

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 27, 2008/Phalgun 8, 1929

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

(At this Stage Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this going on?

MR. SPEAKER : Please Listen to...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Please give their names
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You give me the names of the Members.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say that you are deliberately denigrating this country and parliamentary democracy. I am giving you notice. From tomorrow those Members who come to the well of the House will suffer. This is a notice I am giving.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Human Organ Transplantation

*21. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

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

(a) whether some of the States in the country have not adopted the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of such States and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to modify/amend the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stringent measures taken or being by the Government to check the illegal activity of human organ trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) and (b) Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh are the only two State who have not adopted the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, as they have their own laws similar to this act.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 813/2004 vide its order dated 6.9.2004 had set up a Committee to examine the provisions of Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 and the Transplantation of Human Organs Rules, 1995. The report was submitted on 25.5.2005. A National Consultation was held on 18.5.2007 and the report was submitted in the second fortnight of August, 2007. The recommended changes required amendments in the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 and the Rules framed thereunder. These changes are intended to facilitate genuine cases, increase transparency in transplantation procedures and to provide deterrent penalties for violation of the law. In so far as the Act is concerned, the following amendments have been proposed:

- (i) To empower Union Territories, specially Government of NCT of Delhi to have their own appropriate authority instead of DGHS and/or Additional DG (Hospitals).
- (ii) To make the punishments under the Act harsh and cognizable for the illegal transplantation activities to deter the offenders from committing this crime.

- (iii) To provide for registration of the centres for removal of organs from the cadavers and brain stem dead patients for harvesting of organs instead of registration of centres for transplantations only.
- (iv) To allow swap operations between the related donor and recipients who do not match themselves but match with other similar donors/recipients.
- (e) Sale/purchase of human organs is already prohibited under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. Appropriate authorities established under this Act are responsible and empowered to check the illegal activities of human organs trafficking.

[Translation]

"Disposal of Hazardous Industrial Waste"

*22. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which hazardous industrial waste in the country is to be disposed of;

(b) the technical schemes being run to recycle or stabilize the same; and

(c) the quantity of the said waste generated and recycled during the last three years under the said schemes, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Hazardous industrial wastes are of three types namely, recyclable, landfillable and incinerable. As per the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 amended in 2003, the recyclers of non-ferrous metal wastes, used oil and waste oil are required to obtain registration from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for the purpose of recycling such wastes. Registration is accorded by CPCB only to the recyclers

having environmentally sound recycling facilities. Solid wastes which are of high calorific value and hazardous liquid wastes are disposed of in incinerators equipped with appropriate air pollution control devices. Those hazardous wastes which are unfit for recycling and incineration are disposed of in secured landfill sites. Certain categories of these Hazardous wastes require stabilization before they are sent for landfilling.

(b) A registration scheme for recycling of non-ferrous metal wastes, used oil and waste oil is operational in the Central Pollution Control Board.

(c) The quantity of hazardous waste reported to be generated per annum and that recycled under the registration scheme State-wise is as follows:

S. No.	State	Total hazardous Waste Generation (TPA)*	Recyclable Waste (TPA)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,95,985	2,83,645
2.	Assam	10,544	7,294
3.	Bihar	26,578	2,151
4.	Chandigarh	305	Not Available
5.	Delhi	1,000	Not Available
6.	Goa	8,742	873
7.	Gujarat	15,61,000	5,11,333
8.	Haryana	32,559	Not Available
9.	Himachal Pradesh	73,016	19,494
10.	Karnataka	1,03,243	47,330
11.	Kerala	1,54,722	93,912
12.	Maharashtra	14,07,480	1,53,998

1	2	3	4
13. Madhya Pradesh	1,98,669	89,593	
14. Orissa	3,41,144	2,841	
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1,221	Not Available	
16. Pondicherry	34,770	34,612	
17. Punjab	1,12,009	86,712	
18. Rajasthan	36,03,672	30,228	
19. Tamil Nadu	2,55,281	87,173	
20. Uttar Pradesh	1,69,288	1,17,226	
21. West Bengal	1,29,826	45,233	
22. Tripura	266	245	
Total	87,22,320	16,13,893	

* Tonnes per Annum

The figures highlighted have been provided by the respective State Pollution Control Boards, the remaining Statewise figures are based on the report of the High Powered Committee set-up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[English]

Environmental Clearance to Power projects

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

(a) whether the Government has given environmental clearance to a number of power projects including hydro-power projects in various parts of the country, including Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such projects indicating their location, installed capacity, nature of Dam and its reservoir capacity;

(c) the details of projects awaiting environmental clearance and the steps taken to expedite the same;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of their impact on environment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A total of 168 power projects have been accorded environmental clearance during the last three years. This includes 128 thermal power projects, 39 hydroelectric projects and 1 nuclear power project. The State-wise break-up of these projects and their capacity is given in enclosed statement.

(c) As on 15th February, 2008, 43 power projects are pending for environmental clearance, which include 37 thermal power projects, 5 hydroelectric projects and 1 nuclear power project. To facilitate early decision on these projects, their status is monitored continuously.

(d) and (e) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 provides for appraisal of the impact that a project will have on the environment. This is done through EIA reports submitted by the project proponents and assessed by the multi-disciplinary Expert Appraisal Committees constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests for the purpose.

Statement

State-wise break up of Cleared Power Projects and their capacity

Thermal Power Projects:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Projects cleared	Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	10667

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	01	750
3.	Bihar	01	1320
4.	Chhattisgarh	07	3080
5.	Delhi	02	1800
6.	Gujarat	21	12245
7.	Haryana	03	3765
8.	Jharkhand	05	1985
9.	Karnataka	07	2366
10.	Madhya Pradesh	04	6008
11.	Maharashtra	10	9485
12.	Orissa	08	4442
13.	Punjab	01	5.5
14.	Rajasthan	15	3270
15.	Tamil Nadu	12	3085
16.	Tripura	01	1082
17.	Uttar Pradesh	08	12260
18.	West Bengal	11	5190
Total		128	82,605.5

Hydroelectric Projects:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Projects cleared	Capacity (MW)/Nature of Dam
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	240 MW/ Diversion Weir

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02	1110 MW/ Concrete Dam
3.	Himachal Pradesh	09	2644 MW/ Concrete Dam
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	02	89 MW/ Concrete Dam
5.	Kerala	01	163 MW/ Gravity Dam
6.	Meghalaya	01	40 MW/ Concrete Dam
7.	Orissa	01	25 MW/ Weir
8.	Sikkim	09	2513 MW/ Rock fill Dam; Barrage
9.	Tamil Nadu	01	500 MW/ Concrete Dam
10.	Uttarakhand	10	3479 MW/ Concrete/Rockfill Barrage
11.	West Bengal	02	280 MW/ Concrete Dam/ Barrage
Total		39	11083 MW

Nuclear Power Projects:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Projects cleared	Capacity (MW)
1.	Gujarat	01	1400
Total		01	1400

Four-Laning of NH

*24. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified the stretches/ sections of roads for converting them into four-laned roads under the National Highways Development Project;

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

(c) the target date fixed for the completion of the four-laning work; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent there from during 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I

(c) The target dates for completion of projects awarded under the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North-South (N-S) & East-West (E-W) Corridor, Port Connectivity, other Project and National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-IIIA are also given in statement-I. The target date for completion of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III is December, 2013.

(d) The details of expenditure incurred on four laning projects during 2007-08 under NHDP are given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I**Details of Four Laning Under NHDP, State-wise and Location-Wise****Projects Details of four laning**

S. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (Km)	Start Date	Original Completion Date	Anticipated Completion/ Date of Completion	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

GQ**Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Ichchapuram-Korlam (AP-4B) Km 233 - km 200 Andhra Pradesh	5	33	Sep-2001	Jan-2004	Dec-2005	4 Laned
2.	Korlam - Palasa AP-4A Km 200 - km 171 Andhra Pradesh	5	29	Sep-2001	Jan-2004	Aug-2005	4 Laned
3.	Palasa - Srikakulam (AP-2) Km 171 - km 97 Andhra Pradesh	5	74	Jun-2001	Jan-2004	Jun-2005	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bridges section (AP-6) Km 233 - km 98 Andhra Pradesh	5	0	Sep-2001	Mar-2004	Jul-2005	4 Laned
5.	Srikakulam-Champawati (AP-1 (Balance Work)) Km 97 - km 49 Andhra Pradesh	5	48	Dec-2005	Dec-2006	May-2007	4 Laned
6.	Champawati-Vishakhapatnam (AP-3) Km 49 - km 2.8 Andhra Pradesh	5	46.2	Jun-2001	Feb-2004	Feb-2005	4 Laned
7.	Bridges section (AP-5) Km 49 - km 97 Andhra Pradesh	5	0	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	Sep-2003	4 Laned
8.	Vishakhapatnam - Ankapalli Km 397- km 359 Andhra Pradesh	5	38				4 Laned
9.	Ankapalli - Tuni Km 359.2 - km 300 Andhra Pradesh	5	58.947	May-2002	Nov-2004	Jan-2005	4 Laned
10.	Tuni - Dharmavaram (AP-16) Km 300 - km 253 Andhra Pradesh	5	47	May-2002	Nov-2004	Aug-2005	4 Laned
11.	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15) Km 253 - km 200 Andhra Pradesh	5	53	May-2002	Nov-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned
12.	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry)- Gowthami (AP-17) Km 200 - km 164.5 Andhra Pradesh	5	34.95	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	Mar-2005	4 Laned
13.	Bridges Section (AP-19) Km 162 - km 200 Andhra Pradesh	5	2.45	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Gowthami - Gundugolanu (AP-18) Km 164.5 - km 200 Andhra Pradesh	5	81.08	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	Feb-2005	4 Laned
15.	Bridges Section (AP-20) Km 80 - km 162 Andhra Pradesh	5	0	Aug-2001	Feb-2004	May-2005	4 Laned
16.	Vijayawada-Rajamundry Section (near Eluru) Km 75 - km 80 Andhra Pradesh	5	5	Jun-2000	Mar.2002	Mar-2002	4 Laned
17.	Eluru-Vijayawada Package V Km 75 - km 3.4 Andhra Pradesh	5	72	Dec-1997	Jan-2002	Jan-2002	4 Laned
18.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package I Km 355 - km 380 Andhra Pradesh	5	25	Mar-1999	Mar.2002	Jan-2003	4 Laned
19.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package II Km 380 - km 396.8 Andhra Pradesh	5	32	Mar-1999	Mar.2002	Jan-2003	4 Laned
20.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package III Km 408 - km 420.5 Andhra Pradesh	5	23.78	Mar-1999	Mar.2002	Jan-2003	4 Laned
21.	Vijayawada-Chilikaluripet Package IV Km 10.8 - km 13.68 Andhra Pradesh	5	2.88	May-1999	May.2002	May-2002	4 Laned
22.	Chilikaluripet-Ongole (AP-13) Km 357.9 - km 291 Andhra Pradesh	5	66	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	Mar-2006	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12) Km 291 - km 222 Andhra Pradesh	5	72	Aug-2001	Apr-2004	Sep-2005	4 Laned
24.	Kavali - Nellore (AP-11) Km 222 - km 178 Andhra Pradesh	5	43.8	May-2001	Feb-2004	May-2005	4 Laned
25.	Nellore Bypass Km 178.2 - km 161 Andhra Pradesh	5	17.166	Oct-2002	Oct-2004	Sep-2004	4 Laned
26.	Nellore - Tada (AP-7) Km 163.6 - km 52.8 Andhra Pradesh	5	110.51	Aug-2001	Dec-2003	Dec-2003	4 Laned
	Bihar						
27.	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B) Km 65 - km 110 Bihar	2	45	Feb-2001	Feb-2004	Mar-2006	4 Laned
28.	Sasaram - Dehri on-sona (GTRIP/IV-C) Km 110 - km 140 Bihar	2	30	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Apr-2008	4 Laned
29.	Dehri - on-Sone-Aurangabad (TNHP/IV-D) Km 140 - km 180 Bihar	2	40	Feb-2001	Feb-2004	Nov-2005	4 Laned
30.	Aurangabad-Barachatti (TNHP/V-A) Km 180 - km 240 Bihar	2	60	Sep-2001	Mar-2005	Jul-2007	4 Laned
	Bihar [10]/Jharkhand [70]						
31.	Barachatti - Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B) km 240 - km 320 Bihar [10]/Jharkhand [70]	2	80	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Jul-2007	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi[12]/Haryana [74]/Uttar Pradesh[59]							
32.	Delhi-Mathura Km 0-km 145 Delhi[12]/Haryana [74]/Uttar Pradesh[59]	2	145				4 Laned
Delhi[13]/Haryana[23]							
33.	Delhi-Gurgaon Km 0 - km 36 Delhi[13]/Haryana [23]	8	36				4 Laned
Gujarat							
34.	Ratahpur - Himatnagar (UG-III) Km 388 - km 443 Gujarat	8	54.6	Nov-2001	May-2004	Dec-2003	4 Laned
35.	Himatnagar - Chiloda (Near Ahmedabad) (UG.IV) Km 443 - km 495 Gujarat	8	52	Jun-2003	Dec-2005	Dec-2005	4 Laned
36.	Ahmedabad bypass Km 495 - km 510 Gujarat	8	15				4 Laned
37.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I Km 0.0 - km 43.4 Gujarat	8	43.4	Aug-2000	Dec-2002	Dec-2002	4 Laned
38.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-II Km 43.3 (Nadiad-Dakor SH) Km 93.302 Gujarat	NE1	50	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	May-2004	4 Laned
39.	Vadodara - Surat Gujarat	8	152				4 Laned
40.	Surat - (Chalthan)-Atul Km 263.4 - km 343 Gujarat	8	79.6	Nov-2000	Oct-2003	Jun-2005	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	Atul - Kajali Km 343 - km 381.6 Gujarat Haryana [55]/Rajasthan[71]	8	38.6	Nov-2000	Apr-2003	Jan-2004	4 Laned
42.	Gurgaon - Katputli km 36 - Km 162 Haryana [55]/Rajasthan[71] Jharkhand	8	126	Mar-1999	Mar-2001	Mar-2001	4 Laned
43.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C) Km 320 - km 398.75 Jharkhand	2	78.75	Sep-2001	Mar-2005	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
44.	Barwa Adda - Barakar Km 398.75 - km 442 Jharkhand Karnataka	2	43	Mar-1999	Dec-2001	Dec-2001	4 Laned
45.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum Km 592 - Km 515 Karnataka	4	77	Jun-2002	Dec-2004	Oct-2004	4 Laned
46.	Belgaum Bypass Km 515 - Km 495 Karnataka	4	18	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	Jun-2006	4 Laned
47.	Belgaum - Dharwad Km 495 - Km 433 Karnataka	4	62	Apr-2002	Nov-2004	Jun-2007	4 Laned
48.	Hubli - Haveri Km 404 - Km 340 Karnataka	4	64.5	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	Feb-2004	Under Implementation
49.	Haveri - Harihar Km 340 - Km 284 Karnataka	4	58	Aug-2007	Mar-2009 Contract Terminated	Mar-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50.	Harihar - Chitradurga Km 284 - Km 207 Karnataka	4	77	Mar-2002	Aug-2004	* Jun-2007 Contract Terminated	Under Implementation
51.	Chitradurga Bypass Km 207 - Km 189 Karnataka	4	18	Apr-2007	Sep-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
52.	Chitradurga - Sira Km 189 - Km 122.3 Karnataka	4	66.7	Mar-2002	Aug-2004	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
53.	Sira Bypass Km 122 - Km 116 Karnataka	4	5.8	Jul-2000	Apr-2002	Apr-2002	4 Laned
54.	Sira - Tumkar Km 116.4 - Km 75 Karnataka	4	41.4	Mar-2002	Aug-2004	Jan-2005	4 Laned
55.	Tumkar Bypass Km 75 - Km 62 Karnataka	4	13	Dec-2001	Dec-2003	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
56.	Tumkar - Neelmangala Km 62 - Km 29.5 Karnataka	4	32.5	Jun-2002	Nov-2003	Dec-2003	4 Laned
57.	Neemangala - Bangalore Km 30 - Km 0 Karnataka	4	30				4 Laned
58.	Bangalore - Hathipali Km 0 - Km 33 Karnataka	7	33				4 Laned
Maharashtra							
59.	Kajali - Manor Km 381.6 - Km 439 Maharashtra	8	57.4	Nov-2000	Oct-2003	Nov-2003	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	Manor-Baseeim-Creek Section Km 439 - Km 496 Maharashtra	8	58			Jun-2001	4 Laned
61.	Baseeim-Creek Bridge - Dhaishar Maharashtra	8	2			Feb-2000	4 Laned
62.	Dhaishar - Mumbai Maharashtra	8	4				4 Laned
63.	Mumbai Pune Expressway Km 958 - Km 878 Maharashtra	4	80			Aug-2001	4 Laned
64.	Mumbai Pune Expressway Maharashtra	4	10			Jul-2002	4 Laned
65.	Westerly Diversion Km 0 - Km 34.25 Maharashtra	4	34.25	Jun-2000	Aug-2002	Oct-2003	4 Laned
66.	Katraj - Sarole (PS-3) Km 825.5 - Km 797 Maharashtra	4	28.5	Nov-2001	May-2004	Mar-2007	4 Laned
67.	Katraj - Realignment (PS-4) Km 825 - Km 30 of Bypass Maharashtra	4	9	Nov-2002	Feb-2005	Jun-2006	4 Laned
68.	Sarole - Wathar (PS-2) Km 797 - Km 760 excluding Km 773 - km 751 Maharashtra	4	29	Nov-2001	Apr-2004	Dec-2003	4 Laned
69.	Khambakti Ghat Km 772 - Km 781 Maharashtra	4	9			May-2001	4 Laned
70.	Wathar - Satara (PS-1) Km 760 - Km 725 Maharashtra	4	35	Jul-2001	Dec-2003	Dec-2003	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71.	Satara - Kagal Km 725 - Km 592.24 Maharashtra Orissa	4	133	Feb-2002	May-2004	Mar-2006	4 Laned
72.	Laxmannath-Baleshwar (OR-4) Km 0 - Km 53.41 Orissa	60	53.41	Mar-2001	Dec-2003	May-2007	4 Laned
73.	Bridges Section (OR/WB-I) Km 0 - Km 119.275 Orissa	60	0	Sep-2001	Jun-2004	Aug-2006	4 Laned
74.	Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-III) Km 136.5 - Km 199.141 Orissa	5	62.64	May-2001	Feb-2004 Contract Terminated	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
75.	Bhadrak - Chandikhole (OR-II) Km 61 - Km 136 Orissa	5	75.5	Dec-2000	Dec-2003	May-2005	4 Laned
76.	Bridges section (OR-V) Km 199.141 - Km 61 Orissa	5	11.587	Aug-2001	May-2004	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
77.	Chandikhole - Jagatpur Km 28 - Km 61 Orissa	5	27.8	Feb-2000	Feb-2003	Jan-2003	4 Laned
78.	Jagatpur - Bhubneshwar Km 0 - Km 28 Orissa	5	28			Dec-2000	4 Laned
79.	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I) Km 387.7 - Km 418 Orissa	5	26.3	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
80.	Khurda - Sunakhala (OR-VI) Km 388 - Km 338 Orissa	5	52.058	May-2001	Dec-2003	Mar-2006	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
81.	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII) Km 338 - Km 284 Orissa	5	55.713	Aug-2001	Apr-2004	Dec-2009	Under Implementation
82.	Ganjam - lochapuram (OR-VIII) (Balance work) Km 284 - Km 233 Orissa	5	50.8	Jul-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
Rajasthan							
83.	Kotputli - Amer Km 162 - Km 248 Rajasthan	8	86				4 Laned
84.	Jaipur Bypass Phase II Km 221 of NH-8 - Km 246 of NH-11 Rajasthan	8	34.7	Dec-2001	Jun-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned
85.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I Km 283 - Km 297 Rajasthan	8	14	Sep-1998	Jan-2001	Jan-2001	4 Laned
86.	ROB at Kishangarh Rajasthan	8	1	Mar-1998	Feb-2000	Feb-2000	4 Laned
87.	Kishangarh - Nasirabad (KU-I) Km 363.9 (NH-8) km 15 (NH-79) Rajasthan	79A	36.23	Nov-2001	May-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
88.	Nasirabad-Gulabpura (KU-II) Km 15 - Km 70 Rajasthan	79	55.87	Nov-2001	May-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
89.	Gulabpura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III) Km 70 - Km 120 Rajasthan	79	50	Nov-2001	May-2004	Sep-2004	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90.	Bhilwara Bypass - Chittorgarh (KU-IV) Km 120 - Km 183 Rajasthan	79	66	Nov-2001	May-2004	May-2004	4 Laned
91.	Chittorgarh - Mangalwar (KU-V) Km 220 - Km 172 Rajasthan	76	48	Nov-2001	May-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
92.	Mangalwar - Udaipur (KU-VI) Km 172 - Km 113.825 Rajasthan	76	58.175	Nov-2001	May-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned
93.	Udaipur - Kesariaji (UG-I) Km 278 - Km 340 Rajasthan	8	62	Oct-2001	Apr-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
94.	Kesariaji - Ratanpur (UG-II) Km 340 - Km 388.4 Rajasthan	8	48.4	Oct-2001	Apr-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned
Tamil Nadu							
95.	Tada - Chennai (TN-I) Km 52.8 - Km 11 Tamil Nadu	5	41.8	Jun-2001	Dec-2003	Dec-2005	4 Laned
96.	Hathipali-Hosur Km 33 - Km 48.6 Tamil Nadu	7	16	Dec-1999	Dec-2001	Aug-2002	4 Laned
97.	Hosur - Krishnagiri Km 48.6 - Km 94.0 Tamil Nadu	7	45.4	Jun-2001	Jun-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
98.	Krishnagiri - Vaniyambadi (KR-1) Km 0.0 - Km 49.0 Tamil Nadu	46	49	Nov-2001	May-2004	Mar-2005	4 Laned
99.	Vaniyambadi - Pallikonda (KR-2) Km 49.0 - Km 100.0 Tamil Nadu	46	51	Nov-2001	May-2004	Feb-2006	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100.	Pallikonda - Ranipet and Walahjapet bypass (KR-3) Km 100.0 - Km 145.0 Tamil Nadu	46	45	Oct-2001	Apr-2004	Jan-2006	4 Laned
101.	Valelapet - Kanchipuram Km 106.4 - Km 70.2 Tamil Nadu	4	36.2	Sep-2001	Mar-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
102.	Kanchipuram - Poonamalee Km 70.2 - Km 13.8 Tamil Nadu	4	56.4	Jul-2001	Dec-2003	May-2007	4 Laned
Uttar Pradesh							
103.	Mathura - Agra Km 145 - Km 199 Uttar Pradesh	2	54			Feb-2000	4 Laned
104.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A) Km 199.66 - Km 250.50 Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Jul-2008	Under Implementation
105.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B) Km 250.5 - Km 307.5 Uttar Pradesh	2	59.02	Sep-2005	Sep-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
106.	Etawah Bypass (Balance Work) Km 307.5 - Km 321.1 Uttar Pradesh	2	13.6	Feb-2006	Feb-2008	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
107.	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C) Km 321.1 - Km 393 Uttar Pradesh	2	72.825	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
108.	Sikandara-Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A) Km 393 - Km 470 through MDR route 16 km. shorter. Uttar Pradesh	2	62	Feb-2001	Aug-2004	May-2007	4 Laned
109.	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B) Km 470 - 483(0) km 0 - Km 38 Uttar Pradesh	2	51.5	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Apr-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
110.	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C) Km 38 - Km 115 Uttar Pradesh	2	77	Mar-2001	Oct-2004	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
111.	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A) Km 115 - Km 158 Uttar Pradesh	2	43	Feb-2001	Jun-2004	Jan-2005	4 Laned
112.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge) Km 158 - Km 159.02 Uttar Pradesh	2	1.02	Sep-2003	Mar-2006	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
113.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II Km 158 km - Km 198 Uttar Pradesh	2	38.987	Jun-2004	Dec-2006	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
114.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III Km 198 km - Km 242.708 Uttar Pradesh	2	44.708	Nov-2004	May-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
115.	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C) Km 245 - Km 317 Uttar Pradesh	2	72	Mar-2001	Jul-2004	Feb-2008	Under Implementation
Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]							
116.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A) Km 317 - 329(0) km 0 - Km 65 Uttar Pradesh [55] Bihar [21]	2	76	Mar-2002	Mar-2005	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
West Bengal							
117.	Barakar - Raniganj Km 442 - Km 475 West Bengal	2	33			Apr-2001	4 Laned
118.	Raniganj - Panagarh Km 475 - Km 517 West Bengal	2	42	Mar-1999	Nov-2001	Nov-2001	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
119.	Panagarh - Palsit Km 517 - Km 581 West Bengal	2	64.457	Jun-2002	Dec-2004	Jun-2005	4 Laned
120.	Palsit - Dankuni Km 581 - Km 646 West Bengal	2	65	Oct-2002	Feb-2005	Jul-2005	4 Laned
121.	Dankuni - NH-2/NH-6 Junction near Kolkata West Bengal	2	5				4 Laned
122.	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach West Bengal	2	6	Sep-2002	Apr-2006	Jun-2007	4 Laned
123.	Dhankuni - Kolaghat (WB-I) Km 17.6 - Km 72 West Bengal	6	54.4	May-2001	Mar-2004	Mar-2007	4 Laned
124.	Kolaghat - Kharagpur (WB-II) Km 72 - Km 132.45 West Bengal	6	60.45	Dec-2000	Dec-2003	Mar-2005	4 Laned
125.	Bridges section (WB-III) Km 17.6 - Km 136 West Bengal	6	1.732	Jan-2001	Jan-2004	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
126.	Kharagpur - Laxmanath (WB-IV) Km 53.41 - Km 119.275 West Bengal	60	65.86	Jun-2001	Mar-2004	Jun-2006	4 Laned
	NS Andhra Pradesh						
127.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7) Km 230 to Km 278 Andhra Pradesh	7	48	Mar-2007	Mar-2010	Mar-2010	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
128.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) Km 308 to Km 367 Andhra Pradesh	7	60.25				Balance for award
129.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6) Km 175 to Km 230 Andhra Pradesh	7	55	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Under Implementation
130.	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2) Km 367 to Km 447 Andhra Pradesh	7	65.74	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
131.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8) Km 278 to Km 308 Andhra Pradesh	7	31	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Under Implementation
132.	Kalkaliu village to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-8) Km 447 - km 464 Andhra Pradesh	7	17	Dec-1999	Dec-2001	Apr-2002	4 Laned
133.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)- Km 464.00 - Km 474.00 & km 9.40 - km 22.30 Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	Dec-2005	Dec-2006	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
134.	Bowenpalli (Hyderabad city) to Shivarampalli km 0.00 - km 9.200 Andhra Pradesh	7	9.2			Apr-1998	4 Laned
135.	Thondapalli to Farukhanagar (NS/9) km 22.3 - km 34.8 Andhra Pradesh	7	12.5	Dec-1999	Jun-2001	Jan-2003	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
136.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3) Km 34.140 to Km 80.050 Andhra Pradesh	7	46.162	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Feb-2009	Under Implementation
137.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-4) Km 80.050 to Km 135.469 Andhra Pradesh	7	56.74	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Feb-2009	Under Implementation
138.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5) Km 135.469 to Km 211 Andhra Pradesh	7	74.65	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
139.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10) Km 211 to Km 251 Andhra Pradesh	7	40	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
140.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11) Km 251 to Km 293.4 Andhra Pradesh	7	42.4	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
141.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12) Km 293.4 to Km 336 Andhra Pradesh	7	42.8	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
142.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13) Km 336 - Km 376 Andhra Pradesh	7	40	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
143.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14) Km 376 - Km 418 Andhra Pradesh	7	42	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15) Km 418 to Km 463.6 Andhra Pradesh Haryana	7	45.6	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
145.	Ambala-Panipat Km 212 - Km 96 Haryana	1	116				4 Laned
146.	Panipat Elevated Highway Km 96.00 to Km 86.00 Haryana Jammu and Kashmir	1	10	Jan-2006	Jan-2009	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
147.	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion) (NS-30) Km 286 to Km 303.8 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	17.8	Dec-2003	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
148.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion) (NS-30A) Km 286 to Km 303.8 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	1.23	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
149.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (Plain) - NS-88/J&K Km 286 to Km 256 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	30				Balance for award
150.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal - NS-92/J&K Km 256 to Km 220 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	30				Balance for award
151.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (Except Tunnels) - NS-93/J&K Km 220 to Km 188 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	32				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
152.	Srinagar-Khanbal-Banihal (only Tunnel)- NS-93A/J&K Km 220 to Km 188 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	7				Balance for award
153.	Udhampur - Banihal - NS-94/J&K Km 171 to Km 188 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	17				Balance for award
154.	Udhampur - Banihal - NS-95/J&K Km 151 to Km 171.00 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	20				Balance for award
155.	Udhampur - Banihal - NS-96/J&K Km 130 to Km 151 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	21				Balance for award
156.	Udhampur - Banihal - NS-97/J&K Km 67 to Km 89 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	21				Balance for award
157.	Udhampur-Banihal (only Tunnel)- NS-99A/J&K Km 90 to Km 130.00 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	9				Balance for award
158.	Four laning of Jammu - Udhampur section from km 15 to 19 of Jammu Bypass including Tawi Bridge and Nagrota Bypass km 15 to km 20.4/9.2 to 9.9/0 to 24.4/18.8 to km 20 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	20.1				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
159.	Four laning of Jammu - Udhampur section (NS-102/J&K) Km 27.5 to Km 53.3 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	15.48				Balance for award
160.	Four laning of Jammu - Udhampur section (including Three Tunnels (NS-102A/J&K) Km 20 to Km 27.50 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	8.5				Balance for award
161.	Four laning of Jammu - Udhampur section (NS-103/J&K) Km 53 to Km 87 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	33.86				Balance for award
162.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass NS-33/J&K Km 0.00 to Km 15 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	15	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
163.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K) Km 97 to Km 80 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	17.2	Jan-2002	Dec-2004	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
164.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K) Km 16.35 to Km 50.00 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	33.65	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
165.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K) Km 50 to Km 80 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	30	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
166.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K) Km 110.45 to Km 117.6 & km. 4.0 to km. 16.5 Jammu and Kashmir	1A	19.65	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka							
167.	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village km 463.6 to Km 527 & km 535-km 539 Karnataka	7	61.38	Mar-2007	Mar-2008	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
Kerala							
168.	Four lanning of Walayar - Vadakkancherry section Km 182.000 to Km 240.000 Kerala	47	58				Balance for award
169.	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I) Km. 270.000 to km. 316.70 Kerala	47	40	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
170.	Angamali to Aluva (NS-28/KL) Km 332.6 to Km 316.70 Kerala	47	16.6	Sep-2001	Aug-2003	Jun-2004	4 Laned
171.	Thrissur - Kochi Section Km 332.0 - Km 349.0 Kerala	47	17				4 Laned
Madhya Pradesh							
172.	MP/RAJ border to Sarai Cholla (NS/6) Km 61 - Km 70 Madhya Pradesh	3	9	Jul-2000	Dec-2001	Jan-2003	4 Laned
173.	Sarai Cholla to Morena (NS-20/MP) Km 70.00 to Km 85.00 Madhya Pradesh	3	15	Sep-2001	Jun-2003	Aug-2004	4 Laned
174.	Morena - Rairu (Start of Gwalior bypass) (NS-21/MP) Km 85.00 to Km 103.00 Madhya Pradesh	3	18	Aug-2001	May-2003	Dec-2005	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
175.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1) Km 0 to Km 42.033 Madhya Pradesh	75.3	42	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Oct-2009	Under Implementation
176.	Lalitpur - Sagar (ADB-II/C-4) Km 132 to Km 187 Madhya Pradesh	26	55	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
177.	Sagar Bypass ADB-II/C-5) Km 187 - Km 211 Madhya Pradesh	26	26	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
178.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6) Km 211 - Km 255 Madhya Pradesh	26	44	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
179.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-7) Km 255 - Km 297 Madhya Pradesh	26	42	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
180.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-8) Km 297 to Km 351 (Junction with Km 544 of NH7 Madhya Pradesh	26	54	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
181.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhnadon (ADB-II/C-9) Km 351 to Km 405.7 Madhya Pradesh	26	54.7	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
182.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-3) Km 596.75 to Km 653.225 Madhya Pradesh	7	56.475	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	Under Implementation
183.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-I/BOT/MP-2) Km 547.4 to Km 596.75 Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh [1] Rajasthan [9]							
184.	Dholpur - Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1 Km 51 to Km 61 Madhya Pradesh [1] Rajasthan [9]	3	10	Sep-2007		Sep-2010	Under Implementation
Madhya Pradesh [68.5]Uttar Pradesh [11.5]							
185.	Gwalior - Jhansi Km 16 to 96.127 Madhya Pradesh [68.5]/ Uttar Pradesh [11.5]	75	80	Jun-2007	Dec-2009	Dec-2009	Under Implementation
Maharashtra							
186.	Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and km 689 to km 723 Maharashtra	7	95				Balance for award
187.	Nagpur-Chinchbhuvan km 0.00 - km 9.200 Maharashtra	7	9.2			Apr-1998	4 Laned
188.	Chinchbhuvan-Butibori - Borkhedi (NS-7) km 9.2 - km 22.85 & km 24.65 - km - 36.5 Maharashtra	7	25.6	Sep-1999	Mar-2002	Mar-2002	4 Laned
189.	Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH) km 22.850 to km 24.650 Maharashtra	7	1.8	Jun-2005	Dec-2006	May-2008	Under Implementation
190.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH) km 36.6 - km 64.0 Maharashtra	7	27.4	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
191.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH) km 64 to km 94 Maharashtra	7	30	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation
192.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH) km 94 to km 123 Maharashtra	7	29	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation
193.	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH) km 123 to km 153 Maharashtra	7	30	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation
194.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62) km 153 to km 175 Maharashtra Punjab	7	22	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
195.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB) km 26 to km 70 Punjab	1A	44	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
196.	Phagwara Junction on NH-1 (Flyover on existing 4-lane road) Punjab	1	1	Dec-2005	Dec-2006	Jan-2008	4 Laned
197.	Bhogpur to Jalandhar (NS-16/PB) km 26 - km 4.23 Punjab	1A	21.77	Aug-2001	Aug-2003	Oct-2004	4 Laned
198.	Jalandhar Bypass (NS/1) km 387.1 of NH-1-km 4.23 of NH-1A-km 372.7 of NH 1) Punjab	1	14.4	Nov-1999	Feb-2002	Jun-2004	4 Laned
199.	Jalandhar-Ambala km 372.7 to km 212 Punjab	1	160.7				4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab[29]/Himachal Pradesh[11]							
200.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB) km 70 to km 110 Punjab[29]/Himachal Pradesh[11]	1A	40	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
