12.01.2006	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Commercial mining	101.240
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahan	12.04.2006	M/s Essar Power Ltd, Hindalco Co. Industries	Power generation	144.200
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongeri Tal-II	02.08.2006	M/s Madhya Pradesh State Mineral Corporation Limited (MPSMCL)	Commercial mining	175.000
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Mara II Mahan	02.08.2006	Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi, Haryana Power Generation Corp Ltd . (HPGCL)	Power	955.000
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Moher	13.09.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	Power	402.000
89.	Madhya Pradesh	Moher-Amlori Extn	13.09.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	Power (UMPP)	198.000
90.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatrasal	26.10.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Sasan UMPP	Power (UMPP)	150.000
91.	Madhya Pradesh	Sial Ghoghri	29.05.2007	Prism Cement Limited	Cement	30.380
92.	Madhya Pradesh	Ravanwara Noth	29.05.2007	SKS Ispat Limited	Sponge Iron	174.070
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Suliyari	25.07.2007	APMDC	NA	75.000
94.	Madhya Pradesh	Marti Barka	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	80.000
95.	Madhya Pradesh	Semaria/Piperia	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	38.620
96.	Madhya Pradesh	Sahapur East	25.07.2007	National Mineral Dev. Corp	Commercial	42.000
97.	Madhya Pradesh	Sahapur West	25.07.2007	National Mineral Dev. Corp	Commercial	42.000
98.	Madhya Pradesh	Bicharpur	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	36.000
99.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla South	25.07.2007	MPSMCL	Commercial	72.000
100.	Maharashtra	Taldi-Jena-Bellora (South)	29.05.1998	M/s Central Collieries. Was Engaged in illegal production. Mining lease voided	Power Generation	40.000
101.	Maharashtra	Marti Mang-I	25.04.2001	M/s B.S. Ispat	Sponge Iron	34.340
102.	Maharashtra	Chinora	08.10.2003	M/s Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd	Sponge iron	20.000
103.	Maharashtra	Warora (West) Southern Part	08.10.2003	M/s Fieldmining & Ispat Ltd	Sponge iron	18.000
104.	Maharashtra	Majra	29.10.2003	M/s Gondwana Ispat Ltd	Sponge iron	31.500
105.	Maharashtra	Baranj - I	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	68.310
106.	Maharashtra	Baranj - II	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
107.	Maharashtra	Baranj - III	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	
108.	Maharashtra	Baranj - IV	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	
109.	Maharashtra	Kloni	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	39.510
110.	Maharashtra	Manora Deep	10.11.2003	M/s KPCL	Power Generation	44.700
111.	Maharashtra	Bhandak West	27.11.2003	M/s Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan Ltd.	Power Generation	36.180
112.	Maharashtra	Belgaon	28.03.2005	M/s Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd	Sponge Iron	15.300
113.	Maharashtra	Marki Mangi-II	06.09.2005	M/s Veerangana Steel Limited.	Sponge Iron	19.000
114.	Maharashtra	Marki Mangi-III	06.09.2005	M/s Veerangana Steel Limited.	Sponge Iron	
115.	Maharashtra	Marki Mangi-IV	06.09.2005	M/s Veerangana Steel Limited.	Sponge Iron	
116.	Maharashtra	Nerad Malegaon	13.01.2006	M/s Gupta Metaliks & Power Ltd., M/s Gupta Coalfields & Washeries Ltd.	Sponge Iron	19.500
117.	Maharashtra	Marki-Zari-Jamani-Adkoi	02.08.2006	M/s Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Limited	Commercial mining	11.000
118.	Maharashtra	Kosar Dongergaon	20.02.2007	M/s Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	Sponge iron	22.510
119.	Maharashtra	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	M/s Bhatia International Ltd	Sponge Iron	10.000
120.	Maharashtra	Agarzari	25.07.2007	MSMCL	Commercial	137.000
121.	Maharashtra	Warora	25.07.2007	MSMCL	Commercial	73.000
122.	Orissa	Talabira-I	25.02.1994	M/s HINDALCO	Power Generation	22.550
123.	Orissa	Utkal-C	29.05.1998	M/s Utkal Coal Ltd. (formerly ICCL)	Power Generation	208.770
124.	Orissa	Utkal-B2	16.08.1999	M/s Monnet Ispat	Sponge Iron	106.000
125.	Orissa	Utkal B 1	29.09.2003	M/s Jindal Steel & Power Ltd	Sponge Iron	228.400
126.	Orissa	Jamkhani	12.11.2003	M/s Bhushan Ltd.	Sponge Iron	80.000
127.	Orissa	Utkal-D	19.12.2003	M/s Orissa Mining Corporation	Commercial	153.310
128.	Orissa	Utkal 'E'	27.08.2004	M/s NALCO	Power Generation	194.000
129.	Orissa	Talabira II	10.11.2005	NCL & Hindalco		152.330
130.	Orissa	Utkal-A	29.11.2005	JSW Steels Ltd., Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd., Shyam DRI Ltd. Jindal Thermal Power Ltd	Sponge Iron	333.400
131.	Orissa	Bijahan	13.01.2006	Bhusan Ltd., Mahaveer Farro	Sponge Iron	130.000
132.	Orissa	Patrapara	13.01.2006	M/s Bhusan Steel & Stripe Ltd., M/s Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., M/s Deepak Steel & Power Ltd., M/s Adhunik Corp. Ltd., M/s Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd. M/s SMC Power Generation Ltd., M/s Sree Metaliks Ltd., M/s Visa Steel Ltd.	Sponge Iron	1042.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133.	Orissa	Dulanga	25.01.2006	NTPC	Power generation	200.000
134.	Orissa	Brahmini	25.01.2006	NTPC +CIL JV	Power generation	1900.000
135.	Orissa	Chichro Patsimal	25.01.2006	NTPC+CIL JV	Power generation	356.000
136.	Orissa	Radhikapur (East)	07.02.2006	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd, Scaw Industries Ltd, SPS Sponge Iron Ltd,	Sponge Iron	115.000
137.	Orissa	Radhikapur (West)	25.04.2006	M/s Rungta Mines Limited, M/s OCL India Ltd., M/s Ocean Ispat Ltd.	Sponge iron	210.000
138.	Orissa	Nugaon Telisahi	02.08.2006	M/s Orissa Mining Corporation, M/s Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	Commercial mining	733.000
139.	Orissa	Meenakshi	13.09.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	Power (UMPP)	285.240
140.	Orissa	Meenakshi B	13.09.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	Power (UMPP)	250.000
141.	Orissa	Dip side of Meenakshi	13.09.2006	M/s Power Finance Corporation Orissa UMPP	Power (UMPP)	350.000
142.	Orissa	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	M/s Kerala State Elec. Board, M/s Orissa Hydro Power Cor, M/s Gujarat Power Corp	Power	602.110
143.	Orissa	Manakini B	25.07.2007	Assam Mineral Dev. Cor, Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Cor, Tamil Nadu Elec. Board, Orissa Mining Corporation	Power	1200.000
144.	Orissa	Manoharpur	25.07.2007	Orissa Power Gen. Corporation	Power	181.680
145.	Orissa	Dipside Manoharpur	25.07.2007	Orissa Power Gen. Corporation	Power	350.000
146.	Orissa	Naini	25.07.2007	GMDC, PIPDCL	Power	500.000
147-148.	Orissa	Chendipeda - Chendipeda II	25.07.2007	M/s UPRVUNL (794.5 MT), M/s CMDC (500 MT), M/s MAHAGENCO (294.5 MT)	Power	1588.990
149-150.	Orissa	Mahanadi Machhakata	06.02.2006	GSECL, MSEB	Power generation	1200.000
151.	West Bengal	Sarisatoli	25.02.1994	M/s RPG Industries/CESC Ltd.	Power Generation	140.470
152.	West Bengal	Tara (East)	14.07.1995	M/s WBSEB	Power Generation	84.470
153.	West Bengal	Tara (West)	17.04.1996	M/s WBPDCI	Power Generation	125.710
154.	West Bengal	Gangaramchak	23.06.2003	M/s WBPDCI	Power Generation	10.000
155.	West Bengal	Barjora	23.06.2003	M/s WBPDCI	Power Generation	8.000
156.	West Bengal	Gangaramchak-Bhadulia	23.06.2003	M/s WBPDCI	Power Generation	4.000
157.	West Bengal	Trans Damodar	14.01.2005	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	Commercial	103.150
158.	West Bengal	Barjora (North)	03.03.2005	M/s DVC	Power Generation	85.490
159.	West Bengal	Kagra Joydev	03.03.2005	M/s DVC	Power Generation	196.150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
160.	West Bengal	Kasta (East)	03.03.2005	M/s DVC	Power Generation	105.000
161.	West Bengal	Ichhapur	02.08.2006	M/s West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corporation Limited (WBMDTCL)	Commercial mining	335.000
162.	West Bengal	Kuti	02.08.2006	WBMD & TC	Commercial mining	210.000
163.	West Bengal	Biharinath	20.02.2007	M/s Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Sponge Iron	95.160
164.	West Bengal	Jaganathpur A	25.07.2007	WBMDC	Commercial	273.000
165.	West Bengal	Jaganathpur B	25.07.2007	WBMDC	Commercial	176.000
						37653.83

Statement II*Details of Blocks which have started production*

Sl. No.	Name of Co.	Name of Block	No of blocks	Dt. of Opening Permission	Production started since	Prod. In 06-07 (MT)
1.	Bengal tmta Coal Mines Ltd.	Tara E & Tara W	2	8.5.97	1997	4.766
2.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/1	1	18.1.99	Feb. 1999	5.968
3.	BLA Industries Ltd.	Gotitoria E & W	2	9.3.2000	Oct. 2004	0.218
4.	Integrated Coal Mines Ltd.	Sarishatorji	1	1.4.02	Oct. 2002	2.546
5.	Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/5	1	14.5.04	June 2004	0.668
6.	Hindalco Ltd.	Talabira-I	1	20.2.06	Oct. 2003	1.16
7.	PANEM	Panchwara Central	1	23.3.06	Mar. 2006	1.603
8.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia	1	11.5.06	July. 2006	0.625
9.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd	Gare Palma IV/4	1	19.5.06	Sept. 2006	0.055
10.	Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/2 & IV/3	2	5.5.06	June 2007	—

13

Issued but production yet not started

11.	Raipur Alloys & Steel Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/7	1	4.6.07	} Coal production expected to be started in 07-08
12.	Sunflag Iron & Steel	Belgaon	1	4.6.07	
13.	Karnataka Power Corp. Ltd.	Baranj I-IV, Kiloni, Manoradeep	6	4.6.07	

8

[English]

**Integration of Traditional System of
Medicine with Allopathy**

1551. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for integrating Traditional System of Medicine with Allopathy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction grants to States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to develop an alternative system of medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Mainstreaming of AYUSH is one of the strategies envisaged under National Rural Health Mission with an objective to improve outreach and quality of health delivery in rural areas. The objective of integration of AYUSH in the health care infrastructure is to re-inforce the existing public health care delivery system, with the use of natural, and safe remedies which are accessible, time tested and affordable. AYUSH facilities are being provided at District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres.

(c) and (d) Department of AYUSH is supporting the State Governments to set up AYUSH facilities of specialized therapy centre, speciality clinic and AYUSH wings at District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Promoting Development of Health Care facilities. The States are also supported for the contractual appointment of AYUSH doctors in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(e) Government of India has announced National Policy on Indian Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy in the year 2002 which envisages health care programmes to encourage the AYUSH systems of medicines in different parts of the country. Emphasis has been laid on implementing Schemes which address the thrust areas like upgradation of Education Standards, Quality Control

and Standardization of Drugs, improving the availability of the raw-materials, time-bound research and building awareness about the efficacy of the systems domestically and internationally.

Assessment of HIV/AIDS Cases

1552. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

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

(a) whether the estimated number of HIV/AIDS affected persons in the country is between 2.5 and 3.1 million and not 5.7 million as per the recently released report of the survey conducted by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria/method used for the purpose;

(c) the reasons for inflating the figures earlier;

(d) the details of assessment of various surveys conducted in the past and the criteria/method adopted for such surveys; and

(e) the prevalence of HIV/AIDS affected persons in the country as per the new survey, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS affected persons in the country is between 2 million to 3.1 million.

(b) The above estimates are based on the results of the annual sentinel surveillance survey carried among antenatal women and high risk population groups in 1122 sites covering all the districts in the country. Validation factors for estimating the rates in the general population were obtained from the results of the community based National Family Health Survey-III.

(c) The earlier estimates were based on the results of annual sentinel surveys. Data from nation-wide community-based survey were not available prior to 2006. Global experience indicates that sentinel surveillance surveys in the countries with concentrated epidemic could lead to a higher estimation of prevalence rates.

(d) Annual unlinked anonymous sentinel surveillance among antenatal women and high risk population groups has been carried out in the past annually since 1998. The antenatal women represent the general population and high risk groups are represented by STD clinic attendees, commercial sex workers, men having sex with men and intravenous drug users. The number of sites from where the blood samples are collected has increased from 711 sites in 2005 to 1122 sites in 2006. All the districts in the country were covered by one or more sites during the survey in 2006.

(e) The estimated prevalence of HIV/AIDS affected persons is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise HIV Positive People in India—2006

Sl.No.	State	Estimated Number of HIV (15-49 years)	Adult Prevalence (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	479866	1.06
2.	Karnataka	255881	0.81
3.	Maharashtra	436679	0.75
4.	Manipur	22010	1.68
5.	Nagaland	15277	1.27
6.	Tamil Nadu	144146	0.39
7.	Goa	6153	0.74
8.	Gujarat	133346	0.44
9.	Pondicherry	3490	0.55
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	682	0.05
11.	Assam	5119	0.03
12.	Bihar	70468	0.16
13.	Chhattisgarh	19890	0.17
14.	Delhi	26653	0.27
15.	Haryana	13228	0.1

1	2	3	4
16.	Himachal Pradesh	1213	0.03
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	2247	0.04
18.	Jharkhand	17021	0.11
19.	Kerala	24831	0.13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	39000	0.11
21.	Meghalaya	859	0.06
22.	Mizoram	4009	0.74
23.	Orissa	46141	0.22
24.	Punjab	16868	0.12
25.	Rajasthan	53727	0.17
26.	Sikkim	254	0.08
27.	Tripura	2060	0.12
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105348	0.12
29.	Uttaranchal	3821	0.08
30.	West Bengal	143337	0.3
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	910	0.38
32.	Chandigarh	2350	0.35
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	39	0.03
34.	Daman and Diu	37	0.03
35.	Lakshadweep	<100*	
Total		2095960*	0.36(%)

*Estimate could not be worked out for Lakshadweep as there was no valid site.

Study to Determine Tiger Population

1553. SHRI K. C. SINGH "BABA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of methods of capture-recapture studies in Tiger Reserves and scat-based indices in other protected areas;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any study to check the accuracy of above methods;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total population of Tigers in India calculated by these methods; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring back semblance of normalcy and give Tigers a chance to survive and multiply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) to (c) The Project Tiger Directorate (now the National Tiger Conservation Authority) in the Ministry of Environment & Forests has developed an enhanced methodology for conducting the All India estimation of tiger, large carnivores, ungulates, habitat status evaluation and monitoring, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India. The methodology involves forest beat level primary data collection by forest staff and data collectors,

for computing indices of relative abundance of tiger and other wild animals apart from evaluation of habitat status, followed by density computation using camera traps on a mark-recapture statistical sampling framework in the GIS domain. The process of primary data collection has been overseen by a panel of national and international, independent experts. Standardized, robust scientific methodology, in vogue world wide for estimating carnivore population, has been used, which gives unbiased estimates of tiger numbers within the desired statistical levels of precision and accuracy.

(d) At present tiger estimation figures pertaining to only four States (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh) have been finalized which are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(e) Steps taken by the Government for fostering tiger conservation are given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I

Results of all India Tiger Estimation Pertaining to four States as per the New Methodology

S. No.	State	Population estimate (Numbers)
1.	Rajasthan	32 (\pm SE* 30-35)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	300 (\pm SE 228-384)
3.	Maharashtra (without Western Ghats Population)	103 (\pm SE 76-131)
4.	Chhattisgarh (without Indravati population)	26 (\pm SE 23-28)

* SE = Standard Error.

Statement II

Steps taken by the Government for fostering tiger conservation

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau. The punishment in cases of offence within a tiger reserve has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

Administrative steps

2. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
3. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *interalia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger

conservation plan, laying down annual/audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

4. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 comprising of officers from Police, Forest, Customs and other enforcement agencies to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
5. Inter-State Coordination Committees have been constituted to periodically review poaching problems along borders, to enable collaborative anti-poaching strategy along the sensitive borders of the following tiger reserves/protected areas:
 - (i) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) and Palpur Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary (Madhya Pradesh)
 - (ii) Bandipur Tiger Reserve (Karnataka), Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park (Tamil Nadu) and Wyanad Wildlife Sanctuary (Kerala)
 - (iii) Pench Tiger Reserve (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)
6. In principle approval accorded for declaring eight new Tiger Reserves.

Financial steps

7. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

8. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
9. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

10. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, which contains directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.

Taliban Insurgency

1554. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indians working in Afghanistan are still under stress in view of Taliban insurgency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the Indians killed/kidnapped by the Taliban in Afghanistan during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that Indians working in Afghanistan are safe?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The deterioration in the security situation in Afghanistan on account of the Taliban insurgency has adversely affected the security environment for Indians working in that country. Since November 2005, three Indians have been killed as a result of the Taliban insurgency.

(d) Government of India are in constant touch with the Government of Afghanistan, which has assured Government that it will take all the steps necessary to provide security to Indians in Afghanistan. Indian companies and project authorities have been advised by our Embassy and Consulates in Afghanistan to observe all possible security precautions.

Work Undertaken by NHAI in Bihar

1555. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) whether National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to construct eleven (11) Rail Over Bridges (ROB) under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of ROBs proposed for construction on East-West Corridor under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-II in Bihar are as under:

National Highway No.	Chainage
NH-28	Km. 369, Km. 453, Km. 517
NH-57	Km. 61.94, Km. 83.84, Km. 105.88, Km. 223/782, Km. 212/351, Km. 239, Km. 250
NH-31	Km. 471

Apart from above, one ROB at Km. 143 of NH-2 (Railway Km. 408 of Sonenagar-Bishnupur section) has been completed as part of Golden Quadrilateral (GQ).

Construction of all these ROBs are part of various civil contract packages for four laning work.

[Translation]

National Transport Policy

1556. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a national transport policy for development of public transport infrastructure in Urban and Rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy will help reduce the density of private vehicles and also reduce road accidents and encourage adoption of environment-friendly and energy-efficient technology;

(d) whether a budgetary provision has been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A committee under the chairmanship of Shri D. Thangaraj, Principal Secretary (Transport), Govt. of Karnataka has been constituted for finalization of National Road Transport Policy. As regards urban transport, Ministry of Urban Development has formulated a National Urban Transport Policy which seeks to promote integrated land use and transport planning, greater use of public transport and non-motorized transport as well as use of cleaner technologies.

(d) and (e) So far as this Ministry is concerned, no budgetary provision has been kept for implementation of National Road Transport Policy. However, a budget provision of Rs.1.00 crore has been made for strengthening public transport system during the year 2007-08.

[English]

Improved Medicines and Research

1557. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme for improvements in the field of medicine and research in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Improvement in the field of medicine and research is an ongoing process. The Government

has envisaged to strengthen infrastructure needs of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the context of modernization and upgradation both at the organizational level as well as the level of the institutes during XI Plan.

Amendment in Indian Forest Act, 1927

1558. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace/amend the Indian Forest Act of 1927;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) the details of the powers delegated to various officials/agencies in the new IFA; and

(f) the time by which the Government is likely to amend the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) The Government of India is considering amendment to Indian Forest Act, 1927 to meet the objectives of National Forest Policy, 1988 in a holistic manner for the maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance, meeting requirement of fuel wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber to rural and tribal population with their involvement.

(c) and (d) The State/UT Governments were consulted in the past and their views were incorporated. Meanwhile a national level legislation named as the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 was enacted which has bearing on Indian Forest Act, 1927. Further examination of Indian Forest Act, 1927 with respect to provisions in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is needed for the smooth implementation of the said Act and conservation of forests. Since, implementation of forestry activities are with State/UT Governments, a consultation with them will be done in this regard.

(e) The proposed provisions are kept to achieve the mandate of National Forest Policy, 1988 which are mainly providing confiscation powers to forest officers, enhancing penalties, special provision to involve people in the conservation and management of forests and indemnity to forest officer against arrest on public duty.

(f) Since different Central Ministries and State/UT Governments are involved in the consultation, it may not be possible to indicate the time frame.

Scheme for Children to Fight AIDS

1559. SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has chalked out several programmes for school going children to fight HIV/AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also written to States in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NACO in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) developed a National Action Plan during 2005-06 on HIV Prevention Education among young people with the following key components:

- I. co-curricular coverage of 100% secondary and senior secondary schools,
- II. Integration of skills based age-appropriate HIV Prevention Education into the curriculum for classes IX-XII,
- III. Integration of HIV Prevention Education components in in-service/pre-service teachers training,
- IV. developing linkages with adult education to reach out of school children under Adolescence Education Programmes with a view to equip over 10 million adolescents leaving the school system every year.

- V. Incorporating measures to prevent stigma and discrimination against learners/students and educators and ensure access to life skills education for HIV prevention into education policy.

National AIDS Control Organisation in collaboration with Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing co-curricular component of Adolescence Education Programme in secondary & senior secondary schools (class IX & XI) as one of the key HIV prevention programmes for in-school youth aimed at providing;

- information about adolescence to cope with growing up process.
- basic facts on HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.
- developing and reinforcing life skills that enables them to protect themselves from abuse.
- dispelling myths and clarify misconceptions about HIV.
- Finding ways where they can help fight the HIV epidemic and encourage positive attitudes towards people living with HIV.

So far out of 1,44,409 government secondary and senior secondary schools in the country, in 112345 secondary & senior secondary schools, two teachers in each school have been trained under the programme.

(c) and (d) As stated above Adolescence Education Programme is being implemented in close coordination with State Department of Education which has resulted in scaled up coverage of the programme across the country. After the launch of Adolescence Education Programme in 2005, State Core Committees have been constituted to support the planning and operationalisation of Adolescence Education Programme, chaired by the Secretary, State Education Department. State Core Committees meet regularly to support smooth implementation of AEP. However, recently, seven States have suspended the implementation of the Programme advocating a review of the toolkit, primarily objecting to certain pictures. Accordingly, National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has set up a National Adolescence Education Programme toolkit review task force comprising of academicians, educationists, child psychologists, Communication Experts, Non-governmental Organisations,

National Council of Educational Research & Training and Central Board of Secondary Education to review the existing educational material. The first meeting of the task force was held on 8th August, 2007. It was decided to prepare a guideline on content and pedagogical aspects of the AEP for guidance to State Governments and implementing agencies.

[Translation]

Global Warming

1560. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA
DESHMUKH:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was consensus among the international delegations in the meeting held on 4th May, 2007 in Bangkok to check the harmful effects of the emission of greenhouse gases to overcome the threat caused by global warming;

(b) whether consensus on the report of International Panel on Climate Change was also arrived at in the said meeting and directions have been given to take immediate steps to reduce the increased of the world by two degree Celsius;

(c) if so, the measures taken to overcome the crisis caused by Global Warming in the country;

(d) the ratio of social forestry in our country, State-wise; and

(e) the percentage of gas emission in our country as compared to the developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A meeting of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was held in Bangkok during April 30 - May 4, 2007 to consider and adopt a report of the Working Group III of the IPCC on mitigation of climate change. The IPCC is a specialised scientific body and is charged with the responsibility for preparation of scientific assessment based on the peer reviewed published literature. It is not a forum to develop consensus on the actions to be taken by the various countries. The report of the IPCC on mitigation of climate change

adopted on May 4, 2007 at Bangkok, Thailand provides global level assessment of new literature on scientific, technological, environmental, economic and social aspect of climate change, after the year 2002. Further, the report provides global trends of greenhouse gas emission; mitigation in short and medium term (until 2030); mitigation in long term (after 2030); policies, measures and instruments to mitigate climate change; sustainable development and climate change mitigation and gaps in knowledge.

(b) and (c) No such consensus was reached on any target of 2 degree Celcius for the global warming. However, the Government of India is a Party to Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has set up the National Clean Development Mechanism Authority to accord Host Country Approvals to eligible Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects as per the requirements of Marrakesh Accords. Although India as a developing country does not have any mitigation commitments. India also has the largest number of projects under CDM of the Kyoto Protocol, which reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases. Further, the message of CDM has been propagated through various workshops and seminars organized from time to time. Capacity building programmes have been undertaken for various stakeholders with multilateral and bilateral agencies.

A sustainable development path is being followed in India by a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change:

- i. ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- ii. promoting use of renewable energy
- iii. power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme
- iv. use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- v. fuel switching to encourage cleaner energy
- vi. afforestation and conservation of forests
- vii. promotion of clean coal technologies
- viii. reduction of gas flaring
- ix. encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems
- x. environmental quality management for all sectors.

(d) The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded lands and adjoining areas is implemented through a two-tier decentralized set-up of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the forest division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) at the village level. Till 31.3.2007, 729 FDA projects were operationalised to treat a total area of 9.36 lakh hectares. State-wise area is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Greenhouse gas emissions of anthropogenic origin from India account for around 3% of the global emissions at 1994 levels, which were estimated and officially communicated to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as India's first National Communication.

Statement

*National Afforestation Programme (NAP)
Physical Achievement*

Sl. No.	State	Physical Achievement (Area in million Ha.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.47
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.43
3.	Gujarat	0.30
4.	Haryana	0.22
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.48
7.	Karnataka	0.60
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.78
9.	Maharashtra	0.65
10.	Orissa	0.55
11.	Punjab	0.09
12.	Rajasthan	0.28
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.52
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.63
15.	Uttarakhand	0.40

1	2	3
16.	Goa	0.01
17.	Jharkhand	0.42
18.	Bihar	0.12
19.	Kerala	0.16
20.	West Bencjal	0.23
	Total (Other States)	7.71
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21
22.	Assam	0.27
23.	Manipur	0.19
24.	Nagaland	0.28
25.	Sikkim	0.14
26.	Tripura	0.20
27.	Mizoram	0.28
28.	Meghalaya	0.07
	Total (NE Staes)	1.65
	Total	9.36

Indo-Pak Talks

1561. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held talks with Pakistan on the issue of construction of proposed barrage by India on the Wooler Lake in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Three rounds of talks on Tulbul Navigation Project have been held on July 29-30, 2004, June 28-29, 2005 and June 22-23, 2006 so far within the framework of the Composite Dialogue process. The talks are chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources of the two sides. The next meeting is scheduled to take place in New Delhi on 30-31 August 2007.

[English]

PG Seats for Foreign Students

1562. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the P.O. seats for foreign students in the Indian Medical Institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to recognize all Post Graduate Medical degrees awarded by foreign countries like U.S., U.K., New Zealand, Australia and Singapore as reported in the 'Times of India' dated August 5, 2007; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the Post Graduate seats for foreign students in the Indian Medical colleges.

(c) and (d) In order to attract Indian doctors with post graduate/post doctoral qualifications based in these 5 countries to return to India so as to meet the shortage of medical teachers and specialist doctors in the country, the government is considering a proposal to unilaterally recognize post graduate/post doctoral medical qualifications awarded developed countries such as United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore. It will also pave for our students to pursue post graduate/post doctoral courses in these countries where medium of instruction is English.

Marine Casualties

1563. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of marine casualties in the country;

(b) if so, the detail of such casualties reported and rescue operations undertaken in each case during the last three years, till date, year-wise;

(c) the factors responsible for such casualties;

(d) the details of the ship sunk in Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea during this year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to prevent such casualties?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of marine casualties and rescue operations undertaken during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There have been various factors. Generally the accidents have been caused due to defective hull, machinery or equipment, human failure, work and family related stress in ship board environment.

(d) The details of ships sunk in Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea during this year are given in the Statement.

(e) (i) The lessons learnt from the casualties are shared with stakeholders through casualties circular and presentations. The corrective measures are also taken by reviewing training and assessment. Where required the regulatory regime, search and rescue, environmental protection and salvage is reviewed to ensure safer operation of vessels. Disciplinary action is also initiated against those found guilty within our jurisdiction. For others the matter is reported to the concerned flag state.

(ii) In the aftermath of recent casualties during this monsoon, the following immediate steps have been taken to prevent such casualties:

(a) Operational guidelines for ships calling Indian ports have been issued to all ports and other concerned stakeholders as part of interim preventive measure.

(b) Flag State control for Indian registered OSVs (Offshore Supply Vessels) has been made stringent and ship owners of OSVs are advised to complete inspection OSVs of 15 years and above by Mercantile Marine Departments/Indian Register of Shipping to ascertain their structural fitness at first arrival of Indian port or within two months.

(c) IRS/MMDS are directed to inspect old ships calling Indian ports with special attention to ships classed with non IACS (International Association of Classification Societies) members.

(iii) The following steps are proposed to be taken to prevent such casualties:

(a) To approach International Maritime Organization (IMO) to instruct all flag states and ship owners not to ply vessels of over 25 years of age in Indian Territorial Water (ITW) and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) specially during south west monsoon.

(b) Port State Control (PSC) inspection and flag state inspection to be stepped up and all vessels calling Indian ports to be carefully inspected especially older vessels.

Statement

Summary of Ships Sunk/Missing/Grounded - 2005

Sl. No.	Date Reported	Ship's Name	Flag	Date & Position of Incident	Type of Incident	Number of Death	Summary of Incident & Rescue Operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3-Jun-05	M.V. FAIZ	INDIAN	2.6.05, 20.13N 089.17E Bay of Bengal	FIRE/DEATH/ SUNK	Death =4 Missing=1	Ship on fire, total crew 15, 10 survivors picked up, 4 burnt bodies found onboard, Chief officer missing (Master & wife plus two kids burnt to death).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	4-Jul-05	DUMP BARGE RAJGIRI	INDIAN	Off Mumbai Arabian Sea	SUNK	NIL	Reported by Mumbai Port Trust on 4th July 05, Dumb barge Rajgiri sunk, no oil pollution reported
3.	27-Jul-05	O.S.V. SAMUDRA SURAKSHA	INDIAN	27.7.05/ 19deg 31.4N 071deg18.3E Arabian Sea	SUNK	Dead=22	Samudra Suraksha collided with oil platform BHN at Bombay High & was on fire, later ship sank on 2nd Aug 05 in posn. 18 59.8N 072 36.86E, 13.1 miles NW of prongs reef lighthouse. Total of 383 persons, 361 rescued, 22 dead.
4.	3-Aug-05	M.F.V.J. KENNEDY	INDIAN	02.08.05, 08.47.20N 078.17.72E Arabian Sea	SUNK	Rescued = All	It was reported by signal station of Tuticorin Port Trust that on 2.08.05 At 0730 hrs a fishing boat namely J.Kennedy, while fishing appx. four miles north of Tuticorin port was on fire. Tug Ananya alongwith port fire service personnel and harbour master rescued all crew members.
5.	29-Aug-05	MV HIDA	MONGOLIA N/ Ulaanbaatar	28.8.05, 2300hrs 31 nm from Tuticorin port. Arabian Sea	SUNK	Rescued-10	Distress msg rcvd, MRCC searched area off Tuticorin and picked up all 10 survivors. Rescued crew were taken to Tuticorin by MV NEW VEGA.
5.	15-Oct-05	TUG JUPITER 6	ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	8.9.05 S.African Coast Outside Indian Ocean	Death/ Missing	Missing= 10 (Indian)	Missing Tug Jupiter-6 sailed from Walvis Bay On 5.9.05 (13 crew, 10 Indians) owing a vessel mv. Satsung for scrapping in India. All efforts including aerial searches to trace the missing tug and tow have been unsuccessful. There is no trace of the missing.
7.	9-Nov-05	MV. EDNA MARIA	NA	NORTH ANDAMAN Bay of Bengal	GROUNDING	NIL	As per ICG fax report: vessel grounded near north Andaman & Possible Oil Pollution. No Further Correspondence/Record with DG(s) Commcentre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	7-Dec-05	MFB DIYYABHAKTI	INDIAN	17.11.05 Dwarka sea coast. Arabian Sea	MISSING	NA	MFB DIVYA BHAKTI, fishing boat reported missing with 8 persons onboard. EGG message sent to all vessels in vicinity to keep sharp look out.

VESSELS

Sunk	5
Missing	2
Grounding	1
Total	8

CREW

Dead	26
Missing	11

Summary of Ships Sunk/Missing/Grounded - 2006

Sl. No.	Date Reported	Ship's Name	Flag	Date & Position of Incident	Type of Incident	Number of Death	Summary of Incident & Rescue Operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	6-May-06	DCI TUG-VI.	INDIAN	6-May-06, 100700N 07957.70 E Bay of Bengal	*SANK	Rescued = All	At 0145hrs on 06-05-06 explosion on Tug-VI occurred and subsequently vessel sank. The Master Tug-VI abandoned the vessel and all crew got into life boat & were rescued by DCI Dredge-XVII.
2.	30-May-06	MV. OCEAN SERAYA	PANAMA	30-05-06, off OYSTER ROCKS, KARAWAR Arabian Sea	Grounding/ OIL POLLUTION/ MOB	Missing/ Dead=1 (2nd Off)	Vessel ran aground off Oyster Rock on 30th May 2006, due to rough weather. One 2nd Officer is missing. The vessel subsequently broke into two on 2nd June'06. Appxly 450 mt of oil has been spilled. The remaining quantity appxly 300mt has been salvaged. Two parts of the vessel are lying at Karwar. Negotiations for obtaining Bank guarantee to settle the claims of Port and Coast Guard are in progress. Negotiations for the removal of the vessel with the owners and hull underwriters are still in progress.
3.	2-Jun-06	MfV "ELAMAD EVI"	INDIAN	01-Jun-06, outside of south break water off Visakhapatnam Bay of Bengal	FIRE & Sunk	Missing=2 Rescued=4	It is reported that while cooking food on Kerosene stove, the trawler caught fire. Out of 6 crew members, 4 crew members jumped into the sea and they were rescued by country fishing boats nearby, 2 crew missing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	30-Jul-06	Barge Karnal XV	Indian/ Cyprus	29.06.1860 hrs Inside Kandla harbour Arabian Sea	Collision/ Grounding	Rescued =19	While departing Kandla port with pilot on board collided with M.V. Pontonostos. Barge toppled over due to the impact of collision. Total casualties 19.
5.	16-Jul-06	Fishing Vessel ISABEL 111	PORT VICTORIA- SEYCHELLES	15th July 06 2030HRS, 10deg 02N 072DEG 12E Arabian Sea	Grounding	Rescued =33 (All Foreign National)	Vessel is grounded at Sohali par at Lakshadweep Island. A Bank guarantee of \$3 million dollars have been sought from owners. Crew is housed at Lakshadweep Island. A provisional inquiry has been completed. However, due to language difficulties, the PI could not be completed. The owners have been advised to arrange an interpreter. The Lakshadweep Administration has been advised to permit the departure of the crew after completion of the inquiry. An enquiry in the presence of interpreter from MHA was conducted, the crew is under the judicial remand at Kavarati. The crew has been charged u/s 280/338 of IPC and section 14 of Foreign Act.
	2-Aug-07	M.V.CHR ESTENA II	PANAMA	28.7.06 Porbandar Arabian Sea	Grounding	NIL	M.V. Chretien II, on a voyage from U.A.E. to Porbandar ran aground off Porbandar in pos 21 deg 38.92 min North 069deg 37.94 min East at aprox 0500hrs on 28th July 2006 under the influence of heavy weather after machinery breakdown. All crew repatriated after inquiry. Vsl has been cleared by salvors from its location.
6.	2-Aug-06	M.V.OEL VISION	Indian	30 July 06, 10nm off Bombay High Oilfield Arabian Sea	Sank	Rescued =	On 2nd Aug vsl developed 25deg list and capsized at 0350hrs. No damage reported to any oil rigs and submerged pipelines. All crew were rescued by the Indian Navy. 5 floating containers have been sunk by the Indian Navy. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Mumbai will conduct the preliminary inquiry to ascertain the circumstances under which the casualty occurred.
7.	11-Aug-06	TUG SE MARIAM-2 2	MALAYSIAN	28-07-06, 10,44.7N 092,22.4E, of Little Andaman Island. Bay of Bengal	GROUNDING	Rescued =9(Tug Mariam)	Tug Mariam-2 ran aground on 28.07.06 in position 10 44.7N 092 22.4E. All 9 crew members were evacuated and handed over to local police/immigration authority at Port Blair. Extent of damage is not yet known. No oil spill has been reported so far. The vessel was carrying fuel oil 2886 ltrs, Aux engine lub oil 1029 ltrs and Hydraulic oil 210 ltrs which may cause Marine pollution and pose a threat to ecology/Marine environment due to prevailing high seas in that area.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	16-Aug-06	M.V. AMAR	SINGAPORE	14-Aug-06, 290nm SW of Great Nicobar Island Bay of Bengal	Collision/ Oil pollution/ SUNK	Rescued =23 (Foreign) Missing= 1 (Foreign)	MV AMAR, with 24 crew had an accommodation fire and sent out a distress call on 14-Aug-06, in approx posn. 290 nm sw of Great Nicobar Island, which was picked up by another Singapore registered, M.T. Bright ARTEMIS, who proceeded to the scene for rescue operations. Due to adverse weather conditions, the M.T. BRIGHT ARTEMIS collided with the M.V. AMAR and sustained structural damage, due to which approx. 4500 metric tones of oil were spilled into the sea. Of the 24 crew on the MV AMAR, 23 were picked up by MV MAERSK DAMPIER later safely arrived at Paair Gudang. Nationality of crew Russian, Myanmarese and Sriankan. MV BRIGT ARTEMIS further proceeded to Singapore. The Managers have arrange Tug NANCY-2 to tow MV AMAR. Her ETA to MV Amar is 22nd 1500 hrs approx. The abandoned vessel M.V. Amar is still afloat and drifting in NEly direction approx. 1.2 Kts. 22 August. Casualty boarded. Preparing for tow 2100 Z 24/08/06. Approx ETD 0400 Z Posn 06 de 39.7' N, 091 deg 29'4' E.
9.	17-Aug-06	MV MAC	TUVALU (Near Fiji Island)	17-Aug-06 AGROUND IN POSN 07 31.67N 093 31.4E Near Meroe Island (25 miles south of Katchal Island) Bay of Bengal	Grounding	Rescued =14 (Foreign)	MRCC Port Blair received a distress alert on 16th Aug' 06 from posn. 07 deg 31.3 min North, 093 deg 32.3 min East. Upon receipt of alert TCI Shakti which was at Campbell Bay was tasked for search and rescue and a coast guard Domier was also tasked for an aerial search on 17th August. Around 1400 Hrs. Lt. TCI Shakti reported sighting a 100 meters long car carrier M.V. Mac aground on the above mentioned position. All 14 crew of the vessel evacuated from Meroe Island to Camic by Indian Air force helicopter. Crew are at Port Blair. Oil on board: Heavy Oil: 158 KL Lub Oil: 1.3 KL.
10.	03-Dec-06	SEA PANTHER	SEA PANTHER Flag: Tuvalu SEAWAYS 9 flag; St Vincent and Grenadines	3-Dec-06,19 22N 072 21E (290 prongs LT 87) near SLQ Platform, Arbian Sea	Collision & Sunk	Rescued =25	ONGC control room reported that the sinking of Tuvalu flag supply vessel "SEA PANTHER". The vessel collided with St. Vincent flag vessel SEA WAY-9" and sank in position 19 22N 0722 21East. All 25 persons were rescued.
11.	31-Aug-06	MV MARIAM IV	PANAMA	6.7.2006, OFF SOCOTRA YEMEN. Arabian Sea	SANK	MISSING =2	DUE TO INJURY & DEATH IN HOSPITAL

VESSEL		CREW	
Sunk	6	Missing	5
Grounding	5	Dead	Nil
Total	11		

Summary of Ships Sunk/Missing/Gronded-2007

Sl. No.	Date Reported	Ship's Name	Flag	Date & Position of Incident	Type of Incident	Number of Death	Summary of Incident & Rescue Operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	5-Feb-07	M.S.V. SAFINA-AL-ABBASI,	INDIAN	4/02/07, 21,37. 8n 069, 35.5e Inner Porbandar Anchorage Arabian Sea	Fire & Sunk (Minor Oil Pollution, a thin sheen of over 50sq-mtrs around the datum position was observed)	Rescued= 11 all crew	ICG Mumbai reported an incident for Fire on board a dhow, which occurred at 0845hrs on 4/02/07 at Porbandar inner anchorage. All efforts to extinguish the fire were futile due to adverse condition, all crew were removed from the dhow and are safe. Dhow went down on 21,37.8N and 069,36.1E Investigation reveals cause of fire was due to spark from batteries onboard. It is reported that a thin sheen of oil spread over 50 sq meter around datum poen was observed.
2.	23-Feb-07	MSV AYSHA 11	INDIAN	21/02/07 Near Chinque Island Bay of Bengal	SUNK	Rescued = 6 Crew (No Death, No Pollution reported)	According to a report received from MRCC Port Blair that the vessel with 6 crew on board had departed Port Blair for Hultbay with 115 tonnes of cement at 1930 hrs. on 21.02.07. A MV Reel Hooker which was in proximity picked up and landed all six crew members ashore at Cinque Island.
3.	21-May-07	M.V. MARIAM TRANS	Sierra leone	Sunk at 21,28.5N 069,24,8E on 26 May 07 off Probandar Arabian Sea	SUNK (No Oil spill has been reported according to ICG on 30/5/07)	Rescued =11 crew (9 Indian +2 Sriankan)	SAR Area MRCC Pakistan: Vessel MV Front Maple on 21-May-1235 UTC done salvage operation in posn 2236N 06647E, All crew of vessel in distress "MV Mariam Trans" Total 11 persons are evacuated. Disembarked at Fujairah 23.05.07 at 1800 utc.
4.	4-Jun-07	Tug AKASH	INDIAN	4-Jun-07 at 1700 hrs at anchorage in position 177 Deg Dwarka Light 11 NM (22,03N 068,58 E) Arabian Sea	SUNK (Crew abandoned vsl and assumed to be sunk)	Abandoned and Total 14 crew including master ICG ship Samar	MRCC Mumbai reported Tug Akash, towing a empty barge MDL 744 from Sitka to Mumbai. The tug developed engine room flooding at 041700 hrs 177 Deg Dwarka Light 11 NM. Crew of Tug Akash abandoned the vessel and took shelter on the empty barge. The tug MV Akash was 20 KL HSD and 1 KL Lub Oil onboard as bunkers. The ICG Samar rescued all crew. The tug Akash is slowly taking in water and also dragging anchor.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	5-Jun-07	M.S.V. Dhow FAIZ-AL- KHADRI	INDIAN	04/06/07 1700hrs *FAIZE AL KHADRI sunk at posn 2130N 06630E Arbaian Sea	SUNK	Rescued = 14 crew of dhow *FAIZE AL KHADRI	SAR Area MRCC Pakistan, 182 Degs Karachi LT 17 due to engine failure and experiencing heavy roll and pitch. MRCC Mumbai reqsted MRCC Pakistan for assistance and update situation, "Faize al Khadri" sank in posn. 2130N 06630e at 04/06/07- 1700hrs. The entire crew of 14 is safe on board how "Bauv Disha" heading for salaya.
6.	7-Jun-07	M.V. DUBAI TRANS	PANAMA	06/0610 hrs. 2113.7N 06032.5E Appx 80 NM off Oman Arabian Sea	SUNK	(Total=21, Missing =10 11 Survived) Missing = 4 Indian + 3 Pak+2 Sudani +1 Iraqi. Rescued = 9 Ind + 1 Sudani + 1 Eritrian	SAR Area OMAN, SHINYO NAVIGATOR, Hongkong flag. Univan managed vsl relayed distress e-mail for "DUBAI TRANS" M/E & A/E disabled & Vessel adrift. Cgo lashing parted and vessel rolling very heavily. Listing to STBO water ingress in the steering gear room. SHINYO NAVIGATOR rescued 11 person and MT. DONEGAL SPIRIT scene carrying out rescue operation for 10 missing crew.
7.	18-Jun-07	M.V. ANDRIA	Belize	17 June 07 off Oman Arabian Sea	SUNK (Flooding e/room)	Rescued = 9 (7 Indian + 2 Pakistani)	Vessel sank after flooding in Engine room. Crew of 9 abandoned vessel and were picked up by "Bavaria Express". Crew Disembarked at Jebel Ali UAE 18 2200LT.
8.	23-Jun-07	M.V. DENDEN	ERETREA	23/06/07 off New Mangalore Arabian Sea	SUNK	1 missing 2 Dead, 21 Rescued	Vsl dragged anchor and ran aground due to power failure and adverse weather condition and susequently sank off New Mangalore. Coast guard resuced 21 crew (all foreign nationality) out of total compliment of 24.
9.	23-Jun-07	TUG WIMPO	HONDURAS	23rd June off Calicut Arabian Sea	SUNK	2 dead 1 missing	The tug was towing a dumb barge, due to rough weather the dumb bare came in contact with the tug resulting in sinking of the tug. 8 person were rescued by coast guard & 3 missing the dumb barge got beached.
10.	24-Jun-07	Tug KRISHNA I & KRISHNA II	INDIA	24th June 18.42.5n /072 49.0e off Mumbai Arabian Sea	AGROUND	1 missing	The two tugs were engaged in towing barges loaded with iron ore from Mumbai anchorage to Revanda, due to seasonal inclement weather ran agaround on Khanderi Island. 27 crew were rescued by coast guard, 1 still missing. Salvage operations to commence after monsoon.
11.	25-Jun-07	M.V. MARIAS	PANAMA	25th June Off Etikkulam 11,59.01 N 075,15.2E Anchored Arabian Sea	SUNK while entering the channel at Cochin	Rescued= 15 (5 Indian + 10 Albanian) by Cochin port tug Bali	Vsl developed two fissures of 1-1/2 inc near frame no.2 on port leading to flooding of the compartment. Anchored off Cochin for repairs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	25-Jun-07	M.V. ARCADIA PROGRESS	INDIAN	25th 3 NM NW of Porbandar Arabian Sea	Aground	NIL	Vel ran aground in heavy weather. Refloated and is presently undergoing repairs at Bahrain Dry Dock.
13.	25-Jun-07	M.V. SHUJAA 3	PANAMA	25th June/07 at 0830hrs off Porbandar Arabian Sea	Aground due to Bad weather	NIL	Vel ran aground off Porbandar on 25-Jun-07 at 0830 Hrs due to inclement weather. Water ingress in Ballast tank was reported by Master. 24 crew members safely evacuated by coast guard, 5 still on board.
14.	26-Jun-07	M.V. SEA GLORY	MONGOLIA	26th June 07, Jakhau 23, 34N 068,13E Arabian Sea	Aground & abandoned due to bad weather (Vais could not sustain rough anchorage and ran aground.)	Rescued= 18 (5 Indian + 13 Iraqi)	The Indian Coast guard has informed that "MV SEA GLORY", Flag: Mongolia that Ran aground off JAKHAU (GUJARAT) in approx Position 23 Deg 34 N, 068 Deg 13 E, The Master has raised distress signal at 1215 Hrs on 03-JUL-07 for immediate avacuation of crew as the vessel was dangerously listing to starboard (Approx 25 degrees). Indian Airforce from NALIYA Base launced evacuation operation with Helo Mi8 between 1845 to 140 Hrs 03-JUL-07. All 18 crew including 5 (Five) Indians have been successfully rescued and handed over to Local Police/Customs Department in NALIYA.
15.	27-Jun-07	Accomodation Barge DLB 600	United Arab Emirates & UAE.	28/June/07 23,23.2N 065,20.9E Arabian Sea	Sunk	Missing= 2 Indian+1 other. Rescued= (41 Indian + 16 other National) Total 60 Crew= (43 Indian + 17 other nationality)	SAR Area Pakistan. Barge DLB-600 towed by the tug: LADY HAMMOND from Sikka Gujarat to Abu Dhabi (UAE) with 60 crew on board and dedicated pipe lines laying machiery. DLB600 had 60 crew onboard (43 Indian + 17 other). Diersees alert picked up by MRCC Mumbai in position 23deg 23.2North 065, 20.9 East, ship Vallentine-1 rescued 57 survivors from 12 liferafts, 3 still missing.
16.	30-Jun-07	M.V. RONGA	PANAMA	29th June 2007 2330hrs. Off Mul Dwarka Port (Gujarat) 20,45.20N & 070,38.34E Arabian Sea	AGROUND & abandoned due to ingress of water in no. 7 ego hold	RESCUED= All 16 crew (1 Indian & rest multi national)	Indian Coast Guards Dist HQ (GUJ) reported that the Vessel M/V Ronga has run ground off Mul Dwarka, Indian on 30th June 2007 at 0015 hrs. Coast Guard vessel rescued all 16 crew members and handed over to local customs authority.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	4-Jul-07	M.V. CLINKER CARRIER	PANAMA	4/July/07, 1100hrs. Appx posn: 100miles south of Mumbai outer anchorage (1856N 07128.5E Arabian Sea	Sunk due to Bad Weather, Disabled & ingreas of water in cgo hold no.1	Recued= 22 (18 Indian + 3 Bumes + 1 Makdivian)	MRCC Mumbai reported that MV CLINKER CARRIER position 100 miles south of Mumbai outer anchorage (18 56N, 071 28.5E) Due to Flooding in its holds. On board this vessel there are 22 crew (18 Indians, 3 Bumese and 1 Makdivian). All crew picked up by "MV MAERSK DHAKA".
18.	09-Jul-07	M.V. SAMUDRI KA 10,	INDIAN	9.7.07 off Mumbai hr. 1,39.2N 072,04.32E Arabian Sea	SUNK (Due to Steering room flooding)	Dead = 6 (Master Gurbachan Singh, Bosun Raiveer Singh, AB Vivek Kumar, AB Shyamji, Olr Mohan Tripathi, Ck Sukanta Banarjee) Missing = 2 (R/O, Unikrishna K. E/O, Rajendra Singh) Rescued = 9 Total = 17 crew).	Vessel had Steering room flooding and sank within couple of hours. Search is on for the remaining 8 crew.
19.	21-Jul-07	M.V.INFINITY MARINE 1	PANAMA	Possible SUNK due to flooding on 28/June/2007 in posn: 1127N 05150E Arabian Sea	SUNK (Possible due to flooding)	MISSING = 23. (16 Indian, 5 Pakistani, 1 Bangladeshi + 1 Iraqi Owner representative)	The vessel was reported in distress (Flooding) on 26th June 2007 in position 11 27N 051 50E at that time she was sailing west towards Ras Haffun (Somalia) in order to find shelter area. However after surveillance of the distress position by helicopters, the vessel could not be located and no debris or survivors were found in vicinity.
20.	25-Jul-07	M.V. RAJAPUR -1,	Bangladesh	13.07.07 Near Baj-Baj private jetty Within Port, Bay of Bengal	SUNK	NIL	Report received from KOLKATA Port Trust on 25-07-07 reported that Bangladeshi Inland Barge "MV RAJAPUR-1" plying under the Indo Bangla Protocol, which sank on 13.07.07 after partial loading of Fly Ash from a private jetty near Baj-Baj is lying on the river bed close to the shore. No casualty to the crew of the Barge has been reported and the shipping channel of Kolkata port is well clear for safe navigation. The Indian agent of the barge has engaged a local salvage firm for removal of the wreck and the salvage operation has since commenced.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	7-Aug-07	BB-1142. Barge	Bangladesh	NA	SUNK	NIL	Bangladeshi Barge "BB-1142" with Bangladeshi crew and a cargo of 800 MT fly Ash sunk north of Nayachara Island on 3rd Aug 07. All 13 crew safe.

Vessels	
Snuk	16
Missing	—
Grounding	5
Total	21

Crew	
Dead	26
Missing	11

Setting up of "Wildlife Bureau"

1564. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent incidents of killing of wild lives has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of animals killed during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up "Wildlife Bureau" to protect wild lives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY):

(a) and (b) Instances of killing of wild lives have been reported from time to time to the Central Government. Details of killing of important wild animals during the last three years as reported by State Governments are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Central Government vide notification dated 6th June, 2007 has set up the 'Wildlife Crime Control Bureau'. The Bureau is headed by the Director (Wildlife Preservation) with headquarters at New Delhi. It has four Regional Offices i.e. New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata and three Sub-Regional Offices at Amritsar, Guwahati and Cochin. In addition one new Regional Office at Jabalpur has been created.

The main functions of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are to collect and collate intelligence related to organized wildlife crime activities and to disseminate the same to State and other enforcement agencies for immediate action so as to apprehend the criminals and to establish a centralized wildlife crime data bank alongwith coordination of actions of various offices, state governments and other authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Killing of important wild animals during the last three years

Year	Tiger	Leopard	Elephant	Rhino	Lion
2004	22	37	24	5	1
2005	17	32	20	10	2
2006	14	13	15	7	1

*includes deaths due to natural and accidental causes and poaching.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by CIL

1565. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land in terms of hectares acquired by the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies after Nationalisation of coalfields, till date, Company-wise;

(b) whether all claims relating to resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced persons have been sorted out after the land acquisition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Company-wise status of land acquisition at Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries so far, is furnished below (position as on June 2007):

(Area in Hectares)

Company	Total land acquired*	Total Tenancy land acquired	Total Tenancy land in possession
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	13093.00	12022.00	9145.00
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	4280.00	3857.00	1937.00
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	35736.00	12758.00	4883.00
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	20538.00	12812.00	11873.00
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	19785.00	17089.00	14330.00
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	15948.00	5612.00	5275.00
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	19965.00	9180.00	4252.00
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	25041.00	41.47	41.47
Total	154386.00	73371.47	51736.47

*Includes both government land and tenancy land.

(b) Providing all Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) benefits to displaced persons, as per existing norms, is a continuous process and it is done in a phased manner, as per requirement of land, according to progress of mining project's activities. However, it is stated that no Project affected person is displaced/dispossessed of his

land/homestead, before providing R&R benefits, as per existing CIL's R&R Policy, 2000.

(c) and (d) Details of employment and other resettlement claims, against land acquisition, as on June 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

A. Progress of Employment Claims

Name of Company	No. of employment provided	No. of pending eligible cases of employment	Remarks
1	2	3	4
ECL	11665	Nil	
BCCL	4612	Nil	
CCL	4688	Nil	

1	2	3	4
NCL	3826	14	The concerned land losers do not have eligible candidates at present.
WCL	5811	52	Detailed scrutiny of documents is under progress for remaining cases.
SECL	13650	253	-do-
MCL	7287	248	-do-
Total	51539	567	

B. Status of Resettlement Claims

Company	No. of families likely to be displaced	Resettlement given (Household land/Cash Grant alternate to)	Balance resettlement (House-hold land/Cash Grant alternate to household land)	Remarks
ECL	4679	2079	2600	Resettlement will be carried out as per requirement, in a phased manner, so as to cause least disturbance to PAFs.
SECL	8188	7900	288	-do-
NCL	3411	2451	960	-do-
MCL	6080	3284	2796	-do-
BCCL	1852	1730	122	Company Quarters are provided to all 122 remaining PAFs temporarily.
CCL	8304	1510	6794	Only 1022 more PAFs are required to be shifted till end of next year i.e., 2008-09. Remaining 5772 no. of PAFs to be resettled from 2009-10 onwards.
WCL	8672	5843	2829	Settlement of claims of 2829 families, who have not yet been displaced, is in progress.
NEC	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Total	41186	24797	16389	

*[English]***Meet of Foreign Ministers**

1566. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently concluded Delhi meet of the

Foreign Ministers of Russia, China and India decided to have a Tripartite Business meet this year;

(b) if so, the details of areas on which discussions were held; and

(c) the follow-up actions taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes. The Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China agreed that a trilateral business forum would be held in India during 2007.

(b) The three sides discussed trilateral economic cooperation in areas such as energy, transport infrastructure, health, information technology and biotechnology. They also exchanged views on the global situation, regional developments of common concern, counter-terrorism and anti-narco trafficking efforts.

(c) The Government of India is consulting with the Russian and Chinese authorities regarding dates for the trilateral business forum and seminar on emerging geo-strategic trends.

Nuclear Suppliers Group

1567. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has held any discussion with China on the issue of the Indo-US civil nuclear deal;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of China thereto;

(c) the details of number of countries from Nuclear Suppliers Group who have supported India on the issue; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to get support of NSG on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. The Joint Statement issued during the visit of President Hu of China to India in November 2006 states "International civilian nuclear cooperation should be enhanced through innovative and forward looking approaches, while safeguarding the effectiveness of international non-proliferation principles."

(c) and (d) A number of members of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) such as UK, Russia and France have supported the India-US civil nuclear understanding. Government have taken steps to seek the support of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) countries *inter alia* through briefings to NSG member countries. Following the finalisation of the bilateral civil nuclear cooperation agreement with the United States, Government continue

to be engaged with NSG countries to ensure early resumption of full civil nuclear cooperation between India and the international community.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you do not want the House to run. Let me record with great sorrow that deliberately, day in and day out, some hon. Members are not desirous of the functioning of the House and disturbance is created. It makes it impossible to run the House. My appeal to them is being totally ignored.

Therefore, I am compelled to adjourn the proceedings of this House till 12 noon.

11.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something. *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, on behalf of Shri T.R. Baalu, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ennore Port Limited and Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6750/07)

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited and Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6751/07)

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6752/07)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi - not present.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2005-2006
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6754/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the years 1999-2000 to 2005-2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6755/07)

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6756/07)

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:—

(i) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2006 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 768(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 2006.

(ii) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2007.

(iii) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 526(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 2007.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6757/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2005-2006.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6758/07)

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 997 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2007, appointing the 19th June, 2007 as the date on which the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 to come into force in the State of Sikkim, issued under the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6759/07)

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Janasankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilisation Fund), New Delhi, for the years 2003-2004 to 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6760/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization, Dhanbad, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization, Dhanbad, for the year 2003-2004.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6761/07)

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 522(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August 2007 making certain amendments in the second schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, issued under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6762/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway Nos. 2 and 25 (Jhansi-Bhognipur/Bara section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) S.O. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.) of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(iii) S.O. 691(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Maharashtra.

(iv) S.O. 633(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2007 authorising the officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 6, including construction of bypasses in the State of Maharashtra.

(v) S.O. 1027(E) to S.O.1031(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(vi) S.O. 1210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 2007 notifying the rates of fee to be recovered from users of two lane stretches of National Highway No. 4 (Khambatki Ghat between Pune and Satara) in the State of Maharashtra.

- (vii) S.O. 1104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 75, including construction of bypasses (Gwalior-Jhansi section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (viii) S.O. 612(E) and S.O. 613(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1741(E) dated the 10th October, 2006.
- (ix) S.O. 524(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway Nos. 21 and 22 (Ambala-Zirakpur section) in the State of Punjab.
- (x) S.O. 694(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/six-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 1 (Delhi-Ambala section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xi) S.O. 1078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Roktak-Hissar section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xii) S.O. 920(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xiii) S.O. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 10 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak section) in the State of Haryana.
- (xiv) S.O. 655(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 A (Chandikhole—Paradip section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xv) S.O. 816(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, bypasses etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 34 (Dalkola bypass section) in the State of West Bengal.
- (xvi) S.O. 1016(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 194(E) dated the 2nd March, 2001.
- (xvii) S.O. 1114 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for construction of bypass road outside Sangamner town on National Highway No. 50 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (xviii) S.O. 417 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Panikoili-Rimuli section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xix) S.O. 568(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xx) S.O.1069(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 215 (Rimuli-Rajamunda section) in the State of Orissa.
- (xxi) S.O. 1080(E) and S.O. 1081(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2007

- regarding acquisition of land for public purpose of building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 24 (Sitapur-Lucknow section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxii) S.O. 1172(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No.24 (Sitapur-Lucknow section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxiii) S.O. 983(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 2007 regarding rates of fee to be recovered from the users of Bridge near Dera Bassi on Ambala-Kalka Road on National Highway No. 22.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1099(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2007 regarding collection of fee on Mechanical vehicles for the use of the Permanent Bridge Kalka on Extension of National Highway No. 76 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (xxv) S.O. 1144(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 624(E) dated the 20th April, 2007.
- (xxvi) S.O. 726(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2007 declaring Highway No. 11 C as National Highway.
- (xxvii) S.O. 727(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (xxviii) S.O. 725(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (xxix) S.O. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (xxx) S.O. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2007 directing Border Roads Organisation to exercise the function relating to development and maintenance of various sections of National Highways mentioned therein.
- (xxxi) S.O. 1095(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxii) S.O. 1115(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 630 (E) and S.O. 631(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2007 authorizing the Officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 9 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 729 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Vijayawadi-Visakhapatnam section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxv) S.O. 771 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 830 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2007 authorizing the Officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Tirupati - Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1051 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2007 regarding

acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (xxxviii) S.O. 914(E) to S.O. 916(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xxxix) S.O. 792(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xi) S.O. 936(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 645(E) dated the 31st May, 2004.
- (xli) S.O. 937 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xlii) S.O. 938 (E) to S.O. 940 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 7 (Nagpur-Hyderabad section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (xliii) S.O. 827 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 840 (E) dated the 1st June, 2006.

(xiv) S.O. 1034(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 7 (Hyderabad-Bangalore section) in the State of Karnataka.

(xiv) S.O. 1101(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 363(E) dated the 16th March, 2004.

(xvi) S.O. 1123(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th July, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 953(E) dated the 24th October, 2000.

(xlvii) S.O. 1126(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 4 (Belgaum Bypass section) in the State of Karnataka.

(xlviii) S.O. 1040(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 223(E) dated the 10th February, 2005.

(xlix) S.O. 744(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 2007 authorizing Deputy Commissioner, Hailakandi District, Assam as the competent authority to acquire land for widening of National Highway No. 154, including construction of bypasses/realignments, in the State of Assam.

- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) to (iv) of (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6763/07)

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:

(i) S.O. 724(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 2007 entrusting the

stretches of National Highway Nos.6 and 21 to the National Highways Authority of India.

- (ii) S.O. 1083(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2007 entrusting the stretch of National Highway No. 48 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) S.O. 1094(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 2007 entrusting the stretches of National Highway Nos. 4 and 22 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (iv) S.O. 985(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2007 entrusting the stretch of National Highway No. 24B to the National Highways Authority of India.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6764/07)

- (4) A copy of the Highway Administration (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 662(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2007 under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6765/07)

- (5) A copy of the Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 475 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2007 issued under section 13 of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6766/07)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
 - (i) S.O. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of West Bengal.

- (ii) S.O. 945(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of Karnataka.
- (iii) S.O. 948(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of Gujarat.
- (iv) S.O. 1105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) S.O.1134(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) S.O. 1203(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 2007 constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, and the State Level Expert Appraisal Committee for the State of Meghalaya.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6767/07)

12.04 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-Ninth and Fifty-Second Reports

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2007-2008):—

- (1) Forty-ninth Report on "Avoidable Expenditure Due to Delay in Taking Decision — Chennai Port Trust".
- (2) Fifty-second Report on Action Taken on the 9th Report of Public Accounts Committee on "National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents".

12.04½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COAL AND STEEL**

Twenty Seventh Report

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report on the subject "Prevention of Illegal Mining" of the Ministry of Mines.

12.05 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Statements

[English]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter I of the Seventh Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Five Year Plan".
- (2) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter I of the Thirteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Dena Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them".
- (3) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter I of the Fourteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and pattern of social crimes towards them".

12.05½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Twenty ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty First Reports

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:—

- (1) Twenty Ninth Report on the representations concerning with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (2) Thirtieth Report on the representations concerning with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (3) Thirty First Report on the representations concerning with the Ministries of Commerce & Industry and Shipping, Road Transport & Highways (Department of Shipping).

MR. SPEAKER: Not even a single line spoken by you is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 84th, 92nd and 102nd Reports of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2005-06 and 2006-07), pertaining to the Department of Road Transport and Highways, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, on behalf of Shri T.R. Baalu, I beg to lay a statement under Rule 389 of the Rules of

*Not recorded.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 6788/07.

Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and Direction 73A issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin - Part II dated September 1, 2004. I lay this Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 84th, 92nd and 102nd Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

2. The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meetings on 31st March, 2005, 22nd February, 2006 and 19th May, 2006 to consider 84th, 92nd and 102nd Reports respectively. The Committee had also taken the oral evidence of officers of the Department. The 84th Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 29.4.2005 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.4.2005. The 92nd Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 27.2.2006 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 27.2.2006. The 102nd Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 22.5.2006 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 22.5.2006.

3. I am also laying down on the Table of the House a Statement (Part I and Part II) giving the status of implementation of those recommendations, where action is yet to be completed, contained in the 84th/92nd and 102nd Reports.

12.06¹/₂ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16th and 17th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demand for Grants (2006-07), pertaining to the Departments of Health and Family Welfare and AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, I beg to lay a statement under Directions 73A of the Directions by the Hon. Speaker (Fifth Edition). I wish to inform the House the status of implementation, indicated in the statement being laid on the Table of the House, of various recommendations contained in the 16th and 17th

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See LT No. 6769/07.

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demand for Grants for the year (2006-07) in respect of Department of Health and Family Welfare and Department of AYUSH respectively.

12.07 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

[*English*]

SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR (Burdwan): I beg to move:

- (i) "That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit *vice* Shri Ajit Kumar Singh passed away on 1 August, 2007."
- (ii) "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P.G. Narayanan, member, Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

- (i) "That this House do proceed to elect one Member of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote to serve as a member for the remaining term of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit *vice* Shri Ajit Kumar Singh passed away on 1 August, 2007."
- (ii) "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on

[Mr. Speaker]

Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri P.G. Narayanan, member, Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.07¹/₄ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Vayalar Ravi to lay his Papers on the Table. Note will not do. You have to openly apologise.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, I offer my unconditional apology for my delay in coming to the House.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 776(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2007 under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—6753/07)

12.08 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Cancellation of Sitting

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that as decided in the meeting of Business Advisory Committee held yesterday (21.8.2007), the sitting fixed for Monday, the 27th August, 2007 may be cancelled.

I hope the House agrees.

...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You are happy. By not working, you are very happy.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, it is for Onam. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am very happy that you are happy.

12.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Business transacted by the House during the week ending 17 August, 2007

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, for your information, I want to briefly recapitulate the main items of business transacted by the House during the last week.

Due to frequent disruptions during Question Hour, out of the 80 Starred Questions admitted, only 8 could be answered orally. Replies to the remaining Starred Questions along with the replies to 827 Unstarred Questions were laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to you to maintain order.

The House took up on Calling Attention regarding "sale of spurious drugs in the country causing serious health hazards to the people" raised by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey.

The House discussed for about 3 hours and 51 minutes one Short Duration Discussion under Rule 193 regarding "situation arising out of floods in various parts of the country" raised by Shri Ananth Kumar which remained part discussed.

During the period, as many as 16 matters of urgent public importance were raised. Also, 41 matters were raised under Rule 377.

As regards the Legislative Business, the House passed the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2004 after debating it for 1 hour and 34 minutes.

The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees presented 8 Reports during the last week.

During the last week, we lost 12 hours and 49 minutes due to interruptions and forced adjournments, that is, 50 per cent of the time lost in four days.

Hon. Members, I again seek your kind cooperation in the smooth conduct of the proceedings.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): We have worked sitting over-time also.

MR. SPEAKER: For that, no over-time allowance is allowable!

...(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

Re: Demanding recall of Indian Ambassador to United States of America for his derogatory remarks made against Indian Parliamentarians and the Media

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, hon. Members, since some leaders wish to make mention of certain comments made by India's Ambassador in the USA, I am giving opportunities to them. Please be brief. You have made a lot of comments yesterday. Today, we can go on with the Listed Business.

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday Shri Pranab Mukherjee had quoted in the House the Statement and clarification of Ronen Sen. He said that Ronen Sen told him that—

[English]

"I had an off-the-record conversation with the correspondent giving some assessments on this subject. A number of the comments were, however, either misunderstood or misquoted or quoted out of context."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, the editor of 'Ridif' G. Harif later gave reply to this. He said that—

[English]

"At no point of the conversation did the Ambassador specify that it was off-the-record or even on background. And, whenever he has said a conversation is off-the-record or on background, I have always honoured these ground rules."

He further said:

"I repeat that he did not specify that our conversation was off-the-record or on background. I unambiguously and unequivocally stand by my report and state categorically that nothing in it was deliberate."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As you all know, we just cannot read out newspapers here.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not a newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are reading out a newspaper. How can you do like this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot throw to the wind all the rules of the House.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, he denied from this point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., you please sit down. Hon'ble Malhotraji is speaking. I have not forbidden him to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, he said that he has original recording of the entire conversation that he had with Ronen Sen Saheb. There are no changes in it and there was nothing off-the-record. The Ambassador says that the conversation was off-the-record. Even then is it proper for the ambassador to say such things off-the-record? It is not only a matter of saying headless chicken only. He has used this expression and has said that parliamentarians and media persons are behaving like a headless chicken. Along with that at the end he had said one more thing that:

[English]

"We will not and there has not been and I don't think in the near future we will see such a friend and supporter as this president. Absolutely, there is none."

[Translation]

Is he an ambassador of India or he is an ambassador of America? Is he supporting Bush over there or is he working as an ambassador of India? He said that:

[English]

"We have not grown up, this lack of confidence and lack of self-respect."

[Translation]

Nothing can be more insulting and derogatory for the parliamentarians of the country than this and I am surprised to see as to why till now the Government is keeping mum on this issue. The Government have only asked him to give clarification.

[English]

By this time he must have been recalled immediately.

[Translation]

I feel that it is insulting for us if we shamelessly listen and tolerate whatever he said about the self respecting country and its parliamentarians and then said that all these things were said in the background
....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, Malhotra ji you have expressed your views.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I would once again like to demand that he should be recalled. I had told you yesterday also that I have given a notice for a privilege motion in this regard and you should ponder over it. I demand that he should be called here and should be made to stand on the bar and admonished.
....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, in response to the issue raised by hon. Members that the Indian Ambassador to USA had made some very derogatory remarks about Indian parliamentarians and on an issue which is yet to be taken up by the Parliament - and it is very derogatory for the Indian Parliament also - the hon. Minister of External Affairs intervened twice and communicated that the Indian Ambassador to USA had stated that it was all off the record. This has been contradicted today unequivocally by the concerned correspondent. He has stated that it was never misunderstood and it was never misquoted.

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating the same thing. Who is more truthful, it has to be seen.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: So, in this context I have submitted a notice for Privilege Motion against the concerned Indian Ambassador and we have demanded that he should be immediately recalled. What is happening is, he is not serving India's national interest, rather he is serving some one's interest which is against India's interest. In such a situation, he should immediately be recalled.

MR. SPEAKER: The privilege matter is with me. The other matter is with the Government. So far as I am concerned, you have to trust me.

....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let there be some order in the House.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Let it be sent to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, yesterday this issue was raised in the House and the Minister of External Affairs made a statement in the House in which he said that I reject the uncivilized words used by the Indian Ambassador to America. He has used 'unacceptable' word for this. I was expecting that the hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, who has been in public life for such a long period, should have used the word censor and admonish. However, he has hurt the people like us by using the word unacceptable. Yesterday, it was said that he had objected to it, however today it has been published in the newspapers that it was his contention that he had said that off-the-record but the journalist who had interviewed him said that he had said all these things on record. It is getting confirmed from the statements of both of them that some objectionable and uncivilized words were used against the people in public life of the country. Sir, yesterday, you had assured us that the Parliament is not so powerless. You condemn and rebuke us for our indecent behaviour but we believe that you are also the protector of our interests and dignity. So, your responsibility becomes more important at this difficult time. I would like to request you that when the House sits on the 29th you should listen to all the parties on this issue and you should take any decision in conformity with the dignity of the House keeping in view the sentiments of the House, so that, the Government officers involved in indecent behaviour may take lesson and it may give them a message of censor. With this appeal to you, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I hope, you will agree with me, before anybody said anything, I myself said that let us wait for the quote. Indian Parliament is not that powerless that we cannot take action. I have assured you that certainly action will be taken. There is no question of exoneration of anybody. But we have to follow certain procedures. You know that. I have only stated that let that procedure be followed. We have to act also consistent with natural justice. Everybody knows that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good, I will read it very carefully.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am entitled to raise the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are not entitled.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the rules permit that a Member can raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not agree with your interpretation.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, under the rules, a Member can raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot question the Speaker's observation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I may be given a chance to raise the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You are committing a breach of privilege. You know that. It is well established. You read Kaul and Shakhdar, it is very properly stated there.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the kind of scene that has emerged before the House, during the last two days which has been witnessed in the whole country as to how an Indian Ambassador in US has given not only an irresponsible, but objectionable statement. He exceeded his brief and made this statement terming it as off the record. Yesterday, the hon'ble Minister for External Affairs informed the House that his statement was off the record. I would like to know whether all this can be said off the record or in an individual capacity? Ronen Sen is the Indian Ambassador to USA, whether making such statements is part of his brief? No one is authorised to make such statements even in individual capacity. It is not a question of parties, but he has insulted the whole nation. Parliament is an important pillar of democracy. Media, Judiciary and people are also pillars of democracy. Such kind of statement made to target a strong pillar of democracy is highly objectionable. If he refutes his statement, then taped script of his statement should be obtained, and such Ambassador should be immediately called back.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Mr. Speaker Sir, the statement of Indian Ambassador in USA is most unfortunate. The entire Parliament and the people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I may be allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I will bring you to the Chair. I will ask you to come here.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is not the question of coming to the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the whole Parliament and the people of this country are insulted by the statement of the Indian Ambassador in USA...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me or write to me.

Today, there are about 300 hon. Members. If all of them speak on this issue, then I shall be totally confused. Therefore, please do not do that.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, I am really astonished with the audacity of this Ambassador to issue such a statement. Sir, the Government's statement in this regard has further added *ghee* to this entire fire. It was not his private conversation or off the record conversation.

Completely, deliberately he has tried to insult the House and the Members of the House by this way. We are not the headless chicken. Rather, I can say, he is mindless, tactless and he is not in sound mind to speak like this just to insult the Parliament.

The Government is considering this Ambassador more important than the prestige of this House. The entire House, Members from all sections, even the Ruling Party Members are not appreciating it. I am thankful for the statement of Shri Dasmunsi, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; he has also not appreciated it. He has told that he has a vegetarian heart so he was also not appreciating it. It has come out in newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is referring to the newspaper reports with impunity. You cannot do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I am thankful; he has also not appreciated. He is a part of this Government. The Government should take action. What is the action of the Government? The Government should come forward; they should ask why he has told like this to the Members of the Parliament. This is not good.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe the vegetarians are very happy.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: He should be immediately recalled. He should not continue there. We are also thankful to you; you have also considered our concern. I do not know whether this Government has courage to take action. It is because this will also antagonize USA. They do not want to antagonize USA; and they will not take any action. We have hundred per cent confidence on you. You will not sit silent. The notices of Privilege Motion are already with you. You will definitely take some action which will give a complete reply to this Ambassador.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I am on a different point.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you on some other issue, not on this?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I am absolutely on this. The country is having a debate about Indo-US nuclear pact. There is going to be a debate. The Prime Minister is to make a speech. The Parliament is scheduled to discuss the whole issue. But the Ambassador of India in USA has taken part in that debate. That is the crux of the issue. He has taken part in the debate on behalf of the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government. He has not called everybody 'without head'. My friends, please understand, he has not spoken ill of everybody. He has castigated those who are against the pact. He has categorically said that those who are speaking against the pact, they are all chickens without head. Secondly, he has said that they are all making haphazard statement; they are all raising an issue which is not possible; this pact cannot be renegotiated.

I would like to ask one thing from the Government, from my esteemed friend Priya Ranjan Dasgupta, whether the Government has given the responsibility of defending their stand by an Ambassador in USA. He has committed not only breach; he has gone over the power that the Government has given to him. He has no right to take part in the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I will take one minute more.

He has no right to take part in the debate. It is outrageous. He has no authority to speak ill about us. We are all Indians. We are fighting this particular pact on the basis of understanding. He has no right to say that those who are against the pact are all doing haphazard. This is an insult to the Parliament and to us.... (*Interruptions*) This is overdoing. The Government must say whether an Ambassador can overdo, the way it has been done. He should be brought to the bar of the House. He should be recalled and he should be sent to jail ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not giving me liberty to decide. You are also dictating what I should do. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: He is taking part in a political debate. Is it possible?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the Government to do something; I do not mind. Do not try to dictate me. Do not dictate to the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (*Sangrur*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you, because you have taken a right stand. In parliamentary democracy, an Ambassador is calling something to the whole Parliament and we remain mute spectators. You have rightly said, that we are not so weak(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly. I reiterate that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Yesterday, the Government had explained its stand. Now it is up to you as to what action Parliament would like to take against him. I would like to add one more point to Shri Gurudas Guptaji's views who has rightly stated that it is a technical point. The hon'ble Prime Minister has only signed the deal. The matter has yet to be debated in the Parliament, but before that an ambassador gives his views. You can understand, that it is a gross contempt of the House. Concluding I would like to say the most important thing that when a Government is formed we often condemn and level allegations calling each other thief and dacoit, but Ministers deliver only that speech, which is given to them in writing by the bureaucrats of his Ministry. Senior leader like Shri Pranab Mukherjee was also speaking what was given to him in writing. I would like to say that we should have at least this much courtesy that we refrain from condemning each other. Bureaucrats never condemn each other. We should also try to learn something from them. Only then democracy would be a success.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Now, Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaaidu.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Your speech is not going on record, stop interrupting.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (*Srikakulam*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Parliament is the supreme body and the highest policy-making body...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You may endorse.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Members of Parliament are representing the Parliament. The hon. Members of Parliament are degraded by the Indian Ambassador in the USA. He should be recalled immediately. This is a shameful thing for the Members of Parliament and also for the Indian Parliament that he has treated the Members like this. He should be recalled immediately.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you had agreed to conclude in one sentence. Shri Prabhunath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, why are you making running commentary.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shri Prabhunath Singh will go on record.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir I am sure that you will let my speech go on record. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have only one 'head', if that too is removed then what will happen? I too will become headless.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, you are a part of this House. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: He has called the entire House as headless and you are our chief. He has not spared anybody.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, the leader of our House and Minister of External Affairs apprised the House about the statement given by the Indian Ambassador to USA. He has admitted that Indian Ambassador had made such a statement. The only difference is that it was off the record. But the Indian Ambassador has accepted whatever statement he has made. Today also a statement

contradictory to it has been published in the newspaper that it had been said on record. I feel that the Government should not make it an issued of prestige. Whether one is the Minister, or Prime Minister, first he is a Member of this House, then the Minister or Prime Minister. The Members of the House have been abused publicly and even after that if the Government offer them protection, it is not fair. You have observed that the House has power and House will take appropriate action in this matter. You have the power of privilege. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the other aspect of the issue but the Government too has a responsibility and the Government says that it will take immediate action and it appears that after hearing the sentiments expressed by all the hon'ble Members, the Government will definitely respond. This issue is not related to any particular party, or an individual, all of us whether they are from ruling party or opposition, are feeling hurt by it. If the Government have a little respect for the hon'ble Members, I think that the hon'ble Minister will keep the sentiments, prestige, and dignity of the House in view, while making a statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Your suggestion is very good.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: He should definitely assure in his statement, that the Ambassador would be called back. We have full faith in you. The privilege also has the provision of imprisonment. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not me, but the House has the power.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I feel that you will definitely enhance the dignity of House by sending him to jail so that nobody should dare to make such a statement in future....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have great respect for you.