Rajasthan							
201.	Mania - Dholpur (NS/5) km 41 - km 51 Rajasthan	3	10	Dec-1999	Mar-2001	Mar-2001	4 Laned
Tamil Nadu							
202.	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1) km 94.000 to km 156 Tamil Nadu	7	62.5	Jul-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
203.	Thopurghat section (NS/14) km 156 - km 163.4 Tamil Nadu	7	7.4	Dec-1999	Sep-2001	Apr-2002	4 Laned
204.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN) km 163.40 to km 180.00 Tamil Nadu	7	16.6	May-2005	Nov-2007	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
205.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN) km 180.00 to km 199.20 Tamil Nadu	7	19.2	Sep-2001	Aug-2003	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
206.	Salem bypass (NS/12) km 199.2 - to km 207.6 Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	Dec-1999	Sep-2001	Jan-2003	4 Laned
207.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2) km 207.050 to km 248.625 Tamil Nadu	7	41.55	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Jan-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
208.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3) km 258.645 to km 292.6 Tamil Nadu	7	33.48	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
209.	Bangalore - Salem - Madurai (NS-27/TN) km 248.0 - km 259.6 Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	Sep-2001	Nov-2002	Apr-2004	4 Laned
210.	4 laning of Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amarawati Tamil Nadu	7	9.36	Aug-1999	Aug-2001	Sep-2002	4 Laned
211.	Construction of Karur ROB Tamil Nadu	7	0.84	Jul-1999	Mar-2001	Sep-2002	4 Laned
212.	Karur to Madurai (TN-4) km 305.6 to km 373.275 Tamil Nadu	7	68.125	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
213.	Karur to Madurai (TN-5) km 373.275 to km 426.6 Tamil Nadu	7	53.025	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
214.	Salem to Kerala Border Section 47 (TN-6) km 203.96 on NH-7 to km 53.00 on NH-47 Tamil Nadu	47	53.525	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
215.	Salem to Kerala Border Section 47 (TN-7) km 53.000 to km 100 Tamil Nadu	47	48.51	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
216.	Madurai to km 120 of Madurai- Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass (NS-39) km 0.000 to km 42.000 Tamil Nadu	7	42	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
217.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-40/TN) km 42.000 to km 80.000 Tamil Nadu	7	38.86	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
218.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN) km 80.00 to km 120.00 Tamil Nadu	7	39.51	Sep-2006	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
219.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN) km 120 to km 160 Tamil Nadu	7	42.7	Sep-2006	Mar-2008	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
220.	km 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km 203) (NS-43) km 160 to km 203 Tamil Nadu	7	43	Oct-2005	May-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
221.	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32) km 203 to km 233.6 Tamil Nadu	7	30.6	Mar-2004	Sep-2006 Contract Terminated		Under Implementation
222.	Salem to km 100 & Salem - Coimbatore - Kerala Border Section km. 100 to km. 182 Tamil Nadu	47	82				Balance for award
Uttar Pradesh							
223.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS-1/UP-1) Km 176.8 of NH-2 to km 13.03 of NH-3 Uttar Pradesh	2.3	32.8	Oct-2007	Oct-2010	Oct-2010	Under Implementation
224.	Agra - Raj/UP Border (NS-4) km. 8 - km 24 Uttar Pradesh	3	16	Dec-1999	Sep-2001	Nov-2001	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
225.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3) km 49.7 to km 99 Uttar Pradesh	26	49.3	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
226.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2) km 0 to km 49.79 Uttar Pradesh	25,26	49.7	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
227.	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3) km 94 to km 132 Uttar Pradesh	26	38	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
Uttar Pradesh[7]/Rajasthan[10]							
228.	Raj/UP border to Mania (NS-19/UP/RJ) km. 24 - km 41 Uttar Pradesh[7]/Rajasthan[10]	3	17	Aug-2001	Aug-2003	Jan-2005	4 Laned
EW							
Assam							
229.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1) km 309 to km 275.00 Assam	54	32	Sep-2004	Sep-2007	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
230.	Udarband to Harangajo (AS-14) km 275.00 to km 244.00 Assam	54	31				Balance for award
231.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21) km 165.400 to km 190.567 Assam	54	26	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Jul-2009	Under Implementation
232.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22) km 140.70 to km 164.08 Assam	54	24	Jan-2007	Jul-2009	Jul-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
233.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23) km 126.450 to km 140.700, km 164.080 to km. 165.400 Assam	54	16	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Feb-2009	Under Implementation
234.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27) km 40.000 to km 60.500 Assam	54	21	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Apr-2009	Under Implementation
235.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26) km 60.500 to km 83.400 Assam	54	23	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
236.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25) km 83.400 to km 111.000 Assam	54	28	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Apr-2009	Under Implementation
237.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24) km 111.000 to km 126.450 Assam	54	15	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
238.	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15) km 40.00 to km 22.00 Assam	54	18.5				Under Implementation
239.	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16) km 22.00 to km 2.4 Assam	54	24	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
240.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17) km 36 to km 5.5 Assam	36	30.5	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
241.	Nagaon bypass (AS-18) km 5.5 (NH-36) to km 262.7 (NH-37) and from km 262.70 to Assam	37	23	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
242.	Nagaon to Dharmatui (AS-2) km 255 to km 230 Assam	37	25	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
243.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19) km 230.5 to km 205 Assam	37	25	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
244.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20) km 205.00 to km 183 Assam	37	22	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
245.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3) km 183 to km 163.895 Assam	37	19	Sep-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
246.	Guwahati bypass (EW/7) km 163.895 to km 156 Assam	37	8	Jun-2000	Jun-2002	Dec-2003	4 Laned
247.	Guwahati Bypass (EW-14/AS) km 156.00 to km 146.00 Assam	37	10.5	Sep-2001	Sep-2003	Jun-2004	4 Laned
248.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28) km 1126.00 to km 1121.00 Assam	31	5	Oct-2006	Apr-2010	Apr-2010	Under Implementation
249.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4) km 1121.00 to km 1093.00 Assam	31	28	Dec-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
250.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5) km 1093.00 to km 1065.00 Assam	31	28	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
251.	Guwahati to Bijni (AS-6) km 1065.00 to km 1040.3 Assam	31	25	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
252.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7) km 1040.3 to km 1013.00 Assam	31	27.3	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
253.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8) km 1013.00 to km 983.00 Assam	31	30	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
254.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9) km 983.00 to km 961.5 Assam	31	21.5	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
255.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10) km 93.00 to km 60.00 Assam	31C	33	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
256.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11) km 60.00 to km 30.00 Assam	31C	30	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
257.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12) km 30.00 to km 0.00 Assam	31C	30	Nov-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
Bihar							
258.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW/4) km 476.15 - km 470 & Km 419 - km 410 Bihar	31	15.15	Dec-1999	Mar-2002	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
259.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR) km 447 - km 419 Bihar	31	28	Sep-2001	Sep-2004	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
260.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1) km 309.0 to km 268 Bihar	57	41	Nov-2005	Apr-2008	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
261.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2) km 268.0 to km 230 Bihar	57	38	Nov-2005	Apr-2008	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
262.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3) km 230 to km 190 Bihar	57	40	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
263.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4) km 190 to km 165 Bihar	57	15	Apr-2006	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
264.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond & Afflux Bond (BR-5) km 155 to km 165 Bihar	57	10	Apr-2007	Mar-2010	Mar-2010	Under Implementation
265.	Ring bunds to Jhanjharpur (BR-6) km 155 to km 110 Bihar	57	45	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
266.	Jhanjharpur to Darbhanga (BR-7) km 110 to km 70 Bihar	57	40	Apr-2006	Sep-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
267.	Darbhanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8) km 70 to km 30 Bihar	57	40	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
268.	Darbhanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9) km 30 to km 0 Bihar	57	30	Jan-2006	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
269.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12) km 520 to km 480 Bihar	28	40	Sep-2005	Sep-2008	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
270.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-II) km 480 to km 440 Bihar	28	40	Sep-2005	Sep-2008	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
271.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10) km 440 to km 402 Bihar	28	38	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Mar-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
272.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9) km 402 to km 360.915 Bihar Gujarat	28	41.085	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
273.	Abu Road Deesa Section near Palanpur (EW/1) km 340 - km 350 Gujarat	14	10	Dec-1999	Apr-2001	Apr-2001	4 Laned
274.	Palanpur - Deesa (EW-11/GJ) km 350.00 to km 372.70 Gujarat	14	22.7	Aug-2001	Aug-2003	Feb-2003	4 Laned
275.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI) km 372.60 to km 458.0 Gujarat	14	85.4	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
276.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V) km 138.80 to km 245.00 Gujarat	15	106.2	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
277.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV) km 245.0 to km 281.3 and km 308.00 to km 254.00 Gujarat	15, 8A	90.3	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
278.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III) km 254.00 to km 182.60 Gujarat	8A	71.4	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
279.	Bamnaborr - Rajkot km 216 - km 185 Gujarat	8B	31				4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
280.	Rajkot Bypass & Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII) km 117.00 to km 143.00 & km 175.00 to km 185.00 Gujarat	8B	36	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
281.	Rajkot - Ribda km 175 - km 160 Gujarat	8B	15				4 Laned
282.	Ribda to Gondal section (EW-10/GJ) km 160 - km 143 Gujarat	8B	17	Sep-2001	Apr-2003	Oct-2002	4 Laned
283.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II) km 117 to km 52.50 Gujarat	8B	64.5	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
284.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I) km 52.50 to km 2.00 Gujarat	8B	50.5	Feb-2005	Nov-2007	May-2007	4 Laned
Gujarat[34]/Rajasthan[42]							
285.	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan - 42 km & Gujarat-34 km) Km 264 to km 340 Gujarat[34]/Rajasthan[42]	14	76	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Jun-2009	Under Implementation
Madhya Pradesh							
286.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II - MP-2) km 50 to km 15 Madhya Pradesh	25	35	Aug-2005	Feb-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
287.	Shivpuri Bypass & upto MP/RJ Border (EW-II - MP-I) km 15 to km 0 of NH 25 & km 610 to km 579 of NH 76 Madhya Pradesh	25, 76	53	Aug-2005	Feb-2008	Jun-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan							
288.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11) km 579 to km 509 Rajasthan	76	70	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
289.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10) km 509 to km 449.15 Rajasthan	76	59.85	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
290.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9) km 449.15 to km 406 Rajasthan	76	43.15	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
291.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4) km 406 to km 381 Rajasthan	76	25	May-2006	Nov-2008	Jun-2009	Under Implementation
292.	Chambal Bridge (RJ.-5) Rajasthan	76	1.4	Nov-2006	Feb-2010	Sep-2010	Under Implementation
293.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8) km 381 to km 316 Rajasthan	76	65	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
294.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7) km 316 to km 253 Rajasthan	76	63	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
295.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6) km 253 to km 213 Rajasthan	76	40	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
296.	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3) km 104 km to km 73 Rajasthan	76	31	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
297.	Bakaria to Gogunda (RJ-2) km 73 to km 29 Rajasthan	76	44	Nov-2005	May-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
298.	Swaroopganj to Bakaria (RJ-1) 76,14 km 29 km 0 (NH 76) & km 264 to km 249.7 (NH 14) Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh		43	Dec-2005	Jun-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
299.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8) km 360.915 to km 319.8 Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
300.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7) km 319.8 to km 279.8 Uttar Pradesh	28	40	Dec-2005	Dec-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
301.	Gorakhpur Bypass km 251.7 to km 279.8 Uttar Pradesh	28	32.6	Apr-2007	Oct-2009	Oct-2009	Under Implementation
302.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6) km 251.70 to km 208.00 Uttar Pradesh	28	43.7	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
303.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5) km 208.00 to km 164.00 Uttar Pradesh	28	44	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
304.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4) km 164.00 to km 135.00 Uttar Pradesh	28	29	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
305.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3) km 135.00 to km 93.075 Uttar Pradesh	28	41.925	Nov-2005	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
306.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2) km 93.075 to km 45 Uttar Pradesh	28	47	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
307.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1) km 45.00 to km 8.250 Uttar Pradesh	28	36	Oct-2005	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
308.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP) Connecting NH-25 and NH-28 via NH-56 Uttar Pradesh	56A & B	22.85	Sep-2001	Aug-2004	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
309.	Lucknow Kanpur Section (EW/2) km 11.38 - km 21.8 Uttar Pradesh	25	10.42	Apr-2000	Oct-2001	Aug-2002	4 Laned
310.	Lucknow - Kanpur Section (EW-8/UP) km 21.80 - km 44.00 Uttar Pradesh	25	22.2	Sep-2001	Nov-2003	Feb-2006	4 Laned
311.	Lucknow - Kanpur Section (EW-9/UP) km 44 - km 59.5 Uttar Pradesh	25	15.5	Sep-2001	Apr-2003	Mar-2005	4 Laned
312.	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3A) km 59.5 - km 75.5 Uttar Pradesh	25	16	Dec-2003	May-2005	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
313.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6) km 75.0 - km 80.06 Uttar Pradesh	25	5.6	Dec-2005	Sep-2008	Jun-2009	Under Implementation
314.	Bara to Orai km 449 to 422 on NH-2 & km 255 to km 220 Uttar Pradesh	2.25	62.8	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Apr-2009	Under Implementation
315.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5) km 220.0 - km 170.0 Uttar Pradesh	25	50	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Dec-2009	Under Implementation
316.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4) km 170.0 to km 104.0 Uttar Pradesh	25	66	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Aug-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
317.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3) km 104.0 - km 91.0 Uttar Pradesh Uttar Pradesh[11]/Madhya Pradesh[30]	25	15	Nov-2005	May-2008	Apr-2009	Under Implementation
318.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 km & MP - 30 km) km 91 to km 50 (UP-11 km & MP-30 km) Uttar Pradesh[11]/Madhya Pradesh[30] West Bengal	25	41	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
319.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1) km 255.00 to km. 223.00 West Bengal	31C	32	Jun-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
320.	Ghoshukur (km 351 of NH 31) to Salsalabari (km 226 of NH 31C) via Fulbari-Mainagnri- Dhumpgiri-Falkata (3 Packages) West Bengal	31, 31C	201				Balance for award
321.	Silliguri to Islampur (WB-6) km 551.00 to km. 526.00 West Bengal	31	25	Apr-2006	Oct-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
322.	Silliguri to Islampur (WB-7) km 526.00 to km. 500 West Bengal	31	26	Jan-2006	Jul-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
323.	Dalkola Islampur Sub section 2(EW/6) km 500 to km 476.15 West Bengal	31	23.85	Apr-2000	Jul-2002	Nov-2005	4 Laned
324.	Dalkola - Islampur (EW/5) km 470 - km. 447 West Bengal	31	23	Dec-1999	Mar-2002	Mar-2004	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Others							
Andhra Pradesh							
325.	Nandigama - Vijayawada 13 km 4 laned, and 35 km 2 Laned. Andhra Pradesh	9	48	Oct-1996	Apr-2000	Apr-2000	4 Laned
326.	Nandigama - Vijayawada Andhra Pradesh	9	35	Aug-2001	Dec-2003	Jun-2004	4 Laned
Assam							
327.	Construction of 10 km service road and one 2 lane Flyover on Guwahati Bypass km 146 to km 156 Assam	37	10	Aug-2005	Aug-2007	May-2008	Under Implementation
Kerala							
328.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam Kerala	SH	17.2	Aug-2007	Feb-2010	Feb-2010	Under Implementation
Punjab							
329.	Jalandhar - Amritsar Punjab	1	20				Balance for award
Rajasthan							
330.	Chittorgarh Bypass km 159 to km 213 Rajasthan	79, 76	30	Aug-2005	Aug-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
Tamil Nadu							
331.	Tambaram - Tindivanam km 28 to km 121 Tamil Nadu	37	10	May-2002	Nov-2004	Jan-2005	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
332.	Chennai Bypass Phase II Tamil Nadu	45, 4 & 5	32	May-2005	Nov-2007	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
333.	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 Tamil Nadu	205, 4 & 45	4	Apr-2005	Apr-2007	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
334.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg-VI-A) km 121 - km 192.25 Tamil Nadu	45	71.25	Oct-2006	Mar-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
335.	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Pg-VI-B) km 192.25 to km 285.00 Tamil Nadu	45	92.75	Dec-2006	Jun-2009	Dec-2008	Unders Implementation
336.	Padalur - Trichy (Pg-VI-C) km 285.00 to km 325.00 Tamil Nadu	45	40	Nov-2006	May-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
337.	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi (Package-VIIA) km 0 to km 60.95 Tamil Nadu	45B	60.95	Feb-2006	Aug-2008	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
338.	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package-VII B) km 60.95 to km 124.84 Tamil Nadu	45B	63.89	Feb-2006	Aug-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
339.	Karur to Kangayam (KC-1) km 218.200 to km 277.400 Tamil Nadu	67, KC1	59.2	Aug-2006	Aug-2008	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
340.	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2) km 277.400 to km 332.600 Tamil Nadu	67, KC2	55.2	Aug-2006	Aug-2008	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
341.	Lalapet ROB km 183.400 Tamil Nadu	67	0	Mar-2006	Sep-2007	Mar-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh							
342.	Cable Stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini Uttar Pradesh	27	6	Oct-2002	Feb-2004	Jul-2004	4 Laned
343.	Addl. 2-Lane Bridge over Rapti River at Gorakhpur Uttar Pradesh	28	0.4	Mar-2004	Mar-2006	Jun-2007	4 Laned
344.	Garhmukteshar - Muradabad Km 93 - 149.25 Uttar Pradesh	24	56.25	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
345.	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar km 58 - 93 Uttar Pradesh	24	35	Mar-2005	Sep-2007	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
346.	Ghaziabad - Hapur & Hapur Bypass Uttar Pradesh	24	33	Apr-1999	Apr-2002	Sep-2002	4 Laned
Port Connectivity							
Andhra Pradesh							
347.	Vishakhapatnam Port 3.6 km 4 laned, 8.57 km 2 laned Andhra Pradesh	SR	12	Jun-2002	Dec-2004	Nov-2006	4 Laned
Goa							
348.	Port Connectivity to Mormugoa NH-17B (from Port to Verna Junction on NH-17) Goa	17B	13	Apr-2001	Apr-2003	Jun-2004	4 Laned
Gujarat							
349.	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package I km 306 - km 324 Gujarat	8A	18	Sep-1998	Sep-2000	Sep-2000	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
350.	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package II km 324 - km 346 Gujarat	8A	22	May-1999	May-2001	Jul-2002	4 Laned
351.	Gandhidham - Samakhiali Package III km 346 - km 362.16 Gujarat Karnataka	8A	16.16	May-1999	May-2001	Mar-2002	4 Laned
352.	New Mangalore Port NH-17 (Suratkal-Nantur Section), NH-48 (Padil Bantwal Karnataka Kerala	13, 17 & 48	37	Jun-2005	Dec-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
353.	Cochin Port Km 348/382 - km 258 750 including 5 Major Bridges Kerala Maharashtra	47	10	Dec-2007	Jun-2009 Contract Terminated		Under Implementation
354.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Phase-I Maharashtra	4B, 4	30	Feb-2002	Aug-2004	Jun-2005	4 Laned
355.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Phase-II SH-54 + Amramarg + Panvel Creek Bridge Maharashtra Orissa	SH 54	14.35	Nov-2004	May-2007	May-2008	Under Implementation
356.	Paradip Port NH-5A (from km 0 to km 77) Orissa	5A	77	Feb-2004	Feb-2007	May-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu							
357.	Tuticorin Port NH-7A (Tuticorin - Tirunelveli section) Tamil Nadu	7A	47.2	Feb-2004	Aug-2006	Dec-2007	Under Implementation
358.	Chennai - Ennore Express Way Inner Ring Road & Manali Oil Refinery Rd. Tamil Nadu	SR	15	Aug-2007	Aug-2008	Aug-2008	Under Implementation
359.	Chennai - Ennore Express Way TPP Road, Inner Ring Road & Manali Oil Refinery Rd. Tamil Nadu	SR	6.1				Balance for award
360.	Chennai - Ennore Express Way TPP Road, Tamil Nadu	SR	9	May-2006	Dec-2007	Jul-2008	Under Implementation
West Bengal							
361.	Haldia Port NH-41 (from Kolaghat on NH-6 to Haldia) West Bengal	41	53	Dec-2007	Dec-2009 Contract Terminated		Under Implementation
NHDP Phase IIIA							
Andhra Pradesh							
362.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada (km 40 to 160) Andhra Pradesh	9	120				Balance for award
363.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada & Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Andhra Pradesh	9	121				Balance for award
Bihar							
364.	Patna-Muzzaffarpur Bihar	19 & 77	60				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
365.	Patna - Bakhtiarpur Bihar	30	53				Balance for award
366.	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi Bihar	83	125				Balance for award
	Chhattisgarh						
367.	End of Durg Bypass - Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border Chhattisgarh	6	82.685				Under Implementation
368.	Aurang - Raipur km 232 to km. 281 Chhattisgarh	6	45	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Jan-2009	Under Implementation
	Delhi						
369.	Delhi - Hissar (Delhi Portion) Delhi	10	20				Balance for award
	Gujarat						
370.	Kandla - Mundra Port Gujarat	8A	73				Balance for award
371.	Surat Hazira Port Gujarat	6	29				Balance for award
	Haryana						
372.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak Haryana	10	63.49				Under Implementation
373.	Panipat - Rohtak Haryana	71A	73				Balance for award
374.	Rohtak - Hissar Haryana	10	80				Balance for award
375.	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha- Uamuna Nagar upto UP Border Haryana	73	108				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
376. Rohtak - Bawal Haryana	71	97					Balance for award
Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]							
377. Zirakpur - Parwanoo Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh [6.69]/Punjab[2].	22	28.69					Under Implementation
Haryana[6]/Punjab[30]							
378. Ambala - Zirakpur km/ 5/735 to km. 39/961 of NH-22 and Km. 0/0 to Km. Haryana[6]/Punjab[30]	21, 22	36	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008		Under Implementation
Himachal Pradesh							
379. Parwanoo - Shimla Himachal Pradesh	22	103					Balance for award
Jharkhand							
380. Hazaribagh-Ranchi Jharkhand	33	75					Balance for award
Karnataka							
381. Bijapur - Hospet Karnataka	13	194					Balance for award
382. Mulbagal - Karnataka/AP border Karnataka	4	11					Balance for award
383. Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction Karnataka	7	9.98	Jul-2006	Jul-2008	Jul-2008		Under Implementation
384. Kundapur-Surathkal Karnataka	17	71					Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
385.	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal section km 237.700 to km 318.000 Karnataka	4	79.724	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Under Implementation
386.	Mangalore-KNT/Kerala border Karnataka	17	18				Balance for award
387.	Neelamangala-Hassan Karnataka	48	73				Balance for award
388.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH-48 Karnataka	48	81	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Under Implementation
389.	Belgaum-KNT/Goa Border Karnataka	4A	84				Balance for award
390.	Bangalore - Neelamangala Karnataka	4	19.5	Nov-2007	Jul-2009	Jul-2009	Under Implementation
	Kerala						
391.	Trivendrum-Kerala/TN Border Karnataka	47	29				Balance for award
392.	Charthalai - Pallakad - Thiruvananthapuram Karnataka	47	180				Balance for award
	Madhya Pradesh						
393.	Bareilly - Rajmarg Crossing Madhya Pradesh	12	0				Balance for award
394.	Rajmarg Crossing - Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh	12	0				Balance for award
395.	Bhopal - Bareilly Madhya Pradesh	12	297				Balance for award
396.	Guna Bypass Km. 319/700 to km. 332/100 Madhya Pradesh	3	14	Jan-2006	Jul-2007	Dec-2007	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
397.	Indore-Khalghat Madhya Pradesh	3	80	Sep-2006	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
398.	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra	48	73				Under Implementation
399.	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule Maharashtra	3	97				Balance for award
400.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border- Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra	6	80.055				Under Implementation
401.	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra	6	60				Balance for award
402.	Pimpalgaon - Nasik - Gonde Maharashtra	3	60				Balance for award
403.	Solapur - Maharashtra/ Karnataka Border Maharashtra	13	30				Balance for award
404.	Pune - Khed Km 12/190 to km.42/000 Maharashtra	50	30	Aug-2003	Aug-2005		4 Laned
405.	Dhule - Pimpalgaon km. 380/0 to km. 265/0 Maharashtra	3	118	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
406.	Gonde-Vadape (Thane) Km. 440/000 to km. 539/500 Maharashtra	3	100	Apr-2006	Apr-2009	Apr-2009	Under Implementation
407.	Kondhali - Telegaon km 50 to km 100 Maharashtra	6	50	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
408.	Nagpur - Kondhali km 9.2 to km 50 Maharashtra	6	40	Jun-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-200	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa							
409.	Panikholi-Keonjhar-Rimoli Orissa	215	106				Balance for award
410.	Bhuvaneswar-Puri Orissa	203	59				Balance for award
411.	Rimoli-Roxy-Rajamunda Orissa	215	163				Balance for award
412.	Duburi-Talchar Orissa	200	98				Balance for award
413.	Chandikhole-Duburi Orissa	200	39				Balance for award
Punjab							
414.	Chandigarh-Kurali Punjab	21	30				Balance for award
415.	Kurali - Kiratpur Punjab	21	42.9	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	Under Implementation
416.	Amritsar - Pathankot Punjab	15	101				Balance for award
417.	Amritsar - Wagha border Punjab	1	36.22				Under Implementation
418.	Jalandhar - Amritsar Punjab	1	49	May-2006	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Under Implementation
Rajasthan							
419.	Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli Rajasthan	12	150				Balance for award
420.	Jaipur-Reengus Rajasthan	11	54				Balance for award
421.	Deoli-Kota-Jhalawar Rajasthan	12	178				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
422.	Reengus - Sikar Rajasthan	11	41				Balance for award
423.	UP/Rajasthan Border- Bharatpur Rajasthan	11	21				Balance for award
424.	Mahua-Jaipur km 120 to km 228 Rajasthan	11	108	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
425.	Bharatpur-Mahua km 63 to km. 120 Rajasthan	11	57	Apr-2006	Jan-2009	Jan-2009	Under Implementation
	Tamil Nadu						
426.	Trichy - Dindigul Tamil Nadu	45	88.273	Jan-2006	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Under Implementation
427.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin km 138.8 to km 264.5 Tamil Nadu	45B	128.15	Jan-2007	Jan-2010	Jan-2010	Under Implementation
428.	Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Tamil Nadu	210	100				Balance for award
429.	Krishnagiri-Tindivanam Tamil Nadu	66	170				Balance for award
430.	Kerala/TN Border-Kanyakumari Tamil Nadu	47	56				Balance for award
431.	Nagapatanam-Thanjarur Tamil Nadu	67	74				Balance for award
432.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam Tamil Nadu	66	38.61	Jan-2006	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Under Implementation
433.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06) Km. 0.313 to km. 136.670 Tamil Nadu	68	136.35	Jan-2006	Jan-2011	Jan-2011	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
434. Trichy - Karur Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	Jan-2008	Jul-2010	Jul-2010	Under Implementation	
435. Thanjarur - Trichy km 80 - km 135.750 Tamil Nadu	67	56	Dec-2008	Jun-2009	Jun-2009	Under Implementation	
436. Trichy - Karaikudi Tamil Nadu Tamil Nadu[81.5]/Andhra Pradesh[44]	210	100				Balance for award	
437. Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai Tamil Nadu[81.5]/Andhra Pradesh[44] Uttar Pradesh	205	125.5				Balance for award	
438. Delhi/UP Border to Meerut Uttar Pradesh	58	46				Balance for award	
439. Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Km 52.250 to km. 131.00 Uttar Pradesh	58	79	Mar-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation	
440. Sitapur - Lucknow Km 488.27 to km. 413.20 Uttar Pradesh Uttar Pradesh[21]/Uttaranchal[56]	24	75	Jun-2006	Jun-2009	Jun-2009	Under Implementation	
441. Muzaffarnagar - Haridwar Uttar Pradesh[21]/Uttaranchal[56] Uttar Pradesh[24.75]/Rajasthan[20.25]	58,72	77				Balance for award	
442. Agra - Bharatpur km 17.756 - km 63 Uttar Pradesh[24.75]/Rajasthan[20.25] Uttaranchal	11	45	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation	
443. Haridwar - Dehradun Uttaranchal	72	69				Balance for award	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal							
444.	Barasat - Bangaon West Bengal	35	60				Balance for award
NHDP Phase IIIB							
Andhra Pradesh							
445.	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kumool Andhra Pradesh	18	192.5				Balance for award
446.	Hyderabad-Yadgiri Andhra Pradesh	202	30				Balance for award
Arunachal Pradesh							
447.	Itanagar-Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam Border Arunachal Pradesh	52A	22				Balance for award
Assam							
448.	Banderdewa - Assam/AP Border Assam	52A	9				Balance for award
449.	Doboka-Assam/Nagaland Border Assam	36	124				Balance for award
450.	Baihata Chariali-Banderdewa Assam	52	314				Balance for award
451.	Assam/Meghalaya Border- Assam/Tripura Border Assam	44	116				Balance for award
452.	Sitchar - Assam/Mizoram Border Assam	54	50				Balance award
Bihar							
453.	Mothari-Raxaul Bihar	28,	67				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
454.	Forbesganj-Jogwani Bihar	57A	13				Balance for award
455.	Gopalganj-Chappra-Hajipur Bihar	85,19	153				Balance for award
456.	Patna - Buxar Bihar	84	130				Balance for award
457.	Muzaffarpur - Sonbarsa Bihar	77	89				Balance for award
458.	Mokama-Munger Bihar	80	70				Balance for award
459.	Bakhtiarpur-Begusarau- Khagaria-Purnea Bihar	31	255				Balance for award
	Chattisgarh						
460.	Raipur-Simga Chattisgarh	200	28				Balance for award
461.	Kurnud-Dhamtari Chattisgarh	43	23				Balance for award
	Delhi						
462.	up to Delhi/UP Border Delhi	1 & 24	8				Balance for award
	Goa						
463.	Maharashtra/Goa Border - Panaji Goa/KNT Goa	17	139				Balance for award
464.	Panji-Goa/Karnataka Border Goa	4A	69				Balance for award
	Gujarat						
465.	Gujarat/MP Border-Ahmedabad Gujarat	59	210				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
466.	Jetpur-Somnath Gujarat	8D	127				Balance for award
467.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border- Surat Gujarat	6	84				Balance for award
	Haryana						
468.	Ambala-Kaithal Gujarat	65	78				Balance for award
469.	Rohtak-Jind Gujarat	71	45				Balance for award
	Jharkhand						
470.	Ranchi - Rargaon Jharkhand	33	150				Balance for award
471.	Barhi - Hazaribagh Jharkhand	33	40				Balance for award
472.	Rargaon - Jamshedpur Jharkhand	34	0				Balance for award
	Kerala						
473.	KNT/Kerala Border-Khozikode- Eddapally Jharkhand	17	451				Balance for award
	Madhya Pradesh						
474.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP Madhya Pradesh	59	168				Balance for award
475.	Obaidullaganj-Bheembetka Madhya Pradesh	69	13				Balance for award
476.	Jhansi-Khajuraho Madhya Pradesh	75	100				Balance for award
477.	Bhopal-Sanchi Madhya Pradesh	86Ex	40				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra							
478.	Pune-Sholapur Maharashtra	9	170				Balance for award
479.	Talegaon-Amravati Maharashtra	6	58				Balance for award
480.	Panvel-Indapur Maharashtra	17	84				Balance for award
Manipur							
481.	Nagaland-Manipur Border - Imphal Manipur	39	111				Balance for award
Meghalaya							
482.	Jowai - Assam/Meghalaya Border Meghalaya	44	109				Balance for award
483.	Shillong (Excluding Shillong By pass) - Jowai Meghalaya	44	27				Balance for award
Mizoram							
484.	Assam Mizoram Border to Aizawl Mizoram	54	140				Balance for award
Nagaland							
485.	Kohima-Nagaland/Manipur Border Nagaland	39	28				Balance for award
Orissa							
486.	Sambalpur-Baragarh- Chattisgarh/Orissa Border Orissa	6	88				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondicherry							
487.	Pondicherry - TN/Pondicherry Border Pondicherry	66	4				Balance for award
Punjab							
488.	Ludhiana Talwandi Punjab	95	84				Balance for award
Rajasthan							
489.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar Rajasthan	8	82				Balance for award
490.	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara Rajasthan	14	246				Balance for award
Tamil Nadu							
491.	Madurai-Ramnathpuram- Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi Tamil Nadu	49	186				Balance for award
492.	Theni-Kumili Tamil Nadu	220	57				Balance for award
493.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam Tamil Nadu	67Ex	45				Balance for award
494.	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni Tamil Nadu	45Ext	73				Balance for award
Uttar Pradesh							
495.	Ghaziabad-Aligarh Uttar Pradesh	91	106				Balance for award
496.	Muradabad-Bareilly Uttar Pradesh	24	112				Balance for award
497.	Bareilly - Sitapur Uttar Pradesh	24	134				Balance for award