[English]

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE (Barasat): Sir, I shall not waste the time of the House by repeating what all has been said. I strongly associate with the views expressed already by the previous speakers. I demand that the Ambassador should be recalled immediately. I hope that you will consider the notices of privilege motions placed before you as early as possible.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the way in which the matter has been explained, makes it further

complicated. I have heard the explanation that the comment was not on the Members of Parliament but it was on the Media. What right has the Ambassador got, who is sitting on his official duty as Indian Ambassador in the USA, another country, to blame the Media of India? It is further disturbing. When the Media has become another forceful wing in the democratic polity, I think, it is also a matter of privilege. Not only that it is a matter of privilege for his utterances against the Members, indirectly it is also once again becoming a privilege issue because they have been reporting, not their own views, but they have been reporting what we, the Members of Parliament, have stated herein. So, on that issue also, it becomes a matter of privilege. I have moved a notice of privilege motion on that issue also.

Sir, I would humbly say that in this matter, the Government need not take it as a prestige. He has gone *ultra vires* of his powers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not repeat.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: So, he must be recalled and further action should be taken.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Geete ji, please support the issue in one or two lines.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will support this issue in one line only. The Indian Ambassador to USA has committed contempt of the House, many hon'ble Members have demanded that he should be called back. I agree with it. Being the Speaker of this House, you must take strong action in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shivanna.

Speak in English for the time being. I see, interpretation is available. Please go on.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Okay, Sir. Wherever it is possible, I would try to speak in English.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI. M. SHIVANNA: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of our Government to the statement made by Indian Ambassador to U.S. His statement has disturbed the Parliament for the last 2 days. We should condemn such statements. Though he is an Ambassador, he has insulted the Parliament of India, its members and also media representatives. Therefore on behalf of our party Janata Dal (S), I urge, upon the Government that he should be recalled immediately and should be punished. I hope the Government will take immediate steps in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I admire your tenacity, Mr. Radhakrishnan. What do you want to add, tell me? What is the new thing that you want to add?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: To protect myself, I have to call you!

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I raise a privilege question not based on any party politics. We have assembled here as the Members of the largest democracy in the world.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to remind ourselves of that.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: We, the Members, have to maintain the dignity of this House. Here is a question that involves challenging the dignity of this House.

I would like to bring to your kind notice that the word used is *prima facie* defamatory and contemptuous. It is contempt against the House. It is equally applicable to this side and that side. Now, whenever an aspersion is cast on the dignity of this House, we are duty bound to uphold our dignity. On that basis, I have given this notice under rule 223 of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: When you disturb the proceedings, you also say that it is contempt of the House.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I would request the hon. Speaker that you have two options before you. One is, either you can take action *suo motu* or you can refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee will summon this man, and let him answer. It is not to be answered by the Minister concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe you are a Member of the Privilege Committee. You should not speak on this subject.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: The matter is *prima facie* contemptuous. So, your honour, you may kindly refer this either to the Committee or take a decision, and this is a matter on which we cannot decide now and here without communication.

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough. Now, I will come to urgent matters. Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask them. Please sit down. You are insulting this House every moment.

Will the Government make any observation now? I am not compelling you.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar): Sir, I would like to associate with all other hon. Members.

MR. SPEAKER: All right but not with Radhakrishnan ji.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: It is including Mr. Radhakrishnan.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard the respected hon. Members' observations and comments, and I sincerely appreciate the way they have articulated the whole issue.

Sir, yesterday, you may recall that at the first instance before the whole text came, the hon. Foreign Minister was here to give the first reaction. He had said a very important sentence, if I may recall correctly, that is, unwarranted and unacceptable....(Interruptions) Then, I did not trouble you. Then, the House adjourned till two.

Then, in the second instance when the House reassembled, whatever available official information came from the Embassy, that is, from Washington, the Foreign Minister came forward and again reiterated, including conveying the unqualified apology.

Sir, I am to comment on behalf of the Government on two aspects. Aspect one is that at this juncture the Foreign Minister should have been here but he kindly conveyed, through you, his regret to the entire House that he is engaged with the Prime Minister of Japan and he could not come forward. I can only tell you that on the privilege matter, I will not make any comment. The Government never makes any comment.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be a breach of privilege. Do not do that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, that is your domain. I cannot say anything on this aspect, and your observation and rulings are always binding on the entire House.

Second thing is that anybody within the Government, either in bureaucracy or in diplomatic assignment, has no right to cast aspersion even on media and including that of the dignity of the House and of Parliament. We strongly feel it, and we, from the UPA Government, shall continue to defend and uphold the dignity of all the Members and the Parliament all the time come what may, in whatever manner it is possible. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

[English]

Do not record.

(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you just talk like that, I cannot answer and I will sit down.

Sir, pertaining to the issue of recalling, as the Members have said, I shall very faithfully and sincerely convey your demand, your concern, your views not only to the Foreign Minister but also to the Prime Minister.

Sir, I am now talking about media. Even if the media is there, be it in India or outside ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The hon'ble Prime Minister should give reply in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking while sitting, this is disrespectful.

[*English*]

What is all this? Are you showing respect to this House?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, media carries one of the most important jobs in the world democracy and in any democracy. A Government or a Party or an officer may agree or may not agree.

There is no right to abuse and accuse the media also. I uphold the fundamental rights of the media, always, whether they agree or disagree with any Party, any Government, any policy or not. Dissent of this House on any issue including the present deal, is a matter of the country, of the Parties, not a matter of an individual outside or inside the country. Therefore, I appreciate all the views. I shall officially report it to the hon. Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister of External Affairs.

At this juncture I can only tell you that I also have some recollection, if not many of the hon. Members, I am also in this House from 1971; I have also learnt many things from the Opposition and from the Government. I can only tell you that I will not say it today. When an issue comes pertaining to an officer of the Government, on privilege matter, the Government may not talk. When the officer causes a misconduct, yes, Sir, I say on behalf of the Government that each Ambassador, each official, each Minister can have the orbit of their comments with their wives and children. But sitting in the official chair, there cannot be any orbit of talks to carry

the office with him and, therefore, we do not appreciate and approve that also.

I can only tell you that I shall convey the feelings to the Government and I can assure on behalf of the UPA Government that we will not behave unlike others, we shall behave transparently with the sense of the House and the spirit and we shall not compromise an inch on this matter pertaining to the dignity of the House.

I also would like to add about the same Ambassador who was Ambassador to Russia during NDA time, and now he is Ambassador to USA in our tenure, how he did, what he did etc. the details are to be worked out and the details are to be sought. It is the job of the hon. Minister of External Affairs. I should report to him.

I conclude, by saying with pain, that if any hon. Member of this House is dishonoured the whole House should be together to defend his honour. But in the same House, I painfully convey, that - this is a newspaper report and you gave your observation; I cannot comment on the newspaper report, it is not stated in the House - when about the hon. Prime Minister of India the words of 'shot straightaway' were used and the Parties did not condemn them, do you have a moral right to support this issue? ...(*Interruptions*) That is my point.

Sir, I will do that, I assure the House that I will convey your sentiments and the UPA Government will act more effectively and aggressively in defence of the honour of this House. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, what is this? Please allow us to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Dr. Karan Singh Yadav to raise matters of urgent public importance now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted an opportunity. I have given you the opportunity. For 43 minutes it has gone on.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Forty-three minutes have been spent on this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh Yadav to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, no assurance has been given about the action to be taken in this matter. An evasive reply has been given. The Government should have taken some action by this time. But Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs has not given any assurance and they have stated that they would report, which is not sufficient. Therefore, we stage a walk out in protest.

12.43 hrs.

(Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and some other Hon'ble Members then left the House)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please go quietly.

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to the tragic death of 12 girl students of B.Ed. in a road accident in my constituency Alwar. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are important issues which the hon'ble Members would like to raise.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: These girl students were going out of the Alwar city to attend their B.Ed. classes and died in a road accident. I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that the said B.Ed. college is located nearly 50 km away from the city in a place which has neither proper road connectivity nor sufficient infrastructure. Permission has been given to run the college in two rooms building. The college has no sufficient number of teachers and the college administration pressurises girl students to come in time otherwise they have to pay fine of Rs. 30 per day even

if they are late for five minutes. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this fact that these B.Ed. colleges are involved in financial and mental exploitation of students to earn profit. The said girl students were under pressure while going to the college lest they may reach late and may have to pay Rs. 30 as fine. So they were urging the driver to drive fast and in course of that they met with an accident on their way to college and were killed. I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that while recognizing such colleges, the National Council of Technical Education that functions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development should ensure that where ever B.Ed. colleges are set up, they should have sufficient and proper infrastructure. There should be sufficient number of teachers and proper infrastructure and permission should not be given to those persons for setting up institutions who are interested only in making money. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the death of 12 girl students must not go unnoticed and the Government and NCT must seek entire information in this regard.. (Interruptions) The Government should take action against the institution, where the students were studying and punish them and also close that institution. The Government should also check such other institutions in the country and collect information about them. On behalf of myself and the people of Alwar I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to raise this important issue....(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important matter...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that you have gone.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I had gone but I have come back...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while thanking you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance, I once again draw the attention of the UPA Government, particularly the hon. Finance Minister who is present in the House and remind the hon. Prime Minister and his entire Cabinet of the commitment they have made in the National Common Minimum Programme for a comprehensive social legislation for the unorganised sector workers. Three years have already passed and so many Sessions have been held. We have raised the issue on

a number of occasions for bringing out a legislation for the displaced, down-trodden unorganised workers.

Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government is not alive to the situation. They are going back to their commitment made in the National Common Minimum Programme. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They have not gone back.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE: The UPA Government has to rise to the occasion and fulfill the commitment they have made before the country. On last 8th August, there was an all India strike by the unorganised workers and 37 crore workers participated in it.

The Government is not responsive to their needs. ...(*Interruptions*) So, they had to agitate. ...(*Interruptions*) I appeal to the Government to do something for them ...(*Interruptions*) and bring a legislation in this regard in this Session itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate with the Chair. Nothing is being recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)*

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring, through you, to the notice of the Government that there is an urgent need to come to the aid of women deserted by their husbands travelling and living abroad for higher studies, job and business. Wives of such men are condemned to live a desolate life along with their children. They are often victimised by demand for dowry and other cruelties. The Government should implement a provision to make the wife's consent or no objection certificate mandatory for husband to travel abroad. The Government can make this as a precondition before issuing the passport.

As we all know, married women deserted by their husbands, who have settled abroad and married again, had to approach courts against the matrimonial offences, dowry demands or cruelties to which they were subjected. Their husbands being abroad, it becomes difficult to serve court notices against them in the absence of the addresses of their spouses living abroad. The system of

justice is delayed. Therefore, cases remain pending for want of notice being served, without which the court cannot proceed. As a result, women's agony and suffering are prolonged. I would request the Government to impose such a condition for issuing passports and regulate the visits of those who are already abroad on Indian passports, enjoying the tags of NRIs and now and then visit India and go back to the foreign country.

The Government should ensure that no married Indian citizen should be allowed to leave the country without the consent of his wife. Those getting married after obtaining the passport should be required to produce the wife's no objection certificate while going abroad. Likewise, a person living abroad as an NRI should be asked to obtain his wife's permission within a reasonable period. Otherwise, he should be forced to return to India.

These incidents are occurring not only in my State, Andhra Pradesh, but across the country. Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs should sit together and formulate a firm policy to deal with this agonizing issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I am sorry to shorten your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is on account of increase in the prices of cement by the cement manufacturers in the country that it has become difficult for the common people to use cement.

Mr. Speaker Sir, the cement companies. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not disturb the House, then I may consider and not otherwise.

....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the cement manufacturing companies have planned to increase the price of cement by way of forming a cartel and this has affected the common people and various projects of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising an important issue regarding the cement. You need cement.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: A common person is not able to build a house because of the increasing prices of cement. There is no apparent reason to increase the price because tax and royalty have not been increased in any State despite that the price of cement keep on increasing. Recently the Central Government have permitted to mix fly ash in the cement, so the price of cement should have come down. The cost of the limestone which is used for manufacturing cement is Rs. 50 per tonne whereas cement manufacturers are selling cement at the rate of Rs. 5000 per tonne. Their margin is so high that are earning heavy profit. Through you I would like to request the Government that it should pay attention in this direction and take necessary action to check the increase in prices.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, two distinguished hon'ble Members have given a notice.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me what do you want?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members to see that this type of insult is also being done to the Chair. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: They consider it to be an important matter, namely, with regard to the Delimitation Commission. But I would like to request them to tell us as to how this matter can be discussed in this House. It is a Constitutional body. They have got their own powers, and the House cannot interfere with them. Therefore, I am trying to solicit your kind consideration on this matter. It is not within the jurisdiction of the House, and it cannot be raised here.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, the only point that I would like to make is that the Delimitation Commission has come out with a statement through the media to the nation, and has also said that the delimitation work for 25 States out of 30 States has already been done, and readjustment can be done if the Central Government takes a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want that to be implemented?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, that is the wording that the Delimitation Commission has used. I would like to understand from the Government about this issue because the people are in the dark. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He will hear just now what has happened and what Shri Prabhunath Singh has said. I follow that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Therefore, the Government should come out with a statement whether they are going to act on this as per the declaration of the Delimitation Commission. I am asking this because as per the Delimitation Act, which was passed in 2002, it should be enforced after the notification in the Gazette of India. There is no need for involving the Central Government as far as I understand with my limited knowledge of the law. Hence, I would like to get a clarification from the Government as to what the Government is doing about it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice. In 2002 Lok Sabha had given instruction to the Delimitation Commission that while delimiting the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly Constituencies, the

Commission should keep in view the geographical and administrative aspects. Along with that, the guidelines were also issued that the area of any Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies must not fall outside the commissioner. The people are protesting against the delimitation of constituencies done by the Commission. These days protests are going on in Jharkhand. The people of Mazaffarpur district of Bihar have also protested but the Government did not listen to their demand and they were chased away. As far the issue of delimitation is concerned, the protests are going on all over the country against the delimitation that it is unjust and has been done wrongly. All powers are not vested in a parliamentary and Assembly constituency. Despite, that it is not appropriate to change the names of Assembly constituencies and parliamentary constituencies. Besides, some of the Assembly constituencies are geographically 74 k.m. long as if it is a corridor....(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEKAER: This cannot be done.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the Government that it is within the power of the Government. It is regularly discussed in the House that if the Government want to provide 33 percent reservation to women then the number of seats will have to be increased. If the number of seats are to be increased to provide 33 percent reservation to women and the Commission asks for three months time and the Government give it one year time. First of all the Government should change the present delimitation. If the Government intend to create new constituencies to provide reservation to women, it should set up new Delimitation Commission for the delimitation of constituencies and to implement it in the country. The present delimitation is full of irregularities. Through you, I would like to make the Government aware about this fact that the delimitation work that has been done by the Delimitation Commission is not upto the mark.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, please be brief because a very important financial matter is pending.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards an urgent matter of public importance. A protest march is being taken out at Janthar Manthar, Parliament Street under the aegis of all India additional departmental postal employees union. Lakhs of rural 'Dak Sewaks' are taking part in the demonstration for pressing their rightful demands and social security. Mr. Speaker, Sir there is a saying about these extra departmental employees, that braving even storms and rain the postman discharges his duties come what may. These postmen are not getting any facility from the Government while they are the employees of the postal department. According to a verdict given by the hon'ble Supreme Court in 1977, ED employees are not casual labourers or agents but holders of the civil post. Fourth Pay Commission was constituted in 1984. The matter regarding ED employees and rural 'Dak Sewaks' was not referred to it. I want to make only one submission. Consequent upon the strike by the Postal attendants in 1993, the Government had given a written assurance that after the constitution of the Fifth Pay Commission no committee shall be constituted under the Chairmanship of any departmental officer notwithstanding the fact whether he is in service or has retired but contrary to this assurance, a one member judicial committee was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Charanjith Talwar, a retired Supreme Court judge. Talwar Committee has since given its recommendations with regard to rural 'Dak Sewaks' to the pay commission and some of the said recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Recently on 23rd July, 2007 a separate one member commission has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri R.S. Natarajan Murthi, a retired Member of Postal Services Board after ignoring the matter of rural 'Dak Sewaks'. My only demand is that a single member judicial committee be set up for conducting an intensive study of the demands of rural 'Dak Sewaks' and their case so that the recommendations concerning them could be implemented and the directions given by the Government could also be complied with. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who want to associate can send their names.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Postal attendants are low paid employees. The Government should be sensitive towards them. The rural 'Dak: Sewaks' work in

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

the last rung of postal services sector, therefore, attention should be paid towards his social security as well.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All those who wish to associate may send their slips to the table.

[Translation]

The names of Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas, Shri Virendra Kumar, Prof. Chandra Kumar and Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid are associated with the matter raised by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): The issue that I am raising now is an issue which should have been raised much earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a matter of mention here; price rise is an important issue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I know that it is a concern. The position is unprecedented price rise is overtaking the country for more than a year, and every single item which is essential for livelihood is having a price rise. Dal is selling at Rs. 50; potato is selling at Rs. 15, and oil is selling at Rs. 60.

In the last session of the Parliament, the hon. Finance Minister had assured the House that Government would be taking all steps, including monetary steps, to ensure that price rise is contained at the earliest. The Government has failed to contain the price rise. Not only that, what is more important, the impoverished section of people, according to Government statistics, who constitute 86 crores, who are living on a meagre consumption level of Rs. 20, are the hard hit.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want a discussion on this?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I want to give a Calling Attention Notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I would also like to associate with this matter. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I wish to associate with what Shri Gurudas Das Gupta has stated. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are associating. The entire House is associating with what the hon. Member has stated.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The need for giving a notice is over now. There is no need for the Notice. Merely standing on your legs will do.

...(Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day, are treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(I) Need for doubling of railway line between Villupuram and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): It is a known fact that South Tamil Nadu has no major industry and it has got meager irrigational potential. It is disturbing to note that unemployment is rampant in the area even though there are lakhs of educated youths without reasonable employment. The above factors at times lead to class conflict resulting in social tension, loss to properties and human lives.

The main reason for industrial backwardness in the region is the lack of infrastructure especially transport facilities. This part of Tamil Nadu is situated thousands of miles away from the consuming market. As the Railway facilities are inadequate, industrialists do not want to set up their plants.

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

I came to understand that very recently Planning Commission has rejected the proposal of doubling between Viliupuram and Dindigul, approved and sent by the Railway Board on the grounds of inadequate return (that is ROR is 6%). This project is our genuine long pending demand for laying a parallel Broad Gauge Line (doubling) and electrifying it from Viliupuram to Dindigul. The section between Viliupuram and Dindigul has got a distance of 220 Kms. It is estimated that a cost of Rs. 850 crores would be involved if the project is implemented. I also understand that Railways Board had once again taken up the matter with Planning Commission stating that ROR works out more than 11%.

Taking into consideration of the above facts, I urge upon the Government of India to take urgent and needy steps to implement this most and long awaited project.

- (ii) **Need to provide central assistance upto 50% of the cost to be incurred on the construction of Outer Ring Road Project at Hyderabad City, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY (Narasaraopet): The Hyderabad Urban Development Authority has proposed to construct 8 lane Access Controlled Expressway as Outer Ring Road to Hyderabad City.

The total length of Outer Ring Road is about 162 Km. It is also proposed to develop Highway amenities like truck parking, wayside rest places, restaurants and other commercial facilities at strategic locations. The cost of developing the Outer Ring Road including land acquisition would be about Rs. 4000 crores. The estimated cost of development of the 33 Radial roads including facilitating MRTS/BRTS would be about Rs. 2500 crores.

HUDA has already taken up Phase-I of Outer Ring Road Project for a length of about 24.380 Km at a cost of Rs. 699 crores. The works is targeted to be completed by December 2008.

Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre to bear 50% of the cost of the above project for developing the Outer Ring Road (*i.e.* Rs. 2000 crores) and the 33 radial roads (Rs. 1250 crores).

An early action in this matter may kindly be taken.

- (iii) **Need to undertake excavation work at Chandankiyari, an important archaeological site in Bokaro district, Jharkhand**

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBE (Dhanbad): Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the

hon'ble Minister of Tourism and Culture to the fact that ancient artefacts like rare archaic idols, remnants of temples and pieces of petrography are buried under the earth in Mahal Kherajajar and Bhejudih-Bhairavsthan area situated on the banks of Ijari river in Chandankiyari block of Bokaro district in Jharkhand State. A perennial spring runs round the year in a pond known as Ganga pond located in Bhairavsthan. Water in Ijari river situated only at a distance of 25 feet away from the pond gets dried up but this source of water never gets dried up in this pond. There is a strong possibility of the existence of important heritage pertaining to our ancient civilization and culture in this area.

Therefore, I demand that the Government should ask the archaeological department to carry out a survey and take up excavation of the said site to find out about our ancient civilization and culture and devise a scheme for developing a place of historic importance like Bhairavsthan into a tourist location.

- (iv) **Need to extend the benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme to apple growers in Himachal Pradesh**

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Sir, Himachal Pradesh is known as the land of apples and this fruit is produced in abundance in my parliamentary constituency, Shimla. During the last few years, as a result of the fury of nature, my constituency witnessed hailstorms, snowfall, excessive rain, drought and wind storm. In some areas the wrath of nature was so severe that due to hailstorms the gardeners did not even get the cost of the seeds and such farmers-gardeners had to resort to taking loans to meet the losses incurred by them on that account.

Even though, as a result of the support price policy of the State Government, such farmers/gardeners definitely got some relief but compared with the huge magnitude of losses suffered by them the said relief is equal to zilch. Therefore, it is necessary to find a permanent solution to this problem.

On the one hand, whereas the financial status of the gardeners of the State has improved due to apple production, on the other, the entire country gets benefited through land conservation and environmental protection, etc.

Sir, I urge the Union Government to provide protection to farmers/gardeners from such types of natural calamities.

[Dr. Col (Retd.) Dhani Ram Shandil]

By bringing apple production under National agricultural policy, national crop insurance scheme should be extended to it so that the apple producers of the State can avail complete benefits of the said scheme and thereby create avenues to sell apples not only at national level but also in the international market.

- (v) **Need to conduct Research and Development work on "Mandari mite" a disease affecting Coconut in Southern India**

[English]

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM (Nominated): I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Agriculture regarding the plight of coconut farmers in Tumkur, Shimoga and Tiptur regions of Southern India due to the spread of Mandari mite, a disease that reduces the size of the coconut, thereby affecting yield of oil and coir. Despite every effort the concerned research agencies have not been able to find a solution to combat the disease.

The Government is requested to look into the matter and support relevant research in this area to provide relief to the farmers.

- (vi) **Need to create a new Railway Zone with Headquarters at Guwahati**

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): People of entire North East Region have demanded creation of a new Railway Zone at Guwahati with Maligaon and Dibrugarh Railway Divisions for a long time. The Government records reveal that of 10% of the earmarked budgetary allocation for North East, out of the total railway budget, only partially budget utilized for the eight North Eastern States. The said 10% is always being utilized in NF Railway. The N.E.R. Railway spends the said 10% for N.E.R. States in the entire NFR Zone and claim that it was spent on N.E. It is not fair and justified. Maximum of the 10% is being spent in Katihar and Alipurduar divisions.

On the other hand, there is a separate Ministry for development of N.E. States called DONER.

Many of the NE States do not have railway connection and Railway Department is contemplating to connect all States with railway line.

I strongly urge upon the Government to create a new Railway Zone with Headquarters at Guwahati at the earliest.

- (vii) **Need to expedite the construction of Railway Over Bridge at Rangpur, Kota district, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL (Kota): Sir, the entire country in general and Kota, Bundi, Baran and the entire Kota Division in my constituency particularly has been facing the problem of traffic due to the level crossings of Railways. Had Railways planned for the construction of under bridges while laying the Railway lines, the problem would not have assumed so serious dimensions. The farmers have to either travel for miles to reach their fields or they have to keep stranded for hours together at the crossings. There are several such level crossings even in urban areas which remain closed for several hours.

A railway over-bridge has been under construction on Rangpur Road at such a level crossings in Kota city for the last nine years. The State Government has completed its job approximately four years back and the Railways was supposed to complement by doing lot of work in this regard but the work is not coming to the completion. The divisional and zonal managers of Railways have given assurance to quickly complete the work of the said over-bridge but so far nothing has come out. In the same area, the construction of one of the under-bridges has already been approved, but the process for inviting its tender has not been initiated for the last three years. On the whole, the progress in regard to the construction of over-bridges or under-bridges at the level crossings is very slow leading to a lot of inconvenience to the people.

Through you, I would like to urge that Railways be made more accountable and sensitive in regard to the construction of over-bridges and under-bridges at the Railway level crossings.

- (viii) **Need to expedite the gauge conversion of railway lines on Bharuch-Dahej, Ahmedabad-Udaipur and Bhiladi-Samdari sections**

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): The Gauge conversion of Bharuch-Dahej and Ahmedabad Udaipur, Bhiladi-Samdari rail lines are still pending.

I urge Government to take up this at the earliest.

(ix) Need to formulate policy promoting use of ethanol as a fuel

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH (Sholapur): Sir, today the world is searching for the alternative of petrol and the developed countries like U.S.A., Brazil, Australia, Japan, etc. are using ethanol as an alternative of petrol. These countries are using ethanol mixed petrol very effectively.

It is not such that ethanol has no potential in India as fuel. It has great potential in this country. However, the process of adopting ethanol blended petrol has been progressing at a very slow pace in our country. The fact of the matter is that this is yet to take off in our country.

Everybody knows that our country spends huge amount of money on the import of petrol. It is estimated that if 10 percent ethanol is mixed in petrol in our country then it will result in saving of approximately Rs. 2200 crore per year. Brazil and other developed countries are saving huge amount of money being spent on petrol by mixing 20 percent ethanol in petrol.

I would request the Union Government to expedite the ethanol programme by formulating policy for its optimum utilization so that the huge amount being spent on the import of petrol could be reduced and the availability of petrol in the country could be ensured.

(x) Need to provide adequate relief to the people displaced due to acquisition of their land for coal-mining

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Sir, land acquisition takes place for construction of coal mining projects in the country. While acquiring the land the CIL and the associated companies make tall promises to provide compensation, employment and price of land to the displaced persons but the reality is that these promises are never fulfilled. As a result thousands of cases of land acquisition by coal mines are sub-judice.

The Ministry of Coal and CIL had started formulating new policy under the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2003 but it is being delayed continuously. Today a lot of discontent is rife among people in the country on the issue of land acquisition. Demands are being made to provide market value and more compensation to farmers for acquiring their cultivable land. The Ministry of

Coal should make necessary amendments in its Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy by keeping this in mind. The compensation being given to the displaced persons should be doubled. The rate of land should be fixed according to the market value after having discussion with farmers, likewise provision should be made to immediately dispose of all the pending cases of giving employment to persons displaced due to project. Besides, there is a need to immediately formulate a new policy providing for appointment of women by CIL shunning its previous policy of neglecting women and also by making provision to provide employment and more compensation to agricultural labourers and women labourers in the case of land acquisition of cultivable land.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister of Coal to kindly take necessary action in this regard on the priority basis.

(xi) Need to release adequate funds for repair and maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan damaged due to heavy downpour

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the national highways in Rajasthan. Sir, due to heavy and continuous rainfall in Rajasthan the national highways in the entire State have been badly damaged. A large part of the State had unprecedented rain in the year 2006 which was several times higher than the average rainfall in the last few years. This heavy rainfall damaged several bridges and affected communication and traffic facilities. The Chief Engineer (NH) Public Works Department, Rajasthan has asked to release Rs. 30.00 crore for immediate repair and Rs. 112.00 crore for permanent maintenance after estimating losses occurred to National Highways and the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Government of India to immediately release the said assistance.

Sir, I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister to immediately release funds by keeping in mind the extent of damage suffered by national highways in Rajasthan.

(xii) Need to provide funds for the renovation of the drainage system in Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU (Jhargram): The unprecedented flood situation by heavy rainfall has been

[Shri Rupchand Murmu]

seriously damaged in the large part of my Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal. It was caused mainly due to discharge of water from the Chandil dam of Jharkhand and drainage system. The drainage systems in my Jhargram Constituency area are not sufficient for water passage. At Jhargram, Gopiballavpur, Nayagram, Binpur blocks had been submerged in the recent flood situation. This year lakhs and lakhs of people got affected. Huge crops including paddy were damaged. I urge upon the Union Government to provide fund for the renovation of the drainage system in this area to save the lives of the local people at large.

(xiii) Need to provide financial assistance from National Calamity Contingent Fund to the people affected by flood in Kerala

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): This year the South-West Monsoon has severely affected in all parts of the country, particularly in Kerala. About 206 people died and there is a loss of about 1,500 crores of rupees. Thousands of acres of land is under water due to heavy rainfall and this has destroyed the agricultural produce and cash crops completely.

The infrastructure like electricity, communication and the water authority are also badly affected. All the roads, village roads, PWD roads and even national Highways are damaged. This all had adversely affected the economic situation of the State.

Besides this, in many parts sea-erosion and landslide also occurred, resulting in loss of lives of about 35 people.

I urge upon the Government to sanction National Calamity Contingent fund and take immediate measure to overcome the prevailing situation.

(xiv) Need to release the funds sanctioned as subsidy towards construction of dwelling units for Beedi workers in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Sir, the funds of Rs. 2080 lakhs have been sanctioned under I.R.H.S., 2005 as subsidy towards construction of dwelling units for 79, 20 and 05 Beedi workers respectively of Allahabad, Kaushambi and Varanasi districts of Uttar Pradesh vide the letter no. M-11015/19/06 W.111, dated 19th February, 2007 issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India, for the whole Uttar Pradesh. The letter says that the funds sanctioned as subsidy may be provided to the office of the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur.

In this regard, the Additional Labour Commissioner, Kanpur had written to the State Government on 15th June of 2007 but no funds were made available. A second reminder issued vide letter no. 902/05/Pra.B.C. 32/07 from the office of the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur was sent again to the State Government vide their letter no. 1212-13 dated 27.07.07. These Beedi workers have deposited a bank draft of Rs. 5000 each by taking loan on which interest is accruing. There is great resentment among the Beedi workers. I urge the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India that the sanctioned amount of Rs. 2080 lakh may please be released to the Labour Commissioner, Kanpur so that the Beedi workers could get the amount of grant.

(xv) Need to make a full fledged railway station at Kerakat in North Eastern Railway zone

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the gauge conversion of Aurihar-Jaunpur rail line under the North Eastern Railway zone. When the said rail line was in the metregauge, then Kerakat was a full fledged railway station having the facility of train crossing. It also had the railway godown due to which it was easy for the traders of Tehsil to transport their goods. It is more important to say that on this route Kerakat is the only Tehsil lying between Aurihar and Jaunpur. It is a big market. It is also the headquarters of Nagar Panchayat. It also has Jhunjhunwala factory and U.A.L.U.P. Cement factory due to which people in large numbers visit here. Despite being so important place, Kerakat has not been given the status of fullfledged station, but simply a halt has been set up there. This is beyond understanding. On the contrary, Muftiganj and Dobhi, with no big market or office, have been given the status of fullfledged station.

So I urge the Minister of Railways that keeping in view the importance of the place like Kerakat, a fullfledged station in place of halt may be set up there and at the same time the facilities of train crossing as well as godown should be provided there so that the traders of Tehsil headquarters and the common people could be benefited.

(xvi) Need to expedite the construction of a bridge across river Godavari and join the missing link of N.H.-202 at Eturunagaram, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda): Construction of major bridge across river Godavari and joining of

missing link at Eturunagaram on NH-202 Hyderabad-Bhoopapatnam Road was entrusted to M/s RITES in the year 2002, for the work of carrying out the feasibility study and preparation of detailed Project Report. So far, the alignment could not be finalized out of the three alternatives studied.

In the point inspection and study by the Regional Officer, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and state officials, Alignment alternative number-3 was recommended to the Government of India by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 17.7.2006.

It is requested to kindly instruct the concerned to kindly convey the approval of this alignment proposal so that DPR/DFR can be forwarded in this year. It is also requested that a token of provision for the budget estimate in the plan 2007-2008 may be included for this very important work.

Also, four-laning on NH-202 from Hyderabad to Yadagirigutta may be taken up on priority basis.

(xvii) Need to procure sugarcane by the Central Government with a view to protect the interest of sugarcane growers of Bijnore Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor): Sir, I represent Bijnor parliamentary constituency of western Uttar Pradesh which is one of the biggest sugarcane producing areas of the country. Since the year 2006-07 condition of farmers has deteriorated. Private sugar mill owners have not made the payment of sugarcane procured from the farmers since 20th of March, 2007. Due to this the sugar cane producing farmers are overburdened with debt and are unable to cultivate the next crop. The second reason is that with the decision of selling of corporation and co-operative sugar mills by the Uttar Pradesh Government, the sugar cane producing farmers of this area are compelled to fall into the trap of private sugar mill owners. Through this House, I oppose the sale of corporation and co-operative sugar mills and demand that the outstanding dues payable to sugar-cane producing farmers for the last year may be cleared at the earliest. Crushing of sugar-cane in sugar mills may be started from the month of October in the year 2007-08. The Government of India themselves should purchase lakhs of tonnes of sugar from the godowns of corporation and co-operative sugar mills so that the losses

suffered by sugar mills due to bank interests could be reduced.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Item No. 18 is being taken up.

Thank you. The hon. Minister is on his legs.

13.00 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS—GENERAL—2007-2008**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to present the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2007-08.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot question the Speaker's decision.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: New systems are developed.

[English]

You are compelling Ministers to reply and compelling the Speaker to respond.

[Translation]

What is this happening?

[English]

Yes, Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, you can start.
Motion moved:

***That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and**

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.*

[Mr. Speaker]

Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 28, 32, 33, 35, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 to 54, 56, 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 78, 86, 87, 93, 99, 100 and 104.*

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2007-2008
submitted to the Vote the Lok Sabha*

No. and Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	800,01,00,000	—
8. Department of Fertilisers	15000,00,00,000	—
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	—	1,00,000
11. Department of Commerce	300,00,00,000	1,00,000
12. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	—
14. Department of Telecommunications	377,00,00,000	352,00,00,000
18. Department of Food and Public Distribution	300,00,00,000	—
19. Ministry of Culture	70,02,00,000	—
23. Defence Services—Navy	63,83,00,000	—
28. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1,00,000	1,00,000
32. Department of Economic Affairs	—	15,00,00,000
33. Payments to Financial Institutions	1,85,00,000	—
35. Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	300,00,00,000	—
44. Department of Disinvestment	—	1,00,000
46. Department of Health and Family Welfare	1,00,000	37,00,00,000
48. Department of Heavy Industry	567,75,00,000	3,00,000
50. Ministry of Home Affairs	18,00,00,000	—
52. Police	120,00,00,000	81,10,00,000
53. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	106,58,00,000	—
54. Transfers to Union territory Governments	1,00,000	—

1	2	3
56. Department of School Education and Literacy	1,00,000	—
57. Department of Higher Education	5,00,000	—
59. Ministry of Labour and Employment	235,90,00,000	—
63. Ministry of Mines	15,00,00,000	—
65. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	—
67. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1,00,000	—
69. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1,00,000	—
70. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,00,000	—
78. Department of Rural Development	300,00,00,000	20,00,00,000
86. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Previously-Ministry of Small Scale Industries)	2,00,000	1,90,00,000
87. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1,00,000	—
93. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,00,000	—
99. Department of Urban Development	—	50,00,00,000
100. Public Works	—	18,10,00,000
104. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	75,01,00,000	70,21,00,000
Total	18651,13,00,000	645,38,00,000

...(Interruptions)

13.01 hrs.

[Translation]

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not Satyanarayan Jatiya.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr Speaker Sir, thanks you, you have identified me.

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

Mr. Speaker Sir, for this year 2007-08 ...(Interruptions)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS—GENERAL, 2007-2008—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue after lunch. I have reserved your place!

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 18.

Thank you for your cooperation.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

I would request Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are taking up the demands for Supplementary grants, presented by the Ministry of Finance, for the year 2007-08. This is the part of the budget process since independence. The achievement of any Government is assessed by way of relief granted to common man. In the last budget, all things were taken into consideration characterising its main features therein. It had provisions for the villages, the poor and the farmers. Reactions given at that time were the view point of the common people. Speaking about the farmers, the speeches of the poet and Saint Thiruvallur were excerpted. But, at the same time, his warning should also be kept in mind that if the farmers start sitting idle, even the saints will not attain salvation. The newspaper have further written, "let's see what they further do." Why do the farmers idle? What will they gain by doing so? There is no need for that. The answer of all these things lies with none other than the Government. There is a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 20412.14 crore out of which net cash expenditure is Rs. 10428.22 crore, savings and recovery would generate Rs. 9983.62 crore and the token provision is of Rs. 30 lakh. This is not a new thing. It had been happening in past also. With these things, what happened so far is a matter of concern for all of us. The Department of Agriculture and Co-operation in the Ministry of Agriculture have been allocated Rs. 200 crore for the implementation of the National Food Security Scheme in order to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. Rs. 200 crore have been kept for increasing production of rice, wheat and pulses. What sort of result is going to be achieved lies in future, but the way by which the Government have been working for the last three years yielded nothing but announcements.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of Coalition Government has stated in the booklet brought out on minimum common programme that the motive of National Common Minimum Programme is to adopt those policies which are aimed at promoting economic growth. Besides, it should be aimed at equality based fair distribution and provide new opportunities of employment. We wish to make India progress but the fruit of that progress should reach all. The question is that the fruit of progress should reach all. How much progress has been made during the last

three years on this pattern? Presently, we are going through such reports that one lakh people have become millionaires. But my question is that at whose cost these people have become millionaires?

The population of country has been more than 110 crore. Around 70 crore people of the country don't have the means even to meet basic needs like food clothings, house to live and a permanent employment. Despite these facts we keep on boasting about our achievements. The fact is that poverty has increased. The slogans raised have always been very attractive. The recent slogan was 'Congress ka Haath Garib Ke Saath' and earlier in 1972 another slogan 'Garibi Hatao' was given. I have got a special issue of India Today in which it has been stated that the pace of poverty alleviation programmes has slowed down. The Planning Commission in its draft report for 11th five year plan issued in December, 2006 has mentioned that in 2004-05, an estimated 27.8 percent people were living below the poverty line. Thus, the average fall in the population living below the poverty line was registered at 0.74 percentage annually and around 27.8 percent population is still living below the poverty line, then how much more time it will take to eradicate poverty? What action is supposed to be taken by the Government to reach the poor people to eradicate poverty. You are talking about the big schemes, the vision and the programme under which some infrastructure are to be developed but what about the widespread poverty? Development can not achieved merely by raising slogans. The slogans are given but who cares to fulfil them?

"Buland Vaddon ki manjilen lekar
Hum kya karenge,
Hamein Hamari Jamin de do,
Hum asmaan lekar kya karenge"

Hence, lofty slogans cannot remove the sufferings and helplessness. During the rainy season, house of the poor people collapse and they are compelled to spend their nights without any shelter, what measures are to be adopted to help them? What is the meaning of having a Government if it does not think about the poorest of the poor, people of society, if this is the case then the Government is worthless since if the Government is not concerned about the common man then it doesn't deserve to be called a Government.

India is a democratic country and in the democratic set up we are committed to provide social, economic

and political justice, but injustice is being done, who is supposed to prevent it? Thousands of people have become homeless due to floods. Their homes have been damaged by floods. Where the flood affected people should go during flood situation. These house are located in flood prone areas and they are affected by the floods on regular basis. Who prevents the Government to shift their houses to safer places? Why do not we do so, because we don't have will power. The relief programmes are being run for them since long back but where is the will to help them and if here is no will, there is no way. The floods will come every year and the poor people will continue to become its victims, the poor will die but poverty will not come down. It is not fair. These things reflect view point of the Government. Regarding Ministry of Agriculture I had stated about implementation of food security mission and you had also demanded an amount of Rs. 300 crore for minimum support of price of mustard during rabi season of 2005-06 and 2006-07. An amount of Rs. 300 crore have been earmarked in the form of additional Central Assistance Schemes for agriculture related schemes of States to achieve a growth rate of 4 percent in agriculture sector during 11th five year plan. Everyone was aware that 11th five year plan has to be implemented and if this was the case then the funds should have been earmarked for it in the budget itself but to avoid the situation of excess allocation you diverted an amount of Rs. 300 crore to 11th five year plan. An amount of Rs. 300 crore have been earmarked for achieving a growth rate of 4 percent in agriculture sector. Now, the question is how to achieve a growth rate of 4 percent? During the presentation of first budget in 1951 the contribution of agriculture sector in GDP was around 61 percent. As per the latest report presently the contribution of agriculture sector has been reduced to 18.5 percent which is one percent less than that of last years. Why it has come down? In 1951, 70 percent population of the country was dependent on agriculture, presently, this has come down to 61 percent, but if we pay proper attention to agriculture sector this figure could be maintained at 61 percent. Due to constant negligence of agriculture sector, we did not have time to think over these issues. You will talk about subsidies on fertilizers and grant of loans. You have stated that Government have achieved a 3 years target of providing loans in the period of 2 years itself, it is very good thing, but at least opportunities must be given to them to repay the loan. Why a farmer takes loan, because he has no source of income. He meets his farming expenses by taking loans and he has to pay interest on the loan amount also. He has to pay more interest if he takes loan from cooperative

Banks. Therefore, it is being felt that it is not sufficient to provide him the minimum support price only. In lieu of providing the farmers the minimum support price for their crops they should be provided the remunerative price for their crop. Profit is the only motivation behind every profession and industry and nobody wants to work on no profit no loss basis or in losses, then why our farmers are compelled to work in losses? This is the burning problem before us. How the farmers could earn some profit and on which items subsidies must be provided to him. We all should consider these issues. After all he toils to produce food for the country.

Sir, presently, we are importing foodgrains, last year we imported 50 lakh tonne foodgrains and this year also we are going to import foodgrains. The remunerative price is not being given to farmers and minimum support price for wheat has been fixed at Rs. 850 per quintal, thereafter it was increased to Rs. 900, while we are going to import wheat at a price of Rs. 1250 per quintal. If we are importing wheat at the rate of Rs. 1250 then where the prices will stand later. I do not know, moreover, the quality of that wheat is also not good. If you are ready to consume that wheat in your homes then other people will readily consume it. Do you consider that wheat fit to be consumed in our homes? Is the wheat being imported actually consumed in our homes? If not, then how can we force others to consume that wheat, to which we ourselves are avers to consume. The wheat which has been imported is not of good quality but contrary to that you will assert that it is a good quality wheat and not only you but every Government make such claims. If we have to consume water we look into its quality. If I have to consume water or food then it should be of good quality. It should be good and hygienic. We have to survive but we should also remember that other people also want to survive. What assistance Government can provide to maintain a minimum standard of living? The people had raised question about the quality of wheat imported earlier. The people did not get sufficient quantity of wheat which they were supposed to get under Public Distribution System....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lal Singh ji, you have come late and you have already started disturbing the House.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: I am concerned about these things as they are related to poor man and condemn these things. The Government ought to pay attention towards these issues, but the Government hardly pay attention towards such issues.

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

You have said about the subsidy on fertilizers that it is Rs. 6 thousand 550 crore. It is right that you had provided subsidy to such an extent, but has anybody assessed the production percentage in comparison to the subsidy. When we evaluate the share it will not be same. There were demands made by you regarding irrigation also. Provision was made in the original budget for irrigation. How it will go if irrigation capacity is not increased. Suppose, there is increase in irrigation capacity, but it will not work without electricity. It is connectivity, which need to be streamlined if you want to increase the agricultural production, we need to take measures to keep the land fertile. Fertile lands need to be irrigated. For that we need to provide electricity, but what is the supply system. Power cut taking place everywhere. Delhi is the capital of our country. Here, the situation of Power cut may not be serious but it is cut. Nobody knows when there will be power cut. Why there is power cut? Because electricity is not generated....(*Interruptions*). There is power cut for 2 hours, 4 hours and sometimes 6 hours. There are only few occasions when we realize that there is electricity in our country. But electricity is not being provided as per demand. I have some data still 55.6% people in rural areas use kerosene. If they use kerosene, it doesn't mean that they cook their meal on stove. They use wood, cow dung cake as fuel in rural areas... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): It's all feel good factor...(*Interruptions*)

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: It requires determination to feel good....(*Interruptions*) You are my friend and you support me as a friend. Therefore, I expect that kerosene is used more for the purpose of making light....(*Interruptions*). This is the difference between rural and urban areas. It is as per the data of census 2001. How many Pucca houses are there in rural areas? It is said that there are 41% pucca houses in rural areas and 99% in urban areas. In response to a query regarding the kachha houses in rural areas it is told that there are 23% kachha houses in rural areas and 5% in urban areas. How many people have access to safe drinking water — it is available only for 25% people in rural areas, the rest are deprived of it. Out of total 70% rural population only 25% people have access to safe drinking water. This is the difference between urban and rural areas. Nobody want to be born in village. But it is beyond control for anybody. Nobody knows that where he is going to be born — for example we can say it on the basis of castes that who belongs to Scheduled Castes and who

belongs to Scheduled Tribes. Difference of castes appears after birth that someone belongs to Scheduled Castes and someone belongs to Scheduled Tribes, some people belong to urban class and some belong to lower class. Nobody knows this but these things happened. The percentage of families enjoying electricity facilities is 43.5% in rural areas and 81% in urban areas. 55.6% people in rural area use kerosene and in urban areas its percentage is 12%. Bathroom facility is available in urban areas but in rural areas there is no such concept. Rural population depends on river, pond and well for the purpose. Their problem is genuine but nobody considered it. It was said that Government should take initiative in this regard but Government is unable to do so. Everybody has their own problem. There are 23 in rural areas and 70 in urban areas. There is mention of toilet facility. Work has been initiated regarding construction of toilets in rural areas and the same is being carried out in urban areas also. In rural areas toilet is constructed in the same one room, where they live and cook alongwith their children. Area of the room is 10/12....(*Interruptions*). Whatever it may be, the difference should be reduced. There was 37.3% poverty in rural areas in the year 1993-94, 28.3% in 2004-2005 whereas it was 32.4% in urban areas in 1993-1994.

In urban areas poverty has been reduced to 25.7% in 2004-05. It was 36% in 1993-94 and today it is 27.5%. There is a difference of 9% during the ten years and it reduced to 27.5% from 36%. Similarly, it will take another ten years to bring it down from 27% to 18%. Same process will be continuing further. Population is also increasing. Population graph and poverty will continue to increase like this.

Just now I mentioned about agriculture, rural and other things. You have made all such demands and to fulfil all such demands you have made provision to present supplementary Demands of Grants in the Parliament. Therefore, I was talking about poor farmers of villages, support price and imported wheat etc. If you provide same rate to the farmers at which you import the wheat from other countries, it will definitely be beneficial for the farmers.

I would like to tell you about the concept of SEZ. A Parliamentary Committee was constituted for SEZ. The committee has already presented their report. According to the committee ownership right of acquired land for SEZ should not be transferred to SEZ developer. Instead, the land should be transferred to SEZ developer on long-

term lease and provisions of extension of lease period should also be incorporated. This is committee's opinion. Now what will be the future of SEZ? Earlier land was provided for factories before and post independence period but now factory owners have become owner of such land. The rate of land provided to them on lease was meagre but now the rates are high. Even today you are acquiring land from farmers to establish industries. In this regard opinion of the committee is not convincing. Committee concluded at the end that concept of SEZ in India is in early stage. More work required to be done to make this scheme a symbol of success. Everyone knows the fate of projects like Road Centre Scheme. Government should evaluate the effectiveness of SEZ policy at some stage. Therefore, a mechanism should be developed to evaluate the project after 5 years of establishment of SEZ. This is SEZ.

Now taking up the case of the agricultural workers, about providing employment to them, there is a provision for 100 days employment guarantee which renders a meagre allowance to them. So, where would they go? He should have said something about workers of the unorganized sector since nothing has been done for them. He should have mentioned about the interest rate of provident fund because it has still not been refixed. If the Government do not have any vision for such poor farmers of villages, then what function the Government are carrying out? What is going to happen with the supplementary demands for grants of this budget? What is the identity of Hindustan-poor farmers of this country? Hence the Government need to think about the labour class, the weaker sections, the economically backward people, the downtrodden, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. If the Government would keep them in view, I think, target set by the Government could be achieved successfully. But the assessment made so far is not correct. So, I hope that the Government would carry out their functions because the way the opposition have submitted their views it seems that—

"Ye kitabon ki baatain, ye shahee ke dhabbe,
Ye lafzon ki uljhan, ye ginati ke ho gaye.
Yedi kuchh samjha gaye ho, to zara sa matlab hamen
bata dejiye,
Sira dhundhata hun main zindagi ka, agar pata ho
to zara hamen bhee bata dejiye."

[*English*]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has proposed the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2007-08 which includes 39 Grants. He has sought the approval of the Parliament to authorize gross additional expenditure of Rs. 20,412.14 crore.

Sir, if we observe the economic scenario of our country now.

If we observe the economic scenario of our country now, then, we will be proud that the growth of our economy has been accelerated much to the satisfaction of the people of our country.

According to Haliburton, no man is rich whose expenditure exceeds his means and no man is poor whose income exceeds outgoings. To that objective, our Finance Minister has been performing exceedingly well in terms of financial responsibilities, fiscal discipline, prudential norms, etc. which have been manifested in the growth momentum of our economy. He has very stridently been following the dictum of growth-investment-growth.

Insofar as GDP is concerned, the growth of our GDP has been registered at 9.4 per cent in 2006-07. It was 9 per cent in 2005-06; 7.5 per cent in 2004-05 and 8.5 per cent in 2003-04. It clearly indicates that the average growth is estimated at 8.6 per cent during the last four years. You will be astonished to know that the growth of our GDP to the tune of 9.4 per cent is highest on an annual basis till date. I know that any acclamation for the UPA Government will pour melted lead into the ears of our opposition but the fact is that the growth of our economy is appreciated by all quarters, all sections of our society.

It is well postulated that high growth always generates its own momentum. Momentum of growth entails generation of more resources, and more resources mean that we would have been able to invest more in our financial system. Naturally, this virtuous cycle has been followed very religiously by our Finance Minister. As a result of higher growth of employment together with programmes which focussed on poverty alleviation, the head-count ratio of poverty declined to about 22 per cent in 2004-05.

[*Translation*]

Jatiya ji, we cannot eradicate poverty overnight, we have got no magical wand.

[Shri Adhir Choudhary]

[English]

This is for the first time that it has proved that the growth of our employment has exceeded the growth of our population. As I said earlier, since Independence, this is for the first time that it has been achieved. In the last year, we have been able to generate employment to the tune of more than 11 million which is 60 per cent more than the employment generated by China. It contributes the share of more than 50 per cent employment generation among the BRIC countries.

Naturally, this economy is facilitating the creation of jobs in our country as a result of which working poverty has been dramatically reduced indicating that more people have managed to put themselves out of the net of absolute poverty and it has been ratified by the International Labour Organisation also.

Sir, today we have set our foot in the 60th year of our Independence. Before we set out in our odyssey in the year 1947, India was regarded as one of the poorest economies in the world. Today it has become a hot spot and we even have more billionaires than any other country in Asia.

The Government has stepped up its Plan expenditure to the tune of 134 per cent over the previous year because the UPA Government is following the dictum of 'faster and more inclusive growth. Per capita national income has registered an increase of 7.4 per cent during 2005-06. Our robust economic growth has been accompanied by a healthy increase in the rate of investment in the economy as the gross domestic capital formation has been estimated at 33.8 per cent over the previous year of 2004-05 when it was at 31.5 per cent. The rise in investment is supported by a rise in savings. Savings, to the proportion of GDO, has increased to 32.4 per cent. Naturally, our macro economic fundamentals are very much positive.

Our service sector, driven by high demand in financial services business, including IT-enabled services, has carved out a niche in our economy. This Government is quite optimistic that a 10 per cent growth trajectory would remain alive in the foreseeable future because our industrial sector and our manufacturing sector are registering a resurgent growth.

Sir, we are fortunate enough that we have a favourable dependency ratio also. India will be continuing

to reap its demographic dividend. The number of persons in the age group of 15 to 64 years is expected to reach 67 per cent of our population by the year 2025 and India is expected to have the lowest median age population of 32 years by the year 2030.

Sir, the larger number of working population, the saving habits of the people and increase in income level continue to provide large domestic savings to sustain our investment levels. It is also heartening to note that our 20 million Indian Diaspora have been contributing a massive savings to our economy. The remittances from those Diaspora are already more than the investment of multinational companies in India; not only that, the share of Indian expatriates in North America are contributing 40 per cent by exploding the myth that the expatriates of Gulf are contributing much.

Sir, inward and the outbound trade in goods and services now account for around 50 per cent of our GDP. The manufacturing sector has grown at a healthy rate of 9.2 per cent in the last four years. It accelerated to 12.3 per cent in 2006-07; measured in terms of index of industrial production, the manufacturing growth has reached 12.5 per cent in 2006-07. In the first two months of the current year, the manufacturing sector growth was maintained at a healthy rate of 12.7 per cent.

The other salient feature is that the capital goods registered a growth of 18.3 per cent in 2006-07. The growth momentum is being maintained in the current year as well. Construction has been growing at 12.6 per cent per year contributing greatly to the creation of unskilled jobs that will benefit the poor and lower income groups. Trade, hotels, transport and communication are other sectors that generate a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, which have grown at 11.6 per cent per year. Financing, insurance, real estate and business service have been growing to the tune of 8.9 per cent per year. Sir, naturally, we are optimistic that the growth trajectory that has been propelled by the Government will be sustained.

Insofar as the agricultural sector is concerned, yes, we are all concerned of the growth of our agriculture. But the Government is also keen to see the rejuvenation and revitalisation of agricultural sector. Already a sum of Rs. 25,000 crore has been proposed to be invested in the coming four years. Not only that the Finance Minister, in his Budget, has proposed to offer credit to our agricultural sector to the tune of Rs. 2,25,000 crore. This

is a humongous amount of credit flow to the agri sector which often witnesses a staggering role of our economy.

Sir, the National Development Council has observed that agriculture must be reoriented to meet the needs of the farmers and the Central and State Governments should evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. Growth of agriculture cannot be the sole responsibility of the Union Government.

As far as hoarding is concerned, the Essential Commodities Act and such other Acts are to be implemented by the State Governments. The Government is generous enough to help the State Governments to frame up their own strategy so as to rejuvenate the agri sector.

Sir, about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, I am simply referring to some instances. Government is providing generous fund under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. But the performance of the States is varying. For instance, insofar as Rajasthan is concerned, they have performed very well. Out of 100 days, to be entitled for the poor worker in the village, already 77 days have been allotted to those poor people. But in the other parts, in West Bengal, only six days have been allotted; in Kerala only three days have been allotted. So, it depends upon the performance of the respective State Governments. Only providing fund will not suffice to eradicate the poverty, to generate employment. The State Governments must have to play their own role in the growth of our economy. Therefore, the disparity is very much palpable among various States of our country.

As per NDC's proposal, the Government has launched a Food Security Mission covering wheat, rice and pulses aimed at producing over the next four years an additional eight million tonnes of wheat, ten million tonnes of rice and two million tonnes of pulses. Secondly, they are going to incentivise States to draw up plans for agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology. Thirdly, they are going to provide additional resources for irrigation *via* Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, including a component on modernisation linked to command area development and participatory management. Fourthly, they are going to give the national agriculture research effort a strategic focus. They are going to restructure pattern of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund by NABARD to provide for State-wise indicative allocation for the entire Eleventh

Plan. They are going to initiate steps to restructure fertilizer subsidy and its delivery to provide balanced plant nutrition without adverse effects on soil.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the Minister also that the National Commission on Farmers very clearly stated that since WTO has started functioning 12 years ago, our farming community is not well-equipped, is not well-trained to know the trade literacy, the genetic literacy, the quality literacy and the legal literacy. I think these are more vital components of the agri sector so that our farmers are well-acquainted with the global trading scenario and other global implications in the wake of World Trade Organisation. In spite of our huge potentiality in the agriculture sector, we are not able to reap up the benefits. However, the technologies are on the shelf.

Sir, 1968 marked the beginning of the Green Revolution leading to a quantum jump in the productivity and production. But in the last 10 years, we are witnessing a fatigue in the Green Revolution with the growth rate in food-grains production falling below population growth for the first time since then. Only 10 per cent of our farmers are covered by crop insurance. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the status of agriculture risk fund? I would like to know whether you are pondering over it.

Strategic initiative to modernise and diversify Indian agriculture both horizontally and vertically, particularly in the areas of post-harvest management and farm-level processing and value addition can generate quality employment opportunities for a large number of rural people. It is very alarming to note that seed quality in various parts of our country has not been adhered to.

In addition to it, the soil nutrient, which is the most vital component in the growth of our agriculture, has been registering a negative aspect which needs to be corrected as soon as possible.

Sir, our foreign exchange reserves have registered a robust growth and it has now touched the figure of 204 billion dollars. The Government is going to borrow five billion dollars of the Reserves to fund local infrastructural projects because in spite of our growth momentum, it is true that still we are suffering from poor infrastructure. That is why, even CII recommended for the vibrant infrastructural sector.

[Shri Adhir Choudhary]

Secondly, the Indian rupee, on April 26, 2007, appreciated to below the '41' mark against the dollar. It turned India into a trillion dollar economy, the 12th country in the world, and it is a great achievement. But in the same tune, I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether appreciating of the rupee will adversely affect our export growth. That has to be taken care of.

For the first time in the Indian history, the market capitalization of the Bombay Stock Exchange has crossed the country's GDP when the total listed market cap touched the figure of Rs. 33 lakh crore eclipsed the GDP figure of Rs. 32 lakh crore.

Sir, India's share in the global GDP measured in terms of the purchasing power parity was 5.9 per cent which was the fourth largest economy in the world after the United States, China and Japan.

Sir, last but not least, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that in the wake of Sachar Committee Report we came to know that in various States of our country, minority population has been lagging behind in social, educational and economic areas. In that regard I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that I am hailing from the district of Murshidabad, which is regarded as the highest concentrated area of the Muslim population in the country, and they are out to earn their livelihood. Out of desperation, are compelled to adopt various illegal activities including cattle smuggling and other illegal activities. So, special emphasis should be laid on the Muslim concentrated districts in our country. ...*(Interruptions)* Including Murshidabad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, before concluding my speech, I would like to quote a few lines of Jawaharlal Nehru:

"Many dreams we have dreamt are today drawing near and being materialized. When we undertake a big work we have to do so with a large heart and a large mind. Small minds or small minded nations cannot undertake big works when we see big works our stature grows with them and our minds open out a little."

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to participate in this debate.

My esteemed colleague, Shri Adhir Chowdhury has spoken eloquently and extensively on the brilliant performance of the economy and that of the Ministry.

Our only problem is that our countrymen, more than 120 crore people, are unable to understand this brilliant performance. With the sorrows, sufferings and the miseries that they are facing, they are unable to understand that *Bharat Sarkar*, which is ruling the country, actually is performing to their expectation.

Last week, most probably on 13th August, the hon. Finance Minister was replying to the debate on the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. I did not participate in that debate nor did I interrupt the hon. Finance Minister because I love to listen to the hon. Finance Minister. His style of speaking and replying is always liked by me though the content is always short of expectations of the millions of toiling masses. I do not have any doubt really about his ability to conceive but his ability to deliver is always a question mark to our countrymen.

Sir, according to the *Economic Survey* of 2006-07, our GDP at 1999-2000 price was 9.8. Our GDP at current price was 14.4. Our Wholesale Price Index notionally at February 2007 was 6.7. Our Consumer Price Index was 6.9. Our agricultural production compared to 1981-82 has increased by 2.7 per cent. But if you consider the population increase, this increase is negative. Our food-grains production has increased by 0.3 per cent.

Now, the question arises as to why there is a hue and cry inside the House as well as outside the House regarding the prices of all essential commodities. If you look at the Wholesale Price Index in August, you would see that there is a decline. But if you see the Consumer Price Index, you would find that it has steadily increased. Is it a fact? If it is a fact, what are the reasons for the same? This shows that there is some defect in the demand and supply chain. It is also proved that the Government has failed to act to initiate action in reducing the Consumer Price Index. The steps taken by the Government are inadequate to control the price rise.

In Delhi, the price of potato as on today is Rs. 22 per kilogram. The vegetable prices are beyond the reach of the common man.

15.00 hrs.

Mainly, the price on food items, rice and wheat, has gone up like anything. Drugs and medicines could not be touched by the common man. Even their very dear and near ones are dying. They are not being able to purchase drugs and medicines because the price has soared so high.

Now, my question to the hon. Finance Minister is this. How are you going to initiate further action to control the soaring high prices of all the essential commodities so that effectiveness of your action brings relief to the people of this country, especially, to the poor toiling masses? My question to the hon. Prime Minister is this. Would you be very kind enough to explain to the House regarding the amount sanctioned by the House in 2005-06 and 2006-07 financial years and the release of fund and utilization in these sectors, especially, education, health, poverty alleviation at the end of the financial year? You never give these figures because your transparency is always kept under a veil and you would not tell the House what the true picture is.

Why there is so much crisis? My hon. friend, Mr. Chowdhury has suggested some steps. I am in complete agreement with him. The performances, which the Government is required to undertake, are not being taken till date. He has suggested something. I support that. But why there is so much crisis? Why the prices of essential commodities are soaring? Why the agriculture scenario is so depressing?

In my opinion, one of the major important factors is that the Government, our beloved hon. Finance Minister is busy elsewhere. He is busy elsewhere which is outside the Common Minimum Programme. The Government came to power with an understanding that they would implement the Common Minimum Programme. We supported the Government from outside because we did not want the communal forces to come. They should not be allowed to take any opportunity in the situation prevailing at that time. So, the Common Minimum Programme is the yardstick. How are you going to implement that? Have you reviewed it? Have you explained to the people? What was your promise when you came to power? After more than two years, what have you done?

The Government is busy elsewhere which is outside the Common Minimum Programme. The Government is

busy elsewhere which is not discussed in the House, which is not quoted in the House. We passed the Budget. We passed the Appropriation Bill, and the Supplementary Demand also would be passed. There is no question about that.

Now, if you scrutinize the progress made in social sectors like poverty alleviation, health, education which are considered to be the most important sectors, hon. Finance Minister, I must say, your delivery system has failed miserably.

Sir, I would mainly confine myself to the agriculture sector. Today in our country ten lakh cars, 60 lakh motor cycles and three lakh three-wheelers are produced annually. But when you go to the need of the rural area, only two lakh tractors are sold every year. In China more than 30 lakh tractors are sold in a year.

I would give a very simple observation and I think all sections of the House would agree with me. Have you ever seen the simplest mode of transportation in rural areas like a wheel cart also known as wheel barrow? Do you not see everyday in the villages men, women and even children carrying loads on their heads? Have you replaced that through simple mechanisation? Can you not go for the wheel barrow on a massive scale?

Treating agriculture in a very shabby manner, not only by this Government but by the successive Governments, has created a situation where the whole agricultural sector has become the main reason of the poverty. Hon. Minister of Finance - can you deny that? There are bullocks, the traditional provider of power to the agriculture and the rural transportation in India. These have practically vanished because a pair of bullocks cost nearly Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 and it costs a farmer at least Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 per year to feed and maintain them. It has become impossible for the farmers to maintain a pair of bullocks. What is the vehicle that you are giving to them? When the bullock carts are withdrawn because of economic reasons, what is the alternative available to them? You have not provided any alternative to them. There is no policy decision regarding farm mechanisation. There is no policy decision at all.

The hon. Minister very often boasts about the performance of the banking sector, about the loans and advances given in the rural sector. I only want to quote from one of the Expert Committee reports. The Reserve Bank of India had set up a one-man High Level

[Shri Anul Basu]

Committee headed by Shri R.V. Gupta on agriculture credit through commercial banks in December, 1997. What does the report say? It says:

“When a farmer is going for a loan or a person in rural India is going for a loan to the public sector banks, the value of the security taken should commensurate with the size of the loan and the tendency to ask for additional collateral by way of guarantors for the land that has already been mortgaged, should be discouraged. In order to give operational flexibility to the lending banker, margin security collateral requirement should not be prescribed by RBI or any other agency and should left to the discretion of the lending bank”.

Hon. Finance Minister, have you taken note of that? Sir, let me tell you what is happening. When a person approaches a bank to buy a two-wheeler, three-wheeler or four-wheeler, he is always welcomed by the bank. But when a farmer goes to the bank or an unemployed rural youth goes to the bank, the Manager looks at him as if he has come to loot the bank. That is the psychology prevailing in the public sector banks. Therefore, there are so many restrictions imposed on the farmers so that he is unable to take any loan.

Sir, I am just giving you an instance. I am not talking into detail. I may tell the House that there is a circular of the State Bank of India which says that for tractors up to 35 HP, you have to mortgage, if you have 3-crop area, 10 acres of land; if you have 2-crop area, you have to mortgage 15 acres of land; and if you have single-crop area, you have to mortgage 30 acres of land. For 35-45 HP tractors, there is another parameter. Sir, for buying a tractor, 15 acres of land is to be mortgaged. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he knows the price of land in the village area, price of irrigated land in the village area that for a tractor of Rs. 3.5 lakh, he has set up this criterion. He is telling the House that banks are giving loans very generously. What loans are they giving to the farmers? I have just now told what is there in the circular issued by the State Bank of India. This is the attitude of the Government. That is the attitude of the financial institutions towards the farmers.

Sir, I asked a very simple question to one of the very eminent agriculture scientists of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party has given three names and you have taken more than 18 minutes.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I will finish in two minutes.

Sir, you are kind enough to me and I have all respect for you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have been kind enough to everybody, not only to you.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I asked a very simple question to the Director-General of Indian Council of Agriculture Research. I asked him that they were going for weak scientific projects in the name of Indo-American Technology Transfer in the field of Agriculture - it is very good and I do not object to that - but why he was not advising the Government very simple things.

There are two things which the agriculture scientists have been recommending for centuries all over the world. They have recommended bee-keeping and health of the soil. If you encourage farmers to go for bee-keeping by the side of the farmland and take care of the soil, your production can increase by 10 per cent to 20 per cent. That is a very simple matter, but no agriculture scientist would tell anything.

I wrote to Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, but he did not reply to my letter. I wrote to the Prime Minister also and he replied to me. I have got a copy of the letter, but nothing has happened. Nobody takes care of very simple methods of increasing agriculture productivity - bee-keeping and soil health - because psychologically they are against 'agricultured' India.

Sir, there is so much talk about irrigation. I will give you a very simple example. There are huge numbers of small-scale generator manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh (UP), Haryana, Punjab, and all over the country who produce generators. There was a circular issued by the Ministry of Environment, and they have imposed an emission norm, which is not even imposed in Europe. It means that our emission norms are more stringent than that followed in Europe. If one wants to irrigate the farm land with the support of a generator, then one is not able to purchase it because of the circular issued by the Ministry of Environment. As a result, all the small-scale units that are manufacturing these generators have completely gone to the dogs. Thousands and thousands of skilled workers have lost their jobs in UP, Haryana, Punjab, in North India, South India, East India and West India because they are a very small and medium sector, and as they could not match with the emission norms.

‘What have you done in the name of emission norms? You have given monopoly to an Indian corporate house. It is because this corporate house could meet that emission norm, and everybody else in the field could be wiped out. This is the tendency. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): It is very well said.

SHRI ANIL BASU: This is the policy of the Government. Have you examined this aspect? You have announced irrigation of millions of hectares of land. How are you going to achieve this objective?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Lastly, I would like to request this to the hon. Finance Minister. Would you be very kind enough to issue necessary orders to NABARD, RBI and all public sector banks? I am saying this because you have said that they are free to decide their own norms in case of corporate houses. You have to come out with a concrete policy framework for the poor marginal farmers who are in need and persons who really need help. This would help agriculture, and the poor people of this country. Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on Appropriation Bill presented for supplementary demands for grants.

In the supplementary budget, the hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned about withdrawing in Rs. 20412.54 crore from the consolidated fund of india ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Though you have come late but you have immediately started creating disturbance.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, would I be given an opportunity to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sure.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: The Minister of Finance has presented financial memorandum for this purpose. The grants sought through the financial memorandum have got both reasonable and unreasonable items, but it is not proper for us to give the opportunity to the Government to say that certain funds were needed to build the nation and the Government wanted to expend for this purpose but the Members of Parliament did not allow the Government to do so. The Government must expand but keeping in view the priorities, it is being emphasized in our country that we have become the sixth biggest economy of the world and our economic growth rate is 8-9 percent per annum and if we have to achieve 10 percent growth rate during the 11th Plan then agricultural growth should be at a rate of 4 percent. This growth is a must but we must also take into account as to where this development is heading to. Recently, there was a news published on the front page of Hindustan Times, one of the responsible newspapers of India. It was reported that an organization of the Government of India made the survey that 82 crore people out of a 1.03 billion population are living their life only on Rs. 20 daily; but it is an irony that the claim that there are one lac millionaires in our country and the number of billionaires is also increasing rapidly. We do not have any objection on the economic growth but we are concerned about the growing rate of poverty which is outpacing the former whether we will execute all our economic policies keeping in mind only the 20 crore population of India. From 20 to 25 crore population of this country lead a quality life. Our Finance Minister uses the word in English. ‘Quality of life’. With quality of life only for the 20 crore population and poverty for the rest 82 crores, I think we cannot check naxalism by constructing some roads, setting up of some schools and hospitals and providing arms to the police forces. So, the Government of India should seriously take into account the gravity of situation.

Sir, this is a fact that the barometer of progress for our country is our neighbouring country China. It is said that wealth of the whole world is converging over there and foreign exchange reserve is swelling and foreign investment is rising more than that in our country. So, we should get the investment increased in our country. Inflation is rising in our country. It is around six percent at present. The Government got excuse that inflation rate in China is hovering around 7 percent. If it catches up with China, Adhir Choudhary Ji is there to pat our Minister

[Shri Mohan Singh]

of Finance that inflation is increasing with 7 percent in China. So the 6 percent rate in our country was a success of our Government, it cannot be called its failure.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government as to how the price index is prepared, I do not know about it. But take its practical aspect in view that the prices of vegetables, onions etc. are increasing rapidly and going beyond the reach of the common man. The price of flour has reached Rs.14 per kg. The Government should think about it that how much flour a common man can purchase who earns Rs. 20 daily. Whatever may be the inflation rate, the practical point is that the prices of all essential commodities are increasing rapidly and the Government is not paying attention to that. From the last 15 days, newspapers, news channels, all political discussions of the country have remained engaged on the agreement we have signed with a country. The major problem of today affecting the lives of the common people could not draw the attention of the Parliament or the so called intellectuals of the country and the people running the Government. I conclude appealing to the Government with regard to pay attention towards the distressed and poor people. Agriculture is the basis of development of the country. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance has rightly said that we need funds to mobilize subsidy on fertilizers to facilitate the farmers. So, I would request that the Parliament of India should sanction these funds through supplementary grants under the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a detailed discussion in regard to subsidy on fertilizers has been going on in the country for the last ten years that subsidy be provided either directly to the farmers or through the factory owners. We have closed all the public sector fertilizer factories. Now we are left with only the big ones in the private sector. All the public sector fertilizer factories which have been closed down during the last 10 years have a balance sheet which shows production only to purloin large-scale subsidy. 40 percent of the fertilizers demand is met through imports. I read in the newspapers recently that there was a contention inside the Government and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers had reservations with regard to providing subsidy directly to the farmers. So, the Government of India decided to provide subsidy through the factory owners. I would humbly like to state that injustice is being meted out to farmers since maximum share of the subsidy on fertilizers gets purloined

by the corrupt and unproductive companies. So, it is my submission that the Government should make changes in its procedure of providing subsidies on fertilizers.

Sir, secondly, agriculture production is declining in the country for the last four years. There is a downward trend owing to poor investment in the sector. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an additional expenditure of Rs. 25 thousand crores on subsidy on agriculture this year during his speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort. I welcome his speech but what would be the means to mobilize that expenditure? Our friends take exception of the spiteful attitude of banks towards farmers, which is correct and secondly there are no banks in the rural areas. Does any commercial bank have a branch in the rural areas? The Government accounts it to the autonomy of banks, that they are no longer under the Government's control. Earlier, as a policy there used to be a lead bank for the development of every district and it was their duty to open their branch wherever they got consumers in the rural or the local areas, but now we have made the banks autonomous and quite ironically, in the wake of this autonomy the banks do not have any branch in the rural areas where farmers and unemployed people are residing and for whom all the policies in regard to Government's subsidy are proposed. So the relation would start subsequently, first there should be a branch to begin such a relation. The Government have made amendment in the laws governing the State Bank of India and now the Government has absorbed the holdings of the Reserve Bank of India. This way it can be considered that the State Bank of India has become an authorized bank of the Government. So, the Government should work with this resolution to compulsorily open an SBI branch in a village having a population of 10,000 or more. A two year programme should be prepared for this purpose and this work should be done on a compulsory basis, because until the common man gets an access to these banks, all the assurances of the Government to help the people would remain unfulfilled.

Sir, thirdly, it has been contended that the development of agriculture has been made the responsibility of the States. Our Constitution lays down the duty of the States to develop agriculture, however, the pricing of all the foodgrains produced by farmers in a State would be fixed by the Central Government. Besides, it would also decide the subsidy to be given on fertilizers, fix the price of sugar produced by the farmers,

would procure wheat and paddy. I believe it is one sided argument. Unless the Government brings about a basic change in the process of fixing support price for foodgrains and provides remunerative prices instead of support prices, the financial condition of farmers would neither be ameliorated nor would there be an increase of investment in agriculture. It is clearly reflected in the wheat production of the last four years which is hovering around 7 crore metric tonnes. Procurement is required to be done by the Government in order to run its schemes which is carried out through FCI. The Government has allowed several national and multinational companies to procure wheat from the farmers on parallel lines. The Government had fixed support price for wheat at the rate of Rs. 850 per quintal, however the private companies procured the entire wheat from the farmers between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1000. A portion of that wheat was consumed domestically and the rest was exported. Today, the Government through various schemes like Employment Guarantee Scheme etc. has owned the responsibility of providing food and livelihood to 11 crore people who are the poorest among the poor as per the official record, from where would we provide them wheat? The next one or two months are going to be very difficult for the country. Almost the entire country is in the grip of flood. The area from eastern Uttar Pradesh to North Bihar is submerged in water. The population of approximately four crore is completely helpless. The crop has been completely ruined. How would the Government provide wheat to the sufferers there? A population of one and a half to two crores would be migrating from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to the metropolitan cities in the coming one month. So, I would like to know how the Government is preparing itself to tackle the sky rocketing of prices of essential goods during the ensuing period of one to two months? The hon'ble Minister of Finance may explain it in his speech.

Secondly, the pace of unemployment in our country is faster than that of the increasing population of the country. All the schemes of employment generation are shrinking as these are melting away in the form of grants. Efforts should be made to identify employment opportunities in industrial and agricultural sector. There are 10 crore agricultural labourers in the country and 42 crore population is earning its livelihood through agriculture. However, Kharif crop alone cannot help earn a livelihood. Unemployment would further increase under such circumstances. This way poverty is the result of unemployment which leads to penury. So the Government should think of measures to remove unemployment.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*]

Similarly, the Government has proposed investment in the telecom sector. There has been a revolution in the telecom sector during the last 10-12 years and it has experienced remarkable growth. However, I would sadly admit that the shareholding of public sector companies has receded in the telecom sector. The private sector is growing. The Government has spoiled the BSNL set up during the last three four years. The reason is that our officers are in collusion with the private companies. Jobs are reserved for them in all the major private companies after or even before their retirement. As a result they did not make as much efforts for the expansion of the BSNL and Delhi's network as was desired. I fully support the demands for grants for the telecommunication sector sought by him with this instruction that if the participation of the public sector companies is not increased their future would become bleak. The Government should ponder over it.

Madam, though I do not oppose the Demands for Grants, however, I would like to warn the Government that if we are not alert towards the serious and prospective challenges to the economy of our country in time I feel that our entire prospects will be eclipsed for a long time. With these words I conclude. I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI SITA RAM SINGH (Sheohar): Madam Chairman, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

On 15th August the hon'ble Prime Minister had announced to allocate maximum funds for agriculture. It is a commendable act. Prior to me the hon'ble Member was speaking on this subject. I would like to submit that it is the agriculture that is most loss making profession of the country. Of all the professions of the country, the agriculture is the biggest loss making profession. It has been discussed several times in the House in the past and is also being discussed at present and suggestions have also been given in this regard, however, I fail to understand as to what are the reasons that the incidents of suicide by farmers are not being checked. As far as the agriculture policy of the country is concerned, I would like to submit that the Government of India is fully responsible for the formulation of the Agriculture Policy.