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Uttaranchal						
498.	Rampur - Kathgodam Uttar Pradesh	87	88				Balance for award
	West Bengal						
499.	Kolkata-Dalkola West Bengal	34	438				Balance for award
	NH-34						
	West Bengal						
500.	Dalkola Bypass West Bengal	34	5.5	Sep-2006	Aug-2008	Aug-2008	Balance for award

Statement-II*Details of expenditure during 2007-08 on four laning Projects*

S. No.	Name of Project	Status	State Concerned	Location	Exaenditure (Rs. Crore) Incurred during 2007-08 (upto Jan' 08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Champavati-Srikakulam (Kms 49-Kms 97) AP-I	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	31.75
2.	Srikakulam -Palasa (Kms 97-Km 171) AP-II	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.41
3.	Visakhapatnam-Champavati River (Km. 2.8-49) (AP-III)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.11
4.	Korlam-Palasa (Km 171-200), Pkg. AP-IVA	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.28
5.	Ichapuram-Korlam (Km 233-200 On NH-5) Pkg. AP-IVB	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.86
6.	Visakhapatnam-Champavati (Bridges section Km 49-97) AP-V	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Ichapuram-Champavati (Bridges Section Km 98-233) AP-VI	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.85
8.	Tuni-Ankapalli Km 300-359 BOT [A]-III	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.21
9.	Rajahmundry-Dharmavaram AP-15 Km 200-254 BOT [A]-I	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.10
10.	Dharmavaram-Tuni AP-16 Km 254-300 BOT [A]-II	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.09
11.	Rajahmundry - Eluru AP-17 (Gowthami - Rajahmundry) (Km 200-165)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.90
12.	Rajahmundry - Eluru AP-18 (Eluru - Gowthami) (Km 80-165) AP-18	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	1.52
13.	Eluru - Rajahmundry (Bridges - II) AP-19	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.01
14.	Eluru - Rajahmundry (Bridges - I) AP-20	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
15.	Kavali-Nellore (AP-11) Km 222 to 178	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.26
16.	Kavali-Ongole (AP-12) Km 291 to 222	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
17.	Ongole-Chilakaluripet (AP-13) Km 357.9 to 291	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
18.	Nellore bypass	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	54.05
19.	Tada - Nellore (Pkg. AP-7&8) on GQ	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
20.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Package I	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
21.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada (Pkg.-II)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
22.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada (Pkg.-III)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
23.	Chilakaluripet-Vijayawada Pkg.-IV (Krishna Bridge)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.00
24.	Near Eluru (Rajahmundry-Vijayawada (Km 75-80)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	0.02
25.	Vijayawada - Eluru (ADB, Pkg.-V) (Km 3.4 to 75)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	GQ [CK]	2.62
26.	Kalkalu - Gundla Pochampalli (Km 447-464 of NH-7) NS/8(AP)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Thondapalli - Farukhnagar (Km 22.30 to Km 34.80 of NH-7) NS/9(AP)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
28.	4-laning of Km. 464-474 (Gundla Pochampalli - Bowenpalli) & km. 9.40-22.30 (Shivarampalli - Thondapalli) of NH-7 in AP, NS-23/AP	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	18.18
29.	Nandigama-Vijayawada (ADB, Pkg-IV)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	Others	0.00
30.	Nandigama-Ibrahimpuram (Km. 217-252 of NH-9)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	Others	0.01
31.	Port Connectivity (Visakhapatnam Port)	Completed	Andhra Pradesh	Others	1.73
32.	Arumur - Attlor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1)	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
33.	Arumur - Kalkali Village (AP-2)	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	263.72
34.	Farukhanagar - Kottakata (AP-3) Km 34. 100.80.000	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	163.03
35.	Farukhanagar - Kottakata (AP-4) Km 80.000-135.740	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	115.95
36.	Kottakata - Kurnool (AP-5) Km 135.740-211.000	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	206.65
37.	MH/AP Border to Islam Nagar (Ns-2/BOT/AP-6) Km 175/0 to Km 230/0	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	29.30
38.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7) Km 230.00 to Km 278.00	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	10.30
39.	Kadthal to Arumur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8) Km 278/0 to Km. 308/0	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	50.16
40.	Kurnool - Anantpur (AP-10) ADB Km 211.000-251.000 -ADB Sector-II/C-10	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	28.37
41.	Anantpur - AP/Karnataka Border (AP-11) ADB Km 251.000-293.40 - ADB Sector-II/C-11	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	31.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
42.	Kurnool - Anantpur -(NH-7) Km 293.40-336.000 - ADB Sector-II/C-12	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	11.32
43.	Anantpur - AP/Karnataka- (NH-7) Km 336.000-376.000-ADB Sector-II/C-13 in AP	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	11.95
44.	Anantpur - AP/Karnataka- (NH-7) Km 376.000-418.000-ADB Sector-II/C-14 in AP	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	31.79
45.	Anantpur - AP/Karnataka- (NH-7) Km 418.000-463.640 ADB Sector-II/C-15	Ongoing	Andhra Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	37.01
Andhra Pradesh Total					1073.78
46.	Guwahati Bypass (Km 156-163.90 of NH-37 in Assam) Pkg.-EW/7(AS)	Completed	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.66
47.	Guwahati Bypass (Km 146-156.50 of NH-37 in Assam), Pkg.-EW/14(AS)	Completed	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
48.	Silchar to Udarband (Km 275-309 of NH-54) AS-1	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	19.88
49.	Nagaon to Dharmatui (Km 255-230 of NH-37) AS-2	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
50.	Sonapur to Guwahati (Km 183-163.89 of NH-37) AS-3	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	13.94
51.	Guwahati - Nalbari (Km 1121.1093 of NH-31) AS-4	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	6.21
52.	Guwahati - Nalbari (Km 1093-1065 of NH-31) AS-5	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	14.72
53.	Nalbari - Bijni (Km 1065.1040-30 of NH-31) AS-6	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	17.99
54.	Nalbari - Bijni (Km 1040.30-1013 of NH-31) AS-7	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	5.67
55.	Nalbari - Bijni (Km 1013-983 of NH-31) AS-8	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	19.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
56.	Nalbari - Bijni (Km 983-961.50 of NH-31) AS-9	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	12.65
57.	Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 93-60 of NH-31C) AS-10	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	8.66
58.	Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 60-30 of NH-31C) AS-11	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	7.60
59.	Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 30-0 of NH-31C) AS-12	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	15.76
60.	Udarband - Harangajo (Km 244-275 of NH-54) AS-14	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
61.	Lumding - Daboka (Km 22-40 of NH-54) AS-15	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
62.	Lanka - Daboka (Km 22-2.40 of NH-54) AS-16	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
63.	Daboka-Nagaon (Km 36-5.50 of NH-54) AS-17	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
64.	Nagaon Bypass (Km 5.5 of NH-36 to Km 262.70 on NH-37 & km.262.70-255 of NH-37) AS-18	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	16.73
65.	Dharmatul - Sonapur (Km 230.50-205 of NH-37) AS-19	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
66.	Dharmatul - Sonapur (Km 205-183 of NH-37) AS-20	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	11.0
67.	Harangajo - Maibang (Km 178-244 of NH-54) AS-21	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	7.60
68.	Harangajo - Maibang (Km 154-178 of NH-54) AS-22	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	1.52
69.	Harangajo - Maibang (Km 140-154 of NH-54) AS-23	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.86
70.	Maibang - Lumding (Km 40-65 of NH-54) AS-24	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Maibang - Lumding (Km 80-90 of NH-54) AS-25	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
72.	Maibang - Lumding (Km 90-115 of NH-54) AS-26	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
73.	Maibang - Lumding (Km 115-140 of NH-54) AS-27	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	0.00
74.	Brahmaputra Bridge (Km 1121-1126 of NH-31) AS-28	Ongoing	Assam	NSEW (EW)	2.27
75.	Service road & Flyover on Guwahati Bypass EW/14A(AS)	Ongoing	Assam	Others	0.80
Assam Total					184.19
76.	Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Pkg.IV-B in Bihar	Completed	Bihar	GQ [DK]	0.02
77.	Dehri-on-son-e-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Pkg.IV-D	Completed	Bihar	GQ [DK]	1.25
78.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Pkg V-A [Aurangabad-Barachati]	Completed	Bihar	GQ [DK]	24.12
79.	Sasaram-Dehri-on-son-e (GTRIP-6) Pkg IV-C	Completed	Bihar	GQ [DM]	21.30
80.	Purnea-Gayakota (Km 410-419 & Km 470-476.15 of NH-31) in Bihar Pkg.-EW/4(BR)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	6.57
81.	Purnea-Gayakota (Km 419-447 of NH-31 in Bihar), Pkg.-EW/12(BR)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	41.89
82.	Purnea - Forbesganj (BR-1)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	25.72
83.	Purnea - Forbesganj (BR-2)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	36.11
84.	Forbesganj - Simrahi (BR-3)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	17.48
85.	Simrahi - Ring Bund (BR-4)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	23.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	Kosi Bridge & Approaches on NH-57 in Bihar (Km 165.00 to 115.00) (BR-5)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	83.31
87.	Ring Bund - Darbhanga (BR-6)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	104.74
88.	Jhanyiharpur - Darbhanga (BR-7)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	73.32
89.	Darbhanga - Muzaffarpur (BR-8)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	112.95
90.	Darbhanga - Muzaffarpur (BR-9)	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	45.25
91.	UP/Bihar Border Dewapur (Km 360.91 to 402 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-IX	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	42.94
92.	Dewapur - Kotwa (Km 402 to 440 of NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-X	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	9.67
93.	Kotwa - Mehsi (Km 440 to 480 of NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XI	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	3.06
94.	Mehsi - Muzaffarpur (Km 480-520 of NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XII	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	10.86
95.	DPR for km. 360.57-520 on NH-28 in Bihar	Ongoing	Bihar	NSEW (EW)	0.00
Bihar Total					684.27
96.	Durg Bypass on NH-6	Completed	Chattisgarh	Others	0.00
97.	Raipur - Aurang	Ongoing	Chattisgarh	NHDP-III	86.24
98.	End of Durg Bypass-Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border	Ongoing	Chattisgarh	NHDP-III	0.00
Chattisgarh Total					86.24
99.	Port Connectivity (Mumugao Port)	Completed	Goa	Others	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Goa Total		0.00
100.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Ratanpur-Himatnagar) Km 388.4 - Km 443 UG-III	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
101.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Himatnagar-Chiloda/Gandhinagar (Km 443.495) UG.IV	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
102.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway-I	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
103.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway-II	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
104.	Surat-Manor Package - I	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
105.	Surat-Manor Package - II	Completed	Gujarat	GQ [DM]	0.00
106.	Abu Road-Disa (Km 340-350) near Palanpur on NH-14 in Gujarat, Pkg.-EW/1(GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	0.00
107.	Gondal to Ribda (Km 143-160 of NH-8B) EW/10(GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	0.00
108.	4-laning of Km 350-372.70 (near Palanpur) of NH-14 in Gujarat, Pkg.-EW/11(GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	0.00
109.	Samakhiali - Gandhidham Package I (GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	Others	0.00
110.	Samakhiali - Gandhidham Package II (GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	Others	0.00
111.	Samakhiali - Gandhidham Package III (GJ)	Completed	Gujarat	Others	0.00
112.	Gondal - Jetpur (Km. 117-143.3) & Rajkot Bypass (Km 175-185) of NH-8B in Gujarat, Pkg-VII	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	293.18
113.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Km 52.5-2) of NH-8B, Pkg-I	Completed	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	45.28
114.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Km 117-52.5) of NH-8B, Pkg-II	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	143.42
115.	Garamore-Bamanbore (Km 254-182.60) of NH-8A, Pkg-III	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	73.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
116.	Garamore-Gagodhar (Km 254-308 of NH-8A) & (Km 281.30-245 of NH-15), Pkg-IV	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	58.35
117.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Km 138.80-245 on NH-15), Pkg-V	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	91.73
118.	Radhanpur-Deesa (Km 458-372.60 of NH-14), Pkg-VI	Ongoing	Gujarat	NSEW (EW)	105.70
			Gujarat Total		810.79
119.	Delhi Border - Samalkha (Km 29.30-44.30) of NH-1 in Haryana, Pkg.-NS/2(HR)	Completed	Haryana	NSEW (NS)	0.00
120.	Panipat Elevated Highway Project (Km 86-96 on NH-1)	Ongoing	Haryana	NSEW (NS)	260.71
121.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak on NH-10	Ongoing	Haryana	NHDP-III	3.73
122.	Zirakpur - Parwanoo (NH-22)	Ongoing	Haryana	NHDP-III	6.00
			Haryana Total		270.44
123.	Jammu-Pathankot (Km 80-97.20 of NH-1A, in J&K) Pkg.-NS/15/J&K	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	12.27
124.	Srinagar Bypass on NH-1A in J&K, (NS-30/J&K)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	19.68
125.	Jammu - Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) (NS-33/J&K)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	0.00
126.	NS - 88/J&K (Km 256 to Km 286)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	136.49
127.	NS - 92/J&K (Km 220 to Km 286)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	56.32
128.	NS - 96/J&K (Km 130 to Km 151)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	7.34
129.	NS - 97/J&K (Km 67 to Km 39)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	34.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
130.	NS - 100/J&K (Jammu to Udhampur)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	0.99
131.	Vijaypur - Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	16.20
132.	Vijaypur - Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	13.64
133	Pathankot - J&K Border (NS-36/J&K)	Ongoing	Jammu and Kashmir	NSEW (NS)	17.18
Jammu and Kashmir Total					314.87
134.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pdg. V-C (Km 320-398.75)	Ongoing	Jharkhand	GQ [DK]	27.65
135.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar]	Completed	Jharkhand	GQ [DK]	19.09
136.	Barwa Adda-Barakar (ADB Pkg-III)	Completed	Jharkhand	GQ [DK]	0.00
Jharkhand Total					46.74
137.	Sira Bypass	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	0.00
138.	Tumkur Bypass	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	1.60
139.	Nelamangla - Tumkur (BOT)	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	0.29
140.	Belgaum Bypass	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	2.16
141.	Belgaum-Maharashtra Border (Pkg-IV)	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	0.00
142.	Dharwad-Belgaum (KT) NH 4 Pkg-III	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	5.72
143.	Hubli-Haveri	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	33.50
144.	Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-I	Completed	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	0.13
145.	Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-II	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	60.95
146.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga section) Pkg-III	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	13.01
147.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Harihar Pkg-IV)	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	2.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
148.	Tumkur-Haveri (Devengere-Haveri) Pkg-V	Ongoing	Karnataka	GQ [MC]	1.75
149.	Hyderabad-Bangalore (Km 524-527 & Km 535-539) of NH-7 in Karnataka, Pkg.-NS/10(KNT)	Completed	Karnataka	NSEW (NS)	13.22
150.	Hyderabad-Bangalore (Km 556-539 & Km 535-527 of NH-7 in Karnataka) Pkg.-NS/24(KN)	Ongoing	Karnataka	NSEW (NS)	6.38
151.	Port Connectivity Pkg.-V (New Mangalore)	Ongoing	Karnataka	Others	19.66
152.	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbgal Section Km 237.700 to Km 318.000 on NH-4	Ongoing	Karnataka	NHDP-III	29.81
153.	Neelmangla-Hassan (Pkg-I) Km 28/200 to Km 110/000 on NH-48	Ongoing	Karnataka	NHDP-III	0.31
154.	Neelmangla-Hassan (Pkg-II) Km 110/000 to Km 191/200 on NH-48	Ongoing	Karnataka	NHDP-III	0.10
155.	Neelmangla Junction on NH-4 with NH-48 to Devihalli	Ongoing	Karnataka	NHDP-III	0.00
Karnataka Total					191.21
156.	Aluva to Angamali (Km 332.60 to Km 316 of NH-47), Kerala, NS/28 (KL)	Completed	Kerala	NSEW (NS)	0.16
157.	Port Connectivity Pkg-IV (Cochin)	Ongoing	Kerala	Others	0.00
158.	Kerala Border to Trishur (Km 182 to 270) in Kerala of NH-47	Ongoing	Kerala	NSEW (NS)	0.08
159.	Trishur-Angamali (Km 270-316.70 of NH-47) KL-1	Ongoing	Kerala	NSEW (NS)	91.87
Kerala Total					92.11
160.	Agra-Gwalior (Km 60-70) of NH-3 in MP, Pkg.-NS/6(MP)	Completed	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
161.	Agra-Gwalior (Km 70-85 of NH-3 in MP) Pkg.-NS/20(MP)	Completed	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
162.	Agra-Gwalior (Km 85-103 of NH-3 in MP) Pkg.-NS/21(MP)	Completed	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
163.	NS-1/BOT/MP-UP/Gwalior - Jhansi (Km 16 - km. 96.127 of NH-75)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	79.72
164.	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km 94-132 to NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/3	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	000
165.	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km 132-187 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/4	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	8.57
166.	Lalitpur - Sagar (Km 187-211 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/5	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
167.	Lalitpur - Sagar - Rajmarg Choraha (Km 211-255 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/6	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
168.	Lalitpur - Sagar - Rajmarg Choraha (Km 255-297 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/7	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	35.74
169.	Rajmarg Choraha - Lakhnadon (Km 297-351 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/8	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	10.15
170.	Rajmarg Choraha - Lakhnadon (Km 351-405.70 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/9	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
171.	Lakhnadon - MP/MH Border (Km 544-652 of NH-7) in MP C-II/C-2	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
172.	Lakhnadon - MP/MH Border (Km 547.4-596.75 of NH-7) in MP NS-1/BOT/MP-2	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	68.84
173.	Lakhnadon - MP/MH Border (Km 596.75-653.225 of NH-7) in MP NS-1/BOT/MP-3	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	15.99
174.	Shivpuri Bypass - MP/RJ Border (MP-1)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	67.48
175.	Jhansi - Shivpuri (MP-2)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	52.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
176.	Jhansi - Shivpuri (UP/MP-1)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	36.99
177.	Guna Bypass (Km 319.700 - Km 332.100 on NH-3)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NHDP-III	14.50
178.	Indore - Khalghat (Km 12.600 - Km 84.700 on NH-3)	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NHDP-III	171.97
179.	Khalghat - MP/MH Border	Ongoing	Madhya Pradesh	NHDP-III	0.00
Madhya Pradesh Total					562.86
180.	Surat-Manor Package - III	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [DM]	0.00
181.	Surat-Manor (Int. During Construction)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [DM]	0.00
182.	Westerly Diversion (Pune bypass)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	1.86
183.	Pune - Satara (Wathar-Satara) Km 760-Km 725 (PS-1)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	1.60
184.	Pune - Satara (Sarole-Wathar) Km 760-Km 794 (PS-2)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	0.00
185.	Pune - Satara (Katraj-Sarole) Km 797-Km 825.5 (PS-3)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	8.14
186.	Pune - Satara (Katraj Bypass) Katra realignment (PS-4)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	3.84
187.	Satara-Karnataka Border (Kagal)	Completed	Maharashtra	GQ [MC]	0.21
188.	Chinchbguvan - Butibori - Borkhedi (Km 9.20-22.85 and Km 24.65-36.60 of NH-7) Pkg.-NS/7(MH)	Completed	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	0.00
189.	Amravati Bypass in Maharashtra	Completed	Maharashtra	Others	0.00
190.	Port Connectivity JNPT Pkg-I	Completed	Maharashtra	Others	0.00
191.	Port Connectivity JNPT Pkg-II	Ongoing	Maharashtra	Others	7.73
192.	Butibori ROB Km 22.850 to 24.650 (NS/29)	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	1.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
193.	Borkhedi - Jam (Km 36.60 to Km. 64 of NH-7) NS/22/MH	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	35.23
194.	MP/MH Border - Manasar (Km 652-689 of NH-7) in Maharashtra C-II/C-3	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	0.00
195.	Manasar - Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon Bypass (Km 689.723 of NH-7) C-II/C-4	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	0.11
196.	Nagpur Bypass	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	0.37
197.	Nagpur - Hyderabad (Km. 64-94 of NH-7) NS-59/MH	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	14.02
198.	Nagpur - Hyderabad (Km. 94-123 of NH-7) NS-60/MH	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	7.90
199.	Nagpur - Hyderabad (Km. 123-153 of NH-7) NS-61/MH	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	14.21
200.	Nagpur - Hyderabad (Km. 153-175 of NH-7) NS-62/MH	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	5.88
201.	NSEW-Prioritisation (Srinagar-Nagpur)	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NSEW (NS)	1.72
202.	Vadape-Gonde	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	190.00
203.	Pimpalgaon - Dhule	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	235.00
204.	Pune - Khed (MoSRTTH)	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	0.00
205.	Kondhali - Telegaon	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	213.77
206.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Border - Wainganga Bridge	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	33.03
207.	Nagpur - Kondhali	Ongoing	Maharashtra	NHDP-III	126.14
Maharashtra Total					902.05
208.	Bridges Balasore-Kharagpur OR-WB-I	Completed	Orissa	GQ [CK]	0.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
209.	Bhubaneswar-Khurda OR-I	Ongoing	Orissa	GQ [CK]	6.66
210.	Chandikhol-Bhadrak OR-II	Completed	Orissa	GQ [CK]	1.65
211.	Bhadrak-Balasore OR-III	Ongoing	Orissa	GQ [CK]	9.75
212.	Balasore-Laxmannath OR-IV	Completed	Orissa	GQ [CK]	12.27
213.	Chandikhol-Balasore (Bridges) OR-V	Ongoing	Orissa	GQ [CK]	7.18
214.	Sunakhala-Khurda OR-VI Km 338-388	Completed	Orissa	GQ [CK]	2.34
215.	Ganjam - Sunakhala OR-VII Km 284-338	Ongoing	Orissa	GQ [CK]	4.06
216.	Ichapuram - Ganjam OR-VIII Km 233-284	Ongoing	Orissa	GQ [CK]	8.23
217.	Jagatpur-Chandikhol (IDP-100)	Completed	Orissa	GQ [CK]	1.73
218.	Port Connectivity Pkg-IV (Paradeep Port)	Ongoing	Orissa	Others	85.15
			Orissa Total		139.18
219.	Jalandhar Bypass (Km 372.70-387.10) of NH-1 Punjab, Pkg.-NS/1 (PB)	Completed	Punjab	NSEW (NS)	0.03
220.	Jalandhar-Pathankot (Km 4.23 - 26 of NH-1A in Punjab) Pkg.-NS/16 (PB)	Completed	Punjab	NSEW (NS)	0.18
221.	Pathankot - Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	Ongoing	Punjab	NSEW (NS)	24.91
222.	Pathankot - Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Ongoing	Punjab	NSEW (NS)	9.53
223.	Ambala - Chandigarh (Zeerakpur)	Ongoing	Punjab	NHDP-III	251.46
224.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Ongoing	Punjab	NHDP-III	79.00
225.	Kurall-Kiratpur	Ongoing	Punjab	NHDP-III	36.05
226.	Amritsar - Wagah Border Section of NH-1 from km. 455.400 to Km 491.620	Ongoing	Punjab	NHDP-III	0.00
			Punjab Total		401.16
227.	Jaipur-Kishangarh	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
228.	ROB Kishangarh	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.00
229.	Jaipur Bypass (Phase-I) Zone-C	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.00
230.	Jaipur Bypass Phase-II, Zone-D (including payments to RSRDCC & Const of Toll Plaza)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.00
231.	Kishangarh-Nasirabad (KU-I)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.24
232.	Nasirabad-Gulabpura (KU-II)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.32
233.	Gulabpura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	1.19
234.	Bhilwara Bypass to Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.66
235.	Kishangarh-Udaipur (Chittorgarh-Mangalwar) Pkg (KU-V)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.00
236.	Kishangarh-Udaipur (Mangalwa-Udaipur) Km 172-Km 113.825 Pkg (KU-VI)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.21
237.	Chittorgarh Bypass	Ongoing	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	51.48
238.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Udaipur-Kesariaji) Km 278 - Km 340 of NH-8 UG-I	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.03
239.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Kesariaji-Ratanpur) Km 340 - Km 388.4 UG-II	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.03
240.	Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg-I)	Completed	Rajasthan	GQ [DM]	0.43
241.	Agra - Dholpur (Km 41-51) of NH-3, Rajasthan, Pkg.-NS/5 (RJ)	Completed	Rajasthan	NSEW (ES)	0.00
242.	4-laning of (Km 24-41) in UP and Rajasthan Pkg.-NS/19(UP/RJ)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (ES)	0.00
243.	Pindwara - Palanpur (Km 264.00-340.00 of NH 14)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	32.21
244.	4 Laning of Km 51.00 to Km. 61.00 of NH-3 (including Chambal Bridge)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (NS)	0.00
245.	Pindwara - Bakaria (RJ-1)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	45.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
246.	Bakaria - Gogunda (RJ-2)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	92.36
247.	Gogunda - Udaipur (RJ-3)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	84.62
248.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	20.90
249.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	29.21
250.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	87.92
251.	Kota - Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	155.12
252.	Kota - Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	135.27
253.	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-9) Km 406 to Km 449	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	24.47
254.	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-10) Km 449 to Km 509	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	33.80
255.	RJ/MP Border - Kota (RJ-11) Km 509 to Km 579	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NSEW (EW)	50.98
256.	Mahua - Jaipur	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NHDP-III	193.98
257.	Bharatpur - Mahua	Ongoing	Rajasthan	NHDP-III	75.68
Rajasthan Total					1116.55
258.	Hosur-Krishnagiri	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	0.00
259.	Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi, Pkg-KR-1	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	0.00
260.	Vaniyambadi-Pallikonda (Km 49-100) Pkg-KR-2	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	0.00
261.	Pallikonda - Ranipet (Km 100-145) Pkg-KR-3	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
262.	Poonamlee-Kanchipuram (Km 70.20-13.80) Pkg RC-1	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	17.52
263.	Valejapet-Kanchipuram (Km 70.2-106.20 of NH-46) Pkg. RC-2	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [MC]	2.37
264.	Chennai - Tada	Completed	Tamil Nadu	GQ [CK]	2.54
265.	Hathipalli - Hosur (Km 33.015-48.60) of NH-7 in TN, Pkg.-NS/11(TN)	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
266.	Salem Bypass (Km 199.20-207.60 of NH-7) NS/12(TN)	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
267.	Thoppur Ghat Section (Km 156 - 163.40 of NH-7) NS/14(TN)	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
268.	Karur ROB in Tamil Nadu	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
269.	Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amravati in TN	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
270.	Thumpipadi - Salem (Km 180 to Km 199.20 of NH-7) NS/26(TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	7.30
271.	Namakkal Bypass (Km 248 - Km 259.6 of NH-7) NS/27(TN)	Completed	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00
272.	Chennai Bypass Phase-I	Completed	Tamil Nadu	Others	0.12
273.	Tambaram-Tindivanam (BOT/Annuity) Km 67 to Km 122	Completed	Tamil Nadu	Others	0.40
274.	Port Connectivity Pkg-VII (Tuticorin)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	0.00
275.	Port Connectivity (Chennai-Ennore Port)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	2.49
276.	Chennai Ennore Expressway Inner Ring Road & Manali Oil Refinery Road Connectivity to Major Port (Phase-II)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	0.00
277.	Madurai-Kanyakumari section of NH-7 in TN, (NS-32/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
278.	Omatu - Thumpipedi (Km 163.40 to Km 180 of NH-7) (NS-25/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	13.49
279.	Madurai-Tirunelveli including Madurai Bypass (NS-39/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	96.31
280.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-40/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	65.02
281.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-41/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	52.80
282.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-42/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	82.22
283.	Madurai-Panagudi-Tirunelveli (NS-43/TN)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	61.03
284.	Krishnagiri - Thoppurghat (Km 94-156 of NH-7) TN-1	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	187.40
285.	Salem - Karur (Trichy - Karur) (Km 207.05-248.62 of NH-7) TN-2	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	97.71
286.	Salem - Karur (Namakkal - Karur) (Km 258.65-292.60 of NH-7) TN-3	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	16.44
287.	Karur - Madurai (Karur - Dindigul) (Km 292.60-373.725 of NH-7) TN-4	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	6.18
288.	Karur - Madurai (Dindigul - Semayanallur) (Km 373.27-426.60 of NH-7) TN-5	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	30.69
289.	Salem - Karala Border (Km 0.53 of NH-47) TN-6	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	55.62
290.	Salem - Karala Border (Km 53-100 of NH-47) TN-7	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NSEW (NS)	76.90
291.	Chennai Bypass Phase-II	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	126.25
292.	Trichy Bypass - Tovaramkurchi (Pkg-VII - A)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	70.76
293.	Tovaramkurchi - Madurai (Pkg-VII-B)	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	71.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
294.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Package - VI A) Km 21- Km 192.25	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	240.17
295.	Ulundurpet - Padalur (Package - VI B) Km 192.25-Km 285	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	199.21
296.	Padalur - Trichy (Package - VI C) Km 285 - Km 325	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	Others	150.14
297.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin (Km 138.8 - Km 264.5) TN-14	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	115.30
298.	4 laning of Km 80.000 to Km 135.750 of Thanjavur - Trichy Section of NH-67 in the State of Tamil Nadu	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	106.02
299.	Trichy - Karur on NH-67	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	0.00
300.	Trichy - Dindigul on NH-45	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	0.49
301.	Pondicherry - Tindivanam of NH-66	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	2.54
302.	Salem - Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06) Km 0.313 to Km 136.670 on NH-68	Ongoing	Tamil Nadu	NHDP-III	0.00
Tamil Nadu Total					1955.32
303.	Sikandra-Bhaunti (TNHP-1) Pkg II-A	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	7.39
304.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg II-C, Km 38-115 on NH2 in UP	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	42.96
305.	Khaga-Kokharaj (TNHP-3) Pkg.III-A (UP)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	2.04
306.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg.III-C	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	11.66
307.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg.I-A (Km 199.66-250.50)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	14.95
308.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Pkg.I-B (Km 250.50-307.50)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	73.32
309.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg.I-C (Km 321.10-393)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	43.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
310.	Bhaunti - Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Pkg.II-B	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	56.95
311.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-I) (Km 163.28-164.30 on NH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	17.54
312.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-II) (Km 158-198 of NH-2)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	96.75
313.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg.ABP-III) (Km 198-242.708 of NH-2)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	107.66
314.	Varanasi-Mahania (GTRIP-5) Pkg IV-A	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	1.01
315.	Etawah Bypass on NH2 Km 307.5 to 321.100	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	GQ [DK]	41.56
316.	Agra - Gwalior (Km 8-24) of NH-3, in UP, Pkg.NS/4(UP)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	0.00
317.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km 11.38-21.80 of NH-25 in UP) Pkg.-EW/2(UP)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	0.00
318.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km 59.50-75.50 of NH-25 in UP) Pkg.-EW/3(UP)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	0.00
319.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km 59.50-75.50 of NH-25 in UP) Pkg.-EW/3A(UP)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	8.06
320.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km 21.80-44 of NH-25 in UP), Pkg.-EW/8(UP)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	3.27
321.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km 44-59.50) of NH-25 in UP, Pkg.-EW/9(UP)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	0.01
322.	Lucknow Bypass connecting NH-25 & NH-28 via NH-56 in UP, Pkg.-EW/15(UP)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	9.13
323.	Cable stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini (Naini Bridge, Allahabad)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	Others	0.00
324.	Ghaziabad-Hapur & Hapur Bypass	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	Others	0.00
325.	MTRCL (Moradabad Bypass)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	Others	0.00
326.	Gorakhpur Bypass (Km 251.70-279.80)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	137.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
327.	NS-1/BOT/MP-1/Gwalior Bypass (Km. 103 of NH-3 to Km 16 of NH-75)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	15.96
328.	Jhansi - Lalitpur (Km 0.49.79 of NH-25,26) in UP NS-1/BOT/UP-2	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	82.03
329.	Jhansi - Lalitpur (Km 49.79.99.00 of NH-26), in UP NS-1/BOT/UP-3	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	74.50
330.	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km 8.25 to 45 of NH-28 in UP) Pkg-I	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	62.94
331.	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km 45 to 93 of NH-28 in UP) Pkg-II	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	63.60
332.	Lucknow - Ayodhya (Km 93 to 135 of NH-28, in UP) Pkg-III	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	76.47
333.	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur (Km 135 to 164 of NH-28 in UP) Pkg-IV	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	60.35
334.	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur (Km 164 to 208 of NH-28 in UP) Pkg-V	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	12.36
335.	Ayodhya - Gorakhpur (Km 208-251.70 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VI	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	61.80
336.	Gorakhpur - Kasia (Km 279.80-319.80 of NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VII	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	73.99
337.	Kasia - Bihar-UP Border (Km 319.80 to 360.91 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VIII	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	45.51
338.	New 4 Lane Agra Bypass Connectivity km. 176.80 of NH-2 to Km 13.03 of NH-3	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (NS)	7.10
339.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	24.37
340.	Orai - Jhansi (UP-4)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	67.56
341.	Orai - Jhansi (UP-5)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	16.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
342.	Bara - Orai (Km 449 to Km 422 on NH-2 & Km 255 to 220)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	8.91
343.	Ganga Bridge - Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6) (EW/6)	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NSEW (EW)	4.83
344.	Bridge across river Rapti at Gorakhpur (Km 261-263 on NH-28) in UP EW-II (UP-I)	Completed	Uttar Pradesh	Others	2.44
345.	Hapur - Garhmukteshwar (Km 58.93 on NH-24) Pkg-I	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	Others	14.09
346.	Garhmukteshwar - Moradabad (Km 93.149.25 on NH-24) Pkg-II	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	Others	12.35
347.	Meerut - Muzaffarnagar	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NHDP-III	173.87
348.	Agra - Bharatpur (Jaipur) UP/Rajasthan Border	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NHDP-III	98.32
349.	Sitapur - Lucknow	Ongoing	Uttar Pradesh	NHDP-III	50.00
			Uttar Pradesh Total		1784.79
350.	Dhankuni-Kolaghat WB-I	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [CK]	11.20
351.	Kolaghat-Kharagpur NH-6 WB-II	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [CK]	0.00
352.	Dhankuni-Kharagpur WB-III (Bridges) (Km 17.6-136 of NH-6)	Ongoing	West Bengal	GQ [CK]	0.00
353.	Laxmannath-Kharagpur WB-IV	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [CK]	0.76
354.	Panagarh-Palsit	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [DK]	0.00
355.	Palsit-Dankuni Durgapur Expressway	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [DK]	0.00
356.	Raniganj-Panagarh (ADB Pkg-II)	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [DK]	0.00
357.	Vivekananda Bridge (2nd)	Completed	West Bengal	GQ [DK]	88.21
358.	Dalkhola - Islampur (Km. 447-470 of NH-31 in West Bengal) Pkg-EW/5(WB)	Completed	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
359.	Dalkhola - Islampur (Km. 476.15-500 of NH-31 in West Bengal) Pkg-EW/6 (WB)	Completed	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.24
360.	Port Connectivity Pkg-III (Calcutta-Haldia)	Ongoing	West Bengal	Others	0.00
361.	Assam/WB Border - Gairkatta (Km 255-223 of NH-31C WB-1)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	45.98
362.	Siliguri - Islampur (Km 551-526 of NH-31) WB-6	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	72.84
363.	Siliguri - Islampur (Km 526-500 of NH-31) WB-7	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	16.08
364.	Siliguri - Islampur (Km 551-580 of NH-31)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
365.	Gairkatta - Siliguri (Km 580-603 of NH-31)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
366.	Gairkatta - Siliguri (Km 603-623 of NH-31)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
367.	Gairkatta - Siliguri (Km 105-115 of NH-31C & Km 623-634 of NH-31)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
368.	Gairkatta - Siliguri (Km 115-145 of NH-31C)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
369.	Assam/WB Border - Gairkatta (Km 145-171 of NH-31C)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
370.	Assam/WB Border - Gairkatta (Km 171-195 of NH-31C)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
371.	Assam/WB Border - Gairkatta (Km 195-223 of NH-31C)	Ongoing	West Bengal	NSEW (EW)	0.00
			West Bengal Total		233.35
Grand Total					10849.89

*[Translation]***Corruption in CIL and its Subsidiaries*****25. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE :****SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted Central Vigilance Commission regarding the steps to be taken to contain corruption in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The number of cases of illegal mining/smuggling/pilferage of coal handed over to CBI during the last three years. State-wise; and

(d) The details of action taken by the Government to check such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is consulted by the Government on various vigilance related issues from time to time. The advice given by CVC is conveyed to Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries for necessary action. Besides, there are periodic consultations between the CVC and the Chief Vigilance Officers of the Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings regarding steps to be taken to make vigilance administration more effective and useful.

(c) As reported by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), no cases of illegal mining/smuggling/pilferage were handed over to CBI during the last three years. However, from the Ministry one case during the year 2005-06 and two cases during the year 2007-08 were handed over to CBI.

(d) The following measures are taken to address the issue of illegal mining/smuggling/pilferage:

(i) At the initiative of Government of India, Joint Action Committees involving State Governments and coal companies have been formed to take

effective steps for prevention of illegal mining. Task Force at State and District levels have been formed in problem areas which review the action on regular basis.

- (ii) Further, coal companies also undertake preventive measures such as filling up of rat holes, digging trenches, erection of concrete walls, fencing with barbed wire, dumping of overburden, deployment of security and intensive patrolling of the areas etc.
- (iii) A committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for Coal to address the problem of illegal mining of coal.
- (iv) Close liaison with the State Police and the Railway Protection Force for prevention of pilferage and recovery of coal.
- (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) At all entries/exits leading to mines and coal stacking points, check posts and barriers are established and being manned by security personnel.
- (vii) Installation of security check-post at loading points to check transport documents.
- (viii) Construction of watch-towers and providing lighting arrangements around the coal stacking area.
- (ix) Static security including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (x) Escorting of loaded rakes up to railway weighbridges by armed guards and joint patrolling with the Railway Protection Force (RPF) of railway lines which are prone to wagon looting.

- (xi) Stringent action against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (xii) Loading of FIR against persons caught in coal theft.
- (xiii) Surprise checks conducted at weigh bridges, loading points, barriers from time to time by management and officials.
- (xiv) Engagement of lady security guards for preventing women and children indulging in theft of coal/pilferage.

[English]

**Expansion of Freight Tonnage
Capacity of Ports**

*26. PROF. M. RAMADASS :
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

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

(a) the details of the freight tonnage that should be available in each major port to meet the current demand against the actual available capacity now;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the capacity of major ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the target set therefor and the funds likely to be invested, port-wise; and

(d) the special steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement the programme?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The assessed capacity in all the Major Ports at the end of 2006-07 stood at 504.75 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) whereas the total traffic handled in 2006-07 by the Major Ports stood at 463.78 Million Tones (MT).

(b) and (c) Under the National Maritime Development Programme, a total of 276 projects covering the entire

gamut of activities in ports have been identified to be taken up over the period upto 2011-12 for implementation. These include projects for construction of new berths, expansion of existing berths, deepening of port channels, procurement/modernisation of cargo handling equipments, rail and road connectivity and other associated projects. The objective is to provide port facilities which are globally comparable.

The 11th Plan has projected the Major Ports will have to handle traffic of 708.09 MT by the end of 11th Plan period i.e. 2011-12. It is planned to augment the capacity of the Major Ports to 1016.55 MTPA by 2011-12. Port-wise break-up is enclosed as statement-I.

The overall requirement of funds including through private investment for the Major Ports during the 11th Plan period is estimated at Rs. 54419.48 crore. The Port-wise break-up enclosed as statement-II.

(d) The Government of India has approved a Model Concession Agreement to facilitate uniformity and transparency in the bidding process and encourage private sector investment. Revised Tariff guidelines for PPP (Public Private Participation) projects in Major Ports have also been issued which will enable tariffs to be fixed upfront before the PP projects are bid out to private operators.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the Port	Traffic projection for 2011-12 (in MT)	Planned capacity by 2011-12 (in MT)
		3	4
1.	Kolkatta	57.93	96.95
2.	Paradip	76.40	111.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	82.20	109.90
4.	Ennore	47.00	64.20

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5.	Chennai	57.50	73.50	9.	Mormugao	44.55	67.46
6.	Tuticorin	31.72	63.98	10.	JNPT	66.04	95.60
7.	Cochin	38.17	55.55	11.	Mumbai	71.05	92.81
8.	New Mangalore	48.81	63.80	12.	Kandla	86.72	120.10
				Total		708.09	1016.55

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the Port	Government Budgetary Support (GBS) (Rs. in crores)	Internal Resources (Rs. in crores)	Extra Budgetary resources and others (Rs. in crores)	Private Sector (Rs. in crores)
1.	Kolkata	374.96	539.53	7.50	3138.07
2.	Paradip	85.05	1122.76	0.00	1362.60
3.	Visakhapatnam	—	1396.14	0.00	1625.00
4.	Ennore	217.74	60.00	950.00	5300.00
5.	Chennai	—	1143.79	111.00	833.50
6.	Tuticorin	789.980	437.54	220.68	5115.08
7.	Cochin	541.62	668.35	90.00	6282.00
8.	New Mangalore	—	814.00	195.00	4952.00
9.	Mormugao	47.63	313.33	60.00	731.00
10.	JNPT	—	4464.62	0.00	3453.00
11.	Mumbai	—	1724.04	0.00	1084.44
12.	Kandla	—	1175.98	0.00	2991.55
Total		2056.98	13860.08	1634.18	36868.24

[Translation]

**Illegal Felling and Smuggling of
Rare/Costly Trees**

*27. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of large-scale illegal felling and smuggling of rare and costly trees like Sandalwood and Teak as has been reported from various parts of the country, particularly from the State of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check illegal felling and smuggling of such trees;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Task Force to check the illegal felling and smuggling of such tree; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be constituted?

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

(a) No large scale illegal felling and smuggling of rare and costly trees like sandalwood and teak has been reported from different parts of the country. However incidents of illicit felling and smuggling do take place and details in this regard as furnished by the State/UT Governments and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are given in statement enclosed.

(b) The protection and management of forests is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. The steps taken by the Government of India and State/UT Governments are as follows:

— 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 various State Acts and Rules thereof.

— Management measures, like working of forests according to approved Working Plans, involvement of local communities in protection and management of forests.

— Financial measures, like providing assistance to the States/Union Territories under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Forest Protection Scheme, funds are provided to States and Union territories primarily for strengthening of Infrastructure for protection of forests from illicit felling, fires, encroachments etc.

— Patrolling of the area

— Creation of check posts and barriers

— Mechanism of transit permit for movement of forest produce

— Flying squads, mobile protection units and vigilance parties for regular inspection.

— Survey and Demarcation of forest areas

— Involvement of local communities through formulation of Joint Forest Management Committees

— Meetings of the officials of the border States to strengthen inter-state protection mechanism

(c) There is no such proposed

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of cases of illegal felling of Sal and/or Teak trees, Sandalwood trees and Red Sanders based on information received from State/UT Governments and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are as under—

* Details Pertaining to illegal felling of Sal and/or Teak tree for three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06:

S. No.	States	Number of cases	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8208.89 cubic metres (Volume)	1633.98
2.	Assam	5022*	311.62*
3.	Bihar	NA	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	58380	1287.81
5.	Gujarat	13586	1360.74
6.	Haryana	10 trees	0.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	407	4.96
8.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
9.	Karnataka	6184	513.76
10.	Kerala	Species-wise separate	record is not maintained
11.	Madhya Pradesh**	157886	NA
12.	Maharashtra	268088	2251.12

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	864.78 cubic metres (Volume)	27.57
14.	Orissa	1,32,602	1147.07
15.	Rajasthan	Species-wise separate	record is not maintained
16.	Tamil Nadu	255	14.51
17.	Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA
18.	Uttarakhand	1744 trees	59.73
19.	West Bengal	19218	1594.08

* Includes figures for Non-Teak and Non-Sal species also as species-wise separate record is not maintained.

** Figures pertain to 2005, 2006 & 2007

NA Not Available

* Details of smuggling illicit felling of Sandalwood trees in major sandalwood growing States.

Kerala : During last three years i.e. 2005, 2006 and 2007, a total of 2666 number of trees have been illegally felled.

Karnataka : During last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, a total of 881 cases of smuggling of sandalwood involving a quantity of 35,299 kg have been reported.

Maharashtra : During last three years 1404 number of trees have been reported to be illegally felled.

Tamil Nadu : During last three years i.e. 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, a total of 253 cases of smuggling of sandalwood involving a quantity of 20.739 tonnes have been reported.

- * Information pertaining to Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) : The details of cases of illegal export of Red Sanders booked by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are as under—

S.No.	Year	Quantity Seized (M.T.)
1.	2005-06	479.622
2.	2006-07	359.525
3.	2007-08	451.46

In the year 2006-07, cases were registered with regard to import of 3 consignments of sandalwood. In these cases 177.660 MTs of sandalwood valued at Rs.1776.60 lakhs was seized.

[English]

"Bali Conference on Climate Change"

*28. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Conference of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Bali recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of the decisions of the conference on India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the third Meeting of Parties (MOP-3) to Kyoto Protocol was held in Bali in December 2007. The principal outcome of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive process called

Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. It is expected that an agreed outcome would be reached and a decision adopted regarding BAP, at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) to be held in December 2009.

The Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties at Bali also took crucial decisions in respect of the Kyoto Protocol, the Adhoc Working Group on further commitments of developed countries (beyond 2012) finally established a deadline of 2009 for the completion of its work and forwarding to COP-15 for a decision, its recommendations on quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments of Annex I Parties (developed countries).

Several other significant decisions were also reached at Bali. These include operationalization of the Adaptation Fund to provide assistance to developing countries to adapt to climate change; agreement on guidance for the further implementation and improvement of the Clean Development Mechanism; policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; "transfer of technologies", including licenses to support the access to and transfer of low carbon technologies, and know how.

It is expected that the decisions taken at Bali would enhance the implementation of the UNFCCC and as a responsible country, India will engage constructively in these negotiations.

Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases

*29. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases

(CNCDS) are to cost India \$237b in the next decade as per the findings of a paper published in the Science Journal 'Nature' as reported in "The Times of India" dated November 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to curb the incidence of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (c) As reported in the Times of India dated November 26, 2007, Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases are to cost India \$ 237 bn in the next decade. The report published in the paper is based on the article published in the Science Journal 'Nature'. The author has quoted the figure from the WHO Report titled "Preventing Chronic Diseases: A Vital Investment: WHO Global Report 2005".

The Government of India has launched the Pilot Phase of the National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardio vascular Diseases and Stroke in 9 districts of 9 states in 2008.

The pilot phase has been launched with the Objectives of assessing the prevalence of the risk factors for the Non-communicable diseases (NCD), risk reduction for the prevention of NCDs (Diabetes, CVD and Stroke) and early diagnosis and appropriate management of Diabetes, CVD and Stroke.

The pilot phase has adopted the following strategies

- Surveillance of the risk factors of NCD
- Health promotion for the General Population
- Disease prevention for the high risk group

Special emphasis is being given on life style changes and healthy dietary habits. For the national programme, video spots were got developed by the Ministry on

Diabetes, Hypertension and fruits and Vegetables which are being telecast on various TV channels. In addition, 6 more spots have also been developed with WHO assistance and are proposed to be telecast on Doordarshan shortly. Apart from this, CHEB has prepared a comprehensive exhibition set comprising of 20 panels on healthy lifestyles and lifestyle related diseases and is participating in various health melas at the national and regional levels.

Computerisation of Panchayats

*30. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Group on Information technology programmes of the Panchayati Raj Ministry has recommended the computerization of 2.5 lakh panchayats in the next three years, as reported in 'The Hindu' dated January, 18, 2008.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations and the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which the funds are likely to be mobilized for the purpose?

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) Yes Sir. Keeping in view the strategic importance of computerization at the Gram Panchayati level, the Ministry of Panchayat Raj had constituted an Expert Group in June 2007 under the Chairmanship of Director General, National Informatics Centre to assess the current and future Information Technology (IT) programmes of the Ministry, to recommend on the most cost-effective technologies for reaching IT to the Gram Panchayats, the use of IT for effectively building capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions through distance

learning; and the cost implications of the recommendations. The Expert Group submitted its Report on 17.1.2008 and made the following recommendations:—

- Given the varied levels of functional devolution to Panchayats and availability of other associated infrastructure in various States, the Group has recommended that the Panchayats should be graded into high, medium and low categories of Panchayats based on their overall preparedness and work out different plans for each of the categories. Such an approach will encourage and motivate the States to work towards greater devolution to the Panchayats while ensuring that the digital divide is not widened.
- The Group has recommended provision of computers and other associated infrastructure to two-thirds of Gram Panchayats and Block Panchayats.
- Besides computing infrastructure, the Group has also recommended provision of Internet connectivity, preferably through broadband, and manpower to enable the Panchayats to effectively utilize the infrastructure. This will also accelerate the diffusion of technology in the rural areas and push the common man into the fold of cyber space.
- The Expert Group recommended that the choice of technology should be driven by the need to bridge the digital divide and ensure that the society enjoys the freedom to harness the benefits of the technology. Accordingly, open technology, which includes open standards, open source and other similar open initiatives have been recommended as the basis for technology options as such a choice would result in low cost, freedom from vendor lock-in and transparent interoperability standards.
- While the Group recommended Open Technology, recognizing the existence of Information &

Communication Technologies (ICT) infrastructure in some of the States, due consideration has been accorded by the Group to ensure compatibility with the other existing systems.

- Taking cognizance of the variation in the functioning of Panchayats across the States, the Group has accorded due autonomy to States in defining and developing their own application software to address State specific functionalities while at the same time recommending the development of certain core common functions centrally to ensure interoperability, speedier and effective implementation of the project.
- The Group also recommended the adoption of multi-mode training interventions using ICTs and satellite-based technologies.

(c) The Group has estimated the project cost to the tune of Rs. 6700 crores and a time-line of three years. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is in the process of finalizing the scheme for the approval of Government. The actual cost of the project will be known once the scheme is finalized and approved. The State-wise estimated cost of the project is not yet available.

(d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is formulating a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India to seek Government budgetary support. The Department of Information Technology is also exploring the possibility of mobilizing a part of the funding of the project through World Bank assistance.

Poaching of Tigers and Elephants

*31. SHRI M. APPADURAI :
SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of the poaching of wild animals particularly tigers and elephants are increasing in different parts of the country;

(b) If so, the number of incidents that have been noticed by the Government during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the poachers; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop poaching?

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

(a) Reports relating to poaching of wild animals, particularly tigers and elephants, have been received from States. However, no definite trend can be inferred from such figures.

(b) Details of poaching relating to tiger and elephant during the last three years, as reported by States, are enclosed as statement-I.

(c) Action as per legal provisions is taken by the Courts of Law having jurisdiction over the respective area within the concerned State against offenders prosecuted by the enforcement agencies for poaching.

(d) The initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wild animals including tigers and elephants against poaching are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

*Tiger and Elephant Poaching Details during
last 3 Years
(As Reported by States)*

Year	Name of State	Tiger	Elephant
1	2	3	4
2004-2005	Rajasthan	4	—
	Assam	—	3
	West Bengal	—	2

1	2	3	4
	Uttaranchal	—	2
	Kerala	—	2
	Orissa	—	4
	Karnataka	—	3
	Mizoram	—	2
Total		4	18
2005-2006	Uttarakhand	—	1
	Assam	—	4
	Kerala	1	3
	Orissa	—	7
	Karnataka	—	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1	—
Total		2	16
2006-2007	Uttar Pradesh	1	—
	Kerala	1	3
	Uttarakhand	2	1
	Assam	—	1
	Tamilnadu	—	1
	Orissa	—	11
	Karnataka	—	4
	Meghalaya	—	2
Total		4	23

Statement-II

The steps taken by the Government to protect wild animals including tiger and elephant against poaching are as below:—

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. 100% Central Assistance provided to 17 Tiger Reserves as an additionalities for deployment of Tiger Protection Force, comprising of ex-army personnel and local workforce.
4. 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.

5. 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.