[Shri Sita Ram Singh]

So the Government should formulate clear-cut Agriculture Policy of the country and if required the State Governments may hold discussion with the Government in this regard. As we all are speaking that merely providing support price for the agricultural produce will not solve the problem of agricultural sector, so we should formulate the Agriculture Policy in such a way that the farmer may get remunerative price of their produce. It is a well known fact that the major part of the population of our country is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood, however, till today the Government of India did not provide the status of industry to the agriculture under its policy. The farmers always get less that what they invest in agriculture. This is the reason that today the condition of farmers is pathetic. The Governments come and go, however, if the Government feel that the country may develop without having concerns for farmers by merely discussing their problems in the House and on the roads, then, I would clearly like to submit my opinion that the country will never progress.

Secondly, I would like to submit that irrigation is the major issue concerning the agriculture of the country. On several occasions the discussions have been held on the problem of irrigation. The major concern of the farmers in this regard is that only 40 per cent of the irrigation potential of the country has been developed in last 60 years since independence and now we are entering in 61st year of independence, however, only 40 per cent of the total cultivable land has been brought under irrigation. In my State, from where I hail, even 20 per cent of the total cultivable land is irrigated and today the situation is such that facility is day by day getting reduced. The Government should clarify its stand in this regard and should enhance the irrigation potentials of the country.

Next thing that I would like to submit is that though figures are being given by the Government to substantiate its claim regarding the development, however, the gap between the rich and poor is widening. I would like to know as to why the rich are becoming richer and poor are becoming poorer in the country. I would like to know whether the Government is pondering over the reasons why poverty is increasing under this policy whereas rich people are getting richer. It is a reality. So, under the economic policy of our country rich should not be promoted till the poverty is not alleviated. Dr. Lohia also used to say this and today even after so many years the Government is unable to clear its stand. The Government have given first priority to agriculture in their Demands for Grants, however, we will have to seriously ponder

over as to how can we prosper the major part of population of our country who is at the margin. The Government is claiming that the growth rate is increasing. What is the reason that the prices of every commodity are increasing? What type of policy it is? Whatever was being submitted by the hon'ble Member, Mohan Singh Ji is correct, however, he was saying about 82 crore while my figure is 86 crore, 86 crore people of this country get only Rs. 20 daily? What do you expect from a country where 86 crore people get only Rs. 20 daily? How does the Government want to bridge this gap? Poor person cannot purchase one k.g. of rice for eating. I would like to know as to why there is price rise while the growth is going up. The person like me fails to understand it. Prices are increasing and we are patting our back. The common man of the village is discussing the price rise. The price rise of every commodity is a topic of discussion in the towns and the Government is formulating the economic policy and theory. Our Minister of Finance is a learned man. Please tell me about this economic intricacies so that I may educate people about the reasons of price rise and tell them that the prices will keep on increasing and are not going to stop.

Madam, now, I would like to submit about unemployment. Several schemes have been formulated by the Government for solving the problem of unemployment. The Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented by the Government. There are nearly 33 crore unorganized labourers in the country. What is the future plan of the Government regarding unemployment? What policy has been formulated for them by the Government? How much amount is going to be spent on it? It is good thing that students are competing for attaining engineering, medical and general education, however, I would like to know as to what type of education it is that is not providing employment to them after the completion of the course. Why is not employment-oriented education provided to the people and why are they unemployed? Educated people are unemployed. Uneducated are unemployed. Doctors and engineers are unemployed. Poverty and unemployment are increasing in the country. The number of unemployed people is keep on increasing. It is good thing that schools are set up in the country, however, what will happen to unemployment? What schemes have been formulated by the Government to eradicate unemployment?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sita Ram Ji, you are an intellectual. If you could suggest as to how this could be done, then you may get its reply also. You are putting a

question that is O.K., but please suggest what the Government should do.

SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: You have implemented Gadgil formulae. You have taken it as the basis. You give plans to the Government according to that formulae only. Money is given to States on the basis of their internal resources. I would like to say that the States which are backward and have less internal resources if these States are brought under that formulae then they would never develop. I would like to make a suggestion in this regard. Unlike our Bihar State there are many States whose population goes on increasing. The population of our State has also increased. Today we have nothing—only population, sand and water. Today we have only three things when Bihar and Jharkhand were separated then our resources went to Jharkhand. I mean to say that if you allocate Budget for Bihar according to the same formulae, then it would not work for us.

I would like to give an information in the House. Today our Government is talking of creating internal resources by starting licensed liquor manufacturing units in every village and every panchyat of the State. The Government is going to such an extent that it wants to collect internal resources by turning labours and village people drunkards. I would like to tell the Government of India to please take into account the population, backwardness as basis for calculation of this formulae in such States. You do not want to allocate budget by considering internal resources as basis for this scheme kindly allocate maximum possible budget to such States. You have talked of suggestion. I have already spoken about agriculture, but I would like to make a suggestion that today the people who are dependent on agriculture please decide two things about them. Please calculate the per hectare input cost on agriculture. Please add two rupees per quintal and remunerative price when you decide remunerative price, kindly consult farmers' representative. While deciding you do not seek suggestions from farmers representatives. You have not formulated laws. The Government fixes the prices of products manufactured by factories by consulting factory people and industrialists. Even if the price of sugarcane is to be decided farmers are not consulted, farmers find themselves helpless. Today all factories are being closed, this is a separate subject, while fixing prices of such products farmers' representative should be invited and remunerative prices and not the minimum support price fixed in his presence this is my suggestion. Kindly

implement crop insurance scheme for farmers properly where flood and drought have occurred. This scheme should be implemented at all places. The main thing is that it is under Hon. Finance Minister, it is the bank and Hon. Members have discussed it. Kindly acquaint yourself with reality of rural areas. One Hon. Member said that Banks do not give loan. One Hon. Member said that Banks are not nearer to farmers and I say that even where banks are nearer to farmers they do not provide loan. How can I speak in such a big House. *...(Interruptions)* No bank provides loan to farmers without bribe. The debt is increasing. At the time of loan 10 per cent is taken still loan is not provided at right time. He is unable to do even agriculture. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, hence you kindly say your points.

SHRI SITA RAM SINGH: I request the Hon. Finance Minister that for schemes made for poor and farmers at Government level, he should definitely urge State Governments to implement them but kindly review the same periodically. At least the enacted laws should be implemented everywhere. This is my suggestion.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): Madam Chairperson, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants Budget (General) pertaining to the year 2007-08. I would like to put forth my views on behalf of my party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam while extending my support. We are proud that we have made strides in economic development at a time when we are celebrating the 60th Anniversary of our Independence. There has been a steady economic growth ever since this UPA Government came to power. If you could maintain this pace of economic growth, there is no doubt that we would emerge as an economic power in less than two decades from now.

At this point of time, I would like to share my concern that the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities likes edible oil, pulses and grains and fruits and vegetables. When it comes to edible oil, we have been importing them. If there is price rise pertaining to edible oil, even if we are to import, then we must change the policy of importing them any more. Instead we can encourage our farmers to grow more oil seeds and increase the edible

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E.G. Sugaranam]

oil production considerably which would mutually benefit both the producers and the consumers. The Union Government must come forward to give incentives and encouragement to our farmers in this regard. We have short supply that forces us to go in for import of such oil. This trend can be arrested only when we augment inland production of oilseeds and edible oil. Oil extracted from bran must also be accorded same priority like other edible oil. This needs to be encouraged because this can be an alternative edible oil that is more nutritious. We have the potential to produce them in our own country.

In dollar terms, the value of Indian rupee has gone up. It is heartening to note that our rupees could get increased value in the international arena. But at the same time this rupee—dollar parity causes great concern to our exporters and exporting industrial units. The steady increase of the value of rupee could not fetch the same amount of return our exporters were getting earlier. Hence, there is an urgent need to extend certain incentives to our exporting units to help them continue in the business carrying on with their manufacturing activities. Our economic growth gets added value to our rupees but at the same time care must be taken to ensure that the same economic growth is not hampered by ignoring the needs of our exporters. Garment exports and software exports have been greatly affected. A recent survey states that about 80 lakhs of our workforce may lose jobs because of fall in revenue affecting the export industry units. Hence, there is an emergent need to help the local workforce and also the export units.

Government of Tamil Nadu has taken up with the Centre the drinking water problem prevalent in our State. Several districts, particularly Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts in my constituency face acute drinking water shortage. Some years back Hogenekkal Joint Drinking Water Project was announced to be taken up with the assistance from the Japanese Government. Due to wrong handling of affairs, the previous Government in the State had shelved this project, which is vital for those districts which are already very backward. It is needless to bring to your notice the worst of hardships caused by acute drinking water short supply. Hogenekkal Drinking Water Project was conceived by the erstwhile DMK Government when it was in power in 1996-2001. But the successor government did not do anything and the project was kept in the cold storage. After taking over the rein of administration again our Chief Minister Dr. Kalaigarnar

Karunanidhi has announced that this project would be completed at a cost of Rs. 1100 crores with the Japanese assistance. Our Local Administration Minister, Hon. Mu.Ka. Stalin, has announced during the debate on demands pertaining to his Ministry in the Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu that this particular drinking water project would be taken up with all the seriousness it warrants. Now, the project is about to be taken up. Our Leader Mu.Ka. Stalin, during his recent visit to Delhi, has taken up this with our Union Finance Minister to help us complete this project at the earliest.

We have received Japanese Prime Minister this Morning in our Central Hall of Parliament. He has stated that India and Japan would take up several developmental work which have been pending for the past 50 years or more. I urge upon the Union Government to bear this in mind when programmes are chalked out with Japanese assistance and help the completion of Hogenekkal Joint Drinking Water Project. I would like to request our Union Finance Minister to take it up with the Japanese Authorities showing a personal interest so that this project could be completed and fetch water to the parched throats of the people in the backward districts of my constituency.

We are witnessing natural disaster in the form of both drought and floods in many parts of the country. This has been a recurrent feature every year causing great loss to the lives and properties, damaging crops and the yields. Livestocks are also perishing to a great extent due to these natural calamities. Grants and subsistence allowances can only help solve the problem temporarily. A permanent solution can be evolved only by way of taking up the linking of major rivers of the country. This has been reiterated by our Leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaigarnar Karunanidhi in the National Development Council meeting. He has been highlighting the need to go in for linking of rivers. He has even stated that the linking of southern rivers can be taken up to begin with. He has taken it up with our beloved Prime Minister and Union Finance Minister and also with the Chairperson of our UPA, Madame Sonia Gandhi. Hence, I would like to impress upon this Government that it is necessary to go in for linking the major rivers so that the fury of floods are restrained and the damages caused by the floods are controlled and wasteful flow of rivers into the ocean are curtailed. I would like to humbly request the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that belong to the Government led by the UPA and its Chairperson, Madame Sonia Gandhi to

give priority to this project of linking inter-state rivers. A beginning can be made by way of linking southern rivers forming a southern water grid.

I would like to point out that interest rates on housing loans has increased considerably. It has touched 12 per cent mark, which has greatly affected the construction industry in a big way. There is a lull in this sector which provides job opportunities to several lakhs of people. The interest rate that was 7.5 per cent in 2004 has become 12 per cent in 2007 now. The alarming price rise in materials needed for construction has also affected this sector in a big way. Our Union Finance Minister has taken up this matter directly with the cement industries, but still the prices are not effectively coming down. It appears that it is fallen on the deaf ears of the industrialists. If need be he must go in for increasing the import of cement to bring down the prices. This affects lakhs of construction workers in this sector. Emerging economies like USA, Australia, China are providing home loans at a lesser rate of interest not crossing six per cent. Hence, I urge upon the Union Finance Minister to look into this and suitably instruct the financial institutions to bring down the rate of interest pertaining to home loans. If it is not done and some salutary measure is not taken, then building a home would only remain a dream to many. Many people would find themselves like the family members in the Tamil movie 'Veedu' (House).

Let me come to the scenario pertaining to the agricultural loan. It is needless to emphasise that agriculture is the backbone of our economy. Hence, there is an urgent need to pay attention to meet the needs of the agriculturists to go in for cultivation. The crop loan is not forthcoming easily and the interest rate also needs to be reduced. Due to the natural disasters, the burden of loan have been crushing the farmers. Only when they laugh, we can smile. So, the awful situation of credit burden should be eased. The moment he came to power our Leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, announced an agricultural loan waiver to the tune of Rs. 7500 crores. This was unprecedented a measure which was unheard of in any other State in India. I urge upon the Union Government to extend this to other States also so that the farmers are encouraged to go on with the cultivation of crops. Liberal incentives and fertilizers subsidies must be provided to augment agricultural production. There is some problem witnessed in the availability of fertilizers and this must be stemmed. Agriculturists must get liberal loan

facilities without putting on them much of conditions. There are farmers who have gone to moneylenders paying higher rate of interest and finally end up as helpless ones.

The next important aspect, I would like to highlight on this occasion, would be the problems faced by the students and their parents in obtaining educational loans. There are many complaints against the nationalized banks who have often and on been instructed by the Union Government to be liberal in extending educational loans. Our Union Finance Minister has also held several meetings with the officials of many of these banks, but still there are many bottlenecks. They are being harassed to provide security. Only in very few places the banks are liberal, but in many places it is found missing. In some places, the parents are forced to pledge their property documents. This is wrong on the part of some officials. I urge upon the Union Finance Minister to look into this and plug the loopholes. It must also be ensured that educational loans are provided at the time of need. I know that the Union Finance Minister has been taking steps to provide liberal education loans but still there are problems. The educational loan disbursement is not at all satisfactory in some places. For instance, in my constituency, which has backward districts, some professional educational institutions have come up. Students who aspire to join these educational institutions could not get educational loans liberally. Teacher Training Institutes are coming in Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts in my constituency. There is a hesitation on the part of nationalized banks to extend loans to the students, who are seeking admissions in this vocational and professional training centres. Mostly, students from poor families go for admission in these Teacher Training Institutions and hence their need must be met by way of extending liberal educational loans. Our Union Finance Minister is a follower of our great Leader K. Kamaraj. He had given great impetus to education, particularly primary education in Tamilnadu. Recently, our Leader Kalaignar Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu has announced that henceforth July, the 15th, the birthday of great Leader K. Kamaraj would be celebrated as Literacy and Education Growth Day. He has even enacted a law to ensure that this celebration on the birth anniversary of K. Kamaraj goes on every year henceforth. We have been carrying on with the nutritious noon meal scheme providing three eggs per child a week. The Government of Tamilnadu has been doing a commendable job in this regard apart from providing free education, text books

[Shri E.G. Sugavanam]

free of cost, quality school buildings, bicycles to girl students, free bus pass to students and also recreational facilities like improved play grounds. Quality Computer Education is being provided to students at an affordable cost. All the necessary steps to provide students a bright future are being taken by the Government of Tamilnadu. At a time when UPA Government is at the Centre and at a time when you are there holding finance portfolio, you may please ensure that Tamilnadu is apportioned more of funds to carry on with these welfare measures benefited the masses in a significant way.

Thanking the Chair again for providing me an opportunity to speak on behalf of DMK, I support the Demands for Grants Budget (General) and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Thank you, Madam Chairperson for giving me this opportunity to speak today.

This is a stock taking time for the Government and for the nation on the Budget which was presented earlier this year. When we are supposed to assess what developments we have achieved during the past few months, after the Budget was presented, it is indeed very sad to note that not much can be said about the achievements. In the last Budget, it seemed like the Government had a positive and good motive to boost agriculture.

16.00 hrs.

But, in the meanwhile, we notice that agriculture has slumped and is barely showing a growth rate of 2.2 per cent. On the other hand, there are other two major sectors, *viz.*, services and manufacturing. Services alone have shown growth whereas production or manufacturing has slumped. We have been unable to give a thrust to two major sectors - one is agriculture and the other is education. In the process, we have to think of where we are taking this country. Are we taking this country on a path where it will only become a service-based nation? Is that the requirement of the world in the future and will India prosper in the long-run if we go in this line or do we need to rethink and reinvent ourselves? The Government keeps on beating a drum that the growth rate of the GDP is 9.3 per cent. But, this is again a sad situation that even if our growth rate of the GDP is 9.3

per cent, that 9.3 per cent growth is getting limited to only probably 9.3 per cent of the population.

Madam, when earlier some of our colleagues spoke, they questioned their own Government that how come the rich are getting richer and the poorer are getting poorer. I think the answer lies that the investments of the Government are going into such sectors where it does not manifest itself with the poorer sections of the public. This growth has only shown itself in the coffers of the rich and that is limited to that very 9.3 per cent. That is the percentage of Indians who benefit from the policies of this Government.

Madam, we need a lot of Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). We have been talking about it and we have been getting some investments. But where have those investments gone? Those investments have not gone to crucial sectors which are required by India where India can build itself into a stronger nation. Instead, all the foreign investments that we get, have been in sectors where the investors can make a quick buck, where their money or monies are least endangered and they can withdraw and runaway with their moneys as and when they like. We have been consciously encouraging that kind of an investment.

Madam, I will just mention a few points. This Government has been claiming about Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and how that has been dealt with successfully. I have a few specific questions and it is important for the Government to come out clean and tell the nation about it. What was the exact amount paid back by the corporate houses against their NPAs, how much have you completely waived and to whom, how much has been settled by the OTS system, what has been the loss in interest that you have waived?

Now in this age of Corporate *raj*, it is important that the Government comes clean and tells the country that you are not only forcing farmers in the countryside to commit suicide, but that you are equally stringent on the high and the mighty also. But the citizens of this country know that there is a lack of courage in this Government to come clean, and name names.

So in this situation, I would like to come to the woes of my State, Orissa. It is a State rich in reserves but poor in revenues. We have helped this nation in the past with our mineral wealth. We are still supporting many States with our coal, iron-ore, bauxite and so many other

minerals. It was a happy occasion when the Finance Minister announced that there would be a special cess on export of iron ore of different grades. We were very happy about it and we expected that at least 50 per cent of that cess would be given to the States which have contributed that iron ore. But I do not know what backdoor negotiations took place - whether it is Sesagoa or something else. I do not wish to name any company but everybody came to know that deals were done, things were manipulated and the cess was withdrawn. It is extremely sad that an able and capable Finance Minister of Shri P. Chidambaram's calibre could not withstand the pressures that came upon this Government.

In my State of Orissa, there is an acute shortage of doctors today in the rural areas. I am sure, that must be the situation in many other States in their rural areas. In my State, the shortage is extremely acute. It is sad that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not taken a single step to help such States which have this kind of a problem set up their own medical institutes or institutes of higher learning. We have been deprived of any institute worth its name of higher learning in our State. Although the Prime Minister announces, sometimes the HRD Minister announces that institutes would be located in States like Orissa yet, on the ground, in reality, nothing happens. This implies that certain States which contribute to the national economy are being consciously and with political motives being kept away from the mainstream of development. Orissa, I wish to underline, is one of those States.

Now I come to infrastructure. We always think that infrastructure means it is a road, a bridge. But as you know, Madam, coming from an urban constituency that it is not only the roads, bridges and dams that constitute infrastructure but also you need human infrastructure. I can give you a small example. When our farmers grow cotton, it is necessary that if they want to export it, they should have a laboratory which can treat it under the gamma ray. But in States like Orissa and in many other States of India, we do not have such simple laboratories which could easily be funded by the Central Government, which could be set up to help the farmers of specific projects.

In the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Project, earlier we had a 75:25 ratio—75 per cent was paid for by the Central Government and 25 per cent by the State Government. In reality, I have seen in my constituency and in other

constituencies of my State that there was development at the ground level. Tangibly you could see things happening. But, in the last Budget, when the Government changed it to a 50:50 ratio, many States are unable to pay their share. So, that Project which was a very welcome Project, which had an impact, has virtually come to a grinding halt. Nothing is happening under that head. As the States are incapable of development at the ground level, it is imperative that in a federal set up like India, we also make a conscious effort that those States which could be made self-sufficient are allowed to become self-sufficient. How would you do that? You can do that by allowing them to grow. Some of our Chief Ministers, six or seven Chief Ministers led by my Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik, met the Prime Minister. They said that the Hooda Committee Report, in certain aspects, was a good report, not the totality but in certain aspects it was a good report. They supported it but they also said that the royalty should be based on the *ad valorem* price.

You have international companies coming into India to set up industries, but the question is this. Why are they coming to India? It is because if they go to countries like Brazil or China, the demand of those countries would be that if you use our raw material, you pay us the market price. But India is probably a unique country in this world which says that you take our raw material at the price that you and I settle and you take not only the raw material but you take away our mines also.

Madam, there is a saying in Oriya: "You feed your guests with fish if they are non-vegetarians, but don't show them the pond, it is not necessary for them to see where the pond lies." In that sense, it is imperative that we also value our natural reserves. These are not inexhaustible. In the very near future our natural reserves will come to an end. If you are giving the petroleum-bearing States a cess of 20 per cent, then why can you not do similar things, based on *ad valorem* price, to States which have reserves of coal, iron ore, especially bauxite and so many other rich and expensive minerals?

Madam, another major issue of concern is farmers' suicides. This is a national issue. The farm sector has been continually neglected. Many of our colleagues also spoke earlier on this issue. I would like to harp on one issue and that is that there has been a continuous demand to enlarge the crop insurance scheme so that panchayats, and not blocks, are considered as a unit of assessment. It is a pity that this demand has fallen on

[Shri Tathagat Satpathy]

deaf ears for a very long period. In the process, when you have flood damage and when you have damage due to drought, the assessment of the damage caused to farmers is not realistic because you are taking a block which can be a very large unit. So, the demand that it should be shrunk to the level of a panchayat is very justified and I would hope and wish that the Government takes note of this.

I would like to bring one last point to your notice and that is that the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Shinzo Abe, in his Address to the Joint Sitting of both Houses of Parliament this morning, said something very interesting. He spoke for our benefit and his speech was very frightening for anybody who paid heed to what he said. He said this morning that by 2050 India would be the most populous country in the world and our unique situation would be a phenomenal rush of the population from rural to urban centres. So, constituencies like yours will be flooded with people from all the hinterlands of Delhi. Madam, just conceive of that situation as to how frightening it will be. The Government's major parties' frightful experiences in matters of population control during the Emergency in the mid 1970s have definitely scared them out of their wits. We understand this, but you cannot completely refrain from making any positive investments in this sector of family planning. It is imperative for this country that we again go on an overdrive in the sector of family planning.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satpathy, one more Member from your party will be participating in this debate and only five minutes are left out of the time allotted for your party. So, kindly sum up and conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: All right. I will conclude in five minutes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Not in five minutes, but conclude within a minute because one more Member from your party is there to speak.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam, historically you have always been kind to me. I am grateful to you.

Madam, this Government does not have the vision of how to invest for the future so that migration to urban areas could be considerably slowed down. So, we are not dealing with either end, we are not making our rural areas attractive so that the youth, the semi-literate and the literate youth of rural India would prefer to remain in

the rural areas, work there, get into agriculture or other sectors, make money, be rich and be happy. We are unable to achieve that end. On the other hand, we are also so scared of the experiences during Emergency that no matter which Party comes to power, nobody is willing to talk about family planning. So, we are in a quandary, we are in a situation where we do not know, what the Prime Minister of Japan spoke this morning about 2050, what is going to happen if that is going to come true.

So, this is the time, Madam, I would request the Government and I would request the nation, through you, that this House should express utter concern the way this country is going, the way the Government is non-reactive and therefore, it is time that all of us sat down and took note of the present situation and started getting on it and not politicising every issue to the extent that nothing turns up.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Madam, I would like to express my views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. One of the important things in these Supplementary Grants is that for a Regional Central Assistance Scheme to State Plans for Agriculture, for achieving four per cent annual growth in agriculture sector during Eleventh Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 300 crore has been earmarked. Madam, it is a good thing, we support that. But my question is whether that will be enough or does it reach anywhere near the requirement.

Our Prime Minister in his speeches repeatedly asserted that unless we achieve four per cent growth in agriculture the dream of achieving 10 per cent GDP in the Eleventh Plan or even sustaining the 9.8 GDP today that we have achieved will be a mere dream. For achieving that four per cent growth, he made a statement that the Central Government is going to allot a special fund of Rs. 25,000 crore during the next Five Year Plan. But here, the hon. Finance Minister is allotting a sum of Rs. 300 crore only. It is almost like a miser opening his purse. This is too little, too meagre for agriculture for the next Plan to develop.

Regarding agrarian sector itself, I would like to point out another thing that in that sector actually most of the poverty in this country, most of the unemployment in this country is in rural India and affecting largely the agrarian sector of the population depending on agrarian sector.

Our Finance Minister, from the very first of his Budgets adopted a good policy that availability of the

credit to agricultural sector will be ensured and in that sector, I must say, certain advances have been made which are appreciable. But the point is that a Committee headed by Dr. Swaminathan was appointed by this Government to look into the problems of agriculture.

Voluminous reports have been submitted. One of the key findings—the recommendation—of that Committee is that at 4 per cent rate, interest should be made available to the farmers. It is one thing to provide easy credit which the Finance Minister is trying, but it is equally or more important that easy credit made available to the peasants should be bearable with a lower rate of interest, where he is not agreeing. I thought he will earmark some money for bringing down the interests of the farming community. There is no proposal; there is nothing.

Madam, I remember, probably last year, the Agriculture Minister was making a statement in this House answering a question on Swaminathan Committee recommendations. He said that since the recommendations are affecting various Ministries, he is waiting for various Ministries to take the decisions concerning that. Within six months, he said, the Report will be implemented. Those six months, long ago, have passed. Here in this Budget also, there is no proposal regarding the implementation of the Swaminathan Committee Report, which would have vitally affected the agrarian sector. It is very unfortunate. I would like the Minister to say something so that in this sector some policy measures are taken.

There are examples of countries where—I am speaking of the agrarian sector—poor, marginal and small agriculturists can be given interest free loans. Now the Minister will say that when we cannot give loan at four per cent interest, he is asking for interest free loans. But it is possible because if at interest-free level you are giving loans to small, marginal and poor farmers, then with a greater enthusiasm, with a greater confidence, they will start producing. That is the economic aspect of it. When they start producing more, the country will go forward because of the production of agrarian sector. Somehow that kind of thinking, unfortunately, our Minister is not showing even in his Supplementary Grants.

My friend Satpathy was telling that in the agrarian sector, it is very important to have a comprehensive crop insurance scheme taking villages as the unit where the loss happened on the basis of a village should be calculated and the agriculturists should be benefited.

Government, in principle, agreed to that; but no measure has been taken. These are some of the urgent measures that are required in the agrarian sector.

If I leave the agrarian sector and go to some other areas, I am very sorry to say that three and a half years have passed. Now hardly one and a half year is left for UPA Government to be in power. Constitutionally they are to be there for one and a half year. Most of the time is passed. Take the Common Minimum Programme. One of the promises made was a legislation regarding the welfare of the unorganised sector. Legislation is coming. I think, there also the Finance Minister—I thought something would appear in this Budget—probably is not giving sufficient money so that that legislation will be meaningful.

Now, when the legislation has been discussed with the Trade Union leaders, I understand that all the Trade Unions including INTUC have said: "This is a 'make-belief' legislation by which the unorganized sector employees will not be benefited." Sir, three and a half years have passed without doing the work. Now, the legislation which they are bringing, if I understood it correctly, the whole working class in this country will oppose it because it does not, in any way, help the unorganized sector and their welfare. So, I do not know as to why they are thinking in that line.

Another thing is that here in this Budget, certain amount has been earmarked for the victims of the Gujarat riot. Well, the Gujarat riot is a very interesting thing. I think, a Parliamentary Delegation visited Gujarat last year. In that Delegation, excepting BJP, all the Parties sent their representatives. It was a horrifying sight that we had come across. After so many years of riot, people were still moving without anything, and they had no place to stay. I had been there. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Let him speak now.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I will express my opinion even if you shout.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Madam, I am not talking to him but I am addressing the Chair.

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

What I am saying is that we had come across such a horrifying situation. The money allocated by the Central Government had been returned by the State Government without spending. Now, the Government is again earmarking money for the rehabilitation of those refugees or whatever you call them. What is the guarantee that this money will be utilized and the victims of the communal riot will be helped? Some assurance should be given, some mechanism should be made so that this help will have some meaning.

Madam, another legislation is pending. I think, the State Committee of Home Affairs has cleared it. It is again a promise made in the Common Minimum Programme. It is a legislation to prevent communal riots. That legislation has been cleared and sent to the Government by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. This legislation has not been introduced so far. There is no thinking of discussing that legislation.

Madam, we are giving money to the victims and the Government in that State is not spending. So, it is better that you pass the proposed legislation so that you create a condition in the country with some guarantee that communal riots could be prevented to the extent possible. Now, the Government has not come with that legislation so far.

Another point which I would like to mention is that there are Grants for the Home Ministry. This is the Sixtieth Anniversary of our Independence. Sixty years have passed. People participated in our freedom struggle 60 years ago. There have been so many cases in which these freedom fighters are treated like beggars. Their applications are rejected by bureaucracy, and at the Centre, their applications are rejected. They are asked to produce documents which are impossible to produce, and what document one would be able to produce after sixty years. The bureaucrats are sitting and passing judgments that this is not possible. The Home Ministry should take a more humane and historically justifiable attitude. Madam, you are sitting in this Chair, they are sitting there and I am speaking here in Parliament because sixty years ago, many people in this country had sacrificed their lives for our freedom.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. You have taken 13 minutes already.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Madam, this is an important subject. I would expect you also to support it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you sum up within one minute.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I would conclude within one minute, but the issue is so important that you should support it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I can understand. But we have to accommodate others also as there are a large number of Members still to speak.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Home Ministry should be told to clear these cases within a time limit. I may even propose that a Committee of Members of Parliament may be formed to look into all these cases and take a final decision. Most of them are dead; only a few are alive, and they would be benefited if the decision is taken.

Madam, in Kerala, Punnappra-Vayalar struggle, Kayyur struggle, Kavumpai struggle, are all very well-known struggles. With reluctance, the Centre accepted them as freedom struggles. But after accepting it, they took the bureaucratic methods. The result is that those participants in the struggles, whoever are still alive, are not getting their pension. I am raising this issue during this discussion on the Budget with a view that some decision would be taken. My friend, hon. Defence Minister Mr. Antony is present here. He comes from Kerala. We all know that these are the struggles in which people sacrificed. Now 60 years have passed, how many more are alive demanding pension? They are a very few. You are denying them the pension.

I would say one interesting thing about one of the eminent writers of Kerala, who died recently—S.L. Puram Sadanandan. When he was alive, his application was given here. The Home Ministry's some bureaucrats sitting there found out some discrepancies here and there, and said that his application could not be considered. He died without getting the pension. Now, is it not shameful that after his death they have allowed him that pension? What is it? This inhuman attitude, an attitude that cannot be justified by anyone, should be changed.

I am concluding by requesting you to have a Committee of Members of Parliament who would go through the pending applications. Within a stipulated time, if they are all processed and finished, their blessings would be there. Those few freedom fighters, who are alive will get the pension with the satisfaction that the

nation approved their sacrifices ultimately. At last, they would die with some sense of satisfaction.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is a good suggestion to form a Committee.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Mr. Minister, while replying to the debate you may not give a reply on it but take some steps so that something would happen.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): Madam, on the pension issue, I also associate with him.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All right, your name will be associated. It is a good point.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Madam, he is joining me.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonapat): Madam Chairman, today discussion is being held on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) in the House. Many hon'ble Members have expressed their concern about the matters related to various departments, in particular agriculture, saying that the hon'ble Minister of Finance has put various demands under various heads (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sangwan, Ji, please conclude your speech in five minutes listing moot points in brief.

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Madam, today the entire nation is celebrating 60th anniversary of our independence, and out of 60 years of independence, the Congress Party has ruled the country for 50 years. The Congress Party got the opportunity to rule the country for such a long period, but, today, we are observing that the financial condition of the farmers in villages, dalits and backward classes has not improved since independence.

Since, the UPA Government came to power in the centre, no specific economic reforms have taken place. At the time of presentation of his first budget, the hon'ble Minister of Finance gave enchanting slogan of 'Bharat Nirman' and said that we will rebuild the country....(*Interruptions*) Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to know, which part of the country has been rebuilt, which department has been developed till now?

'Bharat' is not heading towards development, but, yes, some progress has definitely been made towards development of India. I, would like, to present some figure before you.

67 per cent farmers of the country are directly associated with agriculture. G.D.P. is 8.5 per cent, whereas growth rate of agriculture is only 2.7 per cent. The other sectors may have developed, but growth rate of agriculture has declined whereas economy of the country is dependent on agriculture. Even after 60 years of independence, 66 per cent of farmers are living under the burden of debt. Thousands of farmers committed suicides from 1993 to 2006, and this trend is still continuing. If my figures are wrong, the hon'ble Minister of Finance may correct me but he should give reply in this regard.

Madam Chairman, the population of the country is increasing and, therefore, agricultural land is reducing. Besides industry, land is being occupied by other sectors also. This way, the agricultural land has got reduced by 2 crore hectares. As per the present situation, 48 per cent of farmers want to give up agriculture because it is a loss-incurring deal. Means of irrigation are not available for 60 per cent of agricultural land. 89 per cent of farmers are owning only one to two acres of land. Today, only 40 per cent of agricultural land is available. There are 11 crore farmer families in the country. Many hon'ble Members have made a mention of the pathetic condition of farmers. Farmers require four things— remunerative prices for their crops, water and power for irrigation and agricultural inputs at low prices. Even after 60 years of independence, we have not been able to fulfil the basic needs of the farmers. The farmers are taking loans from banks and money-lenders to meet their needs and are committing suicide because of this debt-trap. In fact, this is a matter of great concern. A commission for resolving the problems of the farmers was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Swaminathan. Many hon'ble Members have raised this matter. The Government should clarify as to what happened to the report of Dr. Swaminathan Commission; as to why action is not being taken in this regard? This is a very important report, because the concern about the problems of the farmers has been expressed in detail in this report. The condition in the entire country is such that 56 per cent households in villages are not having electricity. 60th anniversary of our independence is being celebrated now. 34 per cent population of this country is having a daily income of not

[Shri Kishan Singh Sangwan]

more than twenty rupees. 40 per cent children are dropping out of schools. They are not having the money or resources. Their families are in distress, due to which children are dropping out of schools. The condition of education is such that only 7 per cent population of the country is matriculate. 12 per cent villages of the country are not having schools. Where there are schools, there are no teachers, if there are teachers, then books are not available, and there are no rugs. 54 per cent schools are not having drinking water facility. I am citing figures. 84 per cent schools of the country are not having toilet facility for the children. This is the scenario of 60 years of 'Bharat Nirman'.

As far as the condition of health sector is concerned, it is no secret. On the one hand, land at cheaper rates is being made available to the big hospitals like Apollo, where the poor are not allowed to enter and no reservation has been provided for them so that they may also get benefited. On the other hand, villages are not having good hospitals. If there are hospitals, there are no doctors; if there are doctors' there are no medicines. The condition of health sector is so pathetic. What kind of 60 years of independence are we celebrating. I would like to know this from the hon'ble Minister. 90 per cent women in the country are victims of malnutrition and diseases. Unemployment is rising unabated. Crores of educated youth are roaming about unemployed. The biggest difference is that the gap between the development of rural and urban areas is widening. 75 per cent people of our country live in villages, but only 25% of budgetary allocations are spent over there. Only 25% population lives in cities, but 75% of budget is spent over there. Due to this, the gap between rural and urban areas is continuously widening. The people from villages are migrating to cities for better life. More budgetary provisions should be made for rural areas to check this migration. These are the main points, which I have presented before you.

Today, we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of our independence. It is the issue of 'Bharat Nirman'. I have cited figures of main sectors. There is the other side of the country, which is called India. The problem is that the country is having two names. One area is known by the name of India, which is living in the era of mobiles, five star hospitals, big clubs, the vehicles costing up to five crore rupees and the other is 'Bharat', which is not having any of these facilities. The hon'ble Minister should also state the difference between real 'Bharat' and real 'India'. Till this is clarified, the welfare of poor will not

take place. Today, 15 crore people are living below the poverty line. I would like to urge the hon'ble Minister of Finance to tell the House the reaction of the Government in regard to figures quoted by me.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karan Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Do not discuss the matter with each other.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will deliver a good speech; now let Dr. Karan Singh Yadav speak.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Madam Chairman, I am here to put forth my views on supplementary demands. Hon'ble Members have discussed the growing economy of the country. They have discussed the development of the cities and also what has not happened in agriculture sector.

The hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a package of Rs. 25,000 crore for the farmers a few days back and a small portion has been earmarked for the said purpose in this budget. I think it is a good beginning. I will submit 4-5 points in brief which have personally influenced me and I think these are very important points.

My first point is regarding the amount being provided to MPs under MPLADS. With regard to Rural Development, I would like to say that whenever an MP visits a village, everyone including the Sarpanch expects from him that he would get a room constructed in the school and streets of the village repaired. The people of his constituency think that since the MP is getting Rs. 2 crore per year and if he/she spends Rs. 5-10 lakh for their welfare it would not make any difference to him/her.

Madam, I would like to say something in respect of Rajasthan. There are eight Legislative constituencies falling under my Lok Sabha constituency and if we divide the amount of Rs. 2 crores among eight Legislative

*Not recorded.

constituencies, every Legislative Constituency consisting of 50-60 Gram Panchayate—each comprising of 5 or 6 villages or dhany's will be able to get Rs. 25 lakh. I fail to understand as to how my MP colleagues would be able to divide this amount. Therefore, it is my first and foremost submission that the amount under MPLADS should either be discontinued or raised atleast to Rs. 5 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Everyone is responding to my submission that the MPLADS funds may be enhanced to Rs. 5 crore. MLAs of Delhi are getting Rs. 2 crores per year...(*Interruptions*). It is my first request to the hon'ble Finance Minister to make a provision of at least Rs. 5 crore annually under MPLADS in the supplementary demands for Rural Development. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is sitting here, he will respond.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: The second point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Finance Minister is that the poor people depend on the Prime Minister's Relief Fund in case they are down with cancer, heart problem and other critical diseases. This provision is for the people living below the poverty line and the people living below the poverty line are getting full assistance from the Government. A large portion of the population of the country living above the poverty line is very poor and unable to pay the amount of Rs. 1½ and two lakhs. We send our requests frequently to the PMO and during the last days. It was felt, even I personally verified and found that there are insufficient funds with the PMRF to meet all the requests of MPs. That is why a ceiling has been fixed that an MP cannot send more than one or two cases in a month. I receive atleast 10-20 cases per month seeking assistance for treatment of Heart Attack, Cancer and Lungs for which I have to write to the PMO.

I would like to urge hon'ble Minister that a separate budgetary provision should be made for PMRF in order to assist the poor people of the country. A separate provision should be made in the supplementary demands so as to provide maximum amount of assistance for the treatment of the poor on the recommendations of MPs and Public Representatives.

Madam Chairman, National Rural Guarantee Programme is an ambitious scheme of this Government and the people of the regions where it is being implemented extend their thanks to the UPA Government since many programmes are being launched in the

villages. But, this programme has not been implemented in all the districts of the country so far. This programme was launched in five districts of Rajasthan in the first year. During the second year it was implemented in six districts. I come from Alwar. There is a large population of SCs and STs. Out of eight assembly segments falling under my constituency two are reserved for Scheduled Castes and other two are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Other constituencies are populated with Mev and other backward castes. My district has not been covered under this flagship programme. The condition of other districts of Rajasthan is no better than that of Alwar. Therefore, I would like to urge the hon'ble Finance Minister to conduct an enquiry into the funds allocated alongwith the funds utilized in the districts where this programme is being undertaken. I have been informed that some of the State Governments are not utilizing the funds completely. I would like to request him that this programme may be implemented in all the districts of the country during the next financial year so that the people of the entire country may get the benefits of Gramin Rojgar Guarantee Yojana.

Madam, my second point is in respect of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. Under this programme, funds are being allocated to State Governments by the Union Government. I would like to draw your kind attention towards Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan and give the feedback that though the Union Government has launched this Abhiyan very ambitiously, yet, I would like to tell the reality that there is a provision of enrollment of 40 children in primary schools of the villages falling under my constituency but one can hardly find 8-10 children in these schools. There are no teachers in some school whereas in others there are two teachers instead of one. Therefore, it is a simple wastage of funds. I would like to request that this programme should be reviewed by the Government in order to ensure proper utilization of funds.

Madam, the mid day meal scheme is being appreciated all around but I would like to tell you that I have met many people in my constituency who claim that except some areas of Alwar district, most of the villages are financially sound enough to arrange for their food. The teachers of these villages are preparing food for children. That is why they are paying more attention towards preparation of food instead of teaching which is marring the studies of children. Therefore, many people have requested me to raise this issue in the House that this programme should be continued in the areas inhabited by poor and backward people where it is required and discontinued where it is not required. There are many

[Dr. Karan Singh Yadav]

villages in Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab where there is no need of this programme.

Madam, lastly I conclude with the request to the hon'ble Finance Minister to keep these points in mind and take action accordingly. I extend my gratitude to you also for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS (Nagaur): Madam, we also have been requesting in this regard for the last three years but nobody listens to us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You may see the hon. Finance Minister in his room and discuss your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara): Madam, I would like to express my reactions on behalf of my Party on certain aspects of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), which is now under discussion in the House.

Madam, Rs. 200 crore are earmarked for National Food Security Mission to enhance production of rice, wheat, pulses, etc., and to make us self-sufficient in food grains. We will support it when you are doing this for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains, but the policy of the Government, I am sorry to say, is sabotaging the food security. Our farmers are producing enough wheat, but the policy of the Government is to import wheat from Australia and other countries by paying very high prices instead of procuring it from them and providing them with higher prices for the same. This is a contradiction, which results in peasants getting frustrated. They might even abandon agriculture as a result of this situation prevailing in this sector. I would like to request the Government to clarify its position in regard to this and reverse the policy and ensure food security.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation's grants relate to rehabilitation in districts affected by farmers' suicides. Idukki, Wayanad, Alleppey, Kasargod and Palakkad districts in Kerala are badly affected by the impact of mass suicides by peasants. The Union Agriculture Minister Shri Sharad Pawar himself visited most of these districts, but we have not received the assistance, which Kerala deserves.

We are thankful that a Subcommittee headed by Dr. Swaminathan has been appointed to study especially the problems of Alleppey with special reference to Kuttanad, the Rice Bowl of Kerala. But no money has been allocated for the implementation of even these schemes.

In regard to the grants relating to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, it pertains to subsidy of modern fertilizers and we support that. One of the oldest fertilizer factories in India is FACT. It has contributed greatly in promoting fertilizers and encouraged farmers to do modern agriculture - not only in Kerala, but even in other parts of South India. But FACT is in deep crisis and is on the verge of closure. This happened because its raw-material, Naphtha, has become costlier. This crisis can be overcome in two or three years, when the LNG Terminal becomes operational at Cochin. During this period, there is a need for supporting FACT by providing the necessary assistance from the Centre. I am sorry to say that I do not find any such proposal in these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Regarding the grant for road transport and highways, it is good that the Government is providing assistance for road development in North-East and Sikkim. But excessive monsoon this year followed by severe floods, landslides and sea erosion, the national highway in Kerala was damaged beyond imagination. The Central Government has done hardly anything to repair and maintain these roads properly. I do not find any proposal in these Supplementary Demands for Grants that would help Kerala.

I would like to refer to the grant in relation to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is about funding Literacy Mission and Adult Education. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the proud fact that Kerala is the only State which has achieved complete literacy, and now Kerala has a scheme for continuing literacy education programme as well as adult education. I do not find anything specific about it in these Supplementary Demands for Grants. I would like to request the Government that these projects should be adequately supported.

I would like to mention that since the subsidy norms for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) were changed by the Centre, it is adversely affecting the promotion of SSA effectively. Earlier, the Centre used to give 75 per cent as subsidy, and now it has been reduced to 50 per cent. I would like to make a fervent appeal to the Government

to restore the previous funding pattern and to ensure 75 per cent subsidy.

I am very disappointed about the grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. There is no mention about setting up of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences type of hospital in several States, including Kerala. I would like to request you to make sufficient allocation so that the promise made in Parliament to Kerala regarding this is fulfilled.

You may kindly consider these proposals and take sympathetic decisions about these things.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary demands. My predecessors have stated that industrial growth rate in India has been rising continuously but simultaneously, the state of helplessness and misery has also been increasing. This fact has been highlighted by the Survey report brought out by the N.S.S.O. recently.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV in the Chair]

We should not live under any illusion. I apprehend that India is going to face a very serious political crisis in the years to come. A large segment of our population who are a deprived lot is struggling. That segment has no compunctions to struggle but a very small segment of our population in urban areas, which is affluent, has been exerting pressure on the Government and grabbing resources to progress. It is high time to realize the seriousness of the situation and formulate policies to ensure balanced development of all classes in India including the farmers, the middle and the higher classes.

Much has been said about poverty. Poverty is on sale in this country since Independence i.e. for the last 60 years. Poverty has been increasing in proportion to policies formulated for the poor. I am not casting any doubt on the intentions of the Government but it is a bitter truth that our delivery system which strives to go ahead on the basis of mere data has no such scheme which can eradicate poverty from India once and for all.

Some questions arise in my mind. I am aware of the paucity of the time. I shall try to be precise but Mr.

Chairman, Sir, I would like to seek your protection. I think that we shall have to think afresh in the matter of poverty. I think poverty is a relative term. It is not an absolute term. It is a psychological term. Poverty and richness are comparative terms. Therefore, it will have to be discussed in absolute terms as to how poverty is to be interpreted. I think it is high time that we should define poverty as under-productivity or unproductivity. I think India is now not inhabited by poor people but by unproductive ones because Government have not provided education to them. The Government have not converted them into human resources. After passage of such a long time every person should have been converted into human resource and he should have been made productive and literate but he has not been provided education, health care services and employment opportunities. The institutional drawbacks in the infrastructure have rendered a large chunk of Indian population unproductive. Whenever we talk of poverty we assume that our delivery system is able to uplift all the poor but the bitter truth has dawned upon us that it has failed miserably. This system expects the poor to bail themselves out of their circumstances and avail the benefits of the schemes and increase their productivity but the statistical approach inherent in these expectations have rendered a sizeable section of Indian society unproductive and it is a matter of great concern. Our Government should define the poor with a new interpretation and own the responsibility for their being poor because they are not destined to be so by the almighty but because they have been kept poor and our social mechanism and our economy have been flourishing due to these very poor people.

Sir, we should give a sharing character to the economy. A person should be provided a minimum living, housing and food security. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to place this issue before the Government that a National Social Security Council should be formed at the national level to convert the unproductive people into productive ones and to bring the poor people above the poverty line so that opportunity can be provided to every one which has been denied to them till now.

Sir, the issue of poverty is a major issue and it is the outcome of the way in which such issues are discussed here that as the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has stated that out of 580 districts in India 230 districts are simmering with discontent. Youths of these area have turned Maoists or Naxalists. Some of my predecessors have warned and I would also like to caution

[Shri Ravi Prakash Verma]

that if attention is not paid to this warning, Indian democracy will have to face a major political crisis which will be very difficult to deal with.

Sir, I would like to give a suggestion. I have a cutting of the N.S.S.O. Report which speaks volumes about it. A rural person working in the fields for 5 or 10 years or throughout his life is called an unskilled labour. Definition of skilled labour is changing in the entire world. One should be considered a skilled labour if he has prepared food for 10 years. If somebody has worked in the fields for 10 years, he should be considered a skilled labour. We should also have a mechanism to issue certificate of skilled labour to those who have worked for 10 years in agricultural sector.

Sir, I would like to speak on productivity rating. Productivity rating of a person who has worked in the fields for the last 20 years could not go up. Who is responsible for this? Poverty and prosperity is surely not a question of a few coins. It is a matter of system. Today, it seems to me that a warning is being given in Lok Sabha to transform the system which we should acknowledge. We should take revolutionary steps to make crores of Indian labourers of the unorganized sector, who are poor and helpless, more productive and to provide them standard productivity. We should not retrace our steps in this regard. There are large number of unemployed people while our growth rate is 9 or 9.5%. Today, everyone should have been a skilled labour. I was told that our neighbouring country China has 13 lakh I.T.is. It would be a great achievement if we had only 13 thousand. What kind of dreams are we cherishing? We are day dreaming that we shall make progress, we shall compete with China and any other world power. Through this House, I would like to caution this Government and all those intellectuals in India who think about the interests of the country that a policy should be formulated to provide skill to every hand. I had spoken in this House earlier also and as you had also stated that we are at such a juncture of time where we are going to have demographic dividends. These demographic dividends will not be achieved by mere day dreaming. We shall have these demographic dividends only when every child of India is sent abroad after making him world-class professional and a skilled person and by generating world-class manpower in the country and exporting them as part of our foreign policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I will try to conclude soon as per your orders. There are two three very important points about which I would like to apprise the Government through the House since the situation is likely to become very grim. I would like to state the major hindrance in way of increasing the productivity of the common man. The Government focused on economic reforms. We welcomed it. The Government had its own compulsions, it was helpless but what was the significance of implementing economic reforms without comprehensive administrative and judicial reforms? The budget outlay of the Government involving states is Rs. 8 lakh crore. The GDP is growing at the rate of ten per cent which amounts to approximately Rs. 70 lakh crore. I think certain things are becoming very clear. The entire electronic media has literally become a slave of the consumer industry and the Government is serving the service sector. The hon. Prime Minister has reiterated the need for growth in the primary sector. A subsidy of Rs. 25 thousand crore was announced from the ramparts of the Red Fort. It was stated in a meeting of FICCI that the growth of processing sector should be 35 per cent. There is a difference between what we practise and what we preach, we anticipate something and welcome something else. We should come out of this illusion. Whom are we trying to deceive? We are deceiving ourselves by adopting these double standards. I think it's time we should understand this warning of the present age....(*Interruptions*)

I would like to raise certain points. If the hon. Minister finds them proper he may accept them. The inflation is rising at the rate of 6 per cent. Today, every one is worried. It was discussed even last year. Although we tried to assuage this reason that the prices were rising even in China. PDS was our biggest strength. It was a support of the helpless lot. I can claim that there is no State left where bungling in PDS has not taken place. We lack the device to cater to the needs of the people properly those who are actually needy, helpless, who are craving for one litre of kerosene or one kilo of wheat or paddy. Wheat was sold for Rs. one thousand a tonne and wheat flour for Rs. 12-13 under these circumstances. Open market does not bother for any one....(*Interruptions*) Twenty crore people of the country would have still bought wheat or wheat flour for Rs. 40 a kilo, but I wonder if we could evolve a flood proof system for that person who produced foodgrains by dint of his hard work, we could get some foodgrains and had not to starve. I have seen the experience of Orissa which is frequently hit by cyclones. The entire PDS arrangement was entrusted to the Panchayat. It really bore good results.

Through you, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to review food security which is the Government's primary concern. The vehicle of intermediaries which is the most corrupt class of men should be dispensed with and the job should be entrusted in the hands of Panchayats directly. Only then we would be able to create security ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now since other hon. Members also wish to participate in this discussion.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: I need your protection. I will conclude in two three minutes. The Government has incurred maximum expenditure on education delivery system and has not been able to spend much on the objective as such. ...(*Interruptions*) some facts are coming to fore. The Government wish to focus more on villages. The policies should be formulated in such a manner that villages become the hub of outsourcing. We need technical, financial, philosophical inputs in our Gram Sabhas. They should accept the fact that villages have the potential to become very big hubs at least for the food items in the developing consumer market. ...(*Interruptions*)

I would like to raise only two points. No perspective plan has been prepared in any district as on date under the Flagship Programme of Employment Guarantee Scheme and funds are being spent. Funds would be exhausted without achieving any result. The second point has been raised by several speakers prior to me. This alarm is being raised even from here that efforts should be made to make all the villages of the country the hub of our systematic policies and they should also be made hub of the production of consumer products and policies should be implemented likewise and rural manpower should be converted into a productive resource and all the policies should be diverted to generate manpower resource. Unless we take all these measures we would not be able to do anything concrete otherwise let it be taken as a warning that the future will raise such questions which would be liable to be answered.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise certain points before the hon. Minister of Finance with the hope that some action would definitely be taken thereon. A lot has been said about the Sarvshiksha Abhiyan. I would like to cite a practical incident as an example. I read in a newspaper

that a reporter once went to a rural school where he spoke to the school children. Out of 90 school children only one child was able to tell that he was a citizen of India and that India was his country's name. 89 school children failed to give any response. I could not believe this newsitem. I took it to be an exaggeration. I was going to distribute cheques in my constituency. I went to a school in very remote village and asked the children the same question as to what was the name of our country? Only three children raised their hands. One of them told me the name of his district, another told me the name of his State and only the third one could give me the correct reply. Only one out of 90 students could tell me that he lived in India. We are spending so much under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan but who are practically its beneficiaries, if we make an analysis of this campaign we will find so many lacunae in its implementation.

I would ask the hon. Minister of Finance if a comparative study has been undertaken to analyse the number of children who became doctors, engineers, IAS or IPS officers before the launching of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the number who won the same laurels after the implementation of the scheme. Unless we make these kinds of analysis to ascertain the achievements under this scheme and funds required under this scheme and other facilities required thereunder, we would not be able to provide benefits to the poorest of the poor.

I was reading, The Times of India a while ago. The figures quoted therein are astonishing. As per their report 80 per cent children in the country are anaemic and 47 per cent are malnourished. I have witnessed several times in village schools that several children collapse during prayer assemblies. The reason is that they come to school empty stomach. We will have to analyse the shortcomings in this campaign if we are not able to impart right education, provide proper infrastructure of education to the children and tell them the name of their country. Just now I have read a report in a newspaper seeking to know if the Government could dare to call even one tax payer to show him a model school constructed with the tax paid by him. But, I feel, the Government is not in a position to do even this much.

Hon'ble Finance Minister, Sir, I would like to share a personal experience with you which I had during my visit to Europe. A programme was organized in Norway to honour some people. An engineer standing over there

[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

started asking me that as Member of Parliament from India, tell me that when Norway having only two things oil and fish, has economy seven times larger than that of India, while India has everything like weather, minerals, mines, etc. but its economy is far behind and he was expecting its answer in one line.

Sir, I was shocked to learn this fact that a small country like Norway with a population merely in lakhs, had such an economy. I was speechless in giving answer to such a big question just in one line. I told him that he had a system, we didn't. We have to look into our drawbacks and shortcomings. Only then we will be in position to develop our country. Whenever a leader delivers his speech, he says that if one intends to see the real picture of India, he should visit our villages. Whenever a religious leader delivers his discourse, he says that if one is to see the true form of God, one has to go to villages. Every day we go to villages. Today in villages, there is no employment, sewerage system, sanitation and health and education facilities. Is it the India which we want to show the people?

I would like to tell that it is our commitment since while sitting here we have passed the 73rd constitution amendment. It is our constitutional obligation to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System in our villages. But till today, we have failed in providing employment and regular source of income to the people in villages. We have made provision even for a labourer to get elected as a Sarpanch but when one labourer is elected a sarpanch, so much burden is put on him that he sacrificing his earnings, gets devoted totally in the works of Panchayat. He loses his source of income, but gets nothing in return. Unless permanent source of income comparable to urban areas are created in villages, villages will not develop. I would urge the Minister of Finance to create means of employment in villages without imposing any burden on them so that we could develop them.

Recently a form has been introduced. It has been given name—Saral Form. About it, a detailed reply to the letter which I had written to you was given to me. It says, corporate sector and big firms have accepted it. But this form is not easy, it is a complex form. If you really want to give relief to a tax payee, you will have to make this form easy so that one could fill it up easily. People repeatedly ask me one thing as to what benefit the Government give them in return of the tax which they are paying. If we wish to bring maximum people

into the tax ambit, we will have to provide them social security. There should be a provision of giving pension to them after a particular age in return of the tax which they have paid. If we do so, I think, people will have no hesitation in paying taxes. An income tax employee gets a salary of Rs. five thousand, but an income tax payee who pays lakhs of rupees, gets no respect at all. I, therefore, request you to extend social security and due respect to an income tax payee. We all know Government have three priorities—law and order, health and education. But in totality, this Government have been a failure in all these three fronts. So much money is collected and so much amount we pay as taxes, but something is lacking somewhere that it is nowhere visible that development works are taking place with this money in the country, people have enough food to eat, house to live and a sense of security. Feeling of insecurity is prevailing everywhere. Taking no more time, I conclude with the hope that attention will be paid to the suggestions which I have given here through you.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2007-08. Of course, it is a routine matter in a way as we have already passed the General Budget. The Ministry of Finance is supposed to be given money for its day-to-day use. While supporting these Demands, I full agree with my hon. colleagues from Treasury Benches that we have now almost reached the magic two-digit number of GDP growth. The flagship programmes of the UPA Government are doing very fine. Attempts have been made to do so many things for the people of our country.

While recording all these appreciations to the hon. Finance Minister and the UPA Government, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House to a very few points. One important point is to kindly look at the countryside. Our friends or rather citizens of the countryside are suffering a lot. It is not that we are not doing anything for them. We are trying to do very well but we are not able to arrest the price rise because there is always a gap between the demand and supply and the Government is trying to bridge that gap between the haves and the have-nots. Even then, I think, much has to be done at the moment because in the far-flung countryside, we are not able to give proper drinking water, proper roads and proper infrastructure. The main concern

of the people's representatives, namely, we, the Members of Parliament are to look after them. Rather, they are looking upon us to do so many things but at the moment, everything is empty. For that purpose, we have to look into the delivery mechanism by which we give some money from the Central Government to the common man and we should look into whether that money has properly reached them or not. It appears that the money has gone there but has not exactly reached the common man for that matter.

I belong to Inner Manipur which is one of the most far-flung areas from the centre of the country. We are bordering international neighbours like Myanmar. For that matter, the entire North-Eastern India is bordering many foreign countries. Some money is invested for the development of border areas. Of course, money is reaching there but development is not done in the right place. For example, we want development to take place in the border area itself. But the Government or the agencies there propose to do development work, say, 50 kilometres inside the border line. What will happen to those 50 kilometres within the border and the developing areas? So, we propose that development should take place right at the border, say, within two or three kilometres from the border and in that way, we will be able to see that our border is properly fenced.

Now, merely fencing the border will not serve the purpose. We have to take up the awareness programme so that our people will feel that they belong to our country. I hope you do not mind if I say that they belong to our country. In that way, the money meant for the development of border areas should be properly channelised and should be invested in areas where it is meant for.

Another important point is this. I support my friend, Dr. Karan Singh Yadav when he talks about MPLAD Scheme. I do not want to repeat it but for the kind information of all the hon. Members, I would say that there are some parliamentary constituencies like that of mine and that of my friend from Nagaland.

In my parliamentary constituency, there are as many as 32 Assembly segments and my friends from Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh must be having as many as 60 Assembly segments in their parliamentary constituency.

When I became the Member of Parliament for the first time, I had proposed that the MPLAD Scheme should be scrapped because it does not have any meaning there.

It is very difficult to satisfy all the demands and we are asked to develop some durable assets. Please consider that there are 32 Assembly segments and out of Rs. 2 crore, I can hardly give Rs. 6 lakhs for every segment. And what can we do with that Rs. 6 lakhs at the moment? This is the difficulty that we face. Therefore, I propose that this Scheme should be scrapped. There is no point in continuing it. At the same time, I do not have a single Section Officer in the concerned Department to look after the work. I do not have an Accounts Officer to look after the accounting work and I do not have a vehicle to look after this work. So, I am merely reduced to some sort of a clerk to execute the work which is not the work of an MP.

This is rather a very difficult situation. Instead we should be allowed to propose some good projects and the Department may be asked to implement it properly. This is one thing that I want to suggest.

The most important thing is democracy. We now have a democratic system. But democratic system can be successful only when our citizens are properly educated. We do have many flagship programmes and missions, like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. I beg your pardon when I say that in some part of the country this Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has come to mean Sarvanash Shiksha Abhiyan.

I fully appreciate the difficulties faced by the implementing agencies. But even then we have to see that the mission is successful. Unless we give proper education to our citizens, how can we see the success of our democracy? We are actually winning elections because of the ignorance of our voters. If the voters are not ignorant, then perhaps we will not be able to win the elections. We are playing on their minds.

Further, we are not able to protect the lives and properties of our citizens. Now, there are so many terrorist activities in many parts of our country. There is no life for common man in this country, especially in the border areas. Even in the heart of towns, like Delhi, there is no respect for human rights. Even in Delhi the law and order situation is still bad.

So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister very sincerely that he should give more money for the development of policing work and to sensitise them towards countering these terrorist activities all over the country.

[Shri Thokchom Meinya]

With these few words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and I wish that we will do better in the days to come.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2007-08. At present, the situation in the country is becoming serious for the common people. Today the country is in the grip of extreme poverty which is a matter of concern and we all very well aware this about. We are celebrating the 61st anniversary of country's independence, but the common man living in villages even today is still very poor. The condition of urban poor people has not improved either. Here, several hon'ble Members have expressed their concern about it and touched upon the issue of poverty. During these 61 years all the successive Governments have been making efforts to remove poverty and for this purpose policies have also been framed. But, I think, these policies did not make much headway in improving the standard of living of the common people. We have to find out the factors responsible for it.

About 86 percent people in the country have a very low purchasing power. There are around 86 crore people whose daily earnings are Rs. 20 only. With this meagre earning one can assess the level of prosperity of this country. It may be possible that about 20 per cent people of this country have become prosperous but approximately 86 per cent people are still poor. Such people do labour in day and then manage to fill their stomach in night and go to sleep. They start toiling again as the day breaks to earn two square meals for themselves and their families. This is the situation of India as on date. We wholeheartedly salute our forefathers who had sacrificed their lives for the independence of this country. They laid down their lives for the freedom of this country. They had dreamt of a free and prosperous country. They thought, if they could not breathe in the air of independence, at least their future generation would breathe in the air of independence. Minimum requirements of life like food, house to live and clothes would be available to them. The basic needs like education, health etc., would also be available to them. We are celebrating independence, but the common men are still deprived of it. They are still leading the life of slaves. Have we ever peeped into the houses of those who are from very weaker sections, working hard the whole day in the fields

for producing crops in the scorching heat and biting cold? Are they happy and leading a life worth living? It may be possible that the people like us are leading a prosperous and luxurious life by moving in AC car, living in AC homes and working in AC offices, but just a handful of people are living such a life. Even today a majority of the people are living a life of distress. I think, this country is still in slavery. Economically, it is a slave, even today. Unless 86 percent people of the country are emancipated from economic slavery we cannot call the country independent.

Sir, the hon'ble Minister is a learned Minister of Finance. I cannot question his qualification, endeavour or vision but we are not getting the desired result. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Prime Minister for he assured the farmers from the ramparts of the Red fort on 15th August that special attention will be paid towards those who are engaged in cultivation. The Government have increased the support price to Rs. 850 quintal, however, it is important to know whether the support price is reaching to the rural farmers? Have we ever pondered over it? I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that the rural farmers are not being benefited by the increase in the support price. Procurement centres are being set up in district headquarters. Can farmers cover 50 km distance to reach the centres? The farmers are not able to reach there and middle men visit villages and purchase their agricultural produce at throw away prices and earn profit to the tune of Rs. 850, by selling it in the market. Though the Government are formulating the policy, however, the policy is not being properly implemented on the ground. I would like to request the Government that it should make such policy that the increased price may reach to those farmers for whom the prices have been increased. Though crores of rupees are being provided by the Government in good intentions, however, it is on account of the inaction of the Government agencies and staff and officers who have the responsibility to implement the Government's rules and regulations that that amount is not reaching to the common people. So, there is need on the part of the Government to ponder over it. The Government should make such policy that the amount may reach to the village people. They are being exploited. Unless the Government agency functions efficiently, the Government will not be able to perform as per the intention and objective. Unless, the agency functions properly the benefit will not reach the poor people even if the Government empty its coffers because the benefit will go to the middle men.

Sir, today, the word poor has become synonymous with the word 'village'. Today the word 'village' stands for poverty, wretchedness, illiteracy and the people living without adequate drinking water. The Government are providing funds for 'Bharat Nirman Yojana'. I do not doubt the intention of the Government, however, even today we are not able to provide safe drinking water to the village people. What is the meaning of independence? What is the meaning of the Government's policies and laws? Village people are trapped in the quagmire of poverty so the Government should work for their upliftment.

Presently, unemployment and poverty are on the increase. The Government may formulate any number of rules and regulations but unless unemployment is eradicated and poverty is alleviated, the country cannot progress. Presently, a new socio-economic order is emerging. Today, malls and marts are being set up. The retailers are being deprived of their livelihood. There is a big company called Reliance Company. It has started its business in Ahmedabad. 34 thousand items will be retailed there. Commodities like vegetables, potatoes, rice, clothes, salt, edible oil etc. will be sold there. The outlet will also provide cloth ironing facility. Then what will happen to washerman? All our daily use commodities will be available in the Malls and Mega Marts and Malls are being set up. All the cinema halls are being converted into marts and malls. This process has been started in Patna as well. How can you stop them. Poor people do tailoring work on the footpaths. Some earn their livelihood by selling tea and some support their families by polishing shoes. God knows, how many thousands, lakhs and crores of people are engaged in such petty vocations. What alternative arrangement will be done for them?

Today, I was going through the reply of a started question. In that question it was asked as to what are the guidelines for setting up of industries and whether there is any policy in this regard. I feel that there is no policy. Today, big private companies like Reliance are setting up industries. The Government are providing concessions to multi-national companies and are inviting them to come and set up industries and plunder us. Our assets are being siphoned off to foreign countries. What will happen to this country? The people think that the Government will eradicate unemployment. Our population is increasing very fast. If the Government follow the current policy and do not apply brakes on the emergence of mall system the future generation will never forgive the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Now potatoes and onions will be sold in air conditioned showrooms. The coming days will never forgive us. The people have elected and sent us here. So, we will have to take concrete steps in this regard....(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now nothing of your speech will go on record.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The situation which is going to emerge will be dreadful. Ours is a poor country. The purchasing power of 86 crore people is diminishing. Their daily earning is merely Rs. 20. What will happen to their children? The Government will have to change its policy. There is a need to check such things.

The Government have constituted the Backward Commission. For this, I would like to extend my thanks. OBCs constitute 52 percent population of this country. However, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to how much fund has been allocated for the Backward Commission. The Government have done only formality. What is the purpose of constituting Backward Commission? The benefits of the policy which is being formulated by the Government for the poor people are not reaching to the targeted groups and today the country is in distress. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that since the Chair is not permitting me to continue, so, I will have to sit. The hon'ble Minister is a very vigilant person and he should see things in the right perspective.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this juncture, your speech is over. Now, the hon'ble Minister, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni will submit the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Presently, the country is pushed in the quagmire of utter poverty, the price rise is at its peak and if it is not checked. ...(*Interruptions*) We all will be held responsible for this sorry state of affairs. With this, I support the demands and conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech is over, now nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

17.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**Fortieth Report***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.44½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL)—2007-2008—Contd.*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to hon. Members, through you, that we have allotted four hours for this item and within 20 minutes or so, the time allotted will be over. The Minister also has to reply to the debate today and we have to pass the Supplementary Demands because tomorrow we have to take up the Supplementary Demands of the Railways and day-after-tomorrow is the Private Members' day. So, I would request you to kindly regulate the time being given to Members who want to participate in this debate so that we can dispose of this item quickly.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): You say, let the House function. Now, it is functioning.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If the House runs, the overtime is not accountable, our agenda will be postponed.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): It is an important matter and our Members want to speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If they all want to speak, then they should have said in the Business Advisory Committee that they need six hours' time. There all had decided for only four hours time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members should finish the discussion within the time limit allotted in the Business Advisory Committee. The leaders of all the political parties remain present in the BAG and the hon'ble Members will have to remain within the confines of the time limit. When any thing is decided in the Business Advisory Committee, then all the hon'ble Members should comply with the decision.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I assure the Minister that we would ask our Members to speak briefly.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year we are celebrating the 60th year of our Independence. Every year we are presenting the Budget and also Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is a routine thing and we are also supporting and passing the Budget and Supplementary Demands for Grants without any problem.

Now-a-days, agriculture is in a difficult condition in our country. The Government of India has taken many steps to help our farmers. Despite that, our farmers are committing suicides. For example, the Government of India has announced a special package for 16 districts in Andhra Pradesh since last year. But why are our farmers committing suicides? We are making plans and we are sending money to States. But the schemes are not being implemented properly at the ground level. That is why these problems are continuing. Even during the last month, eight farmers have committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh.

For example, National Crop Insurance Scheme is there. Last year, lakhs of farmers have paid premium, but still they have not received their insurance claims because the State Government has not given their share. If we ask the Finance Ministry officials they say that the State Governments have not given their share and that is why we could not pay insurance claims to farmers. So, our farmers have not yet received their last year's insurance claims. In such a situation, how can they purchase seeds for the Khariff season? Therefore, due to the delay caused by State Governments and the Central Government, the insurance money is not reaching the farmers in time.

Sir, last year, in Andhra Pradesh the production of rice was to the tune of 150 lakh tonnes, production of

pulses was of the order of 12 lakh metric tonnes and oilseeds production was 18 lakh tonnes. But these figures remain almost stagnant for the last five years. What is the reason for this? It is because our farmers are not investing more because we are not giving them the required Minimum Support Price. That is why production is not improving.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended for this kharif season the price of paddy for common varieties which is at present Rs. 580 per quintal to be enhanced to Rs. 660 per quintal. Even the grade variety of paddy for which we are paying Rs. 610 per quintal, at present, should be enhanced to Rs. 725 per quintal. This is the recommendation by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for this year's kharif season. The Government of India has to accept this Minimum Support Price.

Sir, on the one side we are paying a sum of Rs. 850 per quintal for wheat and on the other side we are importing and paying Rs. 1,300 per quintal. What is the logic in it? How can the farmer produce more when we are paying our Indian farmer just Rs. 850 per quintal and for the imported wheat we are paying Rs. 1,300 per quintal.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: That is more sweeter.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Yes, more sweeter than Indian wheat.

These are the problems which the farmers are facing. The Government of India should take necessary steps to solve these problems of the farming community.

As far as fertilizer is concerned, there is a shortage of fertilizer in Andhra Pradesh. Even the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Government of India to take necessary and immediate steps to supply of additional quantity of 2,20,000 metric tonnes of urea, 1.23 lakh metric tonnes of DAP and 0.42 lakh metric tonnes of MOP.

17.51 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Kharif season is fast approaching now and farmers need timely supply of fertilizer. There is a shortage of

fertilizer in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India and the hon. Finance Minister should instruct the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to release sufficient quantity of fertilizer to Andhra Pradesh.

As far as petroleum and natural gas are concerned, these are natural gifts. In Krishna-Godavari Basin we have enough natural gas, but we are not getting any benefit out of that. As per the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission the Government of India and the State Government have to equally share the profits accrued out of that. Then we can get more revenue and we can get some necessary works completed for the public.

There are a lot of proposals pending with various Ministries, including the Railway Ministry. For the last two years, we are requesting the Government of India, but we are not getting anything. A lot of proposals are pending with the Road and Transport Ministry too. So, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to ask the concern Ministries to clear those projects wherever the proposals are pending relating to Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak, however, I cannot understand from where to begin. Should I start from bridge or from the fields? The Government is not able to protect the cultural heritage, farmers' fields and now it is implementing S.E.Z. formula to further harass them. There was firing in Nandigam. The situation these days is such that they are importing wheat at the rate of Rs. 1500 per quintal and are not procuring wheat from farmers at the rate of Rs. 800/- per quintal and on the other side they claim to be the saviours of farmers. Which issue should be discussed, railway, oil or jail? What is the stand of the Government? Be it the issue of railways, oil or rail; it is a failure everywhere.

They raise issues of poverty. What about floods or droughts. They have not implemented the river linking project. The project of linking Cane and Betwa rivers is going at snail's pace. Terrorism, Naxalism and Maoism is fast spreading its tentacles. They could not hang Afzal. ...(*Interruptions*). The case of Afzal is still handing in balance. They are encouraging terrorists. It tantamounts to playing with the sentiments of the countrymen. Do not play a farce with the country.

[Dr. Ramkrishna Kusmaria]

There was POTA law to maintain the internal security in the country and even it was repealed. What is law and order situation in the country today? The country is ripped with bomb blasts. They are not able to control it. Hon. Minister of Agriculture is present here.

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): What happened in Madhya Pradesh?

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Good works have been performed in Madhya Pradesh, they should make it a model and follow suit....*(Interruption)*

Sir, Orcha and Khajuraho are tourist spots. Which package is being sponsored by the Government there? The air services for those destinations were cancelled and these services were restored after much efforts. There is world famous tourist spot. The Government does not have any scheme for that. Today, the people are migrating from there owing to poverty and unemployment. Five lakh people from Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur are settled in Delhi for purposes of employment. There have been no rains for the last four years. There is drought and famine like situation. I have reiterated it quite often but the Government has not paid any attention to it. The Government has given assurance for hundred days work under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. People have worked there for hundred days. The situation is of drought there. Which scheme has been envisaged by the Government there. The Government should provide them employment for the whole year instead of hundred days work and should declare it drought affected area. Life has been rendered difficult for the poor man today owing to rising prices. Where is the Government's control? Hence, my dilemma from where to start and where to end? Shall I start from Kashmir or from Assam? One might have witnessed the situation in Assam. The borders are not safe there. There is threat to the country's internal security, farmers and fields. What is the situation today? This situation should be improved. The common man is scared of rising prices. This is for the Hon. Minister of Finance:—

“Jinhe Roti Ki Zarurat thi, roti na mili,
Jinhe boti ki zarurat thi, boti na mili
Tumhari siyasi takriron ko kya chate,
Nange ko langoti na mili”.

With these words I conclude.

(English)

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2007-08.

The hon. Finance Minister is seeking the approval of the House for a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 20,412.14 crore; and there is every justification for this august House to give the nod for the proposed expenditure of the Government.

The important aspect of this Budget is that out of this Rs. 20,412.14 crore, the Finance Minister would be able to mobilize additional resources to the extent of Rs. 9,983 crore from out of the savings of the various Departments. This shows the efficient way of conducting things in various Ministries which have yielded savings to the Government. Therefore the ultimate total cash flow, outgo, will be only Rs. 10,428 crore.

Another notable feature of this Budget is that a lion's share of the expenditure will go to the Ministry of Fertilizers, namely Rs. 15,000 crore. A great attribute of this Budget is that 75 per cent of the total Supplementary Grant is going to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, which only indicates the concern of the UPA Government to improve the productivity in agriculture. Therefore, this is a laudable initiative that has been taken by the Government which I should appreciate.

Also, Sir, the second importance given to the supplementary budget is that Rs. 1,300 crore will be transferred to the Union Territories in the form of grants-in-aid as well as the loan component to the Government.

18.00 hrs.

The important initiatives, which the Finance Minister has taken also needs our appreciation. Sir, last Friday we were discussing the Private Member's Resolution on Food and Nutrition Security. Every Member in the House expressed the view that a large number of people in the country are mal-nourished and under-nourished, and this situation has to be overcome by the Government. We all agreed with that. But how do we improve the nutritional security unless the foodgrains production increases? Given the urbanized situation that is emerging in the country, today the net area sown is declining for various purposes, and the only way to improve agricultural production is to improve the productivity of crops. We have to improve

the productivity of rice, wheat and pulses for which a separate mission has to be evolved and implemented, and the hon. Finance Minister has now come out with an investment of Rs. 200 crore on a novel initiative called 'Food and Nutrition Security Mission', which will be implemented from this year, and the entire House must compliment the Finance Minister for this initiative.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wait for a minute. Now, it is six o' clock. We have to pass the Supplementary Demands for Grants as well as we have to take up 'Zero Hour' after that. If you all agree, we can extend the time of the House by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by one hour.

Prof. Ramadass, you conclude your speech now.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, I have not yet started my speech. I am only complimenting the Finance Minister and I must give my comments also on that.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now so that I can give time to others who would like to speak.

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Sir, we should learn how to regulate the time. Sir, you are giving 45 minutes to some Members, and when we want to speak, you are restricting us and giving us only two or three minutes. How can we speak on the Supplementary Budget within two minutes?

Sir, equally appreciative of the endeavour of the Finance Minister is that he has taken note of the fact that the double-digit growth in the 11th Five Year Plan is not possible without four per cent growth in agriculture. That is why, for that purpose he is enticing the States to join the efforts of the Central Government and he is giving about Rs. 300 crore for this purpose. This also needs our appreciation.

Thirdly, many hon. Members expressed a view that consumers are not protected, consumers are exploited by various groups in the society and, therefore, the Supreme Court has said that you constitute a Central Vigilance Commission. Responding to this Supreme Court's direction, the Finance Minister, today, has constituted a Central Vigilance Commission to protect the

interest of the consumers. Therefore, we will have to appreciate this innovation also.

Some Members are doubting the integrity and patriotism of the UPA Government. The UPA Government has exhibited its patriotism at all levels. Even in this Supplementary Budget, I should indicate that the Government of India is spending Rs. 35 crore for celebrating the 150th Year of First War of Independence, 60th Year of Anniversary of Independence, and Centenary Celebration of adoption of *Vande Mataram* as national song. These are all initiatives and exemplifications of how the Government is fostering and forging national unity and patriotism. Even through this Supplementary Budget, the Government has exemplified it and we appreciate it.

I am also grateful personally to the Finance Minister for having granted an ITI to Puduchery under the VTIP and the World Bank Assistance Scheme. He has given one ITI to Puduchery also. There are several other salient features for which I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister but still I have some more concerns which I would like to express very briefly.

One is that in this Supplementary Budget I find that the non-plan expenditure of the component is very heavy. About 88 per cent of the total outgo as well as the total supplementary grant are in the form of non plan expenditure. If that non plan expenditure happens to be non productive expenditure, the ultimate result would be that given the money multiplier in the economy there will be greater circulation of money without corresponding output in the market. That means, on the supply side it will be less but the aggregate demand will be more, and this would aggravate the situation of inflationary pressure.

Thanks to various initiatives and monetary measures that the Government of India has taken, especially the Finance Minister has taken, we are now stabilizing the price level. If 10,000 and odd crore of rupees go into the market without corresponding output, I am afraid that it will accelerate the tendencies of inflation, and it is not a good scientific principle of resorting to more of non-plan expenditure. We must reduce this component.

The second issue is the quality of spending. It is not that the quantity of spending that is important, but we should be able to ensure efficiency in spending so that the common man gets whatever the Government spends. The former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi said: "When you spend Rs. 100 to the people, only Rs. 18 reaches them."