Clearance for Pending Coal Projects

*32. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK :

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not accorded its approval for several coal projects due to which coal production is not as per requirements;

(b) if so, the number of projects pending for approval alongwith the extent of delay as on date and the reason therefor company-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite their approval; and

(d) the time by which all the projects are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Currently eight coal sector projects are at various stages of approval in the government. The details are as under:

S. No.	Name of the Project and Company	Capacity Million tonnes per annum (mtpa)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Amrapali Opencast Project (OCP) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	12.0	Awaiting forestry clearance. Proposal pending with State Government of Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
2.	Chuperbita OCP Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	4.0	Awaiting forestry clearance. Proposal pending with State Government of Jharkhand
3.	Hura OCP Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	3.0	Awaiting forestry clearance. Proposal pending with State Government of Jharkhand
4.	Gevra OCP Expn. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	10.0 (incremental)	Awaiting Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and forestry clearance. Forestry proposal pending with State Government of Chhattisgarh
5.	Magadh OCP Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	20.0	Awaiting EMP clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF).
6.	Khadia OCP Expn. Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	6.0 (incremental)	Awaiting forestry clearance. Proposal pending with MOEF
7.	Dipka OCP Expn. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	5.0 (incremental)	PIB note circulated and PIB meeting to be held.
8.	Kakatiya Longwall Underground Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	2.75	PIB note circulated and PIB meeting to be held.

The role of the concerned state governments and the Union Ministry of Environment & Forests is most important in according timely environmental and forestry clearances to coal projects. Though delay in approval of projects affects the scheduled/phased production, however, the possible loss in production is made up by enhancing production from other mines/projects. Coal India Limited has been achieving or nearly achieving the coal production targets every year.

(c) and (d) Government is taking all the necessary steps for expediting clearance of projects which include reducing the levels of scrutiny by doing away with the 'in principle clearance' of the Planning Commission and pre PIB meetings for coal and power sector projects. Regular monitoring at Ministry level to direct coal companies for

compliance of the queries raised by the appraising agencies and regular follow up with the concerned State Governments for both forestry and environmental clearances and other related matters. The pending projects will be approved after obtaining the necessary forestry and environmental clearances.

Civil Nuclear Agreement with Russia

*33. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia is willing to sign a Civil Nuclear Agreement with India for the construction of Nuclear Power reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Negotiations between the two Governments to arrive at an agreed text of Inter-Governmental Agreement on civil nuclear cooperation have been concluded and the text of the agreement was finalised in February, 2008.

[Translation]

Involvement of Tribals in Forest Conservation

*34. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has involved the tribal people living in forests in the work of forest conservation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(a) and (b) Local people including tribals living in forests have been involved in the conservation of forests through the Joint Management Programme. Approximately 106482 Joint Forest Management Committees are conserving more than 220 lakh hectare of forest area. Around 8712241 tribal families are involved in the conservation of forests through the Joint Forest Management Programme.

[English]

Preparation for Commonwealth Games

*35. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
DR. K. DHANARAJU :

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

(a) whether the preparation for the Commonwealth Games 2010 are not going as per schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a high level review meeting on the preparations for the commonwealth games was convened recently;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being 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) No, Sir. Projects exclusively related to the Commonwealth Games, 2010, are proceeding on schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Meetings at high levels, including the Group of Ministers, Lt. Governor, GNCTD, Cabinet Secretariat etc. are regularly held to review preparations for the Commonwealth Games. Action Taken Reports on decisions taken in such meetings are reviewed during the course of the next meeting to ensure that required actions have been taken by the agencies concerned. Most recently, the Prime Minister's Office took stock of the progress made and advised all concerned to expedite matters.

(e) Government are conscious of the need to ensure proper planning and timely preparation for the Commonwealth Games, 2010 and to this end a number of institutional arrangements have been made. These include a Core Group of Ministers (GoM) under the co-Chairmanship of the Minister for Human Resource Development and the Home Minister for coordinating the various works related to the conduct of the Games; an Apex Committee headed by the Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports to oversee preparations; an Organizing Committee (OC) headed by the President, Indian Olympic Association for the conduct of the Games; and a Committee of Secretaries headed by Cabinet Secretary which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the

decisions of the GoM and taking decisions on other related matters. In addition to these arrangements at the Central level, there is a sub-committee under the Chief Minister of Delhi to take decisions in respect of all matters pertaining to infrastructure and other preparations for the Games within the jurisdiction of the Government of NCT of Delhi. The Lt. Governor Delhi has been entrusted with the overall responsibility for matters coming under DDA and with specific reference to security, law and order. An Empowered Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GNCTD, with representatives from all the agencies/authorities concerned to facilitate speedy clearances in respect of Games-related projects. Another Committee has been set up under Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development to facilitate clearances pertaining to the Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC). Keeping in view the need for developing adequate tourist accommodation in readiness for the large expected influx of visitors for the Commonwealth Games, an inter-Ministerial Task Force has been set up under the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) for monitoring and coordinating further action in this regard by all the agencies concerned. A Committee for expediting Central Government clearances in respect of hotels coming up in Uttar Pradesh has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Locations for the various competitions/training venues and the International Broadcasting Centre (IBC)/Main Press Centre (MPC) have been agreed among the stakeholders. All stakeholders have indicated specific time-lines with reference to key milestones, viz., finalization of detailed designs and estimates, commencement of the tendering process, award of the work, commencement of the work, completion of the work; and handing over to OC. The work on all the major sports venue infrastructure projects has commenced and the venues are scheduled to be handed over to the OC by the end of 2009. The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has also set up a web-based monitoring system to monitor and review projects related to the Commonwealth Games.

To improve the performance of the Indian contingent in the Commonwealth Games, 2010, extensive discussions have been held with all stakeholders and a programme for providing training, foreign exposure, scientific backup, equipment etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.802.00 crore has been drawn up for the elite sportspersons who will represent India in the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Government have approved project proposals of the Sports Authority of India for an amount of Rs.1000 crores ($\pm 10\%$) for upgradation/creation of sports venue infrastructure; upgradation of the tennis venue by the All India Tennis Association at a cost of Rs.30 crores ($\pm 15\%$); and an expenditure budget for the Organizing Committee on a revenue neutral basis of Rs.767 crores ($\pm 15\%$) for the 'Conduct of the Games'. The Expenditure Finance Committee have considered the proposal of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for about Rs.765.00 crores for the International Zone etc. in the Games village (which is being developed in the Public Private Partnership Mode) and sports infrastructure at the Village/other venues belonging to DDA. The Expenditure Finance Committee have also considered the proposal amounting to Rs.257.41 crores of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for upgradation/creation of competition/training venues of CWG 2010 at the Delhi University, Jamia Millia Islamia University and Delhi Public School, RK Puram, New Delhi.

The Planning Commission have approved the proposal of the Government of the NCT of Delhi for an amount of Rs.770.00 crores. Planning Commission have also approved an amount of Rs.210.00 crores to the Government of Maharashtra for sports infrastructure for the Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008 to be held in Pune, which is a sub-event of the main Commonwealth Games 2010.

Damage to Newly Built Highways under Golden Quadrilateral Project

*36. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain portions of the newly-built highways under the Golden Quadrilateral Project (GQP) in various parts of the country, especially in Karnataka, have caved in;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out and accountability fixed in this regard;

(d) whether NHAI has adopted uniform technical parameters for laying roads under the GQP throughout the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) There have been two instances of subsidence of a portion of Golden Quadrilateral. In one instance, a 110 m length of reinforced earth (RE) wall in the approaches to a Road Over Bridge (ROB) in km. 19/100 of NH-6 in West Bengal had subsided on 9th February, 2006 which was repaired by the contractor. In another instance in January, 2007, a length of 450m of NH-2 near Asansol had subsided due to collapse of underground column of abundant coal mines which were rebuilt. There is no subsidence reported in the State of Karnataka.

(c) For the first instance, the contractor was found liable and the repair was got done at his cost. The second instance was an accident, for which nobody was responsible.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Uniform technical parameters have been adopted for all the works of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) including the GQ projects as per technical specifications of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways, Indian Roads Congress Guidelines and sound engineering practices.

Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan

*37. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan for strengthening the health services in the country as reported in The Hindu dated December 27, 2007;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the details of funds proposed to be allocated for Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan during the Eleventh Plan, State-wise; and

(d) the manner in which the said Abhiyan will help in achieving the objective of the National Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Eleventh Plan document mentions that the Plan will aim for inclusive growth by introducing National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) which along with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) will form the Sarva Swasthya Abhiyan

(b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has already been approved for the period 2007-2012 and is under implementation. It provides for accessible, affordable, equitable, accountable and quality health care to the people especially those living in rural areas. NRHM ensures to provide concurrent service guarantee in respect of skilled attendants at the births, full coverage of childhood diseases/health conditions, maternal diseases/health conditions, blindness due to refractive errors and low vision, leprosy, tuberculosis, vector borne diseases, inpatient treatment of childhood diseases, inpatient treatment of maternal diseases, life style diseases, hypertension, providing secondary care services at district hospitals, meeting unmet needs and spacing and permanent family Planning services, for RTI/STI and counselling for HIV/AIDS services for adolescents.

A National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is also proposed for the urban poor with focus on those living in urban slums.

(c) The allocation for Eleventh Five Year Plan under NRHM is Rs.89478.00 Crores and for NUHM is Rs.4495.00 Crores and the proposed outlay for the annual plan of 2008-09 is Rs.11930.00 Crores for NRHM and Rs.50.00 Crores for NUHM. However, the year-wise and State wise allocation in respect of these two programmes cannot be given as explained below.

The Five Year Plan Scheme-wise outlay is an indicative one. The State-wise and Scheme-wise allocation is made during the year based on the Annual Plan outlay communicated by the Planning Commission which is normally less than the Annual Plan proposals projected by the Departments. Moreover, the Scheme-wise Annual Plan proposals are made based on the priorities assigned to each Scheme depending upon the State specific importance assigned to it.

(d) NRHM seeks to achieve its objective through the process of communitisation through united funds and involvement of Panchayats etc. improved management, capacity through skill augmentation and infusion of managerial skills, flexible financing, monitoring progress against standards through Indian Public Health Standards, innovation in human resource management, partnership with non-government providers, etc.

[Translation]

Approval of Eleventh Plan by NDC

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has given its final approval to the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to change the industrial policy of the country during the years 2007-12 to develop it on the basis of priority to the labour intensive techniques;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details of the policy decisions taken to accelerate the overall development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) The National Development Council met on 19th December, 2007 and approved the draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12). The broad vision of the 11th Plan includes several inter related components: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, increases access to essential services in health and education specially for the poor & disadvantaged, enhances equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development and environmental sustainability;

(c) to (e) The Eleventh Five Year Plan aims to generate 10% growth in Industry and even higher growth in manufacturing to, inter alia, not only provide for additional job opportunities needed to absorb some of the surplus labour in rural workforce but also generate employment for the new entrants that are expected to join the labour force, both in rural and urban areas. The Eleventh Plan considers the micro and small enterprises sector as an engine for sustained and inclusive economic growth and employment. Improvement of physical infrastructure, supply of quality electrical power, skill development, upgradation of technology, adopting modern manufacturing methods, achieving economy of scales, credit to industries, particularly for micro, medium and small industries etc., are some of the measures to accelerate industrial development of the country.

[English]

Economically Important National Highways

*39. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for upgradation and completion of economically important National Highways in the country are pending with the Government for according technical clearance to them;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the technical clearance and for completion of all such projects including the project of NH 215; and

(d) the target date fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) National Highways are not categorized as economically important. However, the upgradation of National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up depending upon the availability of funds, traffic density and inter-se priority of works.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Regular monitoring of status of technical clearance, financial and physical progress of works pertaining to all National Highways Projects including NH 215 is carried out and actions are taken to remove bottlenecks. Quarterly review meetings are being held with the officers of the State Government for monitoring of progress as well as removal of bottlenecks. In addition, the following steps are also taken to expedite the implementation of works under the National Highways Development Project and other National Highways projects:

(i) The Contracts are regularly monitored at various levels such as by Supervision Consultant, Project

Directors, and Senior Officers of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Progress reviews are also held at the level of Chairman, NHAI, and Secretary, Department of Road Transport & Highways.

(ii) State Governments have appointed senior officers as nodal officers for resolving state related problems associated with implementation of the National Highways Development Project.

(iii) A Committee of Secretaries has been constituted to address inter-ministerial and Central-States issues which impede the progress of the work.

(iv) This Ministry has been authorized to issue notification for acquisition of land for National Highways without referring to the Ministry of Law.

(v) To expedite the construction of railway over bridges, an officer of the Railways has been posted to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to coordinate with Ministry of Railways.

(vi) Punitive actions have been taken against non performing contractors.

(vii) Steps have been taken to improve cash flow problems of the contractors by granting financial assistance.

(d) The target date of completion of project is decided on the basis of type, amount, specifications used and location of the project. The completion date varies from project to project.

Bio Fuel Crops

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

(a) Whether the Government is aware of a study in the USA which concluded that rush for bio fuel crops may add to more pollution as compared to hydro carbon;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) The reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir. Bio fuel is a potential low carbon energy source, but whether bio fuels offer carbon savings depends on how they are produced. Converting forests, grasslands and productive land to produce food-based biofuels create more green houses gases than its save.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Does not arise.

Family Welfare Centres

177. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of family welfare centres functioning in the rural areas in Gujarat;
- (b) whether the Central Government has received proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for opening up of more centres for child welfare;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There are a total of 7274 Sub Centres [SCs], 1073 Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and 273 Community Health Centres [CHCs] functioning as on March, 2007 in the State of Gujarat.

(b) to (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] Programme Implementation Plan [PIP] 2007-08, proposals have been received for opening of new SCs, PHCs and CHCs from Government of Gujarat. An amount of Rs.800 lakhs have been approved for construction of 200 new SCs @ Rs. Four Lakhs per SC, Rs. 658 Lakhs

has been approved for construction of new PHC and an amount of Rs. 510 Lakhs has been approved for construction of five new CHCs.

[Translation]

Psychiatric Centres

178. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state number of psychiatric centres State-wise and the number of psychiatrists in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : There are 40 Govt. Mental Hospitals in the Country. A list of Mental Hospitals, State-wise is enclosed in the statement. The number of Psychiatrists in the country is 2219 as per National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out in 2002.

Statement

List of Government Mental Hospitals

States	List of Hospitals
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	1
Delhi	1
Goa	1
Gujarat	4
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	2

1	2
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	4
Meghalaya	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	6
Total	40

*[English]***Vacant Posts in CGHS/Hospitals**

179. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large of posts are vacant in various CGHS dispensaries and hospitals in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill the vacant posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

*[Translation]***Upgradation of Nagpur Medical College**

180. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned any amount for upgradation of Nagpur Medical College;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has released the sanctioned amount to the concerned State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) No proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra seeking funds for upgradation of Nagpur Medical College. Hence, the question of funds does not arise.

*[English]***Re-Alignment and Re-Surfacing of NH-8 in Gujarat**

181. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had sent proposals to the Union Government for realignment of Narol-Naroda section and re-surfacing of Vadodara-Surat section of National Highway No.8;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether re-routing of Narol-Naroda section and re-surfacing of Vadodara-Surat section is under consideration of the union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the time-frame fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (e) No proposal for re-alignment of Narol-Naroda section of NH-8 has been received in the Ministry from the Government of Gujarat. Six laning of National Highway No.8 between Vadodara to Surat is under implementation under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase V on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Re-surfacing of Vadodara-Surat section of NH-8 will be done by the BOT Concessionaires as a part of the six laning work. The project is targeted for completion by July, 2009.

Empanelment of Hospitals

182. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS has removed several big private hospitals recently from its approved list resulting in lot of inconveniences to the Central Government employees and other CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to include major private hospitals in the country in the CGHS approved list; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by CGHS to set up its own hospitals in all part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The hospitals which did not accept CGHS rates and terms of agreement are not empanelled.

(c) Empanelment is a continuous process and any private hospital located in CGHS cities accepting CGHS rates and terms can get empanelled with CGHS.

(d) CGHS does not plan to open its own hospitals.

[Translation]

Setting up of Medical College

183. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up medical colleges in Deoria and Balia districts of Uttar Pradesh; 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 Central Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for establishment of new medical colleges at Deoria and Balia Districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Anti-Retroviral Drugs for HIV/AIDS

184. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of amount released to the States/UTs for providing Anti-Retroviral drugs to the children free of cost for combating HIV/AIDS?:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : The Anti-Retroviral drugs for children are supplied in kind by NACO to the ART centres. No funds are released to the States and UTs for the purchase of the drugs. These drugs are provided by Clinton Foundation free of cost.

[English]

Coal Based Power Plants

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

(a) the number of coal blocks allocated or sanctioned till January, 2008 in the financial year 2007-08 for setting up coal-based new power plants in the private sector;

(b) the names of the private companies to which coal blocks had been allocated or sanctioned during the above mentioned period;

(c) the total coal reserves in the States of West Bengal and Chhattisgarh; and

(d) the time-frame within which power-plants are to be set up by the companies which had been allocated coal blocks in West Bengal and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) 15 coal blocks were allocated to private parties, till January, 2008 in the financial year 2007-08 for setting up coal-based power plants.

(b) The names of the blocks which have been allocated to different private companies during the above period, is given below:

S.No.	Block allocated	S.No.	Name of the party
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerandari BC	1	M/s. Power Finance Corporation
2.	Tubed	1	M/s. Hindalco
		2	M/s. Tata Power Ltd.
3.	Ashok Karkatta Central	1	M/s. Essar Power Ltd.
4.	Patal East	1	M/s. Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.
5.	Sayang	1	M/s. AES Chattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Durgapur II/Sarya	1	M/s. DB Power Ltd.
7.	Durgapur II/Taraimar	1	M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company
8.	Lohara West Extn.	1	M/s. Adani Power Ltd.
9.	Mandakini	1	M/s. Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.
		2	M/s. Jindal Photo Ltd.
		3	M/s. Tata Power Company Ltd.
10.	Seregarha	1	M/s. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.
		2	M/s. GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.
11.	Mahuagarhi	1	M/s. Calcutta Electrical Supply Company Ltd.
		2	M/s. Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4
12.	Amarkonda Murgadangal	1	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.
		2	M/s. Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.
13-14.	Rampia & Dip Side of Rampia	1	M/s. Sterlite Energy Ltd.
		2	M/s. GMR Energy (IPP)
		3	M/s. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.
		4	M/s. Lanco Group Ltd.
		5	M/s. Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd.
		6	M/s. Reliance Energy Ltd.
15.	Fatehpur East	1	M/s. JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd..
		2	M/s. R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.
		3	M/s. Visa Power Ltd.
		4	M/s. Green Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
		5	M/s. Vandana Vidyut Ltd.

(c) As on 1.4.2007 the reserve of coal in the State of West Bengal and Chhattisgarh is given below:

State	Coal Resources in Million Tonnes
West Bengal	28335
Chhattisgarh	41450

(d) As per the condition of allocation, development of power plant has to be synchronous with the development of the linked coal block. Coal production from the captive block has to commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area is in forest land) in case of open cast mine and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls under forest land) in case of UG mine from the date of allocation. If the captive block is not explored, additional two years

are allowed for detailed exploration and preparation of geological report.

Policy for Lignite/Coal Block

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

(a) Whether Government proposes to change the present policy for leasing of Lignite/Coal Blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to deprive the State Government the rights contained in Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to utilize their mineral resources as per their priorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would agree to give seventy five percent Production Linked Payment (PLP) to State Government if bidding process is introduced; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to make the policy for leasing of lignite and coal blocks more transparent and objective in the context of increasing number of applications and declining number of coal and lignite blocks, Government is contemplating to introduce a system of auctioning through competitive bidding for allocation of such blocks by making amendment in the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Under the existing provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before the State Government can grant mining lease in respect of coal, lignite and other minerals included in the First Schedule of the said Act.

(e) and (f) It is proposed to transfer the entire

resources raised through competitive bidding to the concerned State Government where the coal block is located.

Setting up of New Medical and Dental Colleges

187. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka for the approval to set up new public and private medical and dental colleges in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of present status of such proposals; and

(c) the time by which the final decision 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) The details of proposals received from the Government of Karnataka for setting up of new public and private medical and dental colleges during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Proposals received from Government of Karnataka for setting up of new public and private medical and dental colleges during the last three years

S; No.	Name of the Medical/Dental College	Management	Status
1	2	3	4
Year 2005			
1.	Rajarajeshwari Medical College & Hospital, Bangalore	Private	On the recommendations of Medical Council of India, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2005-06 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students and renewed upto academic year 2007-08.

1	2	3	4
2.	Pushpagiri College of Dental Sciences at Tiruvall, Karnataka	Private	On the recommendations of Dental Council of India (DCI), permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2006-07 with an annual intake of 50 BDS students and renewed upto 2007-08.
3.	Navodaya Dental College, Raichur, Karnataka	Private	On the recommendations of Dental Council of India, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year. 2006-07 with an annual intake of 100 BDS students and renewed upto 2007-08.
4.	East Point Dental College, Bangalore, Karnataka	Private	The proposal was found deficient during 2005 to 2007. The scheme has now been forwarded to Dental Council of India for technical evaluation for the academic year 2008-09. The clearance of the proposal depends on fulfillment of qualifying criteria prescribed in DCI Regulations, availability of infrastructure and other facilities and recommendations of DCI thereon to the Central Government as per prescribed time schedule.

Year 2006

1.	Mandya Institute of Medical Sciences, Mandya, Karnataka	Government	On the recommendations of MCI, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2006-07 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students and renewed upto academic year 2007-08.
2.	Belgaum Institute of Medical Sciences, Belgaum, Karnataka	Government	On the recommendations of MCI, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2006-07 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students and renewed upto academic year 2007-08.
3.	Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, Hassan, Karnataka	Government	Permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2006-07 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students and renewed upto academic year 2007-08.

1	2	3	4
4.	S.S. Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Centre, Davangere, Karnataka	Private	On the recommendations of MCI, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2006-07 with an annual intake of 150 MBBS students and renewed upto academic year 2007-08.
5.	Srinivas Institute of Dental Sciences, Mangalore, Karnataka	Private	The proposal did not fulfill the qualifying criteria prescribed in DCI Regulations and therefore returned to the applicant.
Year 2007			
1.	Shimoga Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga, Karnataka	Government	Permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2007-08 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students.
2.	Bidar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bidar, Karnataka	Government	On the recommendations of MCI, permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2007-08 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students.
3.	Raichur Medical College, Raichur, Karnataka	Government	Permission of the Central Government was granted for the academic year 2007-08 with an annual intake of 100 MBBS students.
4.	Vijaynagar Institute of Dental Sciences, Bellary	Government	The proposal has been forwarded to Dental Council of India for technical evaluation for the academic year 2008-09. The clearance of the proposal depends on fulfillment of qualifying criteria prescribed in DCI Regulations, availability of infrastructure and other facilities and recommendations of DCI thereon to the Central Government as per prescribed time schedule.

Development of Peripheral Villages by CIL etc.

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

(a) the total amount invested by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries including ECL, MCL, BCCL etc. and

private companies engaged in coal production for development of peripheral villages, during the last three years, company-wise; and

(b) the percentage of gross profit allocated by these companies and types of work on which this amount was utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Company-wise details of amount spent by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for Community/peripheral development during 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Amount in Lakh Rupees)

Company	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	60.93	107.36	125.98
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	54.18	128.33	156.44
Central Coalfields Ltd.	59.99	203.73	291.91
Western Coalfields Ltd.	222.71	335.52	374.97
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	122.25	183.27	235.78
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	473.20	957.75	746.39
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	374.12	379.47	395.89
North Eastern Coalfields (CIL)	9.18	6.53	11.40
Total	1376.56	2301.96	2338.76

Total amount invested by the Private companies engaged in coal production for development of peripheral villages as reported by them is as under:—

Name of Company	Total amount invested
1	2
Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	Rs. 2 Crores + Rs. 20 Lacs per month
Hindalco Industries Ltd.	Rs. 3.60 Crores
Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Rs. 0.33 Crores

1	2
Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Rs. 0.03 Crores
Prakash Industries Ltd.	Rs. 1.13 Crores
CESC/ICML	Rs. 2.30 Crores
Jindal Power Ltd.	Rs. 0.46 Crores

(b) Company-wise percentage of expenditure on Community Development to their gross profit are as under:—

Company	Percentage of gross profit		
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	*	0.28	1.06
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	*	0.42	1.21
Central Coalfields Ltd.	0.11	0.16	0.26
Western Coalfields Ltd.	0.24	0.23	0.35
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.06	0.09	0.11
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.30	0.74	0.41
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	0.25	0.21	0.19
North Eastern Coalfields (CIL)	0.01	**	**

* During 2004-05 gross profit of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Bharat Coking Ltd. was negative.

In respect of private companies engaged in coal production, percentage of expenditure on Community Development to gross profit is not relevant since they are mining coal for their captive consumption.

Type of works done under Community Development Programme by Coal India Limited & its subsidiaries and private companies as under:

1. Installation/Repairing of hand pumps.
2. Digging/renovation of wells/ponds/dams etc.
3. Water supply through pipelines.
4. Construction/renovation and repair of Community center/building
5. Construction/repair of roads/culverts.
6. Construction/repair of school buildings.
7. Organising medical camps.
8. Organising sports and cultural activities.
9. Miscellaneous works.

[Translation]

**Joint Team for Resolving Indo-China
Border Dispute**

189. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any new joint team has been constituted to solve Indo-China border dispute;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of such teams constituted alongwith their action taken reports;
- (d) whether the new Joint team has started functioning; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

**Investment in North-Eastern States Under "Look
East" Policy**

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

(a) whether the Minister of External Affairs at a recent meeting in New Delhi with Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States stressed the need for more investment and commercial opportunities in the North Eastern States and also linking of roads in pursuance of the 'Look East' Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes.

(b) A meeting on the subject was chaired by External Affairs Minister on October 31, 2007. At the meeting, the importance of internal transportation connectivity in all modes for the development of North Eastern region was highlighted. The meeting was also informed of the efforts being made by the Government, to increase international connectivity. To this end, discussions are being held with concerned neighbouring countries, both in the bilateral and multilateral framework to enhance economic, commercial and trade links with these countries.

(c) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, being responsible for the overall development of North Eastern States, including the building up of the physical infrastructure, will be providing state-wise details on the specific steps being taken by them in due course.

**Medical Infrastructure for Wildlife
Sanctuaries**

191. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wildlife sanctuaries and criteria for posting of trained and professional vets and medical infrastructure provided/available at each sanctuary;

(b) the number of tigers and other wild animals died of accidents in absence of proper and timely medical attention in the last 3 years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure appropriate medical infrastructure with trained and professional personnel at each of the wildlife sanctuary and integrate each unit with information regarding the medical facilities available around to treat sick or wounded animals and save them from avoidable deaths etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There are 514 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country. Some of the important Protected Areas in the country are having dedicated veterinary staff posted (mainly on deputation) by the concerned State Governments. In some States, veterinary staff is deployed in Zoos and also with the Forest Departments at the State level for looking after the necessities of wildlife sector in the State. Similarly, the assistance of the veterinary staff of the State Animal Husbandry Departments/Veterinary Colleges is also utilized as and when required.

(b) As per the information available, 4 tigers and 21 elephants have reportedly been killed due to train/road accidents during the last three years. However all these cannot be attributed to the lack of timely and proper medical care, as most of the deaths are instantaneous.

(c) and (d) Government of India is providing financial and technical assistance to the State/UT Governments under the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes - 'Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', for activities aimed at developing wildlife veterinary care infrastructure, training vets etc.

Revival of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

192. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's move to revive the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. has yielded some positive results: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM), which was considering the proposal for Rehabilitation-cum-Financial Restructuring of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL), has since made its recommendations which are under consideration.

Decongesting of Mumbai Port

193. SHRI MILIND DEORA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust near Mumbai was established to decongest Mumbai Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the environmental permission granted for the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust had imposed some conditions regarding Mumbai Port Trust;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the permission has been granted to Mumbai Port Trust for its expansion plans despite Jawaharlal Nehru Port was established to decongest Mumbai Port; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (f) Ministry of Environment and Forests while granting environmental

clearance to Nhava Sheva Port (now rename as Jawaharalal Nehru Port) stipulated that the level of traffic at Mumbai Port should gradually be reduced. The other condition stipulated was that Port's land which is not required for operational purpose should be made available for greening and recreation. In 2006-07 Mumbai Port handled 52.36 Million Tonnes. About 62% of the above is liquid cargo transported through pipe lines, 12% is moved through water ways, 6% by rail and 14% by road. 58% of the cargo moving on the road is meant for city consumption and 42% goes out of city. Traffic destined to and from city uses 3 arterial roads connecting NH-4. The usage of Port's Land in the city is governed by the city development plan finalized under Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966. This plan is valid upto 2012-13 and has earmarked land for greenery and recreation.

Traffic at Indian Ports have shown upward trend and infrastructure needs to be consistently enhanced for supporting the Economic Growth. Development of ports is an ongoing process. As a part of this process the proposals for development/expansion of Mumbai Port are considered and appropriate decisions taken after necessary clearances, keeping in view the demands of Maritime Trade.

Projects Pending

194. SHRI SURESH ANGADI : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations whose applications, including complete projects, from the State of Uttarakhand, especially from Pauri Garhwal for the year 2007-08 are pending in the Department of Youth Affairs for fund allocation; and

(b) the time by which funds would be allocated to such organizations and the reasons for delay in fund allocation?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR) : (a) During 2007-08, all 25

pending proposals of Non-Governmental/Voluntary Organizations from the state of Uttarakhand, including 2 from Pauri Garhwal, were considered. 18 proposals were recommended and 7 incomplete proposals were rejected.

(b) Out of the 18 recommended cases, funds have been released in 6 cases and in the remaining 12 cases, including one from Pauri Garhwal, the release of funds is subject to the receipt of the required documents from grantee organizations within the current financial year.

Critically Endangered Gharials

195. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 100 gharials, declared critically endangered in the 2007 Red list of species by the World Conservation Union, died as reported in "The Times of India" dated January 16, 2008;

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

(c) the number of Gharials in the various sanctuaries as on date, sanctuary-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save one of the largest surviving habitats?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information available, around 105 Gharials have been reported dead during the period between 8.12.2007 and 21.2.2008. No particular reason could be attributed to this mortality of Gharials. However, possibility of nephrotoxin entering via the food-chain could not be ruled out.

(c) The reports of the current census of Gharials are not available in the Ministry. However, as per the last census conducted in 2007, the number of Gharials in various Sanctuaries is as given below:

1. National Chambal Sanctuary :	1457
2. Son Gharial Sanctuary :	105

3. Ken Gharial Sanctuary : 12
4. Katarniaghat Sanctuary : 70-80

(d) The Steps taken by the Government to protect Gharial and its habitat include the following:

- (i) Important habitats of Gharials like the Chambal River, Gherua River have been declared as Protected Areas.
- (ii) Financial & technical assistance is provided to State Governments under centrally Sponsored Schemes for conservation and protection of wildlife including Gharial and their habitat.
- (iii) All efforts have been made by the State Governments to stop illegal sand mining thus avoiding any damage to the habitat of Gharials. Further, inter-state collaboration amongst the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are taken up for conservation & management of Gharials and their habitats.
- (iv) Gharial has been included in the Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording them highest degree of protection.
- (v) Breeding of Gharials in captivity has been successfully standardized and as and when required, captive bred Gharials are released in wild also.
- (vi) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has constituted a Crisis Management Group to coordinate the efforts in control of Gharial mortality.

Increasing Productivity by Quality Seeds

196. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has drawn up a plan to increase the productivity of forests by quality seeds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria to be adopted for making the quality seeds available to user agencies?

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

(a) Increasing forest productivity through quality seeds holds a very high priority in the National Forestry Research Plan, though there is no separate scheme being operated at present by the Central Government in this regard.

(b) A comprehensive plan for planting stock improvement was launched under the World Bank aided Forestry Research and Education Project through Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education by the Central Government. Under this programme nearly all State Governments were provided high-tech nurseries and research input for production of high yielding quality seeds.

(c) No specific criteria for making the quality seeds available to user agencies have been adopted so far.

Compensation to Accident Victims on National Highways

197. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation paid to the victims of Road accidents on the National Highways is meagre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to amend the Motor Vehicles Act to increase the compensation to the victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the grant of revised compensation will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MJUNYAPPA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The compensation

to road accident victim is either paid on 'no fault principle' or on 'fault principle'. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 makes provision for compensation only on 'no fault principle' basis, he has the remedy to contest for higher amount under 'fault principle' in Motor Accident Claim Tribunal (MACT) or Civil Court. There is no limit on such compensation, and the MACT or Civil Court. There is no limit on such compensation, and the MACT or Civil Court can award any amount of compensation depending on the merit of the case.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some of the important revisions proposed in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007 are as under:—

	Existing	Proposed
Death	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 50,000
Grievous Hurt	Rs. 12,500	Rs. 25,000

(B) Compensation as per the Structured Compensation Formula

1. For death of non-earning persons, a fixed compensation shall be payable:—
 - (i) Rs. 1,00,000/- for children upto 5 years of age.
 - (ii) Rs. 1,50,000/- for persons more than 5 years of age.
2. Compensation in case of injury to non-earning persons in non-fatal accidents.
 - i. Grievous injury Not Exceeding Rs. 50,000/-
 - ii. Non-Grievous injury Not Exceeding 20,000/-
3. Compensation for death or disability in case of earning persons shall depend on the age and annual income of the victim subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs.
4. General damages in case of death:—

	Existing	Proposed
(i) Pain & Suffering	Nil	Upto Rs. 5,000/-
(ii) Loss of Consortium, if beneficiary is the spouse	Rs. 5,000/-	Upto Rs. 10,000/-
(iii) Loss of estate	Rs. 25,000/-	Upto Rs. 5,000/-
(iv) Medical expenses - incurred before the death duly supported by bills/vouchers	Not exceeding Rs. 15,000/-	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-

5. General damages in case of disability in non-fatal accidents:—

	Existing	Proposed
1. Pain & Suffering - Non grievous injury	1,000/-	Upto Rs. 5,000/-
2. Pain & Suffering - Grievous injury	5,000/-	Upto Rs. 20,000/-
3. Medical expenses - incurred before the death duly supported by bills/vouchers	Not exceeding Rs.15,000/-	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000/-

(e) The time by which the proposed amendment will come into effect cannot be indicated at this stage.

**Shortage of Manpower in the
Regional Passport Offices**

198. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in many of the Regional Passport Offices (RPOs) which results in overloading, delay in issuance of passports and smooth functioning of RPOs;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to fill the vacant posts in all the RPOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) There is general shortage of staff in most Passport Offices, as growth in manpower has not kept pace with increase in the number of passport applications. The number of passports issued by the Central Passport Organisation (CPO) went up by 123% between 1997 to 2007 (from 22.2 lakh in 1997 to 49.4 lakh in 2007). However, the percentage growth of staff strength of the CPO during the same period has been 25.41%.

(b) The RPO-wise staff shortage list is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has placed an indent to fill up the vacancies with the Staff Selection Commission.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement

Shortage of Manpower in Passport Offices

S. No.	Name of Passport office	Details of shortage of manpower
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	56

1	2	3
2.	Bareilly	Nil
3.	Bengaluru	27
4.	Bhopal	10
5.	Bhubaneswar	8
6.	Chandigarh	13
7.	Chennai	7
8.	Cochin	Nil
9.	Delhi	Nil
10.	Ghaziabad	Nil
11.	Guwahati	7
12.	Hyderabad	15
13.	Jaipur	16
14.	Jalandhar	8
15.	Jammu	6
16.	Kolkata	4
17.	Kozhikode	Nil
18.	Lucknow	Nil
19.	Madurai	Nil
20.	Malappuram	26
21.	Mumbai	4
22.	Nagpur	8
23.	Panaji	5
24.	Patna	5

1	2	3
25.	Pune	11
26.	Raipur	Nil
27.	Ranchi	7
28.	Shimla	16
29.	Srinagar	Nil
30.	Surat	20
31.	Thane	4
32.	Trichy	Nil
33.	Thiruvananthapuram	Nil
34.	Vishakhapatnam	11

**Transparency and Accountability
in Recruitment**

199. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new system of recruitment of staff in Government schools and hospitals has been mooted by the Administrative Reforms Commission to make the process more transparent and accountable to the local communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has accepted the recommendations of the Commission; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to implement them?

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 second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 6th Report titled 'Local Governance – An Inspiring Journey into the Future' has recommended that in urban local bodies recruitment for hospitals and schools should be made to an institution/society, moving away from non-accountable State level recruitment. The Report is available at <http://www.arc.gov.in>. Copies of the report have also been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) The recommendations contained in the report are being processed for consideration and acceptance by the Government.

Vague Information To RTI Applications

200. MS. INGRID MCLEOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that despite the enactment of Right to Information Act, the citizen seeking information get, in many cases, incomplete and vague information, in response to their petitions and that too after over delays;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to rectify the system and cut down on procedural delays;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to amend the Act in this regard; 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) It has come to the notice that in some cases, complete information was not supplied to the information seekers within the prescribed time.

(b) The Right to Information Act contains provisions for remedial action in case correct and complete information within the prescribed time is not provided.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Four Laning of NH-24 and Construction
of By-Passes in UP**

201. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for four laning of National Highway No.24 and for constructing by-passes in other cities of Uttar Pradesh including Bareilly is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the present status of the said proposal; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented/completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) Four laning of National Highway No.24 is completed/in progress except Moradabad-Bareilly-Sitapur section of this National Highway. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for four laning of this section under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase III on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis is in progress and is targeted to be completed by June, 2008. There is provision for construction of Rampur Bypass, Milak Bypass, Meeraganj Bypass, Fatehganj Bypass and Bareilly Bypass in Moradabad-Bareilly section of National Highway No. 24. After approval from Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC), bidding process is to be taken up. It is too early to indicate completion date of this section of National Highway No. 24.

[English]

Assistance for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra

202. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who undertook Kailash Mansarovar Yatra during 2007; and

(b) the details of the expenses incurred by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Six hundred and sixty four pilgrims undertook the Kailash-Mansarovar yatra during 2007.

(b) The expenditure incurred by government on communications, logistics, security and administrative arrangements during the year 2007 on the yatra was Rs. 56,42,057/-

[Translation]

Negotiations with IAEA

203. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI KIREN RIJIJU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has started negotiation with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to finalise the agreement on India specific Safeguards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of rounds of talks that have been held so far and the issues discussed therein?

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

(b) Discussions were held in November, 2007, December, 2007 and January, 2008.

(c) Four rounds of discussions have been held so far. Discussions have taken place on all issues related to the safeguards agreement.

*[English]***Capture of Indian Fishermen**

204. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether hundreds of Indian Fishermen and their fishing boats were captured by Pakistan Marine Security Agency (PMSA) during the last three years, till-date;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of fishermen and their boats, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for their release; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes. 460 Indian fishermen were taken into custody by the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) in 2005, 365 in 2006, 124 in 2007 and 22 in 2008. 251 boats were similarly taken into custody between 2003 and 2005, 58 in 2006, 29 in 2007 and 4 in 2008. As per information available, 372 Indian fishermen and 342 boats continue to be in the custody of the Pakistan authorities. The fishermen and boats are mostly from Gujarat and the Union Territory of Diu and Daman.

(c) and (d) Since 2005, 1579 fishermen have been released by Pakistan including those taken into custody before 2005. Government have been taking up the issue of the release of fishermen and their boats regularly with the Government of Pakistan including at the highest level. A Judicial Committee comprising judges from India and Pakistan has been formed to expedite the release of prisoners in either country. The Committee will meet for its first meeting on 26-27 February 2008.

Ayush Institutions in Kerala

205. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for Grant-in-aid under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of AYUSH Institutions; 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 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of funds sanctioned against the proposals received are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Grants sanctioned during 2007-2008 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Development & Upgradation of Ayush Institutions to the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of College/Institution	Scheme-component	Sanction No.	Date	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	PG	Z. 14013/12/2006-E&C	19.7.07	11.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	PG	Z. 14013/6/06-E&C	28.09.07	26.61
3.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	PG	Z. 15011/12/2003-E&C	1.11.07	40.50
4.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	PG	Z. 15011/50/2000-E&C	1.1.07	70.53
5.	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	PG	Z. 15011/26/99-E&C	12.11.07	45.42
6.	Government Homoeopathy Medical College, Kozhikode	UG	Z. 15011/30/2006-E&C	19.07.07	62.00
7.	Government Ayurveda College, Kozhikode	UG	Z. 15011/27/2007-E&C	29.1.08	9.64
8.	Dr. Padiar Homoeo Medical College, Tripunithura	UG	Z. 15011/29/2007-E&C	29.1.08	47.00
9.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Tripunithura	PG	Z. 14013/6/06-E&C	20.02.08	112.00

In addition to above, one proposal received from Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur for Rs.100.00 lakhs has been approved by the Screening Committee of the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Homoeopathy. One proposal received from Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram for grants of Rs.825.00 lakhs has not been considered due to pending Utilization Certificates for the earlier grants.

Trauma Care Centres Along National Highways

206. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA" :

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to come out with the concept of setting up of Trauma Care Centres on National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ambulances are deployed on National Highways under NH Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS); and

(d) if so, the number of such Ambulances deployed on different NH, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has devised a revised scheme namely; "Project for establishment of Trauma Care Facilities along

National Highways during the 11th Five Year Plan* formulated on the basis of inspection of the trauma centres assisted during 10th Plan and feedback on deficiency of the existing project received which has been approved by the Cabinet for establishment of trauma centres along the golden quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors. The National Highway Authority would be providing ambulances to be stationed at 50 km. apart on four/six laned sections of National Highways being built and operated by them. The Department of Road Transport and Highways would supply ambulances to the district hospitals identified for trauma care under this scheme.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has been providing ambulances to States/UTs/NGOs to evacuate accident victims on the National Highways to the nearest medical center under the National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme. The State-wise details of the ambulances which have been given to various States/NGOs under this scheme are given in enclosed statement.

Statement

*List of ambulances provided to States/UTs/NGOs
under National Highways Accident
Relief Service Scheme*

State	Ambulance
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2
Assam	11
Bihar	2
Chhattisgarh	10
Goa	4
Gujarat	9

1	2
Haryana	27
Himachal Pradesh	12
Jammu and Kashmir	12
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	22
Kerala	8
Madhya Pradesh	18
Maharashtra	19
Manipur	6
Meghalaya	7
Mizoram	8
Nagaland	4
Orissa	18
Punjab	13
Sikkim	8
Tamil Nadu	16
Tripura	13
Uttaranchal	18
Uttar Pradesh	43
West Bengal	6
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	6
Total	337

[Translation]

**Grants from Foreign Institutions
for Road Projects**

207. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount provided by the World Bank and other International Financial Institutions for the construction, maintenance and the widening of National Highways during the last three years, State-wise, with particular reference to Maharashtra;

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard;

(c) whether the funds/grants provided by all the State financial institutions have been spent for this purpose;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) have provided financial assistance for construction and development of National Highways through Government of India to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). In addition, a direct loan by ADB for Surat-Manor Tollway project has also been provided to NHAI. The details of loans and amount utilized till date from WB, ADB are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) No funds/grants are taken from State Financial Institutions by NHAI.

Statement

Status of Loans for Externally Aided Projects of NHAI (Upto January, 2008)

Agency	Loan No.	Details of Project	Date of Agreement	Effective date of Loan	Date of Closing	Amount of loan	Amt. Utilised upto Jan'08	Amt. Utilised till date in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ADB	1747-IND	Sura-Manor Tollway Project	05/10/2000	8/11/2000	30/09/2005 Closed	USD 165,000,000	USD 149,740,000	90.75
	1839-IND	Western Transport Corridor Project	14/12/2001	4/2/2002	31/12/2006 extended upto 30/06/2008	USD 159,479,000	USD 141,523,000	88.74
	1944-IND	East-West corridor Project	25/08/2003	19/11/2003	31/12/2006 extended upto 30/06/2008	USD 320,000,000	USD 241,904,000	75.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2029-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-I Projects	27/10/2004	24/01/2005	31/12/2007 extended upto 30/06/2008	USD 400,000,000	USD 257,331,000	64.33
	2154-IND	National Highways Corridor Sector-II Projects	15/12/2005	20/02/2006	31/12/2008 extended upto 31/12/2008	USD 400,000,000	USD 65,315,000	16.33
Total						USD 1,444,479,000	USD 855,813,000	59.25
WB	4764-IN	Lucknow Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP)	18/11/2005	28/12/2005	30/06/2010	USD 620,000,000	USD 252,520,000	40.73
	4719-In	Allahabad Bypass Project (ABP)	16/12/2003	15/03/2004	30/06/2009	USD 240,000,000	USD 167,226,033	69.68
	4622-IN	Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)	27/07/2001	21/11/2001	31/12/2006 extended upto 31/12/2007	USD 576,470,000	USD 461,130,000	79.99
	4559-IN	Third National Highways Project (TNHP)	11/8/2000	2/10/2000	30/06/2006 extended upto 31/12/2007	USD 409,840,000	USD 407,785,577	99.50
Total						USD 1,846,310,000	USD 1,288,661,610	69.80
JBIC	IDP-91	Construction of bridge over Yamuna at Allahabad/Naini with Approach road in U.P.	24/01/1994	24/01/1994	11/3/2005	10037 Million Yen	7514.97 Million Yen	74.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	IDP-100	Jagatpur-Chandikhol section - Widening to four lane including strengthening on NH-5 in AP	28/15/1995	28/05/1995	12/01/2005	5838 Million Yen	3541.24 Million Yen	60.68
	Total					15,873 Million Yen	11,056.21 Million Yen	69.65

[English]

**Opening up of Road Links Among
SAARC Countries**

208. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SAARC nations are considering to open road links among all the SAARC countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any discussion has been held in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Yes. At the 14th SAARC Summit held in New Delhi in April 2007, the Heads of State and Government "recognized the full benefits of an integrated multimodal transport system in the region. They emphasized that this would not be realized unless physical infrastructure and matters relating to customs clearance and other facilitation measures, including multimodal transport operations, were addressed comprehensively". The discussions in this regard were held during the first SAARC Transport Minister's Meeting on August 29-31, 2007. The Meeting deliberated on the Report of the SAARC Regional Multimodal Transport Study prepared and funded

by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The meeting recommended several rail and sea links, and the following pilot sub-regional and regional road corridors:

- Linkage from Phuntsholing to Hashimara
- Kathmandu-Birgunj-Kolkata/Haldia
- Agartala-Akhaura-Chittagong

India also circulated a Draft Regional Motor Vehicle Agreement for the consideration of the Member States. Member States would be examining the viability/desirability of the identified pilot projects for implementation during the Third Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Group on Transport scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in March/April 2008.

**Joint Venture for Diagnostic Centre with Hindustan
Latex Ltd. By C.G.H.S.**

209. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed for a joint venture between C.G.H.S. and Hindustan Latex Ltd. for setting up of diagnostic and Pathological testing facilities for the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries in the country especially in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) On pilot Project basis Hindlab, a subsidiary of Hindustan Latex Limited has set up a diagnostic laboratory in partnership with CGHS at the Sector – XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi dispensary for CGHS beneficiaries of neighbouring areas. The laboratory is expected to be self sustaining.

Four Lining of NH-9

210. DR. M. JAGANNATH :

SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN :

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

(a) whether NH-9 is Ranked No.3 in density of vehicular traffic is among the National Highways in terms of traffic handling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the 265 km. of the NH from Hyderabad to Vijayawada has been four laned as approved earlier;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the timeframe fixed for the completion of the project; and

(f) the details of wayside amenities provided on the National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) NH-9 is one of the high density traffic corridors of the National Highways network in the country.

(c) to (e) Out of the total length of 265 km of NH-9 between Hyderabad-Vijayawada about 89 km length has already been four-laned and the remaining length is proposed on BOT (Toll) under NHDP Phase III which is scheduled to be completed by December, 2011.

(f) Wayside amenities proposed to be provided on National Highways include provision for restaurants, car parking, toilets, drinking water facilities, dormitory for short duration rest, telephone booths, emergency health care facilities, kiosks for sundry items etc.

Study on Emergency Services in Government Hospitals in Delhi

211. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University (DU) conducted a study relating to emergency services in Government hospitals in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the working of emergency services in Government hospitals;

(d) whether the Government has laid down any norms for emergency ward/services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, no such survey has been conducted by Delhi University.

(c) to (e) As far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, round the clock emergency services are available in the specialties of medicine, surgery, Ortho., pediatrics, Neurosurgery and Burns and specialists in these fields are posted round the clock. All the patients in emergency are provided with life saving medicine free of cost.

[Translation]

Slow Implementation of Central Projects

212. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of Central project is running at a slow pace as reported in 'The Hindustan' dated December 05, 2007;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of such projects of the Government of India which have not been completed as per schedule; and

(d) the action taken against companies/contractors responsible for delaying the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) As on 1.10.2007, out of 880 Central Sector projects costing Rs.20 crores and above presently on the monitoring system of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 298 projects are running behind schedule with respect to the revised approved schedule.

(b) To reduce these delays, the Government has taken many steps which are on going. These inter-alia include;

- (i) adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval;
- (ii) taking up of projects for implementation only after funds have been fully tied up;
- (iii) in-depth review of projects on monthly and quarterly basis by the Government;
- (iv) follow up with the State Governments in respect

of problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation related issues, forest clearances, infrastructure facilities, ensuring law and order at project sites, etc.

- (v) setting up of an Empowered Committee in the administrative Ministries for review of departmentally executed projects;
- (vi) inter-ministerial coordination for resolving unresolved problems;
- (vii) setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries/Departments to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns;
- (viii) appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure; and
- (ix) issue of guidelines on standard bidding documents for adoption.

(c) As per the latest information available with the Ministry, of the 343 projects scheduled for completion during 2007-08, 54 projects have been completed and another 251 projects are scheduled for completion by March, 2008.

(d) A mechanism of Standing Committees for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns is in place in the respective ministries. These Committees have examined 30 projects and recommended system improvements for administrative delays and imposed liquidated damages for delay in supplies and delays in construction by contractors.

[English]

Genetically Modified Crops (GMC)

213. SHRI P. MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether new varieties of transgenic crops are being experimented in India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof;
- (c) the names of the States where they are being cultivated for human consumption;
- (d) whether such GMC products are found preferential to the indigenous varieties;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether such GMC varieties cause allergies to the people and pollute the atmosphere and the cognizance of the same taken by the Government; and
- (g) if so, the details of the safeguards Government contemplating to provide the consumers against such adverse effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. GM crops such as Bt brinjal, Bt rice, Bt okra, Bt castor, transgenic groundnut, transgenic tomato and transgenic potato are under various stages of experimental testing in the laboratory, green house and multi-locational field trials for the purpose of generating biosafety data.

(c) Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in India.

(d) and (e) Bt cotton hybrids have been preferred by farmers over the indigenous varieties because of increase in productivity and reduction in use of pesticides.

(f) and (g) All transgenic crops undergo extensive biosafety assessment which includes environmental safety assessment as well as food and feed safety before they are approved for environmental release and human consumption.

Proposal for Atomic Power Station at Haripur

214. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of West Bengal to set up an Atomic Power Station at Haripur of Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to the proposal;

(c) if so, the salient features of the proposal;

(d) whether the environment clearance for this proposal has been obtained; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) In response to the requests made by the Site Selection Committee (SSC) constituted by the Government of India to recommend sites for locating future nuclear power stations, the Government of West Bengal has offered a site at Haripur. SSC has evaluated sites proposed by various states. No decision on the report of the SSC has been taken.

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

[Translation]

Research on Life Saving Medicines/Drugs

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

(a) the details of the schemes being formulated by the Government regarding the research for life saving drugs in the country; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent by the Government on the research of new life saving drugs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Department of Sciences & Technology under Ministry of Science and Technology has been

implementing a Plan Scheme (Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme-DPRP) since 1994-95 for promoting collaborative R&D in Drugs & Pharmaceutical Sector with the following objectives:

- To synergise the strengths of publicly funded R&D institutions and Indian Pharmaceutical Industry;
- To create an enabling infrastructure, mechanisms and linkages to facilitate new drug development;
- To stimulate skill development of human resources in R&D for drugs and Pharmaceuticals;
- To extend soft loan for Pharma industrial R&D projects;
- To enhance the nation's self-reliance in drugs and Pharmaceuticals specially in areas critical to national health requirements.

Under this programme so far 85 industry – institutional alliances both in modern and Indian system of medicine including veterinary drugs have been funded. In addition, 32 state-of-the-art infrastructure for Pharmaceutical R&D have been created in different premier Institutions and Universities.

(b) As per Deptt. of Science & Technology, during the 10th Five year Plan (2002-2007), the DPR programme invested Rs.217.63 crores. A plan allocation for the 11th Five year Plan (2007-2012) of Rs.500.00 Crores exists for DPRP Scheme.

Request of States for Allocation of Coal Blocks

216. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENG PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to allocate more coal blocks for their State undertakings;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) A list of 27 coal blocks – 10 for power sector and 17 for other uses was circulated, vide letter dated 7th November, 2006 from the Ministry of Coal, to the State Governments and Central Ministries for allocation to Central/ State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under their control. They were advised to submit applications by 19.01.2007. A total of 183 applications were received from Central/State PSUs for blocks earmarked for power sector and 73 applications for other coal blocks. A list indicating the statistical details of number of applications and number of PSUs which had submitted applications from different States, is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) These applications were examined by the Government and all the 27 coal blocks have been allocated to different Central/ State PSUs.

Statement

Statistical details of Number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) which submitted application from different States.

State/Central Ministry	Power Sector		Commercial Uses	
	Number of PSUs	Number of applications made	Number PSUs	Number of applications made
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Power	2	5		

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Steel	5	6	2	9
Ministry of Mines	2	1		
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	3	17	1	2
Ministry of Petroleum	1	1		
Jharkhand	3	15	1	17
Andhra Pradesh	3	22	2	18
Pondicherry	1	8		
Gujarat	4	19		
Chattisgarh	2	10	1	4
Maharashtra	3	18	2	10
Meghalaya	1	10		
Madhya Pradesh	1	10	1	8
Assam	1	10		
Govt. of Uttarakhand	1	1		
Punjab	1	1		
Orissa	5	14		
Tamil Nadu	2	6		
Uttar Pradesh	1	1		
Kerala	1	1		
Bihar	2	2		
Rajasthan	1	3(withdrawn)		
West Bengal	1	2	1	3
Karnataka			1	2
Total		183		73

Auctioning of Coal

217. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to sell coal to the consumers through auction;

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

(c) whether this method is likely to increase the profitability of the Coal India Ltd. and the real consumers would be deprived of a chance of getting coal as they are unable to bid at higher rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The New Coal Distribution Policy notified on 18th October, 2007, inter-alia, provides that a fresh scheme of e-auction will be introduced by Coal India Limited with a view to provide access to coal for such consumers who are not able to source coal through the available institutional mechanisms for reasons like the seasonality of coal requirement, limited requirement of coal not warranting long-term linkage etc. The fresh scheme of e-auction has been introduced by Coal India Limited since November, 2007.

(c) to (e) The method of e-auction is not aimed at increasing the profitability of Coal India Limited but to provide an easy and transparent method by providing equal opportunity to all intended coal consumers to purchase coal and gain to Coal India Limited, if any, is only incidental. The fresh scheme also provides forward sale of coal through e-auction for such industrial consumers who wish to have an assured supply over a long period. The coal

being sold through e-auction is only a small percentage of total coal production. Most of the coal production is being supplied to the consumers through linkages.

Setting up of Indian Ayurveda Institute

218. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded approval for setting up of Indian Ayurveda Institute on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences as reported in 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 25, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such institutes are likely to be functional; and

(d) the number of patients likely to be treated daily in the institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Government has approved the establishment of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi as a Centre of Excellence focused on fundamental research, drug safety evaluation, standardization, quality control and scientific validation of Ayurvedic medicine. The institute would also offer in post-graduate and doctoral courses in the aforesaid disciplines. It will have a 200 bed research and referral hospital for facilitating clinical research.

(c) The All India Institute of Ayurveda would be fully functional by the end of XI Five Year Plan, i.e. by March, 2012.

(d) When fully functional, the Institutej will treat about 250-300 O.P.D. patients daily in addition to IPD patients initially.

[English]

**Involvement of NRIs in Rural
Development**

219. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve the NRIs in the activities pertaining to rural development and empowerment of women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the response of the NRIs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) During the Sixth Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, 2008 held at New Delhi on 7th to 9th January, 2008, a Plenary Session on 'Diaspora Philanthropy: Empowerment of Rural Woman' was organized to discuss the modes of participation and the kind of Institutional support that the overseas Indians would require to channelise their philanthropic propensities for rural development and empowerment of women in India. A proposal to establish a 'not-for-profit' Foundation to channelise diasporic capital into India is under examination. This proposed Foundation will serve as a credible institutional mechanism to assist the Overseas Indians to contribute to the social causes including rural development and empowerment of rural women.

Afforestation Programme

220. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any massive programme of afforestation to increase the forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any afforestation targets were fixed for the State during the Tenth Five Year Plan period;

(d) if so, the details of the targets achieved; and

(e) the details of the role being played by the State Government in increasing the forest cover in the States?

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

(a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a major scheme, namely the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas. The target for NAP Scheme for the Tenth Five Year Plan was 5 lakh hectares, against which a total project area of 8.49 lakh hectares was approved for treatment during the Tenth Five Year Plan. No State-wise target has been fixed for the NAP scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(e) Besides undertaking afforestation and tree planting under the Central Government schemes, the State Governments also undertake afforestation and tree planting under State-sector schemes and externally-aided projects.

[Translation]

**Setting up of National Consumer
Protection Authority**

221. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to set up a 'National Consumer Protection Authority' as reported in the Hindi daily, *Dainik Jagran* dated December 19, 2007;

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

(c) the time by which the said authority is likely to set up;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has identified some companies which are resorting to misleading advertisement for selling their products;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (c) Planning Commission in its Eleventh Plan Document has underlined the need for setting up of a 'National Consumer Protection Authority' through enactment of a National Consumer Protection Authority Act. The said authority is intended to deal with deceptive practices including misleading advertisements. Besides, it can fill the gap in legislation that may appear owing to proposed winding up of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practice Commission (MRTPC).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Radio Activities and Nuclear Energy Resources

222. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of indigenous and imported radio active/nuclear energy fuel used in the generation of nuclear power alongwith its value in terms of rupees for both indigenous and imported items during the last three years;

(b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the findings alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Out of 17 nuclear power reactors (4120 MWe) currently in operation, 2 reactors (320 MWe) use imported low enriched uranium fuel. The remaining 15 reactors (3800 MWe) use indigenous natural uranium fuel. The details of value of fuel in Rs. Crore and the nuclear power generation in Million Unis (MUs) during last three years are as follows:

Year	Indigenous		Imported		Total	
	Fuel (Rs. Crore)	Generation (MUs)	Fuel (Rs. Crore)	Generation (MUs)	Fuel (Rs. Crore)	Generation (MUs)
2004-05	540	14423	85	2587	625	17010
2005-06	692	15667	50	1657	742	17324
2006-07	674	16198	75	2603	749	18801

Environmental Clearance to Projects

223. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposal submitted by Maharashtra Government for environmental clearance as on date;

(b) the total cost of cleared proposals;

(c) the details of assistance and clearance granted to the environmental projects of Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(d) the time by which pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) A total of 301 projects were received from Maharashtra during last two years i.e. 2006 & 2007, of which 297 projects have been accorded environmental clearance in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notifications of 1994 and of 2006 issued under the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The break-up of the approved projects is as follows:

Industrial Projects	71
Thermal Power Plants	08
Mining of Minerals	58
Building and Construction	152
Projects	
River Valley	08

The Ministry does not provide any assistance for implementation of these projects and the investment criteria has been dispensed with under the EIA Notification of 2006.

(d) The EIA Notification, 2006 provides for a time

limit of 105 days for taking decision after receipt of complete information from the project proponents.

Incidents of Fire in Coalfields

224. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Action Plan for rehabilitation of the people affected due to incidents of fire and subsidence in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields areas of BCCL and ECL has been submitted by CIL to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the Action/Master Plan dealing with fire, subsidence and rehabilitation in the leasehold areas of Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields of BCCL and ECL are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The matter is under the active consideration of the Government. While the state Government of West Bengal has conveyed their acceptance to the proposed Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) package with some modifications, the acceptance of State Government of Jharkhand to the R&R package is awaited. The proposal will be processed for approval of Government on receipt of the same.

Statement

Summarized Details of Action/Master Plan (July/August 2006) in the leasehold of BCCL & ECL for dealing with Fire, Subsidence & Rehabilitation.

S.	Particulars	BCCL Master Plan July-2006	ECL Master Plan August-2006
1	2	3	4
A Dealing with fire			
1.	Total Number of fire identified & action Plan proposed	67	7

1	2	3	4
2.	Number of Collieries affected	41	Spreading in 7 areas
3.	Total Surface area (km2)	8.90	7.55
4.	Number of fire projects to be implemented (Inc. Ongoing EMSC/RCFS Schemes)	45	7
5.	Total duration in years.	10+2 (Pre-implementation activities)	10
6.	Total indicative fund (Rs. Crores)	2152.51	35.88
B Rehabilitation of inhabited sites			
7.	Number of sites proposed to be rehabilitated	595	139
8.	Number of houses to be vacated	—	—
	(i) Company houses	44155	876
	(ii) Non company houses	54159	32320
	Total	98314	33196
9.	Total Number of houses proposed to be constructed	79159	32000 (approx in 4 townships)
10.	Land required for rehabilitation (Ha)	1504.99	896.29
11.	Total Estimated capital requirement (Rs. Crores)	4185.94	2256.82
C Diversion of Rail & Road			
12.	Estimated Capital (Rs. Crons)	20.00	7.72
Grand Total of Fund Requirement in Rs. Crores (A+B+C)		6358.45	2300.42

Launch of Chandrayan-I by ISRO

(a) whether the proposed Chandrayan-I which was to start in April, 2008 is as per schedule;

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

225. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. Chandrayaan-I is presently slated for launch during June-July, 2008.

(b) The payloads are being received from various agencies and the satellite integration is progressing as planned.

(c) The launch of Chandrayaan-I slated for April, 2008 has been shifted to June-July, 2008 to ensure thorough and appropriate testing of various subsystems and the spacecraft to ensure the mission performance.

Children Affected from Autism

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

(a) whether a large number of children in the country are suffering from autism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide proper treatment to such children in the Government hospitals; 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) Data on the persons with Autism in the country is not maintained. However, number of organizations working in the developmental disabilities area are finding number of new cases every day of children with Autism and other conditions. Under the Act, a host of activities are undertaken like caregivers courses, training and public awareness programmes etc. Early diagnosis and intervention leads to limitation of disability. Paediatric & Psychiatry departments of Government hospitals provide such services. Government of India has

taken various steps to improve Psychiatry departments of Govt. Medical Colleges/General Hospitals and State-run Mental Health Institutes under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). District Mental Health Programme under NMHP also provides for proper intervention of mental disorders including Autism.

Increase of Coal Price

227. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited proposes to review the increasing the price of coal for selling to the power companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently reviewed and increased coal prices by 10% across the coal companies of CIL except for the North Eastern Coalfields where it is 15% vide notification dated 12.12.2007. This revision is effected after a gap of three and a half years to off set the rise in input costs of coal.

British Prime Minister Visit to India

228. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Prime Minister visited India during the month of January 2008; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the agreements/MoUs signed during his visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Mr. Gordon Brown,

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, visited India for the fourth India-UK Summit on January 20-21, 2008. During the visit, the Prime Ministers of the UK and India held discussions on various bilateral and global issues of mutual interest. The two sides entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on India-UK Higher Education Leadership Development Programme to develop leadership skills in Indian universities. A Joint Statement was signed by the two Prime Ministers at the Summit on January 21 2008. A copy of the Joint Statement is enclosed as statement.

Statement

India-UK Summit

Joint Statement

1. The India-UK annual Summit was held in Delhi on January 21, 2008. The delegation from the United Kingdom was led by Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Gordon Brown MP and that from India was led by Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

India-UK Strategic Partnership

2. India and the UK share a Strategic Partnership. The two Sides underscored their commitment to the Strategic Partnership launched in 2004 and reaffirmed their shared conviction in the values of democracy, fundamental freedoms, pluralism, rule of law, respect for human rights and multilateralism in the international political and financial architecture as the means to tackle global challenges effectively. The close bilateral relationship has already led to growing cooperation in global affairs and substantial expansion in the bilateral engagement in multiple fields. Building on the achievements of the 'New Delhi Declaration' (2002) and 'India-UK Joint Declaration' (2004), the two Sides commit themselves to strengthening and deepening the

comprehensive Strategic Partnership that exists between the two countries, which is underpinned by growing economic ties and the presence of a large Indian Diaspora in the UK.

Economic & Commercial

3. Bilateral economic linkages are strengthening through increased trade and investment flows. The UK is the third largest cumulative investor in India. India has emerged as one of the largest investors in the UK, including several major acquisitions, reflecting the maturing nature of the bilateral economic partnership. The UK is among India's important global trading partners. The two Sides acknowledged the potential for greater collaboration especially in hi-tech (ICT, life sciences, nano-technology etc.), research, advanced manufacturing, infrastructure, energy, healthcare, agricultural products and processed foods, higher education and other service sectors.
4. Both sides took note of the outcome of the 4th meeting of the India-UK Joint Economic and Trade Committee (JETCO) held in London on 13 December 2007. This meeting reviewed various aspects of bilateral trade and received valuable feedback from businesses on both sides on measures that could further enhance bilateral trade and investment flows. India and the United Kingdom agreed to cooperate in developing collaboration between Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), entrepreneurs and venture capitalists. The Prime Ministers welcomed the meeting of a CEOs' Round Table and Entrepreneurs' Summit of Indian and UK business leaders in Delhi. In the light of the rapidly growing trade and economic relations and the rapidly evolving pattern of international competitive advantage, both governments ac-

knowledge the considerable potential for bilateral trade, investment and services. They noted the importance of improving market access through liberalization and facilitating movement of professionals across a broad range of sectors of interest to both sides.

5. Both sides took note of the large opportunities in the infrastructure sector, in the context of the massive infrastructure development programme being undertaken in India. Facilitating the flow of information on the infrastructure projects being undertaken would encourage business partnerships. Both sides agreed to take forward proposals for the establishment of a capacity-building programme in India for public-private partnership in infrastructure with UK support.
6. India and the United Kingdom noted the role played by people of Indian origin in Britain. Through their hard work, dynamism and entrepreneurial talents they have made an enormous contribution to the strengthening of bilateral ties.

Education

7. The two Sides noted the traditionally close ties between the two knowledge societies in the field of Higher Education. They recognised that the UK-India Education & Research Initiative (UKIERI), launched in April 2006, was playing an important role in fostering such contacts. They further noted the huge expansion planned in the Indian Higher Education sector which would increase the gross enrolment ratio by 5 percentage points and include the establishment of a range of central government institutions of excellence including 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research

and 30 new Central Universities. It was agreed that both sides would forge a closer partnership in the field of Higher Education, for further developing education and skills to the mutual advantage of the students and faculty of both countries. While exploring new avenues of collaboration to further deepen the cooperation, the two Sides agreed to initiate specific measures to collaborate in the field of higher education. In particular they agreed: to establish an Education Forum to work towards an early conclusion of an Education Partnership Agreement; to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding on an India-UK Higher Education Leadership Development Programme to develop leadership skills in Indian and UK universities; to establish a Programme, under UKIERI, to support faculty development in key Indian universities with participation of leading UK academics; to develop further student and faculty exchange programmes and partnerships with a commitment of further funding from the UK government; and to promote pro-actively links between British Universities and the premier educational institutions in India including collaborating for the establishment of at least one new Indian Institute of Technology, one new Indian Institute of Science Education and Research and one Central University proposed in the XI Five Year Plan. The latter would be taken forward through a meeting between a British delegation, including Vice Chancellors and their India counterparts later in the year. They further agreed to work towards mutual recognition of degrees, diplomas and other academic qualifications supported through greater co-operation between the relevant UK and Indian authorities. The two Sides agreed to the further development of UK/India collaboration on English Language Training.

The two Governments recognize the strong interest of higher educational institutions of both countries to work together to further their global educational objectives.

Research, Science & Technology

8. India and the UK see considerable potential for growth in Research, Science and Technology collaboration. They share the vision for further strengthening their partnership through new and existing initiatives and agree to widen discussion to all research funding bodies in both countries through the India-UK Science and Innovation Council mechanism. The UK's proposal to establish a Research Councils UK (RCUK) office in India is a welcome development that would lead to enhanced collaboration between the two countries. Underlining the importance for further developing Research and S&T cooperation, India and the UK shall establish a Science Bridges Initiative to build institution-to-institution relationships on equal partnership with joint funding under the principle of parity. RCUK will contribute £ 4 million with a matching grant from Department of Science and Technology (DST) India to promote this initiative. The UK and India also agree to support a further round of UKIERI awards designed to establish networking links between Indian and UK education and research institutions with the UK committing £ 2 million over 3 years and DST agreeing to match this funding on a parity basis. DST and the Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) UK also agreed to collaborate on the initial phase of development of major projects in select research areas.

Civil Nuclear Cooperation

9. The two Sides strongly emphasised the potential

of civil nuclear energy to be a safe, sustainable and non-polluting source of energy, which could make a significant contribution to meeting the global challenge of achieving energy security, sustainable development, economic growth, and limiting climate change. The UK supports the India-US civil nuclear co-operation initiative with all its elements, including an appropriate India specific exemption to the Nuclear Suppliers Group Guidelines. As two countries with advanced nuclear technology, India and the UK agree to promote co-operation in civil nuclear energy and will work expeditiously towards a bilateral agreement for this purpose, in line with their strong commitment to non-proliferation. The two Sides will also continue to encourage their scientists to develop closer links and to co-operate in research in this field. The two Sides also welcome the opportunity for their scientists to work together in the context of ITER.

Climate Change

10. India and the UK recognise the need to find effective and practical solutions to address concerns regarding climate change and its implications for human kind. These would include mitigation and adaptation strategies in a manner that supports further economic and social development in particular of developing countries. Long-term convergence of per capita emission rates is an important and equitable principle that should be seriously considered in the context of international climate change negotiations. They expressed satisfaction over the successful outcome at Bali that reaffirmed the relevance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including its provision and principles, in particular the principle of common but differentiated

responsibilities and respective capabilities. The process established under the Bali Road Map should aim for enhanced implementation of the UNFCCC and give due weight to issues of concern to developing countries, in particular those relating to addressing adaptation, technology, and financing arrangements. In the field of bilateral cooperation on climate change, the two Sides expressed satisfaction over the announcement of a UK-India Agreement on the second phase of UK-India Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Study.

The UK and India are convinced that development of the international carbon market is important for the future and wish to explore new approaches to market related investment that offer the potential to drive technology transfer. The two Sides shall work towards the success of the second Phase of a project aimed at identifying the barriers to low carbon technology transfer. They will also collaborate on a project piloting implementation of programmatic CDM in India this year to jointly explore the potential of this to facilitate up-scaling of carbon market investment in accordance with India's future development priorities. Both sides recognised the importance of Research and Development collaboration on low carbon energy technologies and welcomed the broadening dialogue between the two countries on clean coal technologies and other power generation technologies.

MDGs

11. The two Sides agreed that an urgent global effort is required to meet the MDGs. India and the UK agreed to enhance efforts to achieve the MDGs and reduce global poverty. The two parties launched a new Partnership to Achieve

the MDGs Globally. The two countries committed to harness their combined knowledge, experience and resources towards this goal including through third country cooperation. India and the UK will start by scoping opportunities to collaborate in third countries where both parties have a development interest. India and the UK would jointly consider ways and means to reform the international institutions. While noting the establishment of the mechanism for this purpose under the Commonwealth at the Kampala CHOGM 2007, the two Prime Ministers agreed that India and the UK should exchange views bilaterally on this important agenda. They agreed the importance of continued exchange of experiences and future cooperation on international policies on major global public goods that impact on the global achievement of the MDGs.

WTO

12. India and the UK strongly support an early, fair and ambitious outcome of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. A successful conclusion of the Doha Agenda must focus on the development dimension. Existing differences amongst members have to be overcome for the benefit of all. Close cooperation between India and the UK will make a significant contribution to achieve a balanced and comprehensive agreement.

India-EU

13. India and the UK noted with satisfaction the growing partnership between India and the EU. They welcomed the progress made in the negotiations between India and the EU for a broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement and expressed their commitment for an early and mutually beneficial conclusion of the

negotiations for such an agreement. They noted with satisfaction the success of the 8th India-EU Summit held in New Delhi on November 30, 2007.

International

14. The two Sides discussed a range of other international issues, and agreed on the importance of more representative and effective international institutions to address global challenges. The two Sides agreed that a reformed UN Security Council that better reflected the realities of the 21st century would enhance global cooperation and security. The UK reaffirmed its firm support for India's candidature for a permanent membership in an expanded UNSC.
15. They reaffirmed their sustained commitment to supporting the Afghan government in the stabilisation and rebuilding of Afghanistan, and reiterated the importance of coherent international efforts to address the development needs of Afghanistan. They urged Iran to co-operate fully with the IAEA and fulfil the requirements of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, to address international concerns about its nuclear programme. In this regard, they underlined the importance of continued dialogue with Iran. The leaders emphasised the urgent need for a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East/West Asia. They reaffirmed their support for a negotiated settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on existing agreements, including relevant UNSC Resolutions, the Roadmap, and the Arab League Resolution (Beirut 2002), and urged the parties to work toward this end. The UK and India are committed to contributing to peace and prosperity in Africa. They reiterated their firm belief in the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

a key framework for socio-economic development. Both sides recognised the importance of enhancing efforts to support peace and security in Africa, and the UK paid particular tribute to India's contribution to UN Peace Keeping Operations. India and the UK will work with international partners to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between North and South Sudan.

They will support AU-UN efforts to reach a lasting political settlement for Darfur, underpinned by an effective peacekeeping force. They called on all parties to the conflict to immediately cease all hostilities and commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire.

16. The two Sides shared the hope that Pakistan would see an early return to stability and prosperity and recognised the importance of free and fair Parliamentary elections on 18 February. They agreed that the process of national reconciliation and political reform in Burma/Myanmar should be inclusive, broad-based and taken forward expeditiously, so as to bring about genuine reconciliation and progress towards democracy. They expressed their strong support for the ongoing good offices of the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy, and their shared hope that he be able to visit Burma/Myanmar again as soon as possible. They welcomed the announcement of elections in Nepal on 10 April and urged all parties to cooperate and maintain the declared date to ensure a free and fair process, open to all without intimidation. It is for the people of Nepal to decide their own future. Both sides would like to see a peaceful, stable and democratic Bangladesh, where the people of Bangladesh will be able to exercise their will through free

and fair elections. They agreed that there is no military solution to the conflict in Sri Lanka, and urged the Sri Lankan government to put forward a credible devolution package as a key contribution to finding a political settlement acceptable to all communities within the framework of a united Sri Lanka.

Counter Terrorism

17. Terrorism is a global threat requiring a global response. Both sides underline the importance of joint international efforts in countering terrorism which is not justified under any circumstances. They agree to intensify mutual exchange of views, experiences and practical cooperation in the fight against terrorism, both through bilateral channels and in multilateral forums. They shall strengthen cooperation through the Indo-UK Joint Working Group on Counter-Terrorism. Multilaterally, the two countries remain committed to pursuing as soon as possible agreement in the UN on the Comprehensive Convention against International Terrorism. Bilaterally, the UK and Indian agreed to build on existing co-operation including in the protection of critical national infrastructure, mass transit systems and the security of major sporting events/UK, and expand it further in the fields of Civil Aviation security and crisis management. In addition, it was agreed to establish a new bilateral dialogue on Terrorist Financing. The UK reiterated its support for India's full membership of the Financial Action Task Force.

Signed in New Delhi on 21 January 2008.

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Prime Minister of India

Rt. Hon. Gordon Brown MP
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Environmental Clearance to Hydel Project

229. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has given environmental clearance to a hydel project at Athirappally forest area in Kerala; 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) Environmental Clearance (EC) to 2x80 MW Athirappally Hydroelectric project, Kerala in terms of EIA Notification 1994, issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was accorded on 18th July, 2007 and certain conditions were stipulated in the E.C. such as Catchment Area Treatment, release of minimum flow of 7.65 cumec over Athirappally falls, operation of the power project between 7.00 PM to 11.00 PM during February to May every year and no displacement of tribal families.

Harassment to Indian Workers in Foreign Countries

230. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled Indian workers are working overseas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether overseas Indian workers are facing numerous problems regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages, cruelty, sexual harassment etc.; and
- (d) if so, the measures taken to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement of annual outflow of workers based on the ECR clearance granted by the offices of the POEs from India during the years 2005 to 2007 is enclosed in the statement.

(c) Complaints are received regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages and other forms of harassment.

(d) The following measures are taken to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad;

(i) In case involvement of Registered Recruiting Agents if found, action is taken under Emigration Act like suspension/cancellation of license and forfeiture of Bank Guarantee etc.

(ii) If Unregistered Agents are involved, cases are referred to State Police Authorities for legal action.

(iii) In case of Foreign Employers involvement they are black listed and placed under prior approval category.

(iv) The age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants with ECR passports irrespective of the nature/category of employment.

(v) The attestation of documents by the concerned Indian Missions has been made mandatory in respect of vulnerable categories i.e. all women emigrants and unskilled labours for all Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries.

(vi) It has been decided that every foreign employer directly recruiting an Indian emigrant must deposit a security of US \$ 2500 in the form of Bank Guarantee with the Indian Mission.

(vii) It has been decided that minimum wage for Household Service Workers (HSW) will be fixed by the Indian diplomatic Missions in the ECR

countries in the range of US \$ 300-350 with due regard to the market wage.

(viii) A massive publicity campaign has been launched to create awareness amongst the emigrant workers.

(ix) Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been opened to provide a 24x7 helpline service for emigrant workers.

(x) In order to ensure protection & welfare of workers, this Ministry has also signed bilateral agreement with major labour receiving countries. Such MOUs have been signed with UAE, Qatar & Kuwait. MOUs have been finalized with Malaysia and Oman.

Statement

The Distribution of Annual Labour Outflows from India by destination for the years 2005 to 2007

S. No.	Country	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.A.E.	194412	254774	312695
2.	Saudi Arabia	99897	134059	195437
3.	Malaysia	71041	36500	30916
4.	Qatar	50222	76324	88483
5.	Oman	40931	67992	95462
6.	Kuwait	39124	47449	48467
7.	Bahrain	30060	37688	29966
8.	Maldives	3423	4671	ECNR
9.	Mauritius	1965	1795	ECNR

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jordan	1851	1485	1254
11.	Libya	—	—	3223
	Others	15945	14175	3550
Total		548853	676912	809453

**Encroachment on Forest Land in
Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary**

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

(a) whether the Government has come to know about illegal entry, encroachment, felling of trees and poaching in the Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government against the guilty persons and to check and prevent further destruction of the forest area in the region;

(d) whether the Government proposes to appoint a High Level Central team to look into and report on the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the information received from the State Government, attempts of encroachment and felling of trees have been made over an area of 399 ha in Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh during July 2007 to October 2007. A total number of 13246 trees have been felled by the encroachers. However, no incidents of poaching have been reported during the period.

(c) The steps taken by the State Government to combat the encroachment are as under:

1. Fifty-three offence cases have been booked and 420 persons arrested and remanded to judicial custody.
2. District Administration and Police Force have been involved to prevent the destruction of forests.
3. Local tribals have been engaged as protection watchers for the protection of the forests.
4. Awareness campaigns have been organized for sensitizing the villagers about the need for the protecting forest and wildlife.
5. Vehicular movement is restricted from 9.00 PM to 6.00 AM in the Sanctuary.

(d) No Sir. There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Signing of MoU with Mauritius

232. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius have signed a Memorandum of Understanding MoU for co-operation in various fields of development; and

(b) if so, the main features of the MoU and the benefits that are likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) Yes. The Government of India and Government of Mauritius have signed a number of Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding over the years covering the entire gamut of India-Mauritius bilateral relations.