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

And, today, the estimate shows that it is not Rs. 18 but it is only Rs. 12, which is reaching. It is here, that we would have to concentrate. We must attend to this issue and ensure that the quality of spending is more. We would have to evolve a delivery mechanism. I would feel that the Government of India should associate the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the spending of money. If these institutions are involved, perhaps the leakages in the spending process can be curbed and we can ensure greater quality of expenditure. I would also urge the Finance Minister that here and there on a sample basis he should try to evaluate the expenditure programme.

Today, the UPA Government has undertaken a lot of ambitious projects, and all these ambitious projects here and there randomly must be evaluated to know how qualitative they are.

Then, Sir, the other issue, which the entire House is also discussing is that the entire country is reeling under the flood situation. The response from the Supplementary Budget is lukewarm towards this. So, this must also be taken into account. He is going to transfer about Rs. 1,000 crore to Union Territories, which includes the Union Territory of Puducherry also. Therefore, I should bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, one or two concerns relating to Puducherry. This year's Annual Budget for the Union Territory of Puducherry has been reduced considerably. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to devote some attention and give more funds to the Union Territory of Puducherry. Karaikal, which the Finance Minister also knows is one of the backward regions, which requires infrastructural development. Of course, I would speak on this tomorrow also on the Railway Budget. The people of Karaikal are demanding for the railway projects there, for which the Railways is requiring 50 per cent of the capital expenditure, which is not within the purview of the Government of Puducherry. Therefore, it has to be done. We are going to set up PG centre there for which money is required.

I would just take one more minute and conclude my speech. Lastly, I would specifically draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that the Union Territory of Puducherry is governed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs, after taking all considerations into account, has recommended granting of B-2 status to Puducherry city, but resolutely the Finance Minister is refusing this demand, which is creating a lot of public furore in Puducherry. I am an admirer of the hon. Finance Minister for all his initiatives but I am not able to

appreciate why he is withholding it, what is going to be the financial implication by granting B-2 status to Puducherry. I want all the hon. Members of Parliament to know that the only Capital city in the whole of India, which remains Class-C city is the Puducherry city. Even a village in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is treated as a Class-C city. Does the Finance Minister want to treat Puducherry like the village of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

Therefore, it is my appeal to him. For the last three to four years, I have been focussing my attention on this and mechanically he is turning down my plea. There are two exceptions that have been given. One is to the Port Blair and the other is to Panaji. I would request him that the same noble exception can be given to the only Capital city that remains Class-C city in the whole country—Puducherry city. It requires a political decision and not a rule based decision. With this fervent appeal, I support these Supplementary Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. If you want, you may come to the front and speak, so that I can see you better.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): No, Sir. I am okay here.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Chairman Sir, I completely support the demands for supplementary grants presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance. The people of N.D.A. party are accusing the Government of playing a proactive role in rising prices. I would aver that when the NDA Government was in power the prices were not low. So, the UPA Government also thought when the NDA Government never bothered about the rising prices. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale is in possession of the House. Dual possession cannot be permitted. Only one person can take the possession of the House. You can speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except his speech.

...(*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Our Government is for the common man and it is working for the common man ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please hear me. Only one person can take possession of the House at a time. Dual possession is not permissible. Shri Ramdas Athawale alone can speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: The Government shall work in the interest of the common man even in future, that is why we are here. Sir, it is true that the prices are rising but our efforts to check the rising prices are also going on. We are making efforts in that direction, however, we are facing certain problems. Our efforts are continuing. My demand is that if we wish to alleviate poverty then there is a need to allocate at least 25 per cent of the non plan and plan budget out of the total budget allocation for SCs and STs since there is a large number of people living below poverty line among the SCs and STs category. We are a Member constituent of the UPA and we are here to support you but we are not here to support price rise. All of us must strive to check price rise. There is a need to give more funds to NHBC working for their development. There is a need to give Rs. 200-250 crore for the memorial of Baba Saheb Ambedkar located at 26, Alipur Road.

Sir, whereas we are working for the welfare of the common man, there is a need to uplift them but in order to uplift the common man, there is also a need to impose some curbs on the strides of the affluent upper class of the society. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government and the hon'ble Minister that there is a need to bring socio economic equality in our country if we want to develop the economy of our country. Through special economic zones big guns like Tata, Birla etc. are minting money and displacing diverting and enslaving farmers as just now our Ram Gopal ji was saying which is not compatible with our Indian culture. We shall strive for bringing about social equality. For that purpose, the hon'ble Minister is a very good and honest person, but prices are soaring very high, therefore, he needs to devise

a formulae, Manmohanji is also an economist ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are also a big gun, you had been the Speaker in your State. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude. You confine to the Supplementary Demands. That's why I wanted you to come to the front bench so that I can see you better and control can be had.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Control is all right but the House is hardly in control. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude because the Finance Minister will have to reply today. So you must cooperate.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: All right, Sir, I am cooperating with you but you also cooperate with me.

[*Translation*]

On my own part and on behalf of my party I wholly support these supplementary demands, but I would like to say that more efforts need to be made for the poor. With these words, I conclude my speech, but I would like to say that you should also tell your party to support this.

[*English*]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you Mr. Chairman. The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2007-2008 is before us for discussion. I would like to mention, as Prof. Ramadass has rightly mentioned, that this is an additional expenditure of Rs. 20,412.14 crore about which we are deliberating and out of this an amount of Rs. 6,550 crore is specially being demanded for subsidy relating to fertilizer basically the import of fertilizer that is to be affected.

Sixty is the age at which individuals used to retire, the stage in life when one took *sanyas*. Today, it is no longer a milestone to put up one's feet and recede into the sunset, but increasingly a time to start a new phase, often an active new career.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

In the life of a country, sixty years is but infancy, a period of finding its feet and gauging its place in the world. India is a very young country in a different way, with over half the population below 25 years of age. This means that a majority of the people have no real consciousness of pre-1991 days, of life before economic liberalization.

The impact of this is substantial and important in ways which go beyond economics. Therefore, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is - please give more stress to develop the human resources of our country.

My generation, born soon after Independence, grew up in a seize mentality. We saw high tariff barriers. We saw curb imports. We demanded to develop strong military force and build a ring-fence around the country. That is our mindset. We were wary of the world. Today young people no longer suffer from the diffidence that people of the age group of late fifties and sixties do.

18.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For the first three decades after Independence, our economy grew at an average rate of about 3.5 per cent. The figure nearly doubled in the nineties to cross 8 per cent in the last three years. This growth has made India the world's fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity. Foreign exchange reserves are at around 222 billion US dollars today.

But my point before the House today and also before the hon. Minister is regarding the most touted aspect relating to foreign direct investment. I would like to get an answer if I am permitted to do so. The foreign direct investment has quadrupled to 26.5 billion US dollars in the last seven years. At the first glance, in the first half of 2007 it has almost trebled and it is understandable. The inflows have gone up from 3.6 billion US dollars in the corresponding period last year to 11.4 billion US dollars this year. This could be viewed as an endorsement of the positive signals which our country is sending to the world to attract more capital to sustain our economy's eight per cent growth if not accelerate it.

But how much of this trebling is a result of specific policies is quite another matter and there lies the rub. Big-ticket investments that have come upto May this year

reveal that the surge has been restricted to a few sectors already flush with funds.

For example, they are telecom, realty and financial services. This means FDI is not going to the sectors that need it most, towards physical infrastructure, power and, of course, agro-based industry. Time and again, the policy-makers have voiced and we have also voiced it here in this House our concern about the lack of capital for the core sectors. It is quite clear now that to sustain growth at current level, there is a requirement for better roads and ports, and less power shortages, but you have focussed on only one aspect of the issue, that is, capital requirement rather than on implementation. Getting projects off the ground seems almost as hard as it was in the pre-reforms days. Power projects are still delayed and land is becoming alarmingly contentious as is resource for industry. I would like to ask this question. Why is FDI not flowing to these sectors?

My second point is relating to fertiliser subsidy. The Government is spending tax-payers' money on fertiliser subsidy. The subsidy that is being provided today is more than the amount that is being budgeted, being allotted for health and education. Now, my suggestion would be that one positive aspect would be to shift direct subsidies for the genuinely needy farmers who use fertilisers. I would urge upon the Government to strive in that direction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I have very little time with me.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I had many other points to say, but I would like to mention the last point. I would conclude by saying a point which is very distressing. The Finance Minister had taken a very laudable step while announcing in the Budget Speech of 2006 the idea of Outcome Budget. What has happened to it? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is being filed in Parliament.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Last year, the Finance Minister had announced to check the actual utilisation of expenditure on various schemes in Financial Expenditure Budget which would be accompanied by a Physical Outcome Budget. Has it been killed? ...*(Interruptions)* That was a positive step in curbing corruption. Is it scuttled by the powers of darkness? The one hundred million people of this country, who pay taxes in one form or the other, must know how Rs. 500,000 crore are spent by the Union

Government. I would like to know from the Minister on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have a list with me of 10 Members. I want to complete this very early. So, I will request that every hon. Member should complete his speech within two or three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards demand no. 14. He has earmarked Rs. 352 crores for meeting the losses incurred by the Indian telephone industry and another Rs. 100 crore has been set aside for VRS. Everybody knows where Indian telephone industry is located. It is in the VVIP constituency, Raebarely, it is good that he is paying attention to it but is he paying any attention toward those public sector companies which are making demands for VRS, which are incurring losses and are demanding funds to make good the said losses. Has he paid any attention towards them or not? He may please furnish a reply to this in his speech. I would like to say that instead of allotting funds to the companies to meet the losses, instead of giving money for the VRS, if he gives money for imparting technical training to the employees, it will bear better results.

Sir, with your permission I would like to quote Mr. Mohandas Dori, Chief of Human Resources wing of Infosys.

[English]

He says:

"The problem is not shortage of people; it is shortage of trained people. In 2000-01, there were 50,000 jobs and 500,000 applicants, but it is not the case today. Today there are 1,80,000 openings for trained and technical graduates and you are only getting between 1,00,000 and 150,000 applicants."

Today, there are 1,80,000 openings for trained and technical graduates, and you are only getting between 1,00,000 and 1,50,000 applicants.

[Translation]

Please pay your attention towards training. NASCOM has also conducted a survey. They are also of the same opinion that by the year 2010, there will be a need for five lakh technical graduates, there will be a need for

technical people. But for this purpose what steps are being taken by him?

He has made a demand of Rs. 54 lakhs under demand no. 18 and a Vigilance Committee has been set up which will monitor food distribution. But they have set up the Vigilance Committee only when the hon'ble Supreme Court asked them to do so. Till then why did not they constitute the said Committee? It was not constituted because the hon. Minister of the Public Distribution was paying more attention towards Cricket, and BCCI and than public distribution, that's why the Hon'ble Supreme Court was forced to intervene. For that he is saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence in the House. I want to complete this discussion as quickly as possible.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: It is ironical that despite the godowns of F.C.I. being full with food grains our children in villages are falling prey to malnutrition and the Government are unable to provide foodgrains regularly. They are importing foodgrains from foreign countries while godowns of FCI are full. The Union Government can always come with the excuse that the State Governments are not lifting foodgrains from the said godowns, and they are helpless to do anything, but have they enquired from the State Governments the reason for not lifting the foodgrains. And what are the problems confronted by them? Therefore, there is a need to pay attention towards it.

There was a suggestion about the food coupons that instead of BPL card, food coupons should be distributed. It is a good suggestion. If you are giving food coupons worth to the amount of subsidy, the people living below the poverty line will have the right to purchase wheat on their own accord. They need not have to consume rotten wheat. They can also approach the private dealers for purchasing the wheat. They should pay attention towards the proposal of food coupons which is a very good scheme.

Under demand no. 59, they have given Rs. 62.55 crores. In his budget speech, the Finance Minister spoke

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

about the upgradation of ITIs and had stated that they would upgrade 1396 ITIs. May I speak in English, I think he is perhaps not getting the point?

[English]

You had said that you will upgrade 1396 ITIs. How many of them have you upgraded? Further, you have given money in this only for four ITIs, and that too with the assistance of the World Bank. What are you doing for this? What is your achievement? Please specify regarding these.

[Translation]

In his speech, he had said that they would give upto Rs two and a half crores as interest free loans to each ITI. Leave aside Rs. 2.5 crores, the ITI in my constituency has not even been given Rs. 2.5 by them, therefore the promise of giving Rs. 2.5 crores to the ITIs is turning out to be an empty promise.

FICCI has submitted a report today. *...(Interruptions)*. This is my last point. If you want, I will lay it in the House. Due to paucity of time, I am laying the remaining part of my speech.

*It is mentioned in that report of FICCI that refrigeration mechanic, refrigeration plan operator, electrician and fitter would be required for the food processing industries and these trades would register an increase of 65% on account of increased demand. Therefore, it is necessary that funds be allocated for ITIs and polytechnic colleges in various States of the country for starting the above mentioned trades in those institutions. As per a survey, there would be a requirement of twelve lakh technically qualified persons till the year 2012. I would like to know as to what system the Government has in place for making the said requirement.

Demand no. 05 is related to atomic energy. There is a demand of Rs. 17.41 crore under the head. However, no funds have been sought for the training of the scientists. They are eager to sign the nuclear pact. However, I would like to know whether our country has enough scientists to run those nuclear programme. If not, how do you propose to increase their number. Demand No. 1 is related to Chemical and Fertilizer Ministry in which demand of Rs. one lakh has been made to promote organic farming. As you are aware that the entire world is paying attention towards organic farming and going by the small allocation that has been made, it seems that you are not serious about it. Though, you are spending

Rs. 8450 crore to subsidise imported fertilizers but you have done nothing to promote organic farming.

If we look at demand no. 86, an allocation of Rs. 38 crore has been made to promote self help groups which also includes the administrative expenditure. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how much allotment of funds has been made in proportion to the quantum of funds that was required to be allocated to promote small and medium enterprises as per the recommendations made by Abid Hussain Committee and Dr. S.P. Gupta Committee which stress on the need to extend the role of self help groups for the promotion of SMEs. As the hon'ble Minister is aware that small and medium enterprises contributes approximately 40% of the industrial production of the country, strengthening them is of paramount necessity to counter the challenges in this age of globalisation.

Demand no. 104 is related to Youth Affairs and Sports. An allocation of only Rs. 10.5 crore has been made for the special award scheme for the players which is a very meager amount. We are going to host 2010 Common Wealth Games and it is necessary before the hosting of the major events that we should enhance the amount of money paid as scholarship to players at the State level and National level. Presently, the scholarship being paid is Rs. 450 and Rs. 600 per month for the State level and National level players respectively. It should be increased to Rs. 50007 and 10,0007 per month respectively. There is also a need to increase the wages of our sports coaches and the players winning medals in Olympics who presently get Rs. 25007 per month should be paid Rs. 25,0007 per month. Besides, Sports complexes should be build in each district of the country. So that, the players from rural areas could emerge at the national level. There is also a need to open institutions on the lines of Maharani Laxmi Bai Physical College, Gwalior. Opening of such institutions would promote the Sports. I hope that the hon'ble Minister, by giving a serious thought to the suggestions or by holding discussion with the concerned Ministry would make the allocation.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, it would be better.

...(Interruptions)

*This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I would like to call Dr. K.S. Manoj. Please try to conclude your speech in three minutes.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). The sober words of our hon. Prime Minister always echo in my ears. I quote:

"We should try to wipe out every tear from every eyes of the poor."

But the direction in which the Government is performing is not in line with achieving this goal. This Government is not pro-poor, but it is pro-rich. I can submit any number of examples from the Supplementary Demands for Grants itself. In the first page of the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Rs. 300 crore is allotted for additional Central Assistance Scheme to the State-financed agriculture. Further, at the same time, equal amount, that is, Rs. 300 crore is allotted for settlement of pending claims of duty drawback of deemed exports and reimbursement of central tax and terminal excise duty for Special Economic Zones (SEZ). Who all are enjoying the benefits of the SEZ? Is it the poor or the rich?

Many of my colleagues have pointed out the sad plight of the poor farmers, who account for more than 60 per cent of our population.

Sir, we always boast that we have achieved 9.25 per cent average growth, but in the area where more than 60 per cent of the population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood, we have hardly attained 2.2 per cent growth. We have faced and are facing severe crisis in the agrarian sector. Vidharba and other packages were declared, but still farmers' suicides are continuing. We should introspect ourselves as to why farmers' suicides are continuing in spite of taking institutional and other remedial measures. I should say that the agriculture policy that we are following is not compatible with the realities in the farm sector.

The Government have appointed Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Commission for studying the agrarian crisis and it had submitted its report, but most of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission have

not been implemented. In its report, it says that agriculture credit should be given at four per cent rate of interest, but nothing has been done by the Government.

Also, while responding to the debates on agrarian crisis, our hon. Finance Minister always says that lending to agriculture sector is a priority, the credit should be doubled and reaffirms it with statistics at his fingertips. When we attend the district-level banking committee meetings, we find that the ground reality is otherwise. Even though the Government issued directions to the banks making lending to the agriculture sector a priority lending, most of the bank managers are reluctant to give credit to the farm sector. Even in the statistics, the credits given to the non-priority sector are included in the farm sector and that is how they manipulate the statistics.

I am of the opinion that the Government should look into the agrarian crisis and take some sincere measures in regard to that. Our hon. Prime Minister has announced an allocation of Rs. 25,000 crore for the agriculture sector in the Eleventh Plan, but no mention has been made about that declaration in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Coming to natural calamities, in this session itself, we were discussing about the flood situation prevailing in various parts of the country. In my State, we have suffered severe damages due to floods. The estimated amount of the damage is more than Rs. 600 crore, but we have received only Rs. 50 crore as assistance. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to make some more allocation to the Central Calamity Relief Fund and also to the Natural Calamity Contingency Fund. I am not requesting the Minister to increase the amount under the MPLADS.

I am very glad to know that the Home Ministry has increased the compensation amount given for the damaged houses. Earlier, Rs. 15,000 was given as compensation for the houses that were completely damaged, and this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 25,000. It is a good thing, but it is not enough; it should be further increased.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Now, I would request Shri Paras Nath Yadav to give only suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Due to constraint of time it will be difficult to say something about the budget or supplementary budget of such a big country. With your kind permission, I would like to say that the standard of living of the people in the country will not improve until the monitoring of utilization of funds to be spent by way of supplementary budget or general budget on consumer items and to eliminate starvation is made property. Notwithstanding the budget to be presented each year, we can not raise the standard of living of the people until we do its proper monitoring. The basic needs of the people are the education and the health. A number of countries in the world which have developed their education system are now at the climax of the development. At the time of independence, the population of India was 35 crore, whereas it has now gone up to one hundred and three crores. But, if we see the percentage of education, we could not educate more than 60 percent people. 15 per cent children do not get even primary education and 52 percent children do not get the post primary education. Only 9 percent people are able to get higher education. If we glance at the data of European countries, more than 45 per cent people are able to get higher education. Australia is a country, where 70 percent people are able to get higher education. Bread is the need of stomach. Ours is a pre-dominantly agricultural country and even now 71 percent people are in agriculture here. But the condition of farmers is so that they cannot do farming unless it rains by the grace of God Indra. There is no hesitation in saying that, whatsoever a big budget may be, no purpose will be served until the basic requirement is met. Price have been on the rise exorbitantly. We enact all sorts of laws to check price rise. We enact laws to eliminate poverty, but there is no hesitation in saying that the poverty has not been eliminated even after 60 years of independence, on the contrary, the poor is getting eliminated. What is the reason of it. It is a matter of long debate. Through you I urge upon the Minister of Finance that if he really wants the country to be developed he should present the budget by fixing a criteria for improving the standard of living of the people living below poverty line, as country stands 126th in respect of development vis-a-vis other countries of the world. It is not our statistic but the report of the UNDP says that 125 countries are in better position

than that of ours. So, we cannot develop this country until and unless we do its proper monitoring.

I conclude my speech while saying one thing.

*Jalte registar puchhte sawan kaisa hota hai
Phutpathee bachche kya janein angan kaisa hota hai,
Adhee umra kitabein dhokar, rojgar kee khoj mein
khokar
Kal kuchh boodhein pucch rahe the youvan kaisa
hota hai.*

(Those who live in desert do not know the pleasure of rain; Those who reside on street do not know the pleasure of courtyard. Those who were in search of job, carrying books till the threshold of their old age do not know the pleasure of youthfulness)

This is the condition of India even today. In this situation, through you, my only request to the Minister of Finance and also to the whole House is that we should have to consider afresh as how to eliminate the poverty from this country. I conclude my speech while extending thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, under the clause additional expenditure, Rs. 9,983.62 crore are to be matched by the savings of Ministries. The hon. Minister made that point there. I would like to know as to what are those savings and from which Ministry. I shall appeal to the hon. Minister to tell, while replying to the debate, as to which Ministry has saved how much. Why I doubt these figures is because there is a talk of consolidation of public finances with the lowest fiscal deficit.

The hon. Finance Minister during his Budget Speech said that deficit for the current year will be two per cent as against the Budget Estimate of 3.8 per cent.

He told that the UPA Government has achieved, rather over achieved the target under the FRBM Act. There is an Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. In its Economic Outlook for 2007-08 Report, of course, they have predicted a GDP growth of nine per cent but they have also mentioned about several risks. They think that these risks could not be eliminated by 2008-09. What are those risks? They are of Budget liabilities. There are three liabilities which the hon. Minister

has very cunningly not reflected in the Fiscal Deficit Report, namely, the Bond issue to the oil companies, Special Securities issue to the FCI, and arrears of Fertilizer subsidy. For all these things, the Government will have to pay it later. It is a blend of politics; it is a creative accounting that has been provided. We are told that the fiscal deficit is the lowest during the time of this Government.

I would tell that the total arrears under these three headings is going to be Rs. 44,138 crore and if you add it to Rs. 1,56,328 crore deficit that has been stated by the Government, it is not coming to two per cent but is coming to 4.7 per cent. With that, if we aggregate the deficits with the States, it would come to 8.3 per cent.

With regard to the inflation, the Government is trying to control it and trying to tighten the money circulation by reverse repo by increasing the CRR ratio and market stabilisation mechanism. My point to the hon. Minister is: Can we reduce the interest rate on reverse repo, that is, the money that has been borrowed by the RBI from the banks from time to time?

Appreciation of rupee is one of the serious things due to which exports have been affected. Countries like Vietnam, Pakistan and Bangladesh are now grabbing our export market. Hence, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that during his reply, he may mention as to what he is going to do about appreciation of money because China has been able to check the appreciation of Yuan since long time.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to listen to the two points - Bharat Nirman and the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. We have been told several times that by 2009 every village will be electrified. I was putting the same question to the hon. Minister of Power. He had replied that only Rs. 500 crore have been given by the Finance Ministry and they require Rs. 25,000 crore. I would appeal to the hon. Minister as to when he is going to give Rs. 25,000 crore to the Ministry of Power so that it would be distributed among all the States which would result in electrification of all villages by 2009. Is it at all possible? I would like to know the answer from the hon. Minister as to whether he is actually going to give this money to the Ministry of Power.

With regard to crop insurance—as a Member of the Committee on Finance—I had asked several questions to the officers there and the response was that there is no

Central Government agency for cutting the crops. That is why they say that it is not possible and that Gram Panchayat should be taken as a unit. Now, the entire block is taken as a unit. Which hon. Member of this House would say that only if the entire crop of the block is lost in the floods, the poor farmers would get his insurance money? All the time we have been asking not to take the block as a unit but take Gram Panchayat as a unit. Officers say that there is no crop cutting machinery. Why do you not give it to the States or to the Gram Panchayat? They would carry out the crop cutting exercise.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if he really wants that farmers should not commit suicide in this country, he should go for crop insurance very seriously and not go for the superfluous excuse like 'we do not have machinery'. Machinery is available in this country. Everybody would come forward but the farmer should be given his due. When cooperatives give crop loan, they are taking two per cent insurance charges. But whenever the nationalised banks give loans, they are not charging anything. Why is this disparity? This is my question to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to support this budget and in this short time which you have allotted me, I would like to say that our Minister of Finance have strengthened India's GDP as well as economy. At the same time, I would also like to say that the attention should also be paid to the condition of the common man which is prevailing now. Look at the price rise, how the prices of flour and rice are going up. Farmers may or may not get anything but the middlemen and traders are making much money. You can see how a number of companies are growing so fast, how Ambhani has reached to that height. How they are getting prosper, but I would like to know about the private sector whose position is declining day-by-day. Today, BSNL is not functioning well in Delhi, it has been sold out in the hands of private companies like Airtel, Reliance. All is done in connivance. I would also like to see how the development is being made. If you glance at education, you will find how the standard of education is going down in India. When three kinds of education have been in practice in the country, it will not do justice to the children. One will study in luxury school, another under CBSE and the third one in State Board-run school and they all will compete in a common test. It is not a

[Choudhary Lal Singh]

justice. So, at first, priority should be given to evolve a common education system and it should be started from the children of Members of Parliament, MLAs, LCs, IAS and IPS. The system of education will improve only when their children will go to Government schools for study. Earlier in the past, even the children of DCs would go to Government schools, then, DCs themselves used to ask if the schools had a proper infrastructure like teachers, benches etc., to impart education to the children. Now it needs to pay attention to this aspect.

Likewise, let us see the health situation. Now there are Government hospitals where majority of equipments are out of order and non functional so that the people are compelled to get their test done outside. Doctors refer patients to the labs outside in the market from where they get good Commission. After getting one test done, the doctors refer them once again for another test by saying that there is some shrinking in the heart arteries. Then, on the basis of such test reports a wrong operation is made.

Similarly, let us see the road connectivity. We have formulated lots of schemes. Roads have been constructed in my constituency also, but they are in broken and unmetalled condition and they have not been constructed properly. Today all centrally sponsored schemes have flopped and there is no control over them. Even though the MPLADS funds have gone up to Rs. 2 crore, it is fully utilized. All these big schemes on which millions of rupees are spent need to be monitored. Schemes are formulated for water; they are given names and, then, the same schemes are upgraded. The same schemes keep on running by changing their names. I mean attention should have been paid to them, otherwise it will become difficult. The area of my constituency is 17,000 square kilometers. They had said my constituency had eight MLAs. I would like to tell them that my constituency has 17 MLAs.

I get Rs. Two crore each year under the MPLAD Scheme but on account of the number of assembly segments in my parliamentary constituency each segment shares only Rs. 11.75 lakh a year, while one MLA of my constituency gets four times this amount. That is why the Government should see that the allotment of MPLAD funds should be according to the area and the needs of the constituency and also keeping in view the number of segment therein. The area of my constituency is equal to that of Delhi, but the funds spent for the development of Delhi is approximately ten times more than that of my

constituency. I request the Government to allot lesser amount of funds for the developed areas and more for the backward areas. It does not matter even if the funds are not allotted to the Members of Rajya Sabha, but the Member of Lok Sabha representing bigger constituencies should get more allotment of funds. More funds should be provided to those who are aware of the ground reality and the works related thereto. None other than those who became rich five-ten years back are making progress today. So, I urge upon the Minister of Finance to pay attention to see as to why there is so much gap between public sector and private sector. Today the poor need flour, rice and pulse. If they do not get even these items of basic need, there is no use of talking about the GDP growth in the country, whatsoever it may be.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Supplementary Demands because it seems that it is like the midterm election Budget. Mid-term elections might take place. Feeling the sense of the House it seems like that. It is seen that the mid-term Budget placed by the hon. Finance Minister has given emphasis on the priority sectors like education, agriculture, health, energy and industry by giving Rs. 15,76,154 crore gross budgetary support for the 11th Plan. These funds have been diverted from the non-priority sector. I would like to know from the Minister as to what are the non-priority sectors.

The announcements that the UPA Government has made for the development of the small airports, development of the civil aviation industry, have gone down the drains. The Minister has not given a pie for the interlinking of rivers. He has not even given a token grant in the Supplementary Budget which the whole House is supporting. The Minister concerned is also supporting the interlinking of rivers.

I would also like to say about the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under which the EGA schools have been opened. There is a guideline that such schools which have less than 20 children will be closed down. I would request that this guideline should be struck out because every child has a right of education as per the 93rd amendment of the Constitution. If there is even one student in a tribal area or a far flung area, the teacher must go there and teach the child because then only we can achieve our aim of educating our society.

I would like to quote the DMK Government of Tamil Nadu which has given Rs. 240 crore for giving students eggs three days a week. That is a fantastic scheme and should be implemented throughout the country. You should give Orissa some Central support. You may know the case of Orissa, one of the poorest States. ...*(Interruptions)*

The second highest employer in the country is the handloom sector, micro industry, agro-industry and rural industry sector. You have given some money for the cluster development but it is not being handled properly. We are celebrating 150 years of our Independence but there is no money for 'khadi'. The Government is forgetting 'khadi' and also 'Gandhiji'.

Before concluding, I would like to say what the UPA Government could not do in three years.

[Translation]

What will the UPA Government do in one and half year that it could not do during the last three years?

[English]

It can never do it. To earn more foreign exchange for the country the hon. Minister has announced that he would be coming up with a new rehabilitation policy for the evacuees. Up till now there is no such policy but our Government in Orissa has come up with a fresh R&R policy where the poor people in Orissa are getting rehabilitated properly.

Sir, a few days back, the Prime Minister had made a statement for which we feel happy. It was regarding establishment of more IITs and IIMs. I would like to say that Orissa has been neglected in this sector of opening up central university. So I demand that in my Constituency of Kalahandi, which is one of the backward regions, a central university should be established there. An IIT and an IIM should be established in Bhubaneswar.

I would like to cite an example of Noapara District. Sir, 27 per cent of population has migrated from Noapara which comes under KBK because there is no work. The NREGA funds which were supposed to go to that District for implementation of programmes did not reach in time. It reached very late which resulted in non-implementation of the NREGA programmes. Here I would like to state that it is the BJP-ruled States which are doing excellently under NREGA programmes and it is the Congress-ruled

States like Andhra Pradesh, where the expenditure has been below 34 per cent.

Lastly, in India, the corporate houses pay the highest tax as compared to major South-Eastern countries like Hong Kong, Singapore, etc. We pay 30 per cent plus 10 per cent surcharge. So we must involve them in the priority and non-priority sectors as also in the development of the country. The amount which has been kept for peripheral development should be enhanced.

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): I rise to support it and I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance that under MPLAD, the funds should be allocated to MPs at the rate of Rs. 1 crore per MLA constituency that falls in one parliamentary constituency. MLA is given Rs. 2 crore in Delhi, Rs. 1.25 crore in UP and Rs. 1.20 crore in Tamil Nadu from where the hon'ble Minister of Finance is elected and the MPs get only Rs. 2 crore, irrespective of the fact whether there are 17 MLAs or 8, 7 or only 5 MLAs in their Parliamentary constituency. So Rs. 2 crore should be given for minimum 5 MLA constituencies. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance that he should relent on this issue. I can say with confidence that the work done under the MPLAD programme are also properly supervised and the quality and the progress of work done under it is also good in comparison to the work which are done with the Government resources because workers are involved in this work and they are committed and the party workers also supervise the work. I have been urging to the hon'ble Minister of Finance in this regard for a long time, now the time has come for him to take a more lenient view in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now all the sections of the House including me will fill sympathetic toward Goyal Saheb.

*SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I would like to submit something about the Demands for Supplementary Grants, 2007-08. The Demands presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance will be accepted by the House however, I would like to know from him whether any improvement has been made regarding the issues on which concerns were expressed in the House at the time of presentation of the Budget.

*Speech was Laid on the Table.

[Shri Ganesh Singh]

I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that the Government is not concerned about the price rise, rising incidents of suicides by farmers, rise in unemployment and poverty, declining self sufficiency in the agriculture sector, increasing social tensions, declining level of production, adverse impact of capitalism on the small and medium industries and vanishing retail trade in the country. The Government have only one thing to boast the growth rate is increasing and it has reached upto 9 percent mark. The question is whether the growth rate has in any way brought any improvement in the lives of people as for the above mentioned problems are concerned.

The scenario regarding the price rise is such that the price of not even a single commodity has come down. On the contrary, prices of those commodities which were reasonable their prices are also rising daily. It appears that some contagious disease of price rise in all the commodities has gripped the market. Now, I would like to draw your attention to increasing prices of onions.

In the Demands for Supplementary Grants, subsidy on fertilizers has been demanded, however, I would like to know as to how the farmers will be directly benefited by this.

If the Government is really interested in helping the farmers, it should provide direct subsidy to the farmers. Accidents are occurring daily on the National Highways in the country. So ambulance and information centres should be provided at a distance of every 50 k.m. However, no such arrangement has been made anywhere on the highways. Separate provision should be made for this in the Budget. Farmers are burdened with loans. The provision should be made to waive off the loans outstanding against the farmers.

Sir, the Union Government in its Budget had made provisions to construct over and under bridges on National Highways No. 7 on railway crossing near Maihar, however, till date nothing has been done in this regard. Similarly, it was demanded to construct bypass road in Satna town on National Highways no. 75, however, till date it has also not been approved. The stretch of the National Highway no. 7 and 75, falling in my Lok Sabha constituency, is in dilapidated condition. It should be reconstructed.

There are many districts in the country where new industrial areas are being developed. A new industrial

area was to be developed at Matehna village in my parliamentary constituency and I had demanded from the Central Government to provide funds for the same but till date funds have not been given and the area could not be developed. So, I would like to request that assistance should be provided for the said purpose.

Bhopal was also one of the cities where AIIMS like hospitals were proposed to be set up but till now the work has not started in this regard due to lack of funds. Similarly, the hon'ble Prime Minister had signed an agreement with the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding the linking of rivers. However, till now the Union Government have not released any amount for the said work as well. The provision should be made in the Budget for the same.

There are several districts of the country not have witnessed scant rainfall. Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Damria, Shahdol, Matni, Jabalpur, Sivni, Mandala, Anuppur, Panna, Damoh, Chhattarpur and Tikamgarh are some such districts of Madhya Pradesh which are facing drought and famine like situation. There is also crisis of drinking water there. In this situation, there is need to provide special package for these districts. I would like to request to make provision in the Budget for this purpose.

There is reduction in the allocation of quota of foodgrains and kerosene oil vis-a-vis the number of poor people in my State Madhya Pradesh. Now the quota for BPL persons and APL persons will be allocated in proportion to their respective number. Several schemes are being run by the Madhya Pradesh State Government for giving assistance to poor people. Special package should be given for their assistance. Vansagar project is a major irrigation project under which the construction of dam has been completed and the canals are being constructed, however, there is no provision of pacca (cemented) canals. Financial assistance is required, so that, canals may be properly constructed. Similarly, funds should be released for the construction of Indira Sagar Dam and Vargi Dam at the earliest.

Demand to set up agriculture training centre in my parliamentary constituency to help of farmers has been raised consistently. So, a well equipped training centre should be set up there by the Union Government. If the approval for the construction of a road connecting two States from Satna to Allahabad via Semaria is given, it will generate employment opportunities and boost trade and the backwardness from that area will be removed.

ITI Satna should also be included in the list of those new ITI institutions for which financial assistance has been sought in the Demands for Grants.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the 27 hon. Members beginning with Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya and ending with Shri Goyal for participating in the debate on the Supplementary Grants.

Sir, the Supplementary Grants are really intended to meet the expenditure which could not have been anticipated at the time when the Budget was presented and to implement decisions that were taken by the Government after the Budget was passed. That is the main reason why we always come forward with the request for Supplementary Grants.

I am happy that most Members have appreciated the circumstances under which we have come forward seeking the Supplementary Grants.

19.00 hrs.

As Members would have noticed, the bulk of this goes for fertilizers. In fact, a sum of Rs. 6550 crore has been provided for subsidy on imported de-controlled fertilizers, indigenous de-controlled fertilizers, imported urea and nitrogenous fertilizers. I have also been obliged to provide, by way of bonds, a certain sum of money for fertilizers because we cannot, at this stage, provide the entire money in cash. We have also taken the opportunity to provide a sum of Rs. 1300 crore for additional Central assistance for externally aided projects. Each one of these is implemented in one State or another. When there are bilateral or multilateral aided projects, a corresponding rupee fund would have to be provided. The sum of Rs. 1300 crore, therefore, will flow to the States. A sum of Rs. 800 crore has been provided for implementation of the National Food Security Mission. I will explain that in a moment.

Someone questioned by saying that the Government is providing a small sum of money for the Mission. I will explain that presently. A sum of Rs. 352 crore has been provided for the Indian Telephone Industry to meet the statutory dues and for the implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. This is not the first Public Sector where this has been provided. Time and again my

colleague Shri Santosh Mohan Dev has reported to the House and answered questions and otherwise that a large number of Public Sector industries have been revived. Their statutory dues have been paid. The VRS money has been provided. I have also reported that to the House in my Budget Speech year after year. A sum of Rs. 300 crore has been provided for pending schemes of Duty Drawback on deemed exports and for the reimbursement of Central Sales Tax and Terminal Excise Duty. These are our exporters. There is Duty Drawback Scheme. When they export or when there is a deemed export, Duty has to be refunded to them and for that this money is being provided.

A sum of Rs. 239 crore is provided for establishment of I.T.Is for skill development and establishing centres of excellence. A sum of Rs. 200 crore has been provided for the Indo-Tibetan Border Police; a sum of Rs. 145 crore has been provided for the Commonwealth Games; and a sum of Rs. 106 crore has been provided for the victims of the 2002 Gujarat riot victims.

Sir, I do not think that on any head there is wasteful expenditure and anyone can question the correctness or usefulness of this expenditure. Each one of them is a compelling expenditure. Therefore, we have come forward before this House to provide this money.

Sir, Members have raised a large number of issues. In fact, issues raised by members travel far beyond the scope of the Supplementary Demands. But that is their right. That is the practice that while discussion during the Supplementary Demands or discussing the Budget the Members can really talk about any Department of the Government and raise any issue. Obviously in the time available, it would not be possible for me to gather the material for answering each one of these issues but I will try to address some of the main issues that have been raised.

Sir, I understand the concern largely is about agriculture. I share this concern. In fact, when I spoke at the meeting of the National Development Council on the 27th of May, 2007 I pointed out and I want to read a part of that speech. What is of particular concern is the stagnation in production. From 1998-99 to 2006-07, the area under foodgrain cultivation has stagnated between 120 million and 125 million hectares. Of this, the area under wheat cultivation has stagnated between 25 million and 27.5 million hectares and the area under paddy has stagnated between 41 million and 45 million hectares.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

The main problem is that there has been stagnation in the total acreage under paddy or wheat cultivation.

Look at production. Production of wheat has stagnated between 68 million and 73 million tonnes. Production of rice has stagnated between 85 million and 91 million tonnes.

Look at productivity. Productivity is also stagnating. In the case of wheat, it is approximately 2700 kilograms per hectare; in the case of rice, it is approximately 1950 kilograms per hectare. It is the stagnation in acreage, stagnation in production and stagnation in productivity over the last eight years which have compounded our problems.

There is another problem. Within India, there is a vast difference between yield in one State and yield in another State. Economists call it as yield gap. Let me share some figures here. In wheat, the average yield in Punjab and Haryana is between 4 and 4.2 tonnes per hectare. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, it is 1.8 tonnes per hectare and in Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh, it is about 1.4 tonnes per hectare. In the case of rice, the yield varies from 2.18 tonnes per hectare in Uttar Pradesh to 1.45 tonnes per hectare in Chhattisgarh. So, the NDC, for the first time in the history of NDC, has adopted a resolution where seven Action Points were assigned to the Central Government and seven Action Points were assigned to the State Governments. This is not a matter for only the Central Government or only for the State Government. The Centre has to do what it has to do and the States must do what they have to do. I do not wish to read the Action Points. I can lay it on the Table for the Members to read it. It is on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and on the website of the NDA.