(b) The bilateral Agreements/MOUs cover various fields of bilateral cooperation including in political, security, defence, trade and economic, science & technology etc. As a result thereof, the relations between India and Mauritius have diversified and strengthened to mutual benefit. This is reflected in the regular exchanges at the highest political levels between the two countries. Mauritius has supported India in the international fora including its consistent support for India's candidature for a permanent seat at the UN Security Council. The strengthening of political ties is having a positive effect on the economic relationship between India and Mauritius; India has emerged as a major supplier of goods and services to Mauritius.

CESS on Cargo

233. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for levying of Cess on all cargo handled in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to consult the Maritime States before finalizing the policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the manner in which the financial drain on States is proposed to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Sale of Coal to NTPC

234. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. sells its coal to the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the grade-wise supply of the coal during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the percentage of ash in the coal of each grade supplied;

(d) whether the quality of the coal is as per the requirement of the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The coal producing companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) are supplying coal to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) Plants located across the country. The grade-wise supply of coal during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (till December, 2007) is given below:—

(figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Non-Coking Coal-Grade						Coking Coal not linked to washery	Washed non-coking coal
	A	B	C	D	E	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005-06	65	851	9495	20261	12050	47430	2817	4741

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2006-07	83	1290	11513	21468	10320	46494	1841	5722
2007-08*	15	646	8265	21269	6145	38713	2147	3937

*Till December, 2007

(c) to (f) Various grades of coal are supplied as produced in coal producing companies, as per requirement in terms of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Linkage. The quality of coal is determined in terms of grades based on Useful Heat Value (UHV) which is arrived at through the

system of consignment wise joint sampling and analysis. The grade-wise range of ash for various grades of coal supplied to NTPC plants during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto December, 2007), company-wise, are given below:—

Company	Non-Coking Coal-Grade					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Eastern Coalfields Limited	11.7-13.2	16.1-18.9	20.2-22.9	25.8-31.8	30.9-37.4	38.3-39.0
Bharat Coking Coal Limited			24.22-30.9	28.1-37.8	33.2-38.2	
Central Coalfields Limited		17.5-18.4	20.7-23.6	33.1-33.7	33.02-34.28	44.1-44.5
Northern Coalfields Limited			18.0-20.0	21.0-26.0	21.0-33.0	above 35.0
Western Coalfields Limited				21.0-27.0	27.0-33	
South Eastern Coalfields Limited						35.0-41.0
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited						38.0-41.0

Maximum ash percentage of coking coal not linked to washery and washed non coking coal is 35% and 34% respectively.

Further, there has been overall improvement in grade conformity in supply of coal to power sector.

[English]

Creation of Hindi Posts

235. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Hindi Posts have not been created in the Department of Space and its Centres/Units, majority of which are located in B and C regions, in accordance with the norms laid down in the Department of Official Language's OM dated 22nd July, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sort out the matter and rationalize the number of posts

(d) whether the officers in the area of official

language implementation are discriminated against their counterparts in others areas of administration not only in respect of pay scale but also in the view point of number of years required for eligibility to the next higher grade; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to resolve this anomaly?

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

(b) to (e) In 1997, few Hindi posts were created/ upgraded in the Department of Space based on the recommendations of a Committee. While the scales of pay for Hindi Posts in the Department are similar to the Department of Official Language (DOL) pattern), the residency period prescribed for certain posts of Hindi Officers are slightly at variance due to administrative reasons. A Committee has been constituted to look into the entire issue relating to creation of Hindi posts based on Department of Official Language's OM dated 22.07.2004, including the norms for direct recruitment and promotion.

Coal Mines under WCL

236. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of coal mines under Western Coalfields Limited alongwith names/location;

(b) the total amount of coal taken out from those coal mines and total value of the same during last three years;

(c) whether storage of coal in some coal mines of Western Coalfield is almost exhausted;

(d) if so, the names of those coal mines;

(e) whether the Western Coalfields Limited plans to close down/has closed such coal mines;

(f) whether any new site of coal reserve has been found by Western Coalfields Limited; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) The total number of coal mines under the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) alongwith names/location as on 01.10.2007 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The total amount of coal taken out from those coal mines and total value of the same during the last three years are as under:

Year	Total Production (Million Tonnes)	Total saleable value (Rs. Crore)
2004-05	41.41	3,976.31
2005-06	43.20	4,407.89
2006-07	43.21	4,434.00

(c) and (d) The minable reserves of some of the mines have almost exhausted and details are as under:

S. No.	Name of Mine	Type of Mine	Likely year of Closure	Reason
1.	Bhatadi	OC	2007-08	Due to exhaustion of coal reserves
2.	Junad	OC	2008-09	-do-
3.	Patherkhera-I	OC	2008-09	-do-
4.	Gajandoh	OC	2008-09	-do-
5.	New Sethia	OC	2008-09	-do-
6.	Gouri-I	OC	2008-09	-do-
7.	Gouri-II	OC	2008-09	-do-

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) In 2007-08, no new coal reserves have been found in the WCL command area.

Statement

Western Coalfields Limited

No. of Working Mines As on 1.10.2007

Maharashtra State

S. No.	District	Area	UG Mine	Status	OC Mine	Status	Mixed	Total Mines	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	HLC No. 1	Producing	1	HLC OC+ HLC Extn.	Producing	NIL	11
			2	HLC No. 3 (#)	Non- Producing	2	Durgapur	Producing		(#) Production stopped since 29.03.2006. As the Mine is proposed for abandonment after recovery of materi- als and equipment which is under progress
			3	Mana Encl.	Producing	3	Padampur	Producing		
			4	Nandgaon Incl.	Producing	4	Bhatadi	Producing		
			5	Mahakali	Producing					
			6	C. Rayatwari	Producing					
			7	D. Rayatwari	Producing					
2.	Chandrapur	Ballarpur	8	Ballarpur	Producing	5	Ballarpur	Producing	NIL	8
			9	Sasti	Producing	6	New Dhuptala	Producing		
						7	Sasti	Producing		
						8	Gouri-I	Producing		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					9	Gouri-II	Producing		
					10	Pauni	Producing		
3. Chandrapur		Majri	10	New Majri No. 3	Producing	11	New Majri II A sec. B&C	Producing	7
					12	New Majri I A Sec.A	Producing		
					13	Telwasa	Producing		
					14	Navin Kunada. PH-I	Producing		
					15	Dhorwasa	Producing		
					16	Navin Kunada. PH-II	Producing		
4. Chandrapur		Wani			17	ghughus	Producing	NIL	1
-do-					18	Niljai South	Producing		5
-do-					19	Niljai	Producing		
-do-					20	Naigaon	Producing		
-do-					21	Mungoli	Producing		
-do-					22	Kolgaon	Producing		
5. Yavatmal		Wani North		Rajpur Pit (**)	Non-Producing			NIL	6
									(**) Rajur pit produc- tion stopped w.e.f. 10.7.2000 dewatering and other activities being managed by Manager Bhadewada Mine.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			11	Bhadewada Inc.	Producing	23	Ukni	Producing	
			12	Kumberkhani	Producing	24	Pimpalgaon	Producing	
						25	Kolarpimpri	Producing	
						26	Junad	Producing	
6.	Nagpur	Nagpur	13	Silewera	Producing	27	Kamptee	Producing	(S)
									11
									(S) Inder UG Mine abandoned w.e.f. 22.4.2007. Closure notices served. Hence Inder OC Mine has been shown separately under open cast head Inder OC production not yet started.
			14	AB Incline	Producing	28	Gondegaon	Producing	
			15	Pipla	Producing	29	Inder	Non-Producing	
			16	Palansaongi	Producing				
			17	Saoner-I	Producing				
			18	Saoner-II	Producing				
			19	Saoner-III	Producing				
			20	Adasa	Producing				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Chandrapur	Umrer	21	Murpar Proj.	Producing				1	
Nagpur					30	Umrer	Producing	2	
-do-					31	Makardhokra-II	Producing		

MADHYA PRADESH

S. No.	District	Area	UG Mine	Status	OC Mine	Status	Mixed Mines	Status	Total Mines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8. Betul Patherkhera 22. Patherkhera-I Producing 9

23. Patherkhera-II Producing

24. Satpura-II Producing

25. Shobhapur Producing

26. Sami Producing

27. Tawa Producing

28. Tawa-II Producing

29. Chatrapur-I Producing

30. Chatrapur-II Producing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Chhindwara	Pench	31 Neharia	Producing			1 Rawanwara-khas		14
			32 Mathani	Producing	32 New Sethia	Producing			
			33 Thesgora	Producing	33 Chhinda	Producing			
			34 Vishnupuri-I	Producing	34 Shilpuri-II	Producing			
			35 Vishnupuri-II	Producing	35 Bhaljipani	Producing			
			36 Ganpati	Producing	36 Barkui	Producing			
			37 Mahadevpuri	Producing					
			38 Gajandoh	Producing					
10.	Chhindwara	Kanhan	39 Nandan-I	Producing	37 Ghorawari-2	Producing	2 Mohan	Producing	9
			40 Nanda-II	Producing			3 Ambara	Producing	
			41 Tandsi 1 & 2	Producing			4 Ghorwari	Producing	
			42 Tandsi 3 & 4	Producing			5 Damua	Producing	
5 Districts	10 Areas		42 UG Mines		37 OC Mines		5 Mixed Mines	Total	84

Allocation for Training of Athletes

237. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meagre sum of Rs.62 crore has been allocated for training athletes for Commonwealth Games, 2010;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for sending teams abroad for training and participation in international events?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR) : (a) No, Sir. Rs.62 crores is provided for assistance to National Sports Federations for various activities, including training of athletes. For the Commonwealth Games, a separate scheme has been worked out titled "Preparation of Indian Teams for Commonwealth Games 2010".

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After extensive discussions with National Sports Federations, a programme for providing training, foreign exposure, scientific backup, equipment etc. of high standard has been drawn up for the elite athletes who will represent India in the Commonwealth Games, 2010. Current estimates indicate an expenditure of Rs.802.00 crore for this training over the period 2007-08 to 2010-11, out of which expenditure on foreign exposure would be substantial so that the elite athletes could get the best in terms of training and foreign competitions.

Shortage of Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries

238. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries are running short of doctors;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any steps to improve situation;

(c) the average number of patients visiting per day in (CGHS) dispensaries in Delhi;

(d) the number of patients visiting dispensary located in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi on daily basis;

(e) whether sufficient doctors are available in the said dispensary;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Average number of patients for all dispensaries in Delhi was 250 per day.

(d) Average number of patients attending Srinivaspuri dispensary was 345 per day.

(e) Sufficient doctors, as per SIU guidelines, are available.

(f) and (g) Question does not arise.

Insufficient Land for Afforestation and Plantation

239. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no land to meet the requirement for afforestation and plantation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the plan of afforestation and plantation on the one third area of total land in the country by the year 2012; and

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

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

(a) to (c) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India prepared by the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India in 2005, the total wastelands available in the country was 55.27 million hectares. In addition, tree planting is a viable alternative land use activity on other lands also, including agricultural lands. As per the National Forest Policy, 1988 the national goal is to have one-third of the total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. The principal aim of the Forest Policy is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium, which are vital for sustenance of all lifeforms, human, animal and plant.

[Translation]

Rural Health Schemes in Orissa

240. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

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

(a) the names and details of ongoing rural health schemes in Orissa;

(b) the developmental activities undertaken and completed in Orissa under these schemes and the benefits obtained from these schemes;

(c) whether a number of schemes were not fully successful in Orissa;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] has been launched with the objective of providing

accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facility especially, to the poor and vulnerable section of the population. It further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health & FW including RCH II across the country including Orissa State. The National programmes include Malaria, Blindness, Iodine deficiency, Filariasis, Kala Azar, Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Integrated Disease Surveillance. The preventive and curative health care is provided through a three tier network of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres.

(c) to (e) Orissa is one of the High Focus States under NRHM so as more resources could be allocated for the health programmes. During the Financial Year 2007-08 an amount of Rs.10373 Lakhs has been released under RCH Flexi pool and Rs.9028 Lakhs has been released under Mission Flexi pool upto December, 2007 out of which the State has utilized an amount of Rs.6286.27 lakhs and Rs. 1087.435 lakhs (including the spill over from the previous year) respectively. The implementation of NRHM in the State is reviewed from time to time.

[English]

National Highways Development Project-III

241. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently envisaged a National Highways Development Project-III;

(b) if so, the details thereof project State-wise, particularly with reference to the State of Gujarat;

(c) the present status of the programme alongwith the fund allocated and spent for last three years; and

(d) the time frame fixed for the completion of each project of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise project details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The details of projects under implementation under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-III are given in statement-II enclosed. The amount spent during last three years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2004-05	NIL
2005-06	Rs. 43 crore
2006-07	Rs. 1311 crore

(d) NHDP Phase-III is likely to be completed by December, 2013.

Statement-I

List of stretches identified under NHDP Phase-III

S.No.	NH No	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Kms)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kumool	192.5
2.	202	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	30
3.	205	Tirupati-TN/AP Border-Tiruthani	44
4.	9	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machilipatnam	240.5
Total			507
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	52A	Itanagar-Arunachal pradesh/Assam Border	22
Total			22
Assam			
1.	36	Doboka-Assam/Nagaland Border	124
2.	44	Assam/Meghalaya Border to Assam/Tripura Border	116
3.	52	Baihata Chariali-Banderdewa	314
4.	52A	Badardewa - Assam/Arunachal Pradesh Border	9

1	2	3	4
5.	54	Silchar - Assam/Mizoram Border	50
Total :			613

Bihar

1.	19 & 77	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	60
2.	19 & 85	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur	153
3.	28A	Motihar-Raxaul	67
4.	30	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	53
5.	31	Bakhtiarpur-Begusarai-Khagaria-Purnea	255
6.	57A	Forbesganj-Jogwani	13
7.	77	Muzzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	89
8.	80	Mokama-Munger	70
9.	84	Patna-Buxar	130
10.	83	Patna - Gaya - Dobhi	125
Total :			1015

Chhattisgarh

1.	200	Raipur-Simga	28
2.	43	Kumud-Dhamtari	23
3.	6	Aurang-Raipur	45
4.	6	Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border - Durg	94
Total :			190

Delhi

1.	1 & 24	upto Delhi/UP border	8
2.	10	upto Delhi/Haryana border	20
Total :			28

1	2	3	4
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Goa

1.	17	Maharashtra/Goa border-Panaji Goa/KNT Border	139
2.	4A	Panaji - Goa/KNT Border	69
Total :			208

Gujarat

1.	6	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port	84
2.	6	Surat - Hazira Port	29
3.	8D	Jetpur-Somnath	127
4.	59	Gujarat/MP Border-Ahmedabad	210
5.	8A Ext,	Kandla - Mundra Port	73
Total :			523

Haryana

1.	10	Delhi/Haryana border- Hissar	140
2.	22	Ambala-Kalka (Haryana Portion)	27
3.	71	Rohtak - Bawal	97
4.	71A	Panipat - Rohtak	73
5.	65	Ambala - Kaithal	78
6.	71	Rohatak - Jind	45
7.	73	Panchkula - Barwala - Saha - Yamuna Nagar up to UP border	108
Total :			568

Himachal Pradesh

1.	22	HP/Haryana border (Kalka)-Shimla	110
Total :			110

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
1.			0
Total :			0
Jharkhand			
1.	33	Hazaribagh - Ranchi	75
		Barhi - Hazaribagh	40
2.	33	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	150
Total :			285
Karnataka			
1.	17	Kundapur-Surathkal	71
2.	17	Mangalore-KNT/Kerala border	18
3.	4	Neelamangala-Bangalore-Hoskote-Kolar-Mudbagal	105
4.	48	Neelamangala-Hassan	154
5.	4A	Balgaum-Goa/KNT Border	84
6.	7	Bangalore-Hospur	25
7.	13	Bijapur-Hospet	194
8.	4	Mulbagal - Karnataka/AP Boarder	11
Total :			662
Kerala			
1.	17	KNT/Kerala border-Khozikode-Eddapally	451
2.	47	Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala/TN Border	29
3.	47	Cherthala-Thiruvananthapuram	180
Total			660

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	3	Guna Bypass	14
2.	3	Indore-Khalghat	83
3.	3	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	88
4.	59	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP border	169
5.	69	Obaidullaganj-Bheembetka	13
6.	75	Jhansi-Khajuraho	100
7.	86 (Ext))	Bhopal-Sanchi	40
8.	12	Bhopal-Rajmarg crossing-Jabalpur	297
Total			804
Maharashtra			
1.	17	Panvel-Indapur	84
2.	3	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	100
3.	3	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	118
4.	3	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	60
5.	3	MP/Maharashtra Border - Dhule	97
6.	4	Kalamboli-Mumbra (6 laning)	20
7.	50	Pune-Khed	30
8.	6	Nagpur - Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra/Chattisgarh	60
9.		Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra/Chattisgarh Border	72
10.	6	Nagpur-Talegaon	90
11.	6	Talegaon-Amravati	58
12.	9	Pune-Sholapur	170
13.	13	Solapur - Maharashtra / Karnataka Border	30
Total			989

1	2	3	4
Manipur			
1.	39	Nagaland/Manipur border-Imphal	112
Total :			112
Meghalaya			
1.	44	Shillong (excluding Shillong Bypass)-Assam/Meghalaya Border	136
Total :			136
Mizoram			
1.	54	Assam/Mizoram Border-Aizawl	140
Total :			140
Nagaland			
1.	36 & 39	Assam/Nagaland Border-Dimapur	
2.	39	Kohima-Nagaland/Manipur border	28
Total :			28
Orissa			
1.	200	Chandikhole-Duburi-Talchar	137
2.	203	Bhubaneswar-Puri	59
3.	215	Panikoili-Keonjhar-Roxy	249
4.	200	Roxy - Rajamunda	20
5.	6	Sambalpur-Baragarh-Chattisgarh/Orissa Border	88
Total :			553
Pondicherry			
1.	66	Pondicherry to TN/Pondicherry border	4
Total :			4

1	2	3	4
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Punjab

1.	1	Jalandhar-Amritsar - Wagha border	84
2.	15	Amritsar-Pathankot	101
3.	21	Chandigarh-Kiratpur	73
4.	22	Ambala-Zirakpur (Punjab Portion)	30
5.	22	Zirakpur - Kalka (Punjab Portion)	1
6.	95	Ludhiyana - Talwandi	84
Total :			373

Rajasthan

1.	11	UP/Rajasthan Border - Bharatpur	21
2.	11	Bharatpur - Mahua	57
3.	11	Mahua - Jaipur	108
4.	11	Jaipur-Reengus-Sikar	95
5.	12	Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawar	328
6.	14	Beawar-Pali-Pindwara	246
7.	8	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	82
Total :			937

Tamil Nadu

1.	205	TN/AP Border-Tiruthani-Chennai	94
2.	220	Theni-Kumili	57
3.	45	Dindigul-Trichy	80
4.	45B	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	144

1	2	3	4
5.	45 Ext	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni	73
6.	47	Kerala/TN Border - Kanyakumari	56
7.	49	Madurai-Ramnathpuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	186
8.	66	TN/Pondicherry border-Tindivanam	36
9	66	Krishnagiri-Thiruvannamalai-Tindivanam	170
10.	67	Nagapatnam-Thanjavur-Trichy	130
11.	67	Trichy-Karur (incl Trichy bypass)	50
12.	67 Ext	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	45
13.	68	Salem-Ulundrupet	134
14.	210	Trichy - Pudukkottai - Ramanathapuram	200
Total :			1455

Tripura

1.			0
Total :			0

Uttar Pradesh

1.	11	Agra-UP/Rajasthan Border	42
2.	24	Sitapur-Lucknow	76
3.	24	Muradabad-Sitapur	246
4.	58	Delhi/UP border to Meerut	47
5.	58	Meerut to Muzaffarnagar	79
6.	58	Meerut to UP/Uttaranchal border	21
7.	91	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	106
Total :			617

1	2	3	4
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Uttaranchal

1.	58 & 72	UP/Uttaranchal border-Dehradun	125
2.	87	Rampur-Kathgodam	88
Total :			213

West Bengal

1.	35	Barasat-Bangaon	60
2.	34	Kolkatta - Dhalkola	438
Total :			498

Statement-II**NHDP Phase III Contracts Under Implementation as on January 31, 2008**

S.No.	Stretch State	NH No.	Length (km)	Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	End of Durg Bypass - Chattisgarh/Maharashtra Chattisgarh	6	82.685	464.00
2.	Aurang - Raipur Km 232 to Km. 281 Chattisgarh	6	45	190.00
3.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Haryana	10	63.49	486.00
4.	Zirakpur - Parwanoo Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh (6.69)/Punjab[2]	22	28.69	295.00
5.	Ambala - Zirakpur Haryana [6]/Punjab [30]	21,22	36	298.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Bangalore - Neelamangala Karnataka	4	19.5	445.00
7.	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city Karnataka	7	9.98	450.00
8.	Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Km 237.700 to Km 318.000 Karnataka	4	79.724	565.00
9.	Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7 Km 18.750 to 33.130 Karnataka	7	14.38	110.00
10.	Neelamangala Junction on 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli Karnataka	48	81	441.00
11.	Khalghat - MP/Maharashtra border Madhya Pradesh	3	82.8	549.00
12.	Indore-Khalghat Madhya Pradesh	3	80	472.00
13.	Chattisgarh/Maharashtra border-wainganga Bridge Maharashtra	6	80.055	424.00
14.	Dhule-Pimpalgaon Km 308/0 to Km 265/0 Maharashtra	3	118	556.00
15.	Gonde-Vadape (Thane) Km 440/000 to Km 539/500 Maharashtra	3	100	579.00
16.	Kondhali-Telegaon Km 50 to Km 100 Maharashtra	6	50	212.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagpur-Kondhali Km 9.2 to Km 50 Maharashtra	6	40	168.00
18.	Amritsar-Wagha border Punjab	1	36.22	205.88
19.	Kurali-Kiratpur Punjab	21	42.9	309.00
20.	Jalandhar-Amritsar Km 407/100 to Km 456/100 Punjab	1	49	263.00
21.	Mahua-Jaipur Km 120 to Km 228 Rajasthan	11	108	483.00
22.	Bharatpur-Mahua Km 63 to Km 120 Rajasthan	11	57	250.00
23.	Madurai-Arupukottai- Km 138.8 to Km 264.5 Tamil Nadu	45B	128.15	629.00
24.	Salem Km 0.313 to Km 136.670 Tamil Nadu	68	136.35	941.00
25.	Trichy-Karur Tamil Nadu	67	79.7	516.00
26.	Pondicherry - Tindivanam Tamil Nadu	66	38.61	285.00
27.	Trichy - Dindigul Tamil Nadu	45	88.273	576.00
28.	Thanjarur - Trichy Km 80-Km 135.750 Tamil Nadu	67	56	280.00

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Km 52.250 to Km 131.00 Uttar Pradesh	58	79	359.00
30.	Sitapur - Lucknow Km 488.27 to Km 413.20 Uttar Pradesh	24	75	322.00
31.	Agra - Bharatpur Km 17.756- Km 63 Uttar Pradesh [24.75]/Rajasthan [20.25]	11	45	195.00
Total			2030.52	12318

**Plan to Increase Forest Land
in Karnataka**

242. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to increase the forest land in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(a) to (c) As per the State of Forest Report 2005 prepared by Forest Survey of India, the Forest and Tree Cover in Karnataka State is 40,718 square km, which constitutes 21.23% of the geographical area of the State. As per information received from Karnataka Forest Department, it envisages to increase Forest and Tree Cover of the State by implementing Centrally-sponsored schemes and programmes including National Afforestation Programme Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, Conservation and

Management of Mangroves, State-sector schemes including Development of Degraded Forest Area, Greening of Urban Areas, Raising Seedlings for Public Distribution for promoting Agroforestry, and Externally-aided projects, including Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-diversity Conservation (KSFMC) project.

[Translation]

NHDP in Jharkhand

243. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) National Highways projects taken up under the National Highways Development Programme during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the current status of the projects and the funds allocated for execution of such projects/works; and

(c) the time by which these projects 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) The status of projects under

implementation for National Highways Development Project (NHDP) in Jharkhand during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of NHDP Projects in Jharkhand

Name of Project	Stretch	NH No.	Length in Jharkhand (in km.)	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Status/Length completed)	Date of Completion/ Likely date of completion
Golden Quadrilateral (GQ)	Barachatti-Gorhar	2	70	452.71	Completed	July, 2007
Golden Quadrilateral	Gorhar-Barwa Adda	2	78.75	399.75	Under Implementation (71.69)*	September, 2008
NHDP Phase-III	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	33	75	Build Operation Transfer (BOT)	CCEA approval accorded for implementation of project on BOT (Annuity)	NHDP Phase-III is scheduled for completion by December, 2013
NHDP Phase-III	Ranchi-Rargaon	33	70	BOT	Submission of PPPAC document under process	
NHDP Phase-III	Barhi-Hazaribagh	33	40	BOT	Updation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under progress	
NHDP Phase-III	Rargaon-Jamshedpur	33	80	BOT	Submission of PPPAC document under process	

* Length of 4-lane completed.

[English]

Coal Wash Capacity in the Country

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

(a) whether the percentage of the coal wash capacity is very less in the country as compared to the other developed countries;

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

(c) the assessment of expenditure of the coal washing on an average at national level in the year 2006-07 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) In the absence of authentic data, the washing capacity in India cannot be compared with other countries. However, the available washing capacity in the country is about 30% of the total coal production achieved in 2006-07.

(c) The average cost of coal washing at optimum capacity utilisation for non coking coal would be Rs.55.50 per tonne and Rs.127.19 per tonne for coking coal in case of Coal India Ltd.'s washeries.

Sub-Health Centres

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

(a) whether there is shortage of Sub-Health Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka;

(c) whether there is any shortage of Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the State of Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) There is a shortfall of 20855 Sub Centres in the country as on March, 2007 as per 2001 census. The State-wise detail of, required, present and shortfall of Sub Centres is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) There is a shortfall of 48 Community Health Centres in the State of Karnataka as on March, 2007 as on March, 2007.

(e) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are provided to State/UTs for upgradation/construction of new CHCs. The State/UTs are however required to incorporate their requirement of funds under State NRHM Programme Implementation Plan.

Statement

*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as Per 2001
Population in India (As on March, 2007)*

S. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres		
		R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11699	12522	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	254	379	*
3.	Assam	5063	5109	*
4.	Bihar	14959	8909	6050
5.	Chhattisgarh	4164	4692	*
6.	Goa	135	172	*

1	2	3	4	5
7. Gujarat	7263	7274	*	
8. Haryana	3005	2433	572	
9. Himachal Pradesh	1128	2071	*	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1666	1888	*	
11. Jharkhand	5057	3958	1099	
12. Karnataka	7369	8143	*	
13. Kerala	4761	5094	*	
14. Madhya Pradesh	10402	8834	1568	
15. Maharashtra	12153	10453	1700	
16. Manipur	412	420	*	
17. Meghalaya	597	398	199	
18. Mizoram	146	366	*	
19. Nagaland	535	397	138	
20. Orissa	7283	5927	1356	
21. Punjab	3219	2858	361	
22. Rajasthan	9554	10612	*	
23. Sikkim	109	147	*	
24. Tamil Nadu	7057	8683	*	
25. Tripura	659	579	80	
26. Uttarakhand	1294	1765	*	
27. Uttar Pradesh	26344	20521	5823	
28. West Bengal	12101	10356	1745	

1	2	3	4	5
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	108	*	
30. Chandigarh	18	13	5	
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	50	38	12	
32. Daman and Diu	21	21	0	
33. Delhi	188	41	147	
34. Lakshadweep	11	14	*	
35. Pondicherry	65	77	*	
India	158792	145272	20855	

Note : The requirement is calculated on the basis of final total and tribal population of Census, 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the states.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus

Allocation and Utilization of funds for Sports Infrastructure

246. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation and utilization of funds during the last three years for development of Sports and sports infrastructure, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the programmes/projects envisaged for making India a sports superpower and the amount of funds required for the purpose?

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 details of budget allocation at BE & RE stage and actual expenditure under various schemes/programmes of this Ministry for the development of sports and sports infrastructure during the last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Keeping in view the need of providing playing surfaces and facilities at all levels throughout the country in a systematic manner and for broad-basing sports, a new flagship scheme under the title "Panchayat Yuva Khel

Aur Krida Abhiyan (PYKKA)" has been proposed. The objective of the scheme is to provide play grounds and create basic sports facilities and appropriate competition structure at village and block levels in a phased manner all over the country over a period of ten years. The Planning Commission has agreed to provide Rs.1500 crores for this scheme during the Xth Plan period. In addition, it has agreed to provide Rs.2737 crores for other schemes/programmes of the Ministry for the development of sports, including Rs.950 crores for the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007		
	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sports Authority of India	12383 (P)	11775 (P)	11775 (P)	13431 (P)	13431 (P)	13431 (P)	15066 (P)	12400 (P)	12300 (P)
	2106 (NP)	2118 (NP)	2118 (NP)	2304 (NP)	2304 (NP)	2304 (NP)	2304 (NP)	2642 (NP)	2642 (NP)
Grants to Sports Federation	4831 (P)	4731 (P)	191 (NP)	4500 (P)	4000 (P)	4000 (P)	4060 (P)	3408 (P)	3397 (P)
	200 (NP)			300 (NP)	300 (NP)	297 (NP)	300 (NP)	300 (NP)	299.63 (NP)
Scheme of Incentives for promotion of Sports	900 (P)	2530 (P)	2530 (P)	2200 (P)	1225 (P)	1223 (P)	1350 (P)	600 (P)	600 (P)
National Sports Championship for women	60 (NP)	55 (NP)	55 (NP)	60 (NP)	60 (NP)	60 (NP)	60 (NP)	60 (NP)	— —
National welfare fund for sports persons	25 (NP)	25 (NP)	25 (NP)	40 (NP)	40 (NP)	40 (NP)	40 (NP)	5 (NP)	— —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arjuna/Dhyan Chand awards	59 (NP)	64 (NP)	58 (NP)	65 (NP)	61 (NP)	56 (NP)	65 (NP)	65 (NP)	60.49 (NP)
Dronacharya Awards	16 (NP)	13 (NP)	12 (NP)	60 (NP)	10 (NP)	10 (NP)	16 (NP)	16 (NP)	12.49 (NP)
Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training	250 (P)	250 (P)	250 (P)	300 (P)	50 (P)	39 (P)	180 (P)	280 (P)	280.00 (P)
Laxmibai National Instt of physical Education, Gwalior	600 (P)	450 (P)	450 (P)	810 (P)	810 (P)	810 (P)	1000 (P)	850 (P)	750.00 (P)
	450 (NP)	450 (NP)	450 (NP)	500 (NP)	500 (NP)	500 (NP)	500 (NP)	550 (NP)	550.00 (NP)
									LNIP (IT) 100.00 (P)
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	6(P)	6(P)	5(P)	6(P)	6(P)	5(P)	6(P)	5(P)	5.08(P)
Special Awards to winners in International sports events etc.	500 (P)			544 (P)	400 (P)	360 (P)	494 (P)	275 (P)	123.00 (P)
Grants to NCC Junior Troops In Public Residential Schools	19 (NP)	10 (NP)	— (NP)	19 (NP)	10 (NP)	1 (NP)	10 (NP)	— (NP)	10.00 (NP)
Scheme of Dope test	720 (P)	445 (P)	445 (P)	940 (P)	277 (P)	-(P)	400 (P)	50 (P)	43.05 (P)
Contribution to WADA	80(P)	80(P)	68(P)	80(P)	93(P)	86(P)	100(P)	100(P)	—
Commonwealth games				4550 (P)	4550 (P)	3305 (P)	15000 (P)	15000 (P)	835.80 (P)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Sports Academy	700 (P)	100 (P)	—	500 (P)	200 (P)	—	400 (Plan)	2 (P)	—
Grants of creation of sports Infrastructure	1850 (P)	1350 (P)	1350 (P)	—	480 (P)	480 (P)	2680 (P)	1280 (P)	128.00 (P)
Grants of creation of sports Infrastructure in schools				20(P)	20(P)		20(P)	20(P)	18.35(P)
Grants for promotion of sports in universities and colleges				—	150 (P)	150 (P)	135 (P)	235 (P)	235.00 (P)
Grant for installation of Synthetic Plan surface	700 (P)	150 (P)	150 (P)	—	150 (P)	150 (P)	180 (P)	190 (P)	190.00 (P)
Other Capital Expenditure (CPWD etc.	-3 (NP)	3 (NP)	—	3 (NP)	3 (NP)	— (NP)	3 (NP)	3 (NP)	—
Afro Asian games	—			(NP)	1(NP)	—			
Exchange of sports and physical team experts	16(P)	—	-(P)	10(P)	10(P)	6(P)			
All India Council of Physical Education	10(P)	1(P)	—	10(P)	10(P)	—			
Grants to Rural Schools for dev. Of playfield and purchase of equipments	450(P)	450(P)	439(P)	—	—	—			

LTC Incentives for North-East Region

247. SHRI MILIND DEORA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Ministry of Development for North Eastern Region has a plan to persuade Government officials to use their Leave Travel Concession (LTC) to visit the North Eastern Region as reported in the Indian Express, dated January 12, 2008.

(b) if so, the main aim behind this move and the details of the Scheme;

(c) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited the NER and their contribution in the development of tourism in NER;

(d) the incentives the Central Government proposes to offer to induce the Government officials to visit the NER;

(e) whether permitting the non-entitled officials to travel by Air by relaxing the guidelines on LTC would produce a desired result; 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 North-East Region is a natural tourist destination with enormous potential in nature, adventure, cultural and religious tourism. However, tourist arrivals in the Region is much below its potential. Since government employees availing LTC form a significant segment of domestic tourists, the Ministry of DONER had organized a National Conclave on the 16th January 2008 on promoting the North-East as a tourist destination to LTC travellers. The Conclave was aimed at creating a positive awareness about the NER so as to promote tourism in the Region. During the Conclave, presentations were made by the State Tourism Departments, the Ministry of Tourism, tour operators, etc. to

educate the Central Govt. employees about the tourist sports and amenities in the Region and the promotional measures being offered.

(c) The number of tourists who visited the Region during 2004-2006 is given below:

Year	2004	2005	2006
Domestic	3395111	3518671	3957492
Foreign	39489	46466	47695

Tourist inflow in the Region helps in the development of tourist amenities like hotels, tourist sports, etc. which leads to the creation of income and employment opportunities for the local population.

(d) to (f) Since 2007, the Central Government has permitted its employees the use of private airlines, many of which offer low fares, while availing of LTC, with the proviso that reimbursement would be restricted to the entitled class by train, including Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express. This relaxation in rules is expected to increase the number of LTC travelers to the Region.

Additional Funds for Panchayats

248. SHRI SURESH ANGADI : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed any scheme for panchayats to get additional funds competing with each other; and

(b) 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) Yes Sir. The Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) of the Ministry is already being implemented to incentives the State Governments/UTs to

empower the Panchayats through better and quicker devolution of powers as envisaged in the Part IX of the Constitution. However, as the budget allocation for this scheme is only Rs.10 crores, the Ministry has now proposed to implement the scheme across the country as a national programme through which States that are able to show better performance over the previous year in empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions and Panchayat which demonstrate better performance in practicing transparency and accountability to citizens, would receive incentive grants. The performance of the States and Panchayat would be independently assessed using a Devolution Index developed for the purpose. The PEAIS is envisaged to be a Government of India-led funding support, to which the World Bank and other donors could supplement with additional funds. The scheme is still in the process of conceptualization and finalization.

Census of Wild Animals

249. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether census of wild cats, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers and other wild animals has been recently held in different wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the comparative figures for each species of wild animals on the basis of recent census; and

(d) the census held on the previous occasions including the yearly rate of growth of wild animal, sanctuary-wise?

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

(a) to (d) The All India Estimation of Tiger, co-predators and its prey was carried out recently in the tiger range states of the country using a modified and integrated methodology as recommended by the Tiger Task Force. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I. However, in view of the modified new methodology adopted in the process, which is a benchmark in itself, it cannot be compared with the previous estimation of wild animals. Further, data on yearly sanctuary wise growth of wild animals is not collated at Central Government level.

Similarly, the all India enumeration of wild population of elephants in the country was carried out in 2007, except the North Eastern States. The details are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Forest Occupancy of Tigers, Co-Predators, Prey and Population estimates of tigers

State	Tiger	Leopard	Dhole	Sloth	Chital	Samba	Wild	Nilgai	Tiger Numbers		
	Km ²	d Km ²	e Km ²	Beer Km ²	Km ²	Km ²	Pig Km ²	Km ²	No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex											
Uttarakhand	1901	3683	—	853	2161	2756	3214	422	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	2936	190	3130	5537	2641	7761	8375	109	91	127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	510	552	323	532	576	321	570	494	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	7171	513	4515	8274	5718	11545	9291	297	259	335
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex											
Andhra Pradesh	14126	37609	41093	54673	37814	33159	58336	26526	95	84	107
Chattisgarh	3609	14939	3794	20951	18540	7604	25058	9250	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	34736	28508	40959	41509	33551	599033	41704	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	4982	4352	6557	5970	5730	7370	4754	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	25516	8215	43236	6040	6112	21525	711	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	131	—	2640	721	721	6226	1108	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	48610	131	85962	2640	721	721	6226	1108	601	486	718
Western Ghats Landscape Complex											
Karnataka	18715	20506	15862	20749	42349	43414	21999	—	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	8363	10801	6904	2931	10469	8809	—	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	14484	19658	13224	13567	15909	19768	2505	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	43353	46321	40877	58847	69790	50576	2505	402	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains											
Assam*	1164	1500	285	380	—	270	2047	—	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	670	675	199	—	353	412	—	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	2324	776	479	—	1700	1489	—	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	596	1135	301	—	280	309	491	—	10	8	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	5629	2037	1058	280	2632	4439	—	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586	—	—	—	1184	—	1591	Not Assessed			
Total Tiger Population									1411	1165	1657

* Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling

** Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 Km².

Statement-II

Estimated Population of Wild Elephants

Region	State	Elephant Population			
		1993	1997	2002	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
North-East	Arunachal Pradesh	2102	1800	1607	—
	Assam	5524	5312	5246	—
	Meghalaya	2872	1840	1868	—
	Nagaland	178	158	145	—
	Manipur	15	22	33	—
	Mizoram	50	30	12	—
	Tripura	100	70	40	—
	West Bengal (North)	186	250	292	300-350
Total for North-East		11027	9482	9243	
East	West Bengal (South)	14	26	36	25
	Jharkhand	550	618	772	624

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	1750	1800	1841	1862
	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	122
Total for East		2314	2444	2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand	828	1130	1582	1346
	Uttar Pradesh	47	70	85	380
Total for North		875	1200	1667	1726
South	Tamil Nadu	2307	2971	3052	3867
	Karnataka	5500	6088	5838	4035
	Kerala	3500	3600	3850	6068
	Andhra Pradesh	46	57	74	28
	Maharashtra	-	-	-	7
Total for South		11353	12716	12814	14005
Islands	Andaman and Nicobar	35	35	40	
Grand Total		25604	25877	26413	
Grand Total		14,577	16,395	17,170	18663
minus NE Status					

Backward Region Grant Fund

250. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of BRGF scheme;

(b) the details of the works which are taken up in various districts under this scheme and regulatory mechanism thereof;

(c) the role of Panchayats in this regard;

(d) the manner in which Government proposes to provide training to representatives of Panchayats for proper implementation of the scheme; and

(e) the amount sanctioned under this scheme to Gram Panchayats in Himachal Pradesh

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 Backward Regions

Grant Fund (BRGF) programme covers 250 districts across 27 States. The programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The programme provides for release of funds under three components namely (i) releases to those districts that have not received their total entitlement under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY); (ii) funds for capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and (iii) untied development grant. The State Government decides the allocation among the rural and urban local bodies and to each level of these bodies on the basis of the index or formula accepted within the State to determine backwardness or level of development. Funds from BRGF can be used to stitch together multiple programmes and to fill any gaps in the on going development programmes in the district. There is a provision for separate sub plans showing scheme wise allocation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Special provisions have been made under the programme for release of funds to districts that do not fall under Part IX and IX A of the Constitution.

(b) The works/projects taken up in various districts depend on the felt needs and their prioritisation by the Panchayats in rural areas and urban local bodies (ULB) in urban areas and the District Planning Committees. An illustrative list of works taken up under BRGF includes construction of anganwadi centres, kitchen sheds for cooking midday meals in schools, sub health centres, veterinary dispensaries, playgrounds, hostels for students, additional class rooms, panchayat bhawans, community halls and intra village roads. Funds are also seen to be assigned for drainage, electrification, drinking water supply, vocational training, etc. Details of the works taken up in the plans of various districts are available at Ministry's website www.brgf.gov.in

(c) Panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in urban areas are the designated authorities for planning and implementation of the programme. Planning Commission's guidelines of 25th August 2006 for the preparation of district plans in the 11th Five Year Plan period, have been adopted under the programme. The

guidelines provide for plans to be prepared in each Panchayat and municipality in a participatory manner taking into account resources from other programmes being spent in their respective areas and utilising the funds allocated under BRGF for filling critical gaps. The plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district are consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committees.

(d) The programme guidelines include a detailed capacity building framework for the elected representatives and staff of the Panchayati Raj Institutions with suggested modules for training. These include foundation courses with an overview of Panchayati Raj, functional courses on internal housekeeping, accounts, social audit, functional literacy course and training in implementation of schemes in various sectors, such as elementary education, public health, poverty alleviation, roads, rural electrification etc. Each of the State Governments has nominated an agency, which is the State Institute of Rural Development in most cases, to conduct the training for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The State Governments prepare plans for capacity building including the training schedule for 5-years on the basis of which, the capacity building grant for each year is released.

(e) 2 districts of Himachal Pradesh namely, Chamba and Sirmour are included in the programme. The respective allocations of Chamba and Sirmour are Rs.15.53 crore and Rs.12.97 crore. Himachal Pradesh has not yet claimed any amount from the allocation for the development grant.

Impact of Tsunami in the Event of Destruction of Ram Sethu

251. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some scientists have expressed their views on the possible impact of Tsunami in the event of the destruction of Ram Sethu;

(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 SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) Decision to implement the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project was taken by the Government in May, 2005 after taking into consideration all relevant factors including the environmental aspects and after obtaining the necessary environmental clearance. The Monitoring Committee on the Environmental Impact Issues of Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project constituted by the Government assesses and advises the project authorities on the impact on environment.

Development of Nursing Services

252. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nursing sector is critical in the health care delivery system as reported in *the Hindu* dated January, 23, 2008;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce new schemes under the Development of Nursing Services Scheme to overcome the shortage of nurses in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to open more Nursing colleges across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof location wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) Nurses are the largest work force of health care delivery system cycle. Nursing personnel are also frontline health care providers in the community. Their role and significance has grown immensely with introduction of primary health care services and health for all strategies. In order to meet the shortage of nurses in the country it is propose to start a new scheme of Development of Nursing Services (Human Resource). The proposal in the scheme envisages establishment of Centers of Excellence in 24 States, strengthening of State Nursing Councils and Nursing Cells in 17 States, opening of 145 ANM and 137 GNM Schools, establishment of 6 Colleges of Nursing and 4 Regional Institutes of Nursing.

(f) Proposed locations for opening of more nursing colleges under the scheme is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Proposed Location for Opening of Nursing Colleges Under the New Scheme of Development of Nursing Services (Human Resource)

Establishment of 6 Colleges of Nursing

S.No.	Proposed States	Proposed Locations
(i)	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
(ii)	Bihar	Patna
(iii)	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
(iv)	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
(v)	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
(vi)	Uttar Pradesh	Rai Bareli

Establishment of 4 Regional Institutes of Nursing

S.No.	Proposed States	Proposed Locations
(i)	Maharashtra	Mumbai
(ii)	West Bengal	Kolkata
(iii)	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
(iv)	Delhi	Delhi

Scrapping of AICTE

253. MS. INGRID MCLEOD :

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has recommended the scrapping of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

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

(c) whether the Government has considered the report;

(d) if so, the proposed action to implement the recommendations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The relevant extract from the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission is given in the statement enclosed which gives reasons therefor.

(c) to (e) The recommendation is under examination.

Statement

Extracts from the recommendations of National Knowledge Commission on Higher Education – Compilation of Recommendations on Education

Section 4. Regulation

There is a clear need to establish an Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE). Such a regulatory authority is both necessary and desirable.

It is necessary for two important reasons. First, in India, it requires an Act of Legislature of Parliament to set up a University. The deemed university route is much too difficult for new institutions. Entry through legislation alone, as at present, is a formidable barrier. The consequence is a steady increase in the average size of existing universities with a steady deterioration in their quality. The absence of competition only compounds problems. Second, as we seek to expand the higher education system, entry norms, will be needed for private institutions and public-private partnerships. The institutional framework for this purpose must be put in place here and now.

It is desirable for four important reasons. First, it would minimise conflicts of interest as it would create an arms's-length distance from stakeholders. Second, it would replace the present system which is over-regulated but under-governed, through more appropriate forms of intervention. Third, it would rationalize the existing system where mandates are both confusing and overlapping. Fourth, it would dispense with the multiplicity of regulatory agencies to provide a single-window clearance.

The present regulatory system in higher education is flawed in many respects. The barriers to entry are too high. The system of authorizing entry is cumbersome. And there are extensive rules after entry, as the UGC seeks to regulate almost every aspect of

an institution from fees to curriculum. The system is also based on patently irrational principles. The UGC Act section 3.1.2(a) suggests that permission for receiving grants will be accorded only if the Commission is satisfied that the existing institutions in the state are not adequate to serve the needs of the state. The other regulators, say in the sphere of professional education, are often inconsistent in their adherence to principles. There are several instances where an engineering college or a business school is approved, promptly, in a small house of a metropolitan suburb without the requisite teachers, infrastructure or facilities, but established universities experience difficulties in obtaining similar approvals. Such examples can be multiplied. These would only confirm that the complexity, the multiplicity and the rigidity of the existing regulatory structure is not conducive to the expansion of higher education opportunities in India.

In sum, the existing regulatory framework constrains the supply of good institutions, excessively regulates existing institutions in the wrong places, and is not conducive to innovation or creativity in higher education. The challenge is therefore to design a regulatory system that increases the supply of good institutions and fosters accountability in those institutions. An independent regulator has to be the cornerstone of such a system.

The proposed IRAHE will rationalize the principles on which entry is regulated. There are two aspects to this rationalization: what is to be regulated and what are the principles used for regulation.

In higher education, regulators perform five functions: (1) Entry: Licence to grant degrees. (2) Accreditation: quality bench marking. (3) Disbursement of public funds. (4) Access: fees or affirmative action (5) Licence: to practice profession.

India is perhaps the only country in the world

where regulation in 4 of the 5 functions is carried out by one entity, that is, the UGC. The purpose of creating an IRAHE is to separate these functions. The proposed IRAHE shall be responsible for setting the criteria and deciding on entry. It would, in addition, license agencies to take care of accreditation. The role of the UGC will be limited to disbursing public funds. Issues of access will be governed by state legislation on reservations and other forms of affirmative action. And, professional associations may, in some institutions, set requirements to determine eligibility for conducting a profession. All other regulatory agencies such as the AICTE will need to be abolished while the MCI and the BCI will be limited to their role as professional associations. These professional associations could conduct nationwide examinations to provide licences for those wishing to enter the profession.

The second aspect of regulation is the principle used to regulate. The IRAHE will determine eligibility for setting up a new institution based on transparent criteria rather than discretionary controls. Its main role would be to exercise due diligence at the point it approves a licence to grant degrees. In doing so, it would assess the academic credibility and the financial viability of the proposed institution on the basis of information submitted in accordance with the stipulated criteria. It will apply exactly the same norms to public and private institutions, just as it will apply the same norms to domestic and international institutions.

The IRAHE would be constituted as follows. It would have a Chairperson and six Members. The tenure of the Chairperson would be six years. The tenure of the Members would also be six years. One-third of the Members of the Authority will retire every two years. The Chairperson would be a distinguished academic from any discipline with experience of governance in higher education. The Members would be distinguished academics drawn from the following sets of disciplines: physical sciences, life sciences,

social sciences, humanities and professional subjects such as engineering, medicine, law or management. The IRAHE could have some part-time members or standing committees drawn from academia to advise the Authority in each of the aforesaid sets of disciplines. The Chairperson and the Members of the IRAHE would be appointed by the Prime Minister based on the recommendations of a Search Committee.

The IRAHE would have to be established by an Act of Parliament. It would be the only agency that would be authorized to accord degree granting power to higher education institutions. It would also be responsible for monitoring standards and settling disputes. It should also be thought of as the authority for licensing accreditation agencies. The IRAHE must be at an arm's-length from the government and independent of all stakeholders including the concerned Ministries of the Government. The Acts of the UGC, AICTE, MCI and BCI would have to be amended. The role of the UGC would be re-defined to focus on the disbursement of grants to, and maintenance of, public institutions in higher education. The entry regulatory functions of the AICTE, the MCI and the BCI would be performed by the IRAHE, so that their role would be limited to that of professional associations. These professional associations could conduct nationwide examinations to provide licenses for those wishing to enter the profession.

Extraction of Titanium

254. DR. K. DHANARAJU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of Titanium was deposited in the Coastal Areas of South India as a result of Tsunami;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated Rs.500 crore for the extraction of Titanium;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to extract Titanium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) There is no substantial enhancement of heavy mineral deposit in the coastal stretches of Tamil Nadu and Pondichery. However, Tsunami has resulted in enhancement of nearly 0-46 million tones of limenite and 0.03 million tones of Rutile in the known depots of Chavara, Kerala.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The Department of Space has allocated Rs.99.50 crore for setting up a 500 tons per year titanium sponge plant at Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Kollam based on the technology developed at Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory.

(e) The beach sand mineral sector has been liberalized and private sector is also encouraged to set up titanium extraction plants.

Tiger Census Report

255. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE :
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA" :
SHRI MILIND DEORA :
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently released tiger census report;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total number of tigers at present in the country as per census report;

(c) the methodology updated by the Government to have exact number of tigers in the country;

(d) whether the wildlife conservationists have urged the Government to initiate steps to save tigers and also to increase their population; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are give in the statement-I enclosed. The total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits are 1165 and 1657 respectively.

(c) The methodology involves double sampling. All forested habitats in 17 tiger States have been surveyed for tiger signs, prey presence and human pressures to determine tiger occupancy and generation of indices. Remotely sensed data and attribute data of variables were modeled in the GIS domain along with tiger occupancy/indices. Subsequently, tiger densities were estimated in representative areas based on the indices, using camera traps in a statistical framework. These densities were then correlated with above indices and extrapolated for contiguous, similar landscapes.

(d) and (e) The Government has been receiving suggestions from people belonging to various walks of life, including conservationists, for tiger conservation. The milestone initiatives taken in this regard are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology

State	Tiger Km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
1	2	3	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335

Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex

Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	238	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Orissa	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	48810	601	486	718

Western Ghats Landscape Complex

Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487

North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains

Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8

1	2	3	4	5
Northern West Bengal*	596	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586	Not Assessed		
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

* Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling

** Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 Km².

Statement-II

The steps taken by the Government to protect wild tiger from depletion are as below:—

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. 100% Central Assistance provided to 17 Tiger Reserves as an additionality for deployment of Tiger Protection Force, comprising of ex-army personnel and local workforce.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Approval accorded for declaring eight new Tiger Reserves.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs.10 lakhs/family, rehabilitation/resettlement of communi-

ties involved in traditional hunting and mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.

8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including copredators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. Around 31111 sq.km. of critical/core tiger habitat identified in 17 States.
10. Memorandum of Understanding developed for better/concerted implementation of conservation inputs through tiger reserve States.

Financial steps

11. 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

12. 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.
13. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
14. 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, with 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 as a decision 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.

[Translation]

Simplification of Procedure for. Passports

256. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has simplified the procedure for submission of applications for obtaining Passports in the regional passport offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) Yes. The procedure for submission of applications for obtaining passports was simplified in December 2006. The main features of the simplification are: the list of officers, authorised to issue verification certificates under the Tatkal Scheme, has been expanded significantly. Employees in Government service and Public Sector Undertakings and their immediate family members, whose identity is certified by the Head of Department or the head of the concerned PSU or person duly authorised by them for this purpose, are issued passports on the basis of such certification. Applicants can also apply under the Tatkal category by

submitting 3 out of 14 specified documents. Further, online submission of passport applications has been introduced in all Passport Offices.

(c) These guidelines have made the submission of passport applications simpler and speedier for passport applicants.

[English]

Environmental Damage to Subanshiri Dam

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the cause and the extent of environmental damage due to recent land-slide at lower Subanshiri dam site of the NHPC; 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) The National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) Ltd., who is implementing the Subansiri dam project, has informed that the recent landslide which occurred on 28th January, 2008, was due to geological reasons and incessant rainfall during the preceding fortnight. It was also reported that slide was entirely within the power house area, that land slided mass would be dumped in designated dump yard area and that the landslide has not caused any environmental damage outside the project area.

Supply of Uranium to India

258. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

SHRI SURAJ SINGH :

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into negotiations with

countries like China and Australia for the supply of Uranium to run the Indian Atomic Energy Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of these countries thereof;

(c) whether India has explored the possibilities to buy Uranium from non-nuclear supply group of countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the names of such countries; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) While the Government is examining all possibilities of accessing Uranium, a change in terms of opening of international civil nuclear cooperation with India would be necessary to realise such a possibility

Prime Minister's Visit to China

259. PROF. M. RAMADASS :

SHRI M. APPADURAI :

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI B. MAHTAB :

SHRI KIREN RIJU :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRI SURESH ANGADI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of India visited China recently;

(b) If so, the details of the issues discussed during the visit and the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the bilateral agreements signed on the occasion; and

(d) the extent to which the said visit will be beneficial to the country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited China from 13 to 15 January 2008. PM held official talks with Premier Wen Jiabao and had separate meetings with Chinese President Hu Jintao and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Wu Bangguo.

PM and Premier Wen Jiabao signed a joint document on 'A Shared Vision for the 21st Century' of the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China'. They also witnessed signing of ten other documents covering cooperation in various fields, namely: for Cooperation between the Planning Commission and National Development and Reform Commission of China; on Cooperation between the two Ministries of Railways; MoU between Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation of India and Ministry of Construction, PRC; for Cooperation in Land Resource Management, Land Administration and Rehabilitation; MoU on Joint Medical Mission to commemorate the Indian Medical Mission to China between Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC); MoU for cooperation between ICCR and CPAFFC; on Cooperation in the area of Geo-sciences; on Cooperation in traditional medicine; MoU on mutual cooperation between NABARD and Agricultural Development Bank of China; and Protocol of Phytosanitary Requirements for the Export of Tobacco Leaves from India to China.

Both sides agreed that India-China relations are of regional and global significance. They recognised their 'significant historical responsibility to ensure comprehensive, balanced and sustainable economic and social development of the two countries and to promote peace and development in Asia and the world as a whole'. India-China relations are not targeted at any country, nor will it affect their friendship with other countries.

Both sides agreed to intensify further high-level exchanges between the leaders of the two countries. Both sides agreed that the Foreign Ministers of India and China will exchange visits in 2008. They also agreed to continue deepening the mutual understanding and trust between the armed forces and welcomed the successful conclusion of the first joint military training exercise and agreed to hold a second exercise in India in 2008. It was decided to increase the bilateral trade target from 40 billion US dollars by 2010 to 60 billion US dollars. The two Prime Ministers mandated their Ministers of Commerce to examine the Feasibility Study on the benefits of a Regional Trading Arrangement and make recommendations at an early date. It was also decided to establish a high-level Business Leaders Forum to advise the two Prime Ministers on the future of economic ties. PM conveyed India's appreciation for China's assistance in providing flood season data for some transborder rivers. Both leaders agreed to expand cooperation in this area through the Expert Level Mechanism. In pursuance of the India-China Science & Technology Partnership agreed during the visit of Chinese President to India in November 2006, both sides have now identified earthquake engineering, disaster management, climate change, biotechnology and nano sciences as areas for further cooperation in the priority area of science and technology.

The two Prime Ministers welcomed the progress made by the Special Representatives in seeking a framework for settlement of the boundary question that is fair, reasonable, mutually acceptable, and based on the agreement on Guiding Principles and Political Parameters signed in April

2005. While the SRs continue their efforts, both sides reiterated their mutual commitment to maintaining peace and tranquillity in the border areas.

PM's visit had led to a broadening of our functional cooperation in bilateral areas and to the deepening of mutual understanding between our two countries.

[Translation]

Forest Development in Maharashtra

260. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement any Action Plan regarding development of forest in Maharashtra;

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

(c) the details of the projects started/implemented under the said plan in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(d) the amount allocated to the Maharashtra for the development of forests during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the funds are released on time for the projects undertaken; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There is no specific Action Plan regarding development of forest in Maharashtra. However Government have three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of forest namely "National Afforestation Programme", "Integrated Forest Protection" and "Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries".

(b) to (d) National Afforestation Plan provides assistance for afforestation through two tier decentralized system with Forest Development Agency at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees at village level. Integrated Forest Protection provides financial assistance for forest fire control and management, preparation of working plans and other protection measures.

Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries provides financial and technical assistance to States/UTs including Maharashtra for conservation and protection of Protected Areas.

The fund released to state of Maharashtra under these schemes during last three years is given in enclosed statement

(e) Yes, Sir. By and large, the funds are released by the Central Government to States/UTs on time.

(f) Not applicable.

Statement

Release of funds to the State of Maharashtra (rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Total
1	2	3	4	5
National Afforestation Programme	1312.15	1469.08	1389.06	4170.29

1	2	3	4	5
Integrated Forest Protection	Nil	Nil	131.49	131.49
Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	108.05	241.68	223.89	573.62
Total	1420.20	1710.76	1744.44	4875.40

Quantity of Pollutants in the Air

261. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of pollutants found in the air at various locations across the country during the last three years.

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study about the diseases caused by the air pollutants; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality at 332 locations covering 121 cities and towns in 25 States and 4 Union Territories across the Country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Levels of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM) in ambient air are monitored to ascertain its quality.

As per available data, annual average concentration of Sulphur Dioxide is within the prescribed National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in all the monitored cities in residential areas. Annual average concentration of NO_x is also within the prescribed limit of NAAQS in most of the cities in residential areas. However, the annual average concentration of Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) exceeds the prescribed NAAQS in residential areas.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board has sponsored two epidemiological studies to the Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata which are under finalisation.

[English]

White Paper on Sethusamundram Project

262. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring out a White Paper on the status of the Sethusamundram Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the project; and

(c) if not, the stand of Union Government on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) The Sethusamundram Ship Channel Project was approved by the Government in May, 2005 and is currently under implementation. However, pursuant to orders passed by the Supreme Court on 31.8.2007 and 14.9.2007, dredging work at Adam's Bridge area has been suspended. Further, pursuant to the submissions made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the Government Counsel on 14.9.2007 in respect of certain transferred cases and writ

petitions relating to the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project, the Government constituted a Committee consisting of eminent persons on 5.10.2007 with the terms of reference to invite objections & suggestions from all concerned including the writ petitioners having interest in the subject matter and to consider all suggestions/proposals/documents after giving them a personal hearing. The Committee has submitted its report on 29.11.2007. The report of the Committee is under process.

Issue of New CGHS Cards

263. SHRI M. APPADURAI :
SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to issue new individual card to each member of family of CGHS beneficiaries in the country;

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

(c) whether such individual cards will be valid for all CGHS dispensaries in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on issuing such cards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) It has been decided to issue a photo identity card to each individual eligible family members of CGHS beneficiary in order to further check misuse of CGHS card and to facilitate use of card in all the CGHS covered cities once beneficiary data is made available online.

(e) Estimated cost of issue of a card is Rs.10/-

Clinical Trial of AIDS Vaccine

264. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

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

(a) whether the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune has conducted clinical trial of AIDS vaccine in February 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for conducting such a trial in India;

(c) whether NARI has received funds from foreign donors to conduct the said trial 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) Yes sir, the Phase I vaccine trial of an HIV vaccine was carried out at NARI, Pune in February 2005;

(b) The Phase I clinical trial with AAV vaccine was initiated at NARI, Pune on 7th February, 2005. A total of 30 volunteers were enrolled in the trial. The results of the trial showed that this vaccine is well tolerated and safe in the 3 dosages used. It is weakly immunogenic in current doses. The trial also showed that there is evidence of high baseline titer of AAV2 neutralizing antibody in Indian population as compared to European participants. Since vaccines have proven to be cost effective tool for control of many infectious disease. preventive vaccine against HIV may also prove to be very useful tool for controlling spread of HIV in India. Hence efforts are ongoing to develop an effective preventive HIV vaccine.

(c) Yes, NARI received funds from foreign donors to conduct the trial in India.

(d) There is a tripartite agreement between the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), The National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) for carrying out HIV/AIDS vaccine research in India. It was under this agreement that NARI received Rs.2.5 crores from IAVI to carry out this trial.

[Translation]

Encroachments on Forest Land

265. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of the forest land in the country is under unauthorized occupation/encroachment;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to get the said land vacated; and

(d) the details of the such forest land got vacated as a result thereof, State-wise in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) :
(a) and (b) As per the reports received from State/UT Governments, approximately 16.2 lakh hectare forest area in the country is under encroachment. The State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Protection and management of forest areas is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has issued guidelines to State/UT Governments to get the encroached land evicted from ineligible encroachers. The MoEF vide letter dated 21/12/2004 had requested the State/UT Governments to exclude tribals/forest dwellers, other than ineligible encroachers, from eviction drives. With the coming into force of the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Act, 2006 and Rules thereof, State/UT Governments have to implement the provisions of the said Act. Accordingly the encroachment cases have to be examined as per the said Act.

Statement

S. No.	States	Area Under Encroachment (in Hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	293000 (21/2/08)
2.	Bihar	2634 (5/9/07)
3.	Chhatisgarh	56490 (31/8/07)
4.	Gujarat	24774 (31/3/07)
5.	Goa	1012 (10/12/07)
6.	Haryana	1188 (31/8/07)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1481 (31/3/07)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14375 (4/12/07)
9.	Jharkhand	58446 (31/3/08)
10.	Karnataka	108405 (22/2/08)
11.	Kerala	12474 (1/9/07)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240600 (30/6/07)
13.	Maharashtra	82695 (30/6/07)
14.	Orissa	78505 (1/1/07)
15.	Punjab	8400 (31/8/07)
16.	Rajasthan	32095 (1/1/07)
17.	Tamil Nadu	15213 (15/12/07)

1	2	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28790 (31/8/07)
19.	Uttarakhand	9736 (31/3/07)
20.	West Bengal	13534 (30/6/07)
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	89000 (10/9/07)
22.	Assam	349401 (22/2/08)
23.	Manipur	5244 (31/3/07)
24.	Meghalaya	9312 (7/9/07)
25.	Mizoram	18765 (6/9/07)
26.	Nagaland	10063 (28/9/07)
27.	Sikkim	3191 (19/9/07)
28.	Tripura	47675 (31/3/06)
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3340 (7/9/07)
30.	Chandigarh	Nil (4/9/07)
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Nil (5/12/07)
32.	Daman and Diu	88 (17/10/07)
33.	Delhi	200 (15/3/07)

1	2	3
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil (25/9/07)
35.	Puducherry	Nil (5/9/07)
Total		1620126

Note : Area under encroachments in various States/UTs are as on the dates indicated in the brackets.

[English]

Eight New Tiger Reserves

266. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has approved the take over of eight new forest areas under its flagship programme Project Tiger in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the areas so identified State-wise; and

(c) the total cost estimated for this purpose during the Eleventh Five year Plan period?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 32.00 crores has been estimated for tiger conservation in new Tiger Reserve areas during the XIth Five Year Plan period.

Statement

Details of the Proposed New Tiger Reserves

S. No.	Name of the proposed New Tiger Reserve	State	Area (in sq. km.)
1	2	3	4
1	Anamalai-Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuaries	Tamil Nadu & Kerala	1410

1	2	3	4
2.	Udanti and Sita Nadi Wildlife Sanctuaries	Chattisgarh	1580
3.	Satkosia Wildlife Sanctuary	Orissa	988.30
4.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	916.67
5.	Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary	Chattisgarh	963.274
6.	Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and Anshi National Park	Karnataka	875.84
7.	Sanjay National Park and Sanja Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	831.25
8.	Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	321

[Translation]

Rise of Polio Cases

267. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :
 SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :
 SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :
 SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA :
 SHRI UDAY SINGH :
 SHRI M. SHIVANNA :
 SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ :

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

(a) whether the number of polio patients have increased in various parts of the country, particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, despite Polio eradication programme;

(b) if so, the details of the polio cases detected during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the amount allocated and released by the Government and other agencies for Polio eradication in each State during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) the effective measures taken by the Government for eradication of polio in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) During 2007 there has been a sharp reduction in Polio Type 1 cases in the country. Polio Type 1 cases have not been reported from the endemic districts of Western Uttar Pradesh for more than one year. Polio Type 1 circulation in Bihar is also restricted to a small proportion of blocks that have operational difficulties that got worse during the floods. The shift in vaccination strategy i.e. to focus on Polio Type 1 elimination first by using monovalent oral polio vaccine 1 (mOPV1), has led to resurgence of P3 in Uttar Pradesh which has spread to adjoining areas and reintroduced into Bihar. Number of polio cases detected during last three years and current year is enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) ICMR is undertaking two studies to determine prevalence of polio virus antibodies in children of Moradabad district and to determine prevalence of polio virus antibodies in non-polio AFP cases in children upto 5 years of age in 24 districts of Western Uttar Pradesh in co-ordination with Government of Uttar Pradesh and National Polio Surveillance Project (NPSP).

To determine the prevalence of polio virus antibodies in children of Moradabad districts, 900 Sera samples of the study population have been collected and was received by Entrovirus Research Centre (ERC), Mumbai on 30th November, 2007. ERC Mumbai is testing the samples.

(e) The details of the amount allocated and released to States during the last three years and current year is enclosed statement-II.

(f) Measures taken by the Government for achieving eradication of polio in the country are as under:—

- Monovalent oral polio vaccines (mOPV1 and mOPV3) are being used in the high risk districts and States to enhance immunity against Polio Type 1 and Polio Type 3 virus.
- Mopping up immunization is being carried out in response to the detection of Wild polio virus in other parts of the country.
- Migratory populations from UP and Bihar are being identified in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and these migratory children are being covered during the SNID in UP and Bihar starting from August, 2007.
- State Political Leadership and Administration are continuously being updated on the identified gaps in the implementation of the Programme, they in-turn are constantly monitoring the progress with the District Administration. The District Magistrates are taking corrective action

through the District Task Force formed to accelerator the program implementation.

- In the States of UP and Bihar every new born child is being identified and vaccinated during the polio immunization campaigns and is being tracked for 8 subsequent rounds.
- In order to reach every eligible child during the pulse polio round, apart from the strategy of vaccinating children at fixed booths and house to house visit, efforts in vaccinating children in transit at railway stations, inside long distance trains, major bus stops, market places, religious congregations, major road crossings etc. through out the country have been intensified.
- To ensure vaccination of missed children, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are involved and they mobilize the missed children on the monthly health day session and vaccinate them.
- Efforts are being continually intensified to remove the misconception and rumors among certain section of the community about the use of Oral Polio Vaccine.
- Strategy to involve the leaders and Opinion makers of the underserved community is being adopted in Western Uttar Pradesh districts.

Statement-I

Number of Polio Cases by State, 2005-2008

States/UT's	2005	2006	2007*	2008*
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	30	61	495	69
Uttar Pradesh	29	548	339	12
Haryana	1	19	6	1
Uttarakhand	1	13	6	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	5		Kerala	0	0		
Rajasthan	0	1	3		Daman and Diu	0	0		
Delhi	1	7	2		Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0		
Maharashtra	0	5	2		Goa	0	0		
West Bengal	0	1	2		Pondicherry	0	0		
Punjab	1	8	1		Andaman and Nicobar	0	0		
Gujarat	1	4	1		Arunachal Pradesh	0	0		
Karnataka	0	0	1		Lakshadweep	0	0		
Orissa	0	0	1		Manipur	0	0		
Madhya Pradesh	0	3			Meghalaya	0	0		
Assam	0	2			Mizoram	0	0		
Jharkhand	2	1			Nagaland	0	0		
Chandigarh	0	1			Sikkim	0	0		
Himachal Pradesh	0	1			Tripura	0	0		
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1							
Tamil Nadu	0	0			Total	66	675	864	82
Chhattisgarh	0	0							

* data as on 22.02.2008

Source : National Polio Surveillance Project

Statement-II

Funds released and Expenditure reported by the States under Pulse Polio Immunization Program for the Last three Years.

Rs. in Lakhs

S. States No.		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2008	
		Sanctioned to States	Expenditure Reported	Sanctioned to States	Expenditure Reported	Sanctioned to States	Expenditure Reported	Sanctioned to States	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.41	57.41	42.852	42.807	97.645	95.66	50.02	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Assam	943.30	943.30	471.815	471.815	1252.842	751.60	735.46	
3.	Manipur	98.96	98.96	65.605	65.585	129.982	129.83	64.99	
4.	Meghalaya	111.13	82.23	77.923	59.989	156.960	138.84	79.04	
5.	Mizoram	36.44	36.44	24.188	24.188	48.882	48.88	25.09	
6.	Nagaland	74.84	74.84	49.524	42.937	103.507	53.98	53.98	
7.	Sikkim	21.54	21.54	14.085	14.085	28.241	15.29	14.65	
8.	Tripura	114.59	114.59	76.028	73.787	250.556	155.93	79.16	
9.	Bihar	3351.35	2403.80	4305.434	4282.588	5737.280	4571.52	5034.90	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1459.46	1447.63	891.97	891.978	2407.821	1083.67	954.01	
11.	Orissa	513.33	513.33	325.14	322.441	657.029	322.44	564.06	
12.	Rajasthan	1653.38	1485.71	959.30	827.721	2080.155	67.46	1302.36	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	10877.36	9838.10	15564.23	14717.196	17491.461	14251.04	13942.69	
14.	Uttarakhand	326.37	289.38	466.07	417.561	548.666	162.31	451.26	
15.	Chhattisgarh	351.93	345.81	231.52	226.485	471.988	225.16	372.56	
16.	Jharkhand	841.65	621.18	974.70	636.893	1195.433	206.64	551.03	
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.88	17.65	14.98	11.383	29.954	22.81	14.70	
18.	Andhra Pradesh	1523.91	1499.69	853.31	811.120	2252.527	8.04	2710.10	
19.	Chandigarh	14.37	13.75	9.27	9.246	32.338	9.36	14.38	
20.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4.40	3.83	2.95	2.831	7.500	1.45	2.97	
21.	Daman and Diu	3.24	3.23	3.12	2.685	4.455	5.29	2.25	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Delhi	489.50	463.62	857.01	720.004	870.911	572.37	861.73	
23.	Goa	14.97	14.97	9.78	10.194	19.567	10.19	9.78	
24.	Gujarat	1117.03	1080.68	643.05	589.626	1652.510	1213.98	1005.94	
25.	Haryana	610.59	524.30	561.86	493.534	1049.079	735.37	646.81	
26.	Himachal Pradesh	156.09	143.88	102.93	92.058	239.701	92.06	102.93	
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	260.09	216.92	178.09	141.991	390.209	142.30	179.38	
28.	Karnataka	1015.83	1022.43	505.87	480.918	1302.440	496.90	636.39	
29.	Kerala	316.91	280.06	203.13	189.963	406.267	203.13	203.13	
30.	Lakshad eep	4.27	4.08	2.61	2.127	5.640	5.54	2.84	
31.	Maharashtra	1627.20	1582.77	1567.57	1448.780	3634.652	1519.46	2183.51	
32.	Pondicherry	13.29	13.29	8.57	8.572	17.499	8.57	19.60	
33.	Punjab	391.33	373.04	356.01	359.524	838.115	129.18	461.21	
34.	Tamil Nadu	794.94	777.93	512.65	483.417	1025.309	493.62	512.65	
35.	West Bengal	2004.03	1974.08	1839.37	1702.277	2855.171	380.49	944.88	
Total		31216.89	28384.44	32772.518	30678.215	49292.292	28330.37	34790.46	

Note # Figures till January-February 2008 round

[English]

Janani Suraksha Yojana

268. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pregnant women covered under Janani Suraksha Yojana in the various States of the country during the last three years, State- is a;

(b) the details of High performing States and the reasons for keeping them out of purvie of the scheme;

(c) hether there is any separate proposal to extend the scheme to women belonging to BPL and APL families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The states other than U.P., Uttranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P., Chattisgarh, Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan

and J&K, here, at the time of formulation of the Scheme, the rate of institutional delivery as more than 25%, have been categorized as 'High Performing States'. These States are also covered under the scheme.

(c) and (d) There is no such separate proposal because pregnant women belonging to APL families in Low Performing States are also eligible for benefits under the scheme.

Statement

Total Number of Beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (as reported by States/UTs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 till Sept. 2007
1	2	3	4	5

LPS

1.	Assam	17523	193910	127000
2.	Bihar		50414	62034
3.	Chhattisgarh	25000	75452	45925
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9000	55486	10000
5.	Jharkhand		86000	65215
6.	Madhya Pradesh	68252	401184	185808
7.	Orissa	41100	227204	241340
8.	Rajasthan	4905	563770	343681
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12000	169000	193498
10.	Uttarakhand	1360	40650	

1	2	3	4	5
HPS				
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	314	882	120
12.	Andhra Pradesh	167765	505135	193853
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	4885	1282
14.	Chandigarh		3000	56
15.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	146	484	34
16.	Daman and Diu			
17.	Delhi		491	492
18.	Goa	41	483	190
19.	Gujarat	12573	153381	26182
20.	Haryana	4207	23000	39140
21.	Himachal Pradesh	1457	738	2212
22.	Karnataka	39000	215170	92000
23.	Kerala	18200	56000	31033
24.	Lakshadweep	200	42	245
25.	Maharashtra	20010	181251	133779
26.	Manipur		8000	1000
27.	Meghalaya	471	4257	1003
28.	Mizoram	5650	7187	4877
29.	Nagaland	NA	1352	4044
30.	Puducherry	414	2288	2000
31.	Punjab	11595	18779	3145

1	2	3	4	5
32. Sikkim		1730	1714	923
33. Tamil Nadu		112170	349255	105781
34. Tripura		2247	7614	6792
35. West Bengal		224863	171000	244205
Total		803193	3579458	2168889

LPS – Low Performing States

HPS – High Performing States

HIV/AIDS Cases

269. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO :
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU :

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

(a) the number of HIV positive AIDS cases in different States of the country reported during the last three years and current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(b) the number of deaths from AIDS during the said period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to campaign AIDS awareness amongst the people in rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts of Government to check the further spread of HIV/AIDS cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The State-wise and year-wise details of reported number of HIV positive AIDS cases and deaths in different States of the country during the last three years as per information received from State AIDS

Control Societies is given in the statement-I & II respectively.

(c) and (d) In order to make people aware about HIV/AIDS and promote safe behaviours, National AIDS Control Organisation and State AIDS Control Societies conduct regular IEC campaigns through mass media and interpersonal communication channels. NACO's programmes "Jee an Hai Anmol" and "Let's Talk AIDS" as aired on 174 AIR stations in 24 languages. The special episodes of "Kalyani" health magazine on Doordarshan is telecast. Special awareness programme through Song & Drama Division and Directorate of Field Publicity have been organized in the areas where regular mass media presence is low. Besides this, the sensitization of members from Gram Sabhas, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Anganadi workers, Self Help Groups and media is also undertaken on a regular basis. A Red Ribbon Express was launched on 1st December, 2007 to spread awareness messages in 50,000 villages over a period of one year.

(e) 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, counseling and testing services, 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.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year reported no. of AIDS Cases during the last three year

State-wise and year wise number of AIDS Cases during the last three year

S.No.	States	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	NA	2

1	2	3	4	5
2. Andhra Pradesh	7806	10167	5930	
3. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	13	1	
4. Assam	40	107	10	
5. Bihar	NA	NA	NA	
6. Chandigarh	749	451	713	
7. Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	82	
8. Dader and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	
9. Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	
10. Delhi	1464	1925	1822	
11. Goa	167	23	88	
12. Gujarat	1955	859	705	
13. Haryana	198	202	173	
14. Himachal Pradesh	73	6	80	
15. Jammu and Kashmir	NA	34	211	
16. Jharkhand	173	159	469	
17. Karnataka	2219	NA	NA	
18. Kerala	NA	NA	NA	
19. Lakshad eep	NA	NA	NA	
20. Madhya Pradesh	359	230	489	
21. Maharashtra	5683	4347	2426	
22. Manipur	NA	80	351	
23. Meghalaya	NA	NA	19	

1	2	3	4	5
24. Mizoram	NA	4	23	
25. Nagaland	18	0	450	
26. Orissa	177	116	58	
27. Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	
28. Punjab	103	239	266	
29. Rajasthan	303	302	509	
30. Sikkim	3	NA	13	
31. Tamil Nadu	3856	11481	NA	
32. Tripura	NA	NA	NA	
33. Uttar Pradesh	339	685	206	
34. Uttranchal	49	NA	NA	
35. West Bengal	NA	NA	103	
36. Ahmedabad MACS			101	
37. Mumbai MACS			5108	
Total		25738	31430	20408

Statement-II

*State-wise and Year wise AIDS Deaths during
the last three years*

S. State/UT No.	2005	2006	2007	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	NA	NA	
2. Andhara Pradesh	412	564	560	

1	2	3	4	5
3. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	6	NA	
4. Assam	NA	NA	4	
5. Bihar	NA	NA	NA	
6. Chandigarh	27	34	116	
7. Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	9	
8. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	
9. Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	
10. Delhi	46	18	141	
11. Goa	85	21	89	
12. Gujarat	130	31	31	
13. Haryana	NA	NA	NA	
14. Himachal Pradesh	26	2	17	
15. Jharkhand	NA	11	35	
16. Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	42	
17. Karnataka	NA	NA	0	
18. Kerala	NA	NA	NA	
19. Lakshad eep	NA	NA	NA	
20. Madhya Pradesh	15	55	37	
21. Maharashtra	306	156	443	
22. Manipur	NA	9	56	
23. Meghalaya	NA	NA	2	
24. Mizoram	NA	NA	20	
25. Nagaland	3	NA	34	

1	2	3	4	5
26. Orissa	177	81	58	
27. Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	
28. Punjab	12	20	18	
29. Rajasthan	11	10	34	
30. Sikkim	NA	NA	1	
31. Tamil Nadu	187	768	0	
32. Tripura	NA	NA	NA	
33. Uttar Pradesh	NA	NA	2	
34. Uttaranchal	9	NA	0	
35. West Bengal	NA	NA	11	
Total		1624	1786	1760

[Translation]

Sethusamudram Project

270. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI KIREN RIJUJ :

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

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

(a) whether the Sethusamudram project is a threat to the security of the country as reported in "Rashtriya Sahara" dated February 01, 2008;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the project and carry out any change in said project;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has constituted any committee to review the Sethusamudram project;
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the committee;
- (g) whether this committee has submitted its report to the Government;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) the targeted time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The Government has seen the report 'Sethusamudram Se Desh Ki Suraksha to Khatra' appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 1st February, 2008. The Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project as approved by the Government in May, 2005 after obtaining all necessary clearances and inter ministerial consultations.

(c) to (h) Pursuant to the submissions made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by the Government Counsel on 14.9.2007 in respect of certain transferred cases and writ petitions relating to the Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project, the Government constituted a Committee consisting of eminent persons on 5.10.2007 with the terms of reference to invite objections & suggestions from all concerned including the writ petitioners having interest in the subject matter and to consider all suggestions/proposals/documents after giving them a personal hearing. The composition of the Committee is as follows :—

- (i) Prof. S. Ramachandran – Chairman of Monitoring Committee on Environmental Impact Issues of Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project and Vice-Chancellor of University of Madras – Convenor.

- (ii) Prof. R.S. Sharma – former Professor of History, Delhi University.
- (iii) Dr. M. Sakthivel – President of Aqua Culture Foundation of India.
- (iv) Shri Dilip K. Biswas – former Chairman of Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India,
- (v) Dr. J.R.B. Alfred – former Director of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata.
- (vi) Dr. S.R. Wate – Deputy Director of National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.
- (vii) Prof. P. Jagadeesan – former Vice-Chancellor of Bharatidasan University, Tiruchi, Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) Prof. Y. Vaikunthan – former Vice-Chancellor of Kakatiya University, Andhra Pradesh.
- (ix) Dr. K. Paddayya – Director of Deccan College, Pune.
- (x) Shri R.K. Jain, IAS – Managing Director, Indian Ports Association – Member Secretary.

The Committee has submitted its report on 29.11.2007. The report of the Committee is under process.

- (d) The project is expected to become operational in November, 2008, depending upon final judgement of the Supreme Court.

[English]

District Planning Committees

271. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has decided not to release any funds to those States who have failed to set up District Planning Committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/approved to be taken by the Government to provide assistance to those States; and

(d) the total amount of funds released from Back ard Region Grants Fund (BRGF) till December, 2007?

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 Planning Commission has issued guidelines regarding district planning on 25/08/2006. The Planning Commission takes into account compliance ith these guidelines in determining allocations to Annual State Plans. As per the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, these guidelines have also been adopted for the Back ard Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme. Under these guidelines, participatory grassroots level planning is considered the sine qua non for the release of grants under the BRGF. The Panchayats and Municipalities are the implementation authorities under Programme. The plans prepared by the local bodies are to be consolidated by the District Planning Committees (DPCs), constituted in accordance ith Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. Therefore, releases cannot be made to those districts that have not constituted DPCs. DPCs have not yet been constituted in the States of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been subsumed into the Back ard Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme. Therefore, the BRGF Programme includes release to the districts covered under RSVY, hlc h have not claimed their total entitlement yet. These States are also entitled to capacity building grant for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Details of the releases made to the districts in the States during the current financial year are given enclosed statement. Ho ev er, constitution of District Planning Committees (DPCs) is an essential pre condition

for release of development grant under BRGF to these districts. All the States have repeatedly been requested during Conferences, meetings and correspondence at both Ministerial and official levels to constitute DPCs. Except Jharkhand, here elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions have not been held due to prolonged litigation, all the States have reported some progress and it should be possible to complete the procedural formalities to constitute the DPCs.

(d) An amount of Rs. 2965 crore as released till December 2007. Further releases have been effected in January 2008 taking the total released to Rs. 3201.56 crore.

Statement

Abstract of Releases to the States-Gujarat, Maharashtra, Jharkhand Punjab and Uttar Pradesh - during 2007-08 under RSVY-BRGF

S. No.	Name of States	Releases (Rs. in Crore)			
		RSVY	Capacity Building	Advance preparation of District Plans	Total
1.	Gujarat	7.50	*	60	8.10
2.	Jharkhand	82.50	21.00	2.10	105.60
3.	Maharashtra	75.00	*	1.20	76.20
4.	Punjab	7.50	*	10	7.60
5.	Uttar Pradesh	135.00	25.30	3.40	163.70
Grand Total		307.50	46.30	7.40	361.20

*Not Claimed Yet

Hosting of 35th National Games 2009

272. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have submitted bid for hosting the 35th National Games 2009;

(b) whether the Indian Olympic Association and the Government of India have explored the possibilities of having them in Kerala; and

(c) 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) to (c) The allotment of National Games to States is done by the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). IOA have informed Government that only Uttar Pradesh bid for the 35th National Games. As the 35th National Games have already been allotted to Uttar Pradesh, it is not possible now to allot the 35th National Games to any other States.

[English]

**Toll Free Help Line for Overseas
Indian Workers**

273. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a toll free helpline for Overseas Indian Workers to respond to distress calls from them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the Government will be able to check exploitation of Overseas Indian Workers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) for rendering assistance to Indian workers abroad and those who are desirous of going abroad for employment. The objectives of the Centre are:

- Information dissemination on matters relating to emigration
- Registering, responding to and monitoring complaints received from emigrant workers
- Grievance redressal and follow up with stakeholders

The OWRC functions with a toll free number 1800 11 3090 accessible from anywhere in India for rendering help to the emigrant workers. At present, the Helpline is functioning in several languages, viz. Hindi, English, Tamil, Malayalam, Punjabi, Kannada and Telugu from 10.00 am to 10.00 pm, seven days a week. The helpline will help promote legal emigration.

(c) Several measures have been taken for the protection and welfare of Overseas Indian Workers including signing of bi-lateral MoUs with the countries of destinations, constitution of Joint Working Groups between India and the countries of destination, introducing e-governance in emigration and mandatory attestation of the worker contracts to ensure that the terms and conditions of the worker contract are fair and are adhered to by employers.

[Translation]

Effectiveness of Vande Mataram Scheme

274. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the effectiveness of the Vande Mataram Scheme introduced for the free check-up of pregnant women;

(b) the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether any difficulties have been faced in the implementation of the Scheme; and .

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Vande Mataram Scheme was launched in February 2004 as a voluntary scheme under the aegis of the Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI). No funds were provided by the Government of India for this scheme.

Under this scheme, FOGSI had appealed to its members to provide OPD services for ante-natal and post-natal check-up of pregnant women and family planning services, on the 9th of every month free of cost and to refer the women, if required, for treatment of any complications, to pre-identified referral centers. As reported by FOGSI, 1653 private gynecologists (FOGSI members) volunteered and got themselves associated with the scheme for providing Vande Mataram services. However, no information has been provided by FOGSI to Government of India on the number of beneficiaries under this scheme.

As per information received from the Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecological Societies of India (FOGSI), the scheme of Vande Mataram was discontinued after the year 2005.

[English]

Dumping to Toxlm Wastes

275. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant violation by rich countries in dumping the toxic wastes in India through contaminated ships;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no instance of any ship from rich countries dumping toxic wastes in the area of any of the major ports of the country;

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

National Family Health Survey-3

276. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the action taken by the Government to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services to the rural people as per the findings of the Third National Family Health Survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) was conducted in 29 States during the year 2005-06, collected information on various health indicators including Mortality, Marriage & Fertility, Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Immunization of children, child feeding practices, Nutritional status of children and adults, prevalence of anemia among children and adults, obesity among men & women, Knowledge, attitude and behaviour and regard to HIV/AIDS and its prevalence and treatment seeking behaviour for TB & malaria.

In order to promote maternal and child health care, the Government implemented the Reproductive and Child Health programme, Phase-I (RCH-I) for a period of five years from 1997-98 to 2002-03. Based on the experience of the programme as exhibited through regular monitoring and evaluation, the second phase of the RCH programme was launched from 2005 to 2010. Subsequently, the programme has been integrated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in April, 2005. The National Rural Health Mission seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population,

especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population. It also seeks to reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate and the Total Fertility level within the seven year period of the Mission, ending in 2012. The Mission seeks to provide accountable, effective, reliable and quality primary health care through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHA), strengthening of Public Health Delivery System at all levels, improved hospital care measured through Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS), provision of untied funds to all the facilities to enable local action, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. Flexibility has been given to the States to devise need based Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The outcomes are being monitored through regular performance reporting and periodic surveys like NFHS.

[Translation]

Setting up of Pay Clinic in AIIMS

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of pay clinic at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any special provision for the poor and needy patients keeping in view their economic conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal for setting up of a Pay Clinic at AIIMS, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) Hospital in patients who are below poverty line (BPL) or poor patients who are not having BPL card

but are genuinely poor and are not able to buy required medicines/surgical consumables, are provided all such items from Hospital on the recommendation of the treating Doctor/Consultant or Medical Social Service Officer.]

[English]

29th SAARC Ministers Conference

278. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 29th SAARC Ministers Conference was held in the recent past as reported in 'The Hindu' dated December 12, 2007; and

(b) if so, the details of various issues discussed and finalized during the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The 29th Session of the Council of Ministers was held on December 7-8, 2007. The Meeting was preceded by the 34th Standing Committee (December 5-6, 2007) and 31st Programming Committee (December 3-4, 2007).

The meeting took stock of the progress on the decisions taken at the 14th SAARC Summit and took further decisions to move SAARC from a declaratory phase to the implementation phase. The various issues that were discussed and finalised during the Meeting are as follows:

- The Council expressed satisfaction on the finalisation of Agreement on the establishment of SAARC Development Fund (SDF) and decided that a temporary Cell would be set up at the SAARC Secretariat to implement identified projects from available funds. The Council decided that the SDF should start funding projects before the next Session of the Council.

- The Ministers adopted the SAARC Declaration on Climate Change which reflected the concerns of the SAARC Member States on the adverse impact of climate change. This Declaration was conveyed to the UN Conference on Climate Change in Bali.
- The Council recommended the grant of observer status to Mauritius. Australia's request for observer status was also discussed. The Committee also directed the SAARC Secretariat to prepare a note covering: (a) modalities and parameters for cooperation with Observers and with other donors; (b) criteria for granting Observer status; and (c) criteria for participation of Observers in SAARC activities. This issue will be discussed in detail during the next Council Meeting.
- It was decided to appoint Dr. Sheel Kant Sharma of India as the next Secretary General of SAARC on completion of the term of the present Secretary General, Mr. Chenkyab Dorji on 29 February 2008.
- The Ministers endorsed recommendations to ensure rationalisation and prioritisation of SAARC activities and mechanism. The Council also endorsed the recommendations of the three Ministerial meetings, i.e. Transport, Finance and Home, held since the 14th SAARC Summit.
- The Council directed the immigration authorities to re-examine the SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme (SVES), with visa exemptions for high dignitaries and visa liberalisation to cover others such as businessmen, journalists and sportsmen.
- The Council considered the Secretary General's comprehensive review of the working of SAARC Regional Centres. They decided that Secretariat

would prepare a note based on inputs from the SAARC Member States that will be examined by next Session of the Programming Committee for undertaking a comprehensive review of the Centres.

- The Council welcomed the offer of Sri Lanka to host the Fifteenth SAARC Summit in 2008 coinciding with the Diamond Jubilee of the Independence. It further decided that Maldives would host the Sixteenth SAARC Summit in 2009.
- In view of the threat posed by terrorism to peace and security in the region, the Council underscored the need to further strengthen the efforts of the Member States to suppress terrorism in all its forms. In this context, the Council recommended the early finalisation of the Draft Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.
- The Council stressed the need to have mutual consultations among the concerned Member States relating to the several road, rail and sea corridors projects identified from the recommendations of the SAARC Regional Multi-modal Transport Study (SRMTS) and to take action to develop Regional Motor Vehicle Agreement as decided by SAARC Ministers of Transport.

Depiction of Ingredients of Tobacco Products

279. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

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

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has issued any directions to the Union Government to inform the court about the time frame to make mandatory for the manufactures of tobacco products to list the ingredients of

the products on the pouches labels as reported in 'The Hindu' dated January 22, 2008;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has given instructions to the such manufacturers in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The Delhi High Court has sought the status of implementation of the provisions of section 7 (5) the Tobacco Control Act from the Union Government; the reasons for not enforcing the provision and the time frame for enforcing the same.

As per section 7(5) of the Act nicotine and tar contents of Tobacco have to be indicated on the tobacco products. Under the proposed National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP), it is envisaged to create capacities of the laboratories for testing the contents of tobacco products. The Rules and effective date for implementation of the aforesaid provisions will be decided only after the Laboratory facilities are in place and conform to the standards set up by the Government.

[Translation]

**Eight Lining of NH-8 from Delhi
to Gurgaon**

280. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

- (a) whether the construction work of National Highway No.8 from Delhi to Gurgaon has been completed and opened for the public;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been any delay in construction as per original completion target;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any assessment has been made for cost escalation in construction work; 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) Yes, Sir. The stretch of NH-8 from Delhi to Gurgaon from km 14.300 to km 42.000 has been completed and opened for public on 23.01.2008

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The reasons for delay are given in the statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. This project has been developed on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis and hence the cost has been completely met by the concessionaire.

Statement

Reasons for delay

- (i) **Change of scope** : In the course of detailed designing for the construction work and interactions with Airport Authority, Delhi and Haryana State Administrative Authorities and as per direction of then Hon'ble Minister, certain improvements were felt to be essential keeping in view the master plans of both the States of Delhi and Haryana. Accordingly, certain changes in originally planned structures with value additions were envisaged after award of work. Consequently, three Change of Scope notices at an estimated cost of about Rs. 155.25 crore were issued to the contractor for which change of scope order was also issued on 22.06.2006. This additional work of about Rs. 155.25 crore has resulted in delay in completion of work.

- (ii) Transfer of Haryana Tourism/HUDA land for construction of Toll Plaza at Delhi-Gurgaon Border at km 24.00 : The transfer of land to NHAI for construction of toll plaza at Delhi-Haryana Border by Haryana Tourism/HUDA got delayed.
- (iii) **Financial Closure** : Financial closure of the project as per original schedule was to be achieved within 180 days from the date of the agreement i.e. 18.04.2002. However, it was actually achieved on 12.05.2003
- (iv) Delay in transfer of land from Ministry of Defence and Airport Authority of India.
- (v) Delay in signing of State Support Agreement by the respective State Governments.

Negligence by Doctors

281. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of medical instruments being left inside patients body during operation by the doctors of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have come to the notice of the Government as appeared in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated January 24, 2005;

(b) if so, the number of patients with whom such incidents have taken place during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the erring doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An artery forceps used in surgical procedure was left inadvertently in the abdomen of a female patient in Urology. The mistake was detected on routine follow-up X-Ray examination and the patient was operated upon the same day to remove the forcep. The patient has

since recovered and discharged from Hospital on 14.2.2008. The entire expenditure was borne by the Hospital to ensure that there was no financial burden on the patient.

(b) Two more incidents took place as reported by AIIMS.

(c) and (d) In one case, the concerned Doctor was placed under Suspension who approached the High Court and the matter is sub-judice. Inquiry is in progress in other two cases, at All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

[English]

Overseas Employment Promotion Council

282. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of the Overseas Employment Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The government proposes to set up a "Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment" as a society under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The proposed Council will function as a Strategic 'Think Tank' and respond to the changes in the international labour market on a real time basis to identify future overseas employment opportunities, the emerging labour supply gaps, country/sector specific skill requirements, make realistic projections and plans for overseas deployment of workers, disseminate relevant information to potential emigrants and implement a sustained skill upgradation programme to match the market requirement. Cabinet has approved the setting up of the Council.

(c) The Ministry is in the process of registering the Council as a not-for-profit Society. The completion of all the procedural formalities may take some time.

Family Welfare Programme

283. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of pregnancy-related deaths are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is widespread lack of family planning information and services resulting in deaths;
- (d) the details of new family planning programmes launched by Government during the past three years;
- (e) the extent to which the new programmes are effective;
- (f) whether the State Governments have been asked to implement the schemes; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Details of action taken are:
 - (i) Increasing compensation package for acceptors of sterilisation
 - (ii) Increasing NSV Acceptance, increasing skills of IUD providers and setting up performance levels for States in Terminal and Spacing Methods based on unmet need.

(iii) Increasing the thrust on FP performance. Upgrading CHCS, PHCs, sub-centres to IPHS standards.

(iv) National Family Planning insurance scheme.

(e) The performance of sterilisation has increased by 2.6% and IUD 6.9% during April to Nov. 2007-08 as against the corresponding period last year (06-07).

(f) Yes sir.

(g) Instructions have been issued to the State Governments to implement the schemes.

[Translation]

Pollution Caused by Industrial Units

284. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the industrial units are causing environmental pollution in and around Delhi as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated December 17, 2007;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof including the details of such industrial units causing pollution;
- (e) the action taken against these industrial units found guilty of causing pollution; and
- (f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check industrial pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The news item covered in 'Dainik Jagran' dated 17.12.07 is regarding impact of pollution on the health of children. In this regard, based on the data of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the ambient air

quality data for the last six years i.e. 2000 to 2006 of Delhi has witnessed a significant reduction in pollution levels. Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels have fallen by 44% in 2006 as compared to 2000. Carbon Monoxide (CO) levels declined by 46% in 2006 as compared to 2000. In the year 2006, Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) and Nitrous Oxide (NO₂) levels have increased by 0.6% and 34% respectively as compared to 2000.

(c) and (d) A Source Apportionment Study has been undertaken by CPCB to ascertain the contribution of pollution from different sources including industrial sector. The study is in progress.

(e) As reported by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), since 01.04.07, 58 industrial units have been issued directions for closure under Section 31(A) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for violation of the provisions of the Act.

(f) The following steps have been taken to check the industrial pollution:

- 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]

Medical Grants Commission

285. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Medical Grants Commission;
- (b) if so, the main features, aims and objectives of the Commission; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal for establishment of Medical Grants Commission. The matter for provision of funds for this purpose is being pursued with the Planning Commission.

Private Investment in Ports

286. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to spur private investment in Port sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Model Concessions Agreement for the implementation of infrastructure development projects through PPP has been approved; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The Government has issued comprehensive guidelines for private sector participation in Major Ports which lay down, *inter alia*, the areas identified for participation by the private sector in these ports, the regulatory framework, modalities for participation, the bidding process, selection criteria and other general terms and conditions for such participation. The Government has also laid down model bidding documents to guide the Major Ports in carving out project specific documents for such participation. The objective is to mobilize resources required for expansion and modernization of the ports, improve efficiency, productivity and quality of service as well as to bring in competitiveness in port services.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved a Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for Private Sector Projects in the Major Ports recently on 3.1.2008. The MCA is expected to strengthen the framework for a facilitative, open and transparent environment for the development and operation of port facilities by private investors and enhance their bankability.

Setting up of Food and Drug Authority

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

(a) whether the United States (US) has proposed to help India in setting up of Food and Drug Authority; 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) No, Sir. The United States has not formally proposed to help India in setting up of Food and Drug Authority.

Food Authority is being set up under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. It is in a very advanced stage of being set up.

A Bill has been moved to amend the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 in order to set up Central Drug Authority. Presently, the Bill is under consideration of the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

In the process of setting up of the two authorities, India is interacting with various developed countries including United States to get inputs regarding the best practices followed in these countries with respect to such authorities.

[Translation]

Proposal for Captive Coal Block from Private Sector

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

(a) whether the Government has re-invited proposals for captive coal blocks from private sectors;

(b) if so, details thereof along with the number of private companies and industries; 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) to (c) No, Sir. However, Government had invited applications for allocation of 38 captive coal blocks on 13th November, 2006. In all, 1422 applications were received from private as well as public sector companies. The Government have already allocated 15 coal blocks earmarked for power sector to 31 private and joint venture companies. The applications received for remaining 23 coal blocks earmarked for other specified end uses are under the scrutiny of Screening Committee.

[English]

Mobile Launching Pedestal for Moon Project

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

- (a) whether Mobile launching pedestal by ISRO has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the agency to whom the work for Mobile launching pedestal has been entrusted; and
- (d) the estimated cost thereof and the time by which ISRO is likely to complete the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As a part of augmentation to the existing Second Launch Pad, the Mobile launching pedestal has been realized at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

(c) and (d) M/S KCP Limited, Chennai was entrusted with the responsibility of realizing the Mobile launching pedestal. The activity got completed during March, 2007 and the cost towards the same was Rs. 9.84 crores.

Global Fund for HIV/AIDS

290. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

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

- (a) whether the Government has entered into an agreement with the Global Fund of Switzerland to fight against HIV/AIDS as reported in the 'Hindustan' dated December 21, 2007;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the terms and conditions of the said agreement; and
- (d) the achievement made so far as a result thereof?

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

agreement has been signed between the Government of India and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) on 20.12.07 for the phase-II of Round IV which will end in August, 2010 under this project, antiretroviral treatment is being provided to HIV/AIDS infected persons in 6 high prevalence states and NCT Delhi. Under this agreement financial grant of US \$ 122,668,637 will be received from GFATM to establish 78 new ART centres, including 10 centres in the corporate sector. Approximately 84.7 lakh persons will be screened and 1.8 lakh PLHAs will be provided treatment at the ART centres. Facilities for CD4 testing will be made available at 188 ART centres in a phased manner. Medical, nursing, counselors, lab technicians and other health personnel working in the ART centres will be trained.

(c) The terms and conditions of the said agreement are:

- (i) Funding is consistent with the funding policies that may be set by the Global Fund Board;
- (ii) No Grant fund shall be used to finance any customs duties, tariffs, import taxes, or other similar levies and taxes associated with the import, manufacture, or sale of products or commodities, or the procurement of services for the programme;
- (iii) The Auditor shall be the Comptroller and Auditor General of the Government of India;
- (iv) The Global Fund shall consult the Country Coordinating Mechanism prior to selecting a new entity to serve as LFA.
- (v) The Global Fund and the Principal Recipient commit to use their best efforts to resolve any issues related to procurement under the programme in a collaborative fashion;
- (vi) The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will be the implementing agency for the purposes of this Agreement.

(d) GFATM Round IV covers 6 high prevalent States (Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland) and NCT Delhi. Under Phase I (September 2005-September, 2007) of GFATM Round IV, 105 ART centres have been established. The total PLHAs covered under ART in these centres were 79,390 as against target of 59,007 and 215,698 episodes of opportunistic infections were treated against the target of 2,37,559 during Phase I. A total of 51 health care facilities with laboratory capacity to conduct CD4 counts have been established. 1129 services providers including doctors, counselors, lab. technicians, data entry operators have been trained in counseling, technical and attitudinal areas. 4,068,929 persons were counseled and tested for HIV in high prevalence States and NCT Delhi during phase I of GFATM Round IV. Three operational research studies have also been undertaken.

Safety of Forests

291. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the safety of the forests;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS), a centrally sponsored scheme was launched during the 10th Plan for protection of existing forests. The financial assistance is made available on sharing basis for forest fire control and Management, strengthening of infrastructure, preparation of working plans and other protection related measures.

- (c) During 10th five year plan a sum of Rs. 204.57 crores was released to States/UTs. In the first year of 11th Plan i.e. Year 2007-08, a sum of Rs. 62.54 crores was released on 15/2/2008.

Demolition of Illegal Constructions

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

- (a) whether several shopping malls have been constructed in Delhi without obtaining prior permission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the provisions of the Environmental Act/ Rules permit the authorities to demolish such illegal constructions that have come up without mandatory environmental clearance;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not demolishing shopping malls constructed in Delhi without obtaining prior environmental clearance;
- (e) Whether there are any provisions in the Act/ Rules to regularize such illegal constructions after imposing penalties;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the names/addresses of illegally constructed shopping malls that have been regularized after imposing penalties and the quantum of money collected from such penalties during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

293. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of medicinal plants to be cultivated by the National Medicinal Plant Board and State Level Boards; 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) National Medicinal Plants Board has been implementing Contractual Farming Scheme under which financial assistance @30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.9.00 lakhs, is provided to farmers/ growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants. The Scheme is implemented through State Medicinal Plant Boards. The Board had identified list of 32 medicinal plants for cultivation and development on priority details are given in statement-I enclosed. However, as per Operational Guidelines, projects for cultivation of other commercially important plants can also be considered for which assured market exists. The Board has since revised list of prioritized plants for cultivation and development under its schemes details are enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 32 medicinal plants identified by National Medicinal Plants Board for development and cultivation on priority

S. No.	Common Name	Botanical Name
1	2	3
1.	Amia	Emblia officinalis Gaertn
2.	Ashok	Saraca asoca [Roxb.] de Wilde
3.	Ashwagandha	Withania Somnifera (Linn.) Dunal
4.	Atees	Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle
5.	Bael	Aegle marmelos (linn) Corr
6.	Bhumi amlaki	Phyllanthus amarus Schum & Thonn.

1	2	3
7.	Brahmi	Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell
8.	Chandan	Santalum album Linn.
9.	Chirata	Swertia chirata Buch-Ham.
10.	Daruhaldi	Berberis aristata DC.
11.	Giloe	Tinospora cordifolia Miens.
12.	Gudmar	Gymnema sylvestre R. Br.
13.	Guggal	Commiphora wightii (Am.) Bhandari
14.	Isabgol	Plantago Ovata Forsk.
15.	Jatamansi	Nardostachys jatamansi DC.
16.	Kalihari	Gloriosa superba Linn.
17.	Kalmegh	Andrographis paniculata Wall. ex Nees
18.	Kesar	Crocus sativus Linn.
19.	Kokum	Garcinia indica Chois.
20.	Kuth	Saussurea costus C.B. Clarke (S. Lappa)
21.	Kutki	Picrorhiza kurroa Benth ex Royle
22.	Makoy	Solanum nigrum Linn.
23.	Mulethi	Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.
24.	Musali Safaid	Chlorophytum barivillianum Sant.
25.	Patharchur	Coleus barbatus Benth./C. vetiveroides Jacob
26.	Pippal	Piper longum Linn.

1	2	3
27.	Sarpagandha	Rauwolfia serpentina Benth. ex Kurz
28.	Senna	Cassia angustifolia Vahl.
29.	Shatavari	Asparagus racemosus Wild.
30.	Tulsi	Ocimum sanctum Linn.
31.	Vai Vidang	Embelia ribes Burm. f.
32.	Vatsnabh	Aconitum ferox Wall.

Statement-II

Suggested/revised list of prioritized plants for development and cultivation under scheme of National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB)

S. No.	Botanical Name	Common Name
1	2	3
1.	Aconitum ferox Wall	Vatsnabh
2.	Aconitum heterophyllum Wall. ex Royle	Atees
3.	Aconitum Palmatum D. Don	Prativila
4.	Acorus calamus Linn	Vach
5.	Aegle marmelos (Linn) Corr.	Beal
6.	Albizia lebbek Benth	Shirish
7.	Aloe vera Tourm ex Linn.	Ghrithkumari
8.	Alstonia scholaris R. Br.	Satvin, Saptapama
9.	Altingia excelsa Noronha	Silarasa

1	2	3
10.	Andrographis paniculata Wall ex. Nees	Kalmegh
11.	Aquilaria agallocha Roxb.	Agar
12.	Artemisia annua Linn.	Artemisia
13.	Asparagus racemosus Willd.	Shatavari
14.	Azadirachta indica A. Juss	Neem
15.	Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell	Brahmi
16.	Berberis aristata DC	Daruhaldi
17.	Borhaavia diffusa Linn.	Punamava
18.	Carum carvi Linn.	Kala jeera
19.	Cassia angustifolia Vahl.	Senna
20.	Centella asiatica Linn.	Mandookpami
21.	Chlorophytum borivillianum Sant.	Shwet Musali
22.	Cinnamomum (C. zeylanicum, C. tamala, C. camphora)	(Dalchini, Tejpat., Kafoor)
23.	Coleus barbatus Benth	Pather Chur
24.	Coleus vetiveroides K.C. Jacob	Hriversa
25.	Commiphora whightii (Am.) Bhandari	Guggul
26.	Convolvulus microphyllus	Shankhapushpi
27.	Crataeva nurvala Buch.- Ham	Varun

1	2	3
28.	<i>Crocus sativus</i> Linn.	Kesar
29.	<i>Cryptolepis buchanani</i> Roem & schult	Krana sariva
30.	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> Linn.	Foxglove
31.	<i>Dioscorea floribunda</i>	Dioscorea
32.	<i>Embelia ribes</i> Burn. F	Vai Vidang
33.	<i>Embolica officinalis</i> Gaertn.	Amla
34.	<i>Ferula foetida</i> Regel	Hing
35.	<i>Garcinia indica</i> Choisy	Kokum
36.	<i>Gentiana kurroo</i> Royle	Trayamana
37.	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgo
38.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.	Kalihari
39.	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> Linn.	Liqurice, Mulethi
40.	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Linn.	Gambhari
41.	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i> R. Br.	Gudmar
42.	<i>Hedychium spicatum</i> Ham.	Kapur kachari
43.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> R. Br.	Anatmool, Sarsaparilla
44.	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> Linn.	Seabuckthorn
45.	<i>Holarrhena antidysentrica</i> Wall.	Kurchi/Kutaj
46.	<i>Ipomoea petaloidea</i> Choisy	Vrddhadaruka
47.	<i>Ipomoea turpethum</i> R. Br.	Trivrit
48.	<i>Litsea glutinosa</i>	Listea

1	2	3
49.	<i>Mesua ferrea</i> Linn.	Ngakeshar
50.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> Bak.	Konch
51.	<i>Nardostachys jatamansi</i> DC.	Jatamansi
52.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Tulsi
53.	<i>Orchis latifolia</i> Linn.	Salampanja
54.	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i> Vent.	Syonaka
55.	<i>Panax pseudo-ginseng</i>	Ginseng
56.	<i>Parmelia perlata</i> Ach.	Saileya
57.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum & Thonn.	Bhumi amlaki
58.	<i>Picrorhiza kurroo</i> Benth ex Royle	Kutki
59.	<i>Piper longum</i> Linn.	Pippali
60.	<i>Plantago ovata</i> Forsk.	Isabgol
61.	<i>Podophyllum hexandrum</i> Royle	Bankakri, Indian podophyllum
62.	<i>Premna integrifolia</i> Linn.	Agnimanth
63.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i> Linn. f.	Raktachandan, Red sanders
64.	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i> Benth. Ex Kurz	Sarp Gandha
65.	<i>Salacia reticulata</i> , <i>Salacia</i> Oblongata	Saptachakra (Saptarangi)
66.	<i>Santalum album</i> Linn.	Chandan
67.	<i>Saraca asoca</i> (Roxb.) de Wilde	Ashok

1	2	3
68.	Saussurea lappa/Saussurea costus C.B. Clarke (S. lappa)	Kuth, Kustha
69.	Smilax china Linn.	Hrddhatri (madhu snuhi), Chob Chini Lokhandi
70.	Solanum nigrum Linn.	Makoy
71.	Stereospermum suaveolens DC.	Patala
72.	Stevia rebaudiana	Madhukari
73.	Swertia chirata Buch-Ham	Chirata, Charayatah
74.	Taxus baccata Linn.	Thuner, Talispatra
75.	Terminalia arjuna W. & A.	Arjuna
76.	Terminalia belerica Roxb.	Behera
77.	Terminalia chebula Retz.	Harad
78.	Tinospora cordifolia Miers	Giloe
79.	Withania somnifera (Linn.) Dunal	Ashwagandha
80.	Woodfordia fruticosa Lurz	Dhataki

**Complaints Regarding Public Grievances
and Pensions**

294. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received various complaints regarding the public grievances and pensions from some States including Gujarat during the last three years, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the nature of the grievances;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to dispose of such complaints/grievances within a stipulated time-frame and fix responsibility on officers liable for the undue delay; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir. The complaints received by the Government during the last three years till date (up to 31.01.2008) state-wise is enclosed statement. These mainly comprise of complaints against public servants, service related grievances, issues relating to law & order, unemployment, financial assistance, property/land disputes and civic facilities. The Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare has received 8270 grievances from Pensioners from all over the country during the last three years till date (up to 31.01.2008). However, state wise data relating to pensioners grievances is not maintained.

(c) to (e) After scrutiny of the complaints, these are forwarded to the State Governments under intimation to the complainants for immediate redress of the grievances. Directions have been issued to all States to redress grievances of the citizens within a period of two months and also to give a reasoned reply within this period, if grievances cannot be redressed.

Statement

No.	State	No. of Letters received
1	2	3
1.	Government of Andaman and Nicobar	369

1	2	3
2.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	9844
3.	Government of Arunachal Pradesh	74
4.	Government of Assam	3206
5.	Government of Bihar	12433
6.	Government of Chattisgarh	413
7.	Government of Goa	349
8.	Government of Gujarat	4846
9.	Government of Haryana	12689
10.	Government of Himachal Pradesh	2294
11.	Government of Jammu and Kashmir	2473
12.	Government of Jharkhand	4972
13.	Government of Karnataka	6959
14.	Government of Kerala	5209
15.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	17616
16.	Government of Maharashtra	18037
17.	Government of Manipur	193
18.	Government of Meghalaya	102
19.	Government of Mizoram	85
20.	Government of Nagaland	65
21.	Government of Orissa	3877
22.	Government of Pondicherry	599
23.	Government of Punjab	11770
24.	Government of Rajasthan	14765

1	2	3
25.	Government of Sikkim	11
26.	Government of Tamil Nadu	17118
27.	Government of Tripura	54
28.	Government of Union Territory of Chandigarh	49
29.	Government of Union Territory of Dadar and Nagar Haveli	36
30.	Government of Union Territory of Daman and Diu	84
31.	Government of Union Territory of Lakshadweep	26
32.	Government of Uttar Pradesh	46397
33.	Government of Uttarakhand	2995
34.	Government of West Bengal	10689
35.	Government of N.C.T. of Delhi	24240

*The Directorate of Public Grievances, Cabinet Secretariat has received 12702 numbers of grievances during the last three years till date. The Directorate does not maintain state wise details of complaints.

[English]

**Opening of Unani Dispensary
in Maharashtra**

295. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and location of CGHS Unani Dispensaries in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) whether in some parts of Maharashtra though

there are a large number of Central Government employees but there is no facility of CGHS Unani Dispensary;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to consider for opening up at least one CGHS Unani Dispensary in every block of the State where considerable number of Central Government employees reside; 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) There is no CGHS Unani Dispensaries in the State of Maharashtra and no proposal for opening a CGHS Unani dispensary in Maharashtra is under consideration

Dr. Sambasiva Rao Committee Report

296. SHRI P. MOHAN :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL :

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

(a) the terms of reference of Dr. Sambasiva Rao Committee constituted to inquire into the Medicos recent protest against the proposed mandatory rural service for one year in PHC;

(b) the time frame by which this committee is expected to submit its findings;

(c) whether such compulsory rural service in PHC would entail them the right to employment in the state medical service; 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) In order to examine the possibility of ensuring availability of doctors in rural areas by introducing compulsory one year rural posting of medical student before grant of permanent registration, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Sambasiva Rao, Additional Director General of Health

Services. The Terms of reference of the Committee was to elicit the opinion of various sections of the society on the issue of making rural posting for MBBS student compulsory. The Committee has submitted its report and the same is under examination.

Reservation of Women in Panchayats

297. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement reservation of women in the panchayats and the local bodies; and

(b) 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) Since 1993, when the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into effect, 1/3rd of the seats and chairpersonships at all three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system have been reserved for women in consonance with the provisions of clauses 2 and 3 of Article 243 D given below:

Article 243 D:

- (2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under clause (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.
- (3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

The actual representation of women in Panchayats has progressively increased over the two to three rounds of elections since the 73rd Amendment came into force and

often exceeds 1/3rd proportion. Details of representation of women in Panchayats in the three tiers of Panchayats are given State-wise in Statement enclosed. Substantial number of women do contest and win from general seats. Some States have also mandated reservation for women

in excess of the 1/3rd proportion prescribed in Article 243 D of the Constitution. For instance, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have reserved 50% seats for women in all the three tiers of Panchayats while Sikkim has reserved 40% of the seats.

Statement

No. of Panchayats and Elected representatives in the three Tiers of Panchayats in States/Uts as per latest available information.

S. No.	States/UT	No. of Panchayats	No. of Elected Representatives		
			Total	Women	
				No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
States:					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22945	224003	74019	33.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1789	8260	3183	38.54
3.	Assam	2431	25436	9903	38.93
4.	Bihar	9040	130091	70400	54.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	9982	160386	54102	33.73
6.	Goa	191	1045	534	51.10
7.	Gujarat	14068	114187	38068	33.30
8.	Haryana	6325	69805	25503	36.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3330	6325	9128	33.47
10.	Jharkhand	3979	0		0
11.	Karnataka	5856	96090	41210	42.89
12.	Kerala	1165	12860	5614	43.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23412	396516	136196	34.34
14.	Maharashtra	28277	229740	76581	33.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Manipur		169	1736	758	43.66
16. Orissa		6578	92454	33630	36.37
17. Punjab		12604	90963	31809	34.97
18. Rajasthan		9457	119975	42434	35.39
19. Sikkim		258	986	394	39.96
20. Tamil Nadu		13031	116488	39364	33.79
21. Tripura		540	5733	1986	34.64
22. Uttar Pradesh		52890	771661	299025	38.75
23. Uttarakhand		7335	7335	2485	33.88
24. West Bengal		3713	58828	21351	36.29
Union Territories			0		0
25. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75		856	296	34.58
26. Chandigarh	14		125	42	33.6
27. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	12		125	49	39.2
28. Daman and Diu	15		97	37	38.14
29. Lakshadweep	11		110	41	37.27
30. Puducherry	108		1021	370	36.24
Total		239600	2519234	1018512	40.42

Financial Assistance for Hospitals

298. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Central Government as on date from various State Governments

for financial assistance to improve the service condition in the hospitals;

(b) the action taken on them by the Government;

(c) whether the Government proposes to allot more funds to States in the current Five Year Plan for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Proposals had been received from all the State/UT Govts. for financial assistance under the National Rural Health Mission for the year 2007-08 and proposals for 2008-09 are in the process through Programme Implementation Plans of the States/UTs.

(b) The proposals had been processed in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and funds have been released to the State/UT Govts.

(c) Funds are proposed to be allotted to the States during the current five year plan for infrastructural development including construction and upgradation of the hospitals as per Indian Public Health Standard on the basis of the Programme Implementation Plans being submitted by the States/UTs for this purpose.

(d) The actual amount of funds released depends upon the proposals submitted by the States on a year to year basis.

Foreign Expertise for Cleaning of the Ganga and Other Rivers

299. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered their expertise in removing pollutants from various major rivers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether U.K. has also expressed its willingness to extend help in cleaning of the Ganga and other major rivers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Since launching of the Ganga Action Plan in 1985, financial/technical assistance have been availed from foreign countries/international institutions from time to time for pollution abatement activities in the rivers of the country. Presently, technical assistance is provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Government of Japan for the project "Capacity Building of Sewerage Works in India". Under this project, a number of training programmes are organized in India and Japan on strengthening the capabilities of technical personnel/officials of State implementing agencies as well as in Central Government in planning, design and especially, operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities (including Sewage Treatment Plants) set-up under the National River Conservation Plan. The project also includes preparation of draft plan of Human Resource Development on operation and maintenance of sewerage works in India for identifying the training needs in various States.

(c) No specific proposal has been received by the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Closure of Coal Mines

300. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :
SHRI RANEN BARMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on extending the right of mining of coal from coal mines facing closure to cooperative societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of coal mines facing closure at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a national policy for the employees displaced due to closure; and

- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Coal India Limited (CIL) has not taken any decision to close any of the coal mines, except those mines where reserve will be exhausted. However, some of the coal mines are facing closure, details of which are given below:

Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) : The operating Agency appointed by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) had recommended for suspension of 26 underground unviable mines/units on exhaustion of reserves and safety ground. It was decided to suspend operation of 9 underground mines/units. Out of this, production in 7 mines is suspended and 2 are remaining. For the balance 17 (seventeen) mines/units, it was decided to operate these units and efforts should be made to increase production and reduce cost to the extent feasible through manpower rationalization.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) : M/s Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE's) report on Revival Plan of BCCL has proposed for closure of 41 underground mines in a phased manner which were incurring loss of more than Rs. 1000 per ton. The closure plan of underground mine was revised and revised proposal is for closure of 24 mines. Production is suspended in 7 mines and it is proposed to suspend production in 17 more mines in next 4 years (2008-2012).

Western Coalfields Limited/South Eastern Coalfields Limited (WCL/SECL) : The reserves of 7 mines and 6 mines are likely to be

exhausted in WCL and SECL respectively, which would face closure.

Central Coalfields Limited/Northern Coalfields Limited/Mahanadi Coalfields Limited/North Eastern Coalfields (CCL/NCL/MCL/NEC) : At present there is no proposal to close any mines.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) : 23 mines are proposed for closure due to reasons such as exhaustion of reserves and conversion into opencast mines, during 4 years of XIth Plan Period.

(d) and (e) In case of the closure of mines, no workers will be adversely affected. All the workmen will be redeployed/relocated suitably in other mines and departments of the coal company.

[Translation]

NH Projects in Orissa

301. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :
SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG :

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

- (a) the number of National Highways in Orissa and the length thereof, National Highway-wise;
- (b) the details of National Highways developed and upgraded under the Golden Quadrilateral Project; and
- (c) funds provided for development & upgradation of National Highways including that of Ghat cutting etc. during