One of the items in the Action Points for the Central Government was to launch a food Security Mission covering wheat, rice and pulses as a Central Scheme aimed at producing over the next four years an additional eight million tonnes of wheat, ten million tonnes of rice and two million tonnes of pulses. That is what we are doing and that is why I am providing the initial money for the remaining seven months of this year.

The second Action point of the Central Government is to introduce a new Additional Central Assistance Scheme (ACA) to incentivise States to draw up a plan for their agricultural sector more comprehensively taking

agro-climatic conditions, natural resources issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries. This will involve a new scheme for the ACA to State Plans administered by the Union Ministry for Agriculture over and above the existing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to supplement the States specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries. This is a Rs. 25,000 crore scheme which was announced by the Prime Minister which the Cabinet has cleared and I will give you the details in a moment for which the money is being provided for.

When we come to the States, I will not read all the seven points. But the first point is very important. It is to formulate a District Plan for each district that fully utilises resources available from all existing schemes, States or Central, including resources at the district level from schemes such as BRGF, the Backward Region Grants Fund, and NREG, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The District Agricultural Plan will include livestock and fishing and be integrated with minor irrigation projects, rural development works and other schemes for water harvesting and conservation. Each State Government will set up appropriate units at the district level.

The second point is to prepare a State Agricultural Plan based on District Plans which aims at achieving State agricultural growth. These are the two things which have been decided after the Budget was passed and for this, the Cabinet has taken two important decisions.

The first is the decision on the National Food Security Mission. As I said, the National Food Security Mission aims at producing ten millions tonnes of rice, eight million tonnes of wheat and two million tonnes of pulses. This Mission will be implemented. The Rice Mission will be implemented in 133 districts in 12 States; the Wheat Mission will be implemented in 138 districts in nine States and the Pulses Mission will be implemented in 168 districts in 14 major pulse-growing States.

The total outlay is Rs. 4,882.48 crore over a period of five years and that is being phased out over five years. We are beginning this by providing the money that is required for the remaining part of the year. If further money is required, we will come at the second supplementary stage. But the Mission is being launched this year.

The second one is the additional Central assistance for Rs. 25,000 crore scheme. This Rs. 25,000 crore is spread out over five years. From the second year onwards, it will be Rs. 5,400 crore a year. In the first year, it will be about Rs. 4,000 and odd crore for which money is being provided.

The States have to draw the district plans, then aggregate it in the State Plan. They have to put in money. We will, then, give incentives out of this Rs. 25,000 crore. This is also being launched.

Therefore, this Government is acutely conscious of the fact agriculture is the Achilles heel of India's economy and we must address agriculture. Unless growth rate in agriculture is raised to four per cent, there is no satisfaction in saying that industry is growing at double digit rate; service is growing at double digit rate, etc. Of course, they are doing well. But that benefit goes to a very small section of India's population.

The growth must not only accelerate but also become inclusive. Agriculture must grow at four per cent. That is why this Government, having regard to the stagnation in production and productivity in acreage, is launching these two major initiatives, the National Food Security Mission and the additional Central assistance of Rs. 25,000 crore to the States. I hope the entire House will welcome these initiatives.

There was some reference to the Swaminathan Committee Report on Farming. I have the Report with me. I think I have read it carefully. But I could have overlooked some aspects. What did the Swaminathan Committee Report say? This Report, the Fifth and the final Report, was submitted in the month of October, 2006. Paragraph 1.2.1 says:

"Fortunately several significant initiatives have been taken during the last two years - two years refers to the UPA period - to reverse the downward trend in agriculture production and to find permanent solutions to the agrarian crisis.

Some of the new initiatives are: 1. Bharat Nirman; 2. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; 3. National Horticulture Mission; 4. Expansion of agriculture credit. (If you allow me without accusing me of immodesty, part of that is due to the Ministry of Finance's efforts). 5. Lowering of interest rates; 6. National Rainfed Area Authority; 7. National

Fisheries Development Board; 8. Changes in the Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Act to make it farmers friendly; 9. Integrated Food Law; 10. Warehouse Receipt Act making warehouse receipts a negotiable instrument and thereby helping to prevent distress sales; 11. Knowledge connectivity through 100,000 rural farming service centres."

So, the Swaminathan Committee has acknowledged that this Government has taken eleven major initiatives in two years in order to boost agriculture growth.

There was a reference to interest rates. Let me quote exactly what the Swaminathan Committee Report says. On credit and insurance, paragraph 1.5.6.1 says:

"The need is to improve the outreach and efficiency of the rural banking system. The financial services must reach in time and in required quantities and at appropriate interest rates. The interest rate should be as low as possible".

That is what the Swaminathan Committee Report says. We are addressing all the three matters. We are trying to reach credit to more number of farmers. We have added, on an average, 65 lakh farmers a year. We have increased the quantity of credit. I have given these numbers only three days ago when we discussed the SBI (Amendment) Bill.

I have given these numbers only three days ago when we discussed the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. There was an increase from Rs. 84,000 crore to Rs. 2,05,000 crore. This year I have set the target of Rs. 2,25,000 crore, and let me assure you that I will exceed that target of Rs. 2,25,000 crore and at an appropriate interest rate. I would like to give loans free of interest rates, but given the economic situation, it is not possible. During the time of NDA Government, the interest rate was 9.5 per cent; in the year we came, we made it 9 per cent and two years down the line, we made it seven per cent. All I can assure you is that if there is one interest rate that is in my mind, it is the interest rate on farm loans. I will do my best—I cannot make any promises—I will do my best, but we have made every effort possible to lower interest rate as low as possible. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, there was some reference to the Agricultural Risks Fund. As you know, this Report was recently submitted. There is a reference to the Agricultural Risks Fund. This is only one sentence which I would like to read out for you.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

"An Agricultural Risk Fund should be set up to insulate farmers from risks arising from recurring droughts and other weather aberrations."

This is all that the Report says. So this has to be examined by the Ministry of Agriculture. They will have to come up with a policy and once they come up with a policy, certainly the Government will address the issue. It is not as though we are unaware of this recommendation; we are aware of this recommendation. But this has to be fleshed out into a policy.

Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and a large number of other hon. Members said that all right, 'you are providing money; you are announcing programmes, but the benefit is not reaching the people'. Sir, all I can say in defence is that we are providing a very large amount of money. The kind of money that has been provided in the last three years is unprecedented and I use the word 'unprecedented' after careful consideration and thought.

Let me give you two sets of figures. Just compare the figures of the last year of the NDA Government—this is not meant as a criticism, it is just a fact—and the fourth year of the UPA Government, the current year. For Agriculture in the year 2003-04 Rs. 3,262 crore was given and this year Rs. 8,090 crore was given; For Education in the year 2003-04 Rs. 7,024 crore was given and this year Rs. 28,672 crore was given. This is about four times. ...*(Interruptions)* Please bear with me. I will now come to inflation. I am aware of it. I will read the inflation figures during the NDA period and I will read the inflation figures in 1979-80. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: If you compare these figures with the figures when late Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister, you will also come to the same conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Absolutely, and there is no doubt about it. That is why I had said "Shri Swain, it is not meant as a criticism, and it is a statement of fact'. For Health in the year 2003-04 Rs. 6,983 crore was given and this year Rs. 14,384 crore was given; For Drinking Water in the year 2003-04, Rs. 2,750 crore was given and this year Rs. 7,560 crore was given; For Road Transport in the year 2003-04, Rs. 7,236 crore was given and this year Rs. 14,066 crore was given. If you want to know about particular schemes, I can give the details. Let me give you a couple of examples. In Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, in 2003-04, it was Rs. 1,951 crore and in the

current year it is Rs. 10,671 crore; For rural employment schemes, it was Rs. 4,986 crore in 2003-04, and this year it is Rs. 14,800 crore; For Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana, in the year 2003-04 Rs. 2,320 crore was given and this year Rs. 6,789 crore was given.

So nobody can say that money is not being provided. In fact, thanks to the growth and this is the appeal to the hon. Members, you blame everything and I will answer to the best of my ability. But please do not blame growth. What has growth got to do with our problems? Please do not blame growth itself. Growth is the fountain head from which all this money comes and growth is the fountain head from which all these revenues come. If the economy was growing at four or five per cent, this money cannot be provided. This money can be provided only if the economy is growing at close to nine per cent.

Do not blame growth. After growth, if there are problems in delivering the services and goods to the people, that, of course, is the legitimate criticism.

Look at the kind of money that we have devolved upon the State Governments. In the current year, 2007-08, the States' share of taxes and duties will be Rs. 1,42,450 crore. The Non-Plan Grants and Loans will be Rs. 38,498 crore. Central Assistance for State and UT Plans will be Rs.46,609 crore. Assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored Schemes will be Rs. 21,880 crore. If the taxes to which legitimately the States are entitled are Rs. 1,42,000 crore and if the Central Government devolution of Grants and Loans of is another Rs. 1,06,000 crore, thus a total of about Rs. 2,50,000 crore is being given to the State Governments this year. Apart from that, we are giving, under direct releases under Central Plan to States, district level autonomous bodies, Rs. 49,607 crore. Then, of course, the NSSF is available to the States. So, money is not a problem with the States. I have repeatedly said that there are huge cash balances. On 14-day Treasury Bills, the cash balances are about Rs. 39,000 crore. Be that as it may.

Another criticism that has been levelled is why our roads are not being built quickly; why is Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana not achieving the physical targets that have been established; why is drinking water not reaching more villages as you say it will reach; why is the power plant getting delayed; why does it take a longer time for the fertilizer subsidy to reach people? These are the legitimate criticisms. But it has nothing to do with providing money. Money is being provided. If there are

administrative or institutional or systemic bottlenecks, I think, these bottlenecks must be addressed.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Have you provided money to Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana? Please tell me....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, please ask him not to interrupt me. I did not interrupt him. Therefore, money is being provided. ...(*Interruptions*) Shri Swain, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I am not obliged to answer questions like this. He should allow me to finish my speech. Please sit down.

Therefore, all I am trying to say is that the economy is growing at close to 9 per cent. The WPI inflation has been brought down to 4.05 per cent. Large revenues have been generated. These revenues have been allocated under various heads to Ministries and to States. Yes, every Government is answerable to the people of India and to Parliament why are things not moving faster; why is delivery not taking place more efficiently; why are physical targets not being achieved. It is for that very purpose that we introduced the concept of an Outcome Budget. Every Ministry lays before Parliament some time in the month of May or so an Outcome Performance Budget. I urge upon the hon. Members to look at the Outcome Budget. If there are deficiencies in the Outcome Budget, I think, it is your right and it is your duty to put questions to that Ministry or to Department and say why are these targets not being met. All I can say is that we are managing the macro economy in a manner that there is growth, there is revenue and there is adequate allocation of funds.

I would like to answer about the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana is a programme that we started two years ago. It is being implemented largely through the Central Government Undertakings like the NTPC, the NHPC etc. There are other agencies that have been involved. It is a very complex programme. The programme is being implemented but the programme was under-costed. We think that the cost of the programme was not correctly estimated. As we implement the programme, we find it costs more to carry electricity to a village than it was originally estimated. Because it was under-costed, the other side of under-costing is under-funding. The costs have since been revised, since more funds are being asked, I promise that more funds will be provided. The Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana will gather pace now

that more funds will be allotted. But I concede the point that since it was earlier under-costed, it appeared to be under-funded. Now that the costs are being revised, estimates have been revised, more funds have been asked and more funds will be provided as and when it is implemented.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thank you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not wish to take much more time because this is only a Supplementary Budget. ... (*Interruptions*) I am tempted to say that I will give one crore of rupees extra for Members who did not speak in the debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: What has been given for MPs?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take care of the request of hon'ble Goyal Saheb.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, a point was raised about the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. NAIS was introduced in 1999-2000. We have not tampered with NAIS. Whatever conditions were there in 1999-2000 are the conditions that apply today, whatever unit was taken for crop cutting is the unit today and whatever machinery was there in 1999-2000 is the machinery today. So, nothing has happened. But we have realized that this is not a scheme that is taking the benefits to the people. Therefore, for the last two years I have been saying that NAIS is being revised. The Ministry of Agriculture has drafted a Revised NAIS. This is being examined in the Planning Commission. Once the Revised NAIS comes about, we will introduce the Revised NAIS. I have said so in this year's Budget Speech also.

But as far as claims are concerned, let me make it very clear that claims are being settled. Let me give the figures for the last three years. In 2004-05, the total claim was Rs. 1,198.45 crore, the settlement was Rs. 1,198.22 crore, only Rs. 23 lakh remains to be settled in that year. In 2005-06, the claim was Rs. 1,398.06 crore, the settlement was Rs. 1394.79 crore, the balance is only Rs. 3.26 crore. In 2006-07, the hon. Member is right, the claim was Rs. 1,273.49 crore, the settlement so far has been Rs. 452.85 crore, the other claims are

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being processed since claims of 2006-07 will be paid only in 2007-08.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Will you take Gram Panchayat as the unit?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All I am saying is that the present unit was the one which was decided in 1999-2000. We are revising the NAIS. When we revise, we will come to the House and tell what the new scheme is. The scheme that is being implemented today is the same scheme which was introduced in 1999-2000.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance as to how much interest is being charged on crop loan. I would like to submit that in my area Bank of India is charging at the rate of 12 per cent from the farmers.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, if the hon. Member will write me a letter today that so and so branch of the Bank of India is charging 12 per cent rate of interest for crop loan, I will take action before 5.00 p.m. tomorrow. What he says is not correct. Every nationalized bank for Rabi and Khariff season is charging only 7 per cent rate of interest for crop loans. The Regional Rural Banks are also charging only 7 per cent. We have given a subsidy of 2 per cent to cooperative lending institutions and requested them to charge 7 per cent rate of interest. If any State is charging more than 7 per cent, the fault lies at the door of the Chief Minister concerned.
...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the fault of the State Government, it is banks who are charging more than seven percent
...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You write to me today. By 5.00 p.m. tomorrow we will take action.

Sir, many States have given a further subsidy. For example, Tamil Nadu gives an additional 2 per cent

subsidy and the rate of interest there is 5 per cent. Karnataka, I think, gives it at 5 per cent. Andhra Pradesh gives it at 5 per cent or 6 per cent. Orissa, I remember, gives it at 6 per cent. Many States have given their own subsidy. We are giving 2 per cent subsidy and States are giving their own subsidy. I think Punjab is also giving 2 per cent subsidy or 1 per cent subsidy and they have reduced the interest rate. Therefore, we are giving 2 per cent subsidy. Let the States also pitch in with 1 or 2 per cent subsidy and lower the interest rate. But that is a matter which is engaging our attention constantly.

Sir, let me quickly conclude by saying something on inflation. Inflation is a monetary phenomenon and you will see that is discussed in great detail in the Economic Outlook published by the Economic Advisory Council, which many Members referred to. Core inflation is measured by netting out energy prices and food prices. Monetary policy really does not impact food prices and fuel prices. We have no control over the crude oil. The crude oil today is 72 dollars per barrel and food price is a function of demand and supply.

The reason why there is pressure on food prices and that is what I have mentioned is stagnation in the production of wheat, rice and pulses and also edible oil seeds. Unless we sharply increase the production of wheat, rice and pulses, this country will continue to face the same pressure which is why I said in more than one fora that no country as large as India can depend on imported foodgrain.

We have to grow foodgrains, nearly all the foodgrains that we require. That is why, we have launched the National Food Security Mission. That is why, we are offering a Rs. 25,000 crore plan to States to incentivise States. But in the short run, we have to manage through imports, we have to augment stocks. But on core inflation, minus fuel and minus food prices, monetary policy steps and fiscal policy steps have worked. Core inflation is now down. The WPI inflation is now down to 4.05 per cent and we have to control WPI inflation. Look at the inflation record of this country. In 1979-80, the WPI inflation was 17.1 per cent; between 1990 and 1995, when the reform process started, the average inflation was 11 per cent; between 2000 and 2004, the WPI inflation was 4.9 per cent. The RBI, this year, having regard to the growth rate have set a target of between 4.5 and 5 per cent. But our goal is to keep it close to four per cent. We will take monetary and fiscal steps as

well as supply side measures to keep WPI inflation down to between 4 and 4.5 per cent, hopefully close to four per cent.

But on essential commodities, like wheat, rice, milk and oil seeds, this is a matter of supply and demand and unless supply increases, there will be pressure in prices. But I am sure, if you raise a proper discussion, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs will give a comprehensive answer to the steps that he is taking to ensure the supply.

With these words, I commend the Supplementary Demands and request that they may be passed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): The hon'ble Minister did not say anything about MPLAD. The entire House is looking at the hon'ble Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I would request the hon. Minister to do something...*(Interruptions)* He is not giving any assurance today...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Only the Prime Minister can assure you.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The next Government will do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, the entire House is hopeful from him and is with him. The hon'ble Minister also agrees with us from within ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down now, Mr. Yadav.

Hon. Members after the Supplementary Demands are passed, we will have 'Zero Hour' also.

I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2007-08 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 28, 32, 33, 35, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 to 54, 56, 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70, 78, 86, 87, 93, 99, 100 and 104."

The motion was adopted.

19.35 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2007*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take item No. 19. Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce** Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up item No. 20. The Minister may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 22.8.2007.

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we come to Special Mentions.

Shri Shailendra Kumar, Special Mention is only for one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the hon'ble Ministers and Members are leaving the House, whom shall I address? The hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is also leaving the House.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel anybody.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue. The University of Allahabad is a Central University. The Bill in this regard was passed in the same House for according it the status of the Central University. The Allahabad University is also called 'mini oxford'. However, there has been exorbitant increase in fees to be charged from the students in Allahabad University since the university was declared a Central University. All the degree colleges there are affiliated with Allahabad University. There is much difference in fees charged from the students of degree colleges and the fees charged from students studying in the Allahabad University. It is on account of this that there is discontent among the students of the university and the degree colleges and they are continuously staging 'Dhama' and procession. Yesterday you might have seen, on the television, the barbaric lathi charge on protesting students by the police and it was due to this that many students got injured. Some of them were also sent to jail.

Sir, through you, I would like to demand the Government that the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development should interfere in it. If it has been accorded the status of Central University, then it is also enjoying all the concessions and financial assistances of the Central University, hence no injustice should be done to these students.

There should be uniformity in the fee structure. It should be fixed. The fee that is charged from the students of the university should also be charged from the students of the degree colleges. I would once again like to emphasize this that you should instruct the Central Government and the Minister of Human Resource Development that they should take initiative in this regard so that the students who are agitated on account of anomaly in the fee structure may be pacified and the teaching in the institutions may start and the university may maintain its status which is called the 'Oxford of India'. With these words, I would like to extend my thanks to you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Chaudhary Lal Singh - not present.

Now, Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, Sir, to a very important matter regarding the public distribution system.

Yesterday, thousands and thousands of fair price shop dealers marched on the streets of the capital of India, Delhi, and placed 18-point demands to the Prime Minister. One of their main demands is the universalisation of the public distribution system. Not only that, they said that the system for fixing the minimum support price should be reviewed and also the public distribution system should be strengthened. Now-a-days, the public distribution system is getting weakened day by day all over the country. The Government should take this matter seriously. The health of the outlets of the public distribution system is in a bad shape. Hence, I would like to request the Government to set up a special Commission to deal with the matters regarding the public distribution system, regarding the outlets of the public distribution system and also regarding the demand for universalization of the public distribution system.

[Translation]

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I represent Bijnor Lok Sabha constituency of Uttar Pradesh. The present Uttar Pradesh Government has completed its three months term, but the activities of the Government has created an atmosphere of terror and fear. The case, three years or more than three years old, are being dug out and false cases are registered in the State. False cases are registered against political persons and large number of police personnel raid their houses and resort to sabotage and insult the children and relatives. The latest example is of the ex-State Minister for Sugarcane Swami Omeshji ...*(Interruptions)*. Large number of police personnel entered the Ashram where Sadhus and Sanyasi live. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You please sit down.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with subject raised by hon'ble Munshi Ram ji. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Sir, the Indian Institute of Technology, Pawai Board has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to start Indian Institute of Technology Golden Jubilee Campus in Gujarat. I would like to know the further development in this matter.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on behalf of the Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by Thiru Vaiko, beloved leader of the Tamils.

Nimitz nuclear ship, a symbol of US military power, was given permission by the Indian Government to dock in the Chennai Port for seven days during the first week of April 2007. For the first time, this ship was full of nuclear weapons and was allowed to use the Chennai Port.

At that time, despite the Indian Government's statement, the officials of the ship did not deny the presence or absence of nuclear weapons in the ship.

The public at Chennai were very much worried, afraid and agitated against the arrival of the big nuclear warship with nuclear devices in the ship. The public at large feared very much over the chances of nuclear radiation, which may be causing permanent health hazards to the human beings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

DR. C. KRISHNAN: By this, I wish to bring it to the notice of the Central Government the sorry and fearful feeling of the people of Tamil Nadu regarding arrival of the Nimitz Nuclear Ship during the first week of April, 2007.

I wish to state that in future, such sort of permissions may be avoided to prevent and protect the people from such thrilling and fearful experiences.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA (Hamirpur, U.P.) Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is on account of the opening of crevice in earth measuring two and half to eight feet wide and nearly ten Kilometer long at one Kilometer away from Dhaasan river in Jigani village under Rath tehsil that there is terror among the people of that area. Such incidents have also taken place in village Khandesh and Parchha. So, the people of that area compelled to leave that area out of fear. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to send a central survey team to the affected districts of Bundel Khand and take essential steps to check such natural calamities after conducting survey of the region.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the Government to accord the status of language to Chhattisgrah dialect. This dialect is spoken in Chhattisgrah and other States. The cultural activities and other business activities in Chhattisgarh are performed in Chhattisgarhi language. As the language of Kerala is Malayalam, Tamil Nadu's is Tamil, West Bengal's is Bengali and in Rajasthani and Gujarati dialects are spoken and they enjoy the status of language, similarly the dialect of Chhattisgarh should be accorded the status of language. In Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha the speeches made in 13 languages are translated. Similarly, Chhattisgarh dialect should also be translated. Besides, the Government of Chhattisgarh has sent a government resolution to the Government of India in this regard. Therefore though you, Sir, I would like to request the Government that the language of Chhattisgarh should be accorded the status of State language.

[English]

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEV I (Badagara): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House regarding the recent enhancement of airfare to Gulf sector by the airline companies. The hike in the airfare has very badly affected the NRIs, who are travelling to and fro to Gulf countries during the festival season of Onam, specially in Kerala. They are getting the opportunity to be with their families occasionally, and usually it is during the festival season of Onam, that the poor NRIs who are employed in Gulf countries are coming to their native places.

Considering the situation that the passengers to and fro would be 10 times higher than the usual time, the

airline companies are enhancing the airfare. This approach was there during the previous year also. This unscrupulous approach of squeezing the poor labours working in the Gulf countries should be stopped. Last year, the airline companies even declared a hike in the airfare during the period of Haj pilgrimage. This approach should be stopped. Actually, there is an enhancement of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 per head.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEV I: Hence I urge upon the Government of India, especially the Ministry of Civil Aviation to direct the companies to withdraw the enhanced airfare to the Gulf sector.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture to study the livelihood crisis in Kuttanad and eco-preservation of Kuttanad Wetland System, has submitted its Report. Previously also, several studies were done regarding the agrarian problem in Kuttanad but all were in vain. But the people of Kuttanad have very much expectation on Dr. Swaminathan Committee Report. The Report has recommended an investment of more than Rs. 1500 crore for strengthening the various aspects of agriculture sector. The hon. Prime Minister has announced Rs. 25,000 crore for agriculture sector in the Eleventh Plan.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister to sanction adequate funds to implement the recommendation of Dr. Swaminathan Committee and alleviate the sufferings of the people of Kuttanad.

[Translation]

*SHRI SHARANJIT SINGH DHILLON (Ludhiana): I thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to raise this important issue in the House. I want to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the Baddowal ammunition depot located in my constituency. Baddowal ammunition depot was established at a distance of 12 KMs from Ludhiana. However, as the population of the city increased and the city expanded, Baddowal ammunition depot became a part of Ludhiana and today, it is located in the heart of the city. As such, now, the population living around this ammunition depot faces constant danger from it.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

I would like to provide an instance. At Khudru in Anantnag in Kashmir, a devastating fire suddenly broke out on August 11, at the military ammunition depot. At least 18 people died in the blaze and explosions there and twenty to twenty five people were badly injured. Similarly, there was a huge loss to life and property when a fire broke out at the Bharatpur ammunition depot.

Sir, highly explosive bombs and other incendiary arms and ammunitions have been stored at Baddowal ammunition depot. The lives and properties of forty lakh people of Ludhiana living around this ammunition depot are in grave danger. If a fire breaks out here, there will be large-scale death and devastation.

Sir, time and again, the people of Ludhiana have demanded that the Baddowal ammunition depot should be shifted and relocated somewhere else. I would also like to inform you, sir, that the rate of land around this depot is a whopping Rs. 2 crore per acre whereas the rate of land anywhere else needed to relocate this ammunition depot will be only Rs. 10 lakhs per acre. So, the Government and the Defence Ministry are suffering a financial loss at present. Moreover, Ludhiana city is a metropolis and it cannot be shifted anywhere else.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to accede to the genuine demand of the people of Ludhiana and shift the Baddowal ammunition depot somewhere else at the earliest so that the lives of the 40 lakh people of Ludhiana are saved. Thank you.

*SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government through you to confer classical language status to Kannada language.

Sir, Kannada language has a long history of over 2000 years and has bagged 7 Jnanpeeth awards, the highest award for literature in the country. People of Karnataka have been persistently demanding for the classical language status to be accorded to the Kannada language for the last 4 years. Agitations and demonstrations are taking place throughout the State. Six and a half crore Kannadigas are demanding the status of 'Classical language' for Kannada.

I have already raised this issue on many occasions in this august House. Both our Chief Minister of Karnataka

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

Shri H.D. Kumara Swamy and Minister for Culture Shri H.S. Mahadeva Prasad have met the Hon. Prime Minister, Minister for Culture and H.R.D. Minister and submitted a memorandum in this regard. The Government of Karnataka have furnished all the necessary details including a book containing one lakh signatures of Kannadigas in order to support the demand for classical language status of Kannada language.

But it is a matter of great concern that the Government of India have not taken any concrete step and making unnecessary delay without expediting the matter. This year the Government of Karnataka is celebrating the 'SUVARNA KARNATAKA YEAR'. Therefore I urge upon the Government to accord classical language status to Kannada on or language before 1st November 2007.

[English]

SHRI HITEN BARMAN (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to draw the attention of the Government through you to the problems being faced by the jute growers. The jute growers are now suffering with regard to sale of jute through JCI. Jute is the main cash crop in our State of West Bengal and also in other States. Particularly in West Bengal some 40 lakh jute growers are suffering.

In this year, the Central Government declared the minimum support price for jute which is not a reasonable price for the poor jute farmers. The jute growers sold their crop at low prices to the middlemen. The Government agency of JCI started purchasing the jute from their centres at the minimum support price. But the JCI did not purchase at the commercial rate.

In my constituency of Cooch Behar, that is North Bengal the farmers are forced to sell their jute from the last month to the middlemen. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government through you that instructions may be given to JCI for immediate purchase of jute directly from the farmers at commercial rates.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a Garohta tehsil under Jhansi District in my Lok Sabha constituency. There is Gursarai Nagar under Garohta. The people of Gursarai Nagar were observing peaceful hunger strike in favour of

[Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma]

their demand for water, electricity and road. They staged hunger strike from 21 July to 27 July. The district administration accepted all their demands, however, later on it came to the notice that the district administration has filed a false criminal case against 14 known and 3 hundred unknown persons. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the case has been registered in Gursarai police station under section 147, 331, 341 of IPC and case no. is 269/2007.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Central Government that it should give instruction to the Uttar Pradesh Government immediately to withdraw the case filed against the people who were observing peaceful hunger strike.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Sir, the construction work of Bina refinery in Bina under my parliamentary constituency has been progressing at a very fast pace. When the work for this refinery had commenced, its construction cost was Rs. 7.5 thousand crore, but due to delay in its completion, its cost has escalated upto Rs. 10.5 thousand crore. The workers engaged in this work are being exploited despite them working very hard. They are made to work for hours. They report for duty at 8.30 a.m. and go home at 7.30 p.m., but they are not even being paid the minimum fixed wages. They are not given the wages displayed by the contractor on board, but are underpaid. They are not being provided helmets, gum boots and shoes, due to which many labourers get injured. During the last budget session, I had raised a matter related to death of a woman worker, due to falling of under construction wall.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to stop the exploitation of workers engaged in Bina Refinery. They should be given protection and should be paid wages at fixed rates. They should be paid as per the working hours. The exploitation should be checked, they should be paid overtime allowance for extra hours of work and security equipments and clean drinking water should be made available to workers.

20.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue concerning my constituency, that is, Kutch district of Gujarat regarding construction of one very important road, Gadhuli-Santalpur Road, on the border.

The State Government made a proposal for construction/improvement of border road covering from Ghaduli-Hajpur-Khavda-Santalpur (eight stretches totalling 151.7 kilometres) joining Kutch and Banaskantha districts. The State Government would be in a position to execute the work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 84.95 crore, which was subsequently revised to Rs. 127.119 crore. The proposed work would be completed within 12 months from the commencement of the work. The stretch of 151 kilometres is needed to connect the missing links in the area facing Greater Rann of Kutch so that the mobility and accessibility of our security forces improve further to maintain vigil in an effective way.

Sir, this road is a very important road for Dholavira site also. The ancient historic site of Dholavira has been declared as a heritage site of the Harappan Age, which is of tourist importance. Construction of Khavda-Dholavira stretch will boost tourism activities as tourists will find it easily accessible from Bhuj, which is the district headquarters of Kutch District. Today, to reach this site from Bhuj town *via* Bhachau and Rapar takes about half a day. After completion of the above mentioned stretch from Khavda to Dholavira, it would be possible to reach Dholavira from Bhuj in 2.5 hours *via* Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira route. This will help tourists to visit Dholavira and come back to Bhuj the same day. Construction of the road will make the mobility much easier.

This will also solve BSF's problems of getting fresh drinking water on daily basis instead of water stored for months. Once the roads are constructed, water pipeline can also be laid along roadsides. This will help cutting the daily recurring expenditure of providing water through tankers.

I therefore urge upon the Government to approve the revised estimate of Rs. 127.119 crore as submitted by the Government of Gujarat as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan. I think, you are getting chance first time.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I repeat that a new Railway Zone should be formed with headquarters in Kerala. This is a longstanding demand. So, it is not only just and proper that with the bifurcation of Palaghat Division, a new zone should be formed in Kerala, but it must also be sanctioned in the interest of the nation for healthy relations between two neighbouring States. So, the Government should seriously consider, in

spite of other adverse circumstances, establishment of a new zone for the State of Kerala to prevent future unhealthy practices between the people of the States.

With these words, I once again appeal, through you, to the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those hon'ble Members who want to associate them with him, may give their names on table.

[*English*]

Shrimati. P. Sathodevi, Dr. K.S. Manoj, Shrimati C.S. Sujatha and Shri C.K. Chandrappan are allowed to associate.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (*Nagercoil*): Sir, the LIC is celebrating its Golden Jubilee Year. Of course, it is a matter of pride and accomplishment that the entire workforce of the LIC deserves greetings and congratulations for the continuous sterling performance of LIC despite all odds and for more than fulfilling the avowed objectives of its nationalisation, helping in nation-building activities and meeting the social welfare measures and, above all, for ensuring safety and security of the public savings.

I am happy to note that to commemorate the occasion, LIC has distributed gold coins to the serving employees and an *ex gratia* to club member agents in recognition of their contribution to the splendid growth of the LIC. While I appreciate the decision of the LIC in rewarding them, I would like to mention the role played by lakhs and lakhs of agents, who are left unrewarded, who are the pillars upon which the giant monolithic financial institution rests. The contribution of the agents working in hamlets, villages, towns, cities and metros throughout the length and breadth of the country cannot be under-estimated. Also, it is their sweat and toil which is adding thrust to the amassment of insurmountable level of assets the LIC has to its credit. Hence, they deserve to be rewarded and they should not be left unrewarded.

Further, it will sound an irony that while a section of their lot, who happen to be the club members at various tiers are rewarded, a majority of them are left unheeded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand? Please put your demand.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Sir, this will naturally demoralise those who are left out and this in no way enthruse them to be usual. To avoid such a discrimination, it is imperative that they are also honoured with an *ex gratia* suitably.

I request the Government that necessary steps should be taken to extend this privilege to those agents also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (*Kheri*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many Indian residents living on Indo-Nepal border are engaged in trade between the countries. Through Indo-Nepal Friendship Forum, they and many other Nepalese citizens have made a request to start international bus service between Delhi and Kathmandu because due to their business and many other reasons these people have to travel between India and Nepal very often.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government of to take initiative to start bus service between Delhi and Kathmandu via Gaurifanta, Ghangadi, which is in my parliamentary constituency by completing all the necessary formalities at the earliest.

[*English*]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (*Srikakulam*): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the most urgent issue that I am raising in the House. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to communicate the same to the concerned Minister.

More than 10 lakh people have migrated from Andhra Pradesh to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other Gulf countries in search of work. Some of them have gone there on visitors visa, and some of them have gone there on working visa. Recently, the Government of UAE and other Gulf countries have taken a decision to send these people back to their native places, and the deadline for the same is kept as September 2007. Nearly, 2 lakh people from Andhra Pradesh are there in the UAE, and other neighbouring countries, and they want to send them back to Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu]

We are requesting the Government of India to ask these countries to extend the date for them as they are very poor people. They have no money for their return. Therefore, the Government of India—in consultation with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh—should approach the Government of UAE and other neighbouring countries, and ask them for extension of time for them. They have removed the electrical lines, and they have removed them from the hostels. In this scenario, I am requesting the Government of India to approach the Government of UAE and other countries to give extension of date, and also to provide free tickets for their safe return. This is the most important issue. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has already written a letter to the Minister of External Affairs, and one team has already been sent to the UAE. This is my humble request.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): This is an important problem. Actually, it is a matter of shame because India became independent 60 years ago, but there are thousands of freedom fighters even today who are not given their pension though it was due. In my State, Kerala, there are 3-4 very important struggles that took place during the period 1945-1946, namely, the Punnappa-Vayalar Struggle, the Kayyur Struggle—that took place even long before—the Kavumpai Struggle and other struggles.

Further, if you take the case of Andhra Pradesh, there is the Telangana Armed Struggle. These people are denied their freedom fighters' pension on some bureaucratic grounds. It is very unfair because we all know that it was because of their sacrifices that we are sitting here and discharging our duties as Members of Parliament. Therefore, I would request you to tell the Government to constitute a Committee of Members of Parliament instead of leaving these cases to the sweet will of bureaucracy. This Committee could look into the whole issue of pending freedom fighters' pension, and if these cases could be disposed within a stipulated time, say one year, then that would do a very big justice for these freedom fighters, who fought and made sacrifices for our country. I hope that the Government will do it, and I hope that you will also use your good office for this purpose.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Chandrappan in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Sir, through you, I would like to put forth before the House the matter relating to nearly 15 crore people in the country. They are the people who neither have ration cards nor carry their names in the voter list nor do they have their own houses to dwell in nor any village. There are 15 crore such people in the country who are called as denotified and nomadic tribes.

Sir, during the period from 1952 to 1957 budgetary provision for them were made. Our first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar and Vallabh Bhai Patel had paid attention to them. However after the demise of the said persons, I think that there is no one in the country who has taken notice of them. Last time I had got the attention of Shri Atalji drawn to them and he had got a commission constituted for them. But now the Commission has also been dismantled and no provision has been made for them so far.

Through you, Sir, I would like to urge the Government that some provision should be made for them. They need to be brought into the ambit of constitution. Like SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities, there should also be some provisions for them in the constitution. Today, there are 15 crore people in the country who are facing a lot of hardships but nobody talks of them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Sir, through you, I would like to urge that there is a need to give them constitutional protection on the lines of one provided to people belonging to the SCs, STs and OBCs communities. Their progress is difficult or impossible until and unless some provisions are made for them under the constitution. The Government should pay attention to such people otherwise they will be in no position to be called the citizens of the country.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, Onam is an important festival of Kerala State celebrated by all sections of the people irrespective of caste and creed.

This year we are celebrating Onam in the last week of August. In fact, considering the wishes of the people of Kerala, 27th August, the main day of celebration, has been declared as a parliamentary holiday.

Every year the Government of India allots additional quantity of food grains over and above the PDS allotment on this occasion. This year the State is facing severe crises, like viral fever and natural calamities, and the State Government had to give free ration to a lot of people affected by these calamities. So, additional allotment of food grains in sufficient quantity is necessary to meet the requirement during the Onam festival season.

The Government of India allotted only 22,000 metric tonnes of rice and 8,000 metric tonnes of sugar as announced by the Minister of State for Agriculture. In fact, the Government of Kerala had demanded an allotment of 71,000 metric tonnes of rice to provide additional 10 kilograms of rice to all the 71 lakh ration card holders.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: I demand that the Central Government should allot 71,000 metric tonnes of rice to provide additional 10 kilograms of rice to all the 71 lakh ration card holders; 35,500 metric tonnes of wheat to provide additional 5 kilograms of wheat per ration card holder, in view of the additional requirement during the festival season.

There has been a commitment from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that Kerala will be provided with sufficient food grains from the central pool considering the fact that Kerala cultivates cash crops and spices which earn foreign exchange for the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Instead of putting your demand, you are giving a lecture.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: My demand is that sufficient rice, wheat and sugar has to be allotted to Kerala State during this festival season. Thank you.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has stated.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA: Sir, I also associated with what the hon. Member has said.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, people are being killed every day in fatal accidents which frequently take place on National Highways. People are losing their lives wrihtly on the places where such accidents take place, while the facility of ambulance should have been over there in every 50 kilometre under the Central Road Safety Rules. But, unfortunately, where no such facility exist at the National Highways in the country. There is no wall fence on the bridge. Railway crossings have no overbridges or underbridges. Roads have got turned into ditches or pitholes. The number of road accidents is increasing each year. There is complete lack of any safety arrangement which should have been over there. So many eminent persons like Shri Sahib Singh Verma, Shri Rajesh Pilot and Shri K.P. Singh have lost their lives in such accidents. In my constituency one of my workers Dilip Tiwari, while riding a bicycle on the National Highways no. 7 near Adamara on 17th May, fell down into a culvert having no wall fence while a truck was crossing from there. He succumbed to injuries caused during accident as he remained lying unattended whole night. Had there been any ambulance or information centre over there, possibly the life of my workers could be saved. Such major accidents are taking place everyday on Satna-Rewa National Highways no. 75.

I demand from the Government that immediate measures should be taken for the road safety on National Highway so that the untimely deaths of the people could be avoided. At the same time, the rail over bridge and the underbridge should be constructed immediately over Maihar Railway crossings at National Highways no. 7. A bypass road should also be constructed in Satna city at National Highways no. 75.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

20.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 23, 2007/
Bhadrapada 1, 1929 (Saka)*

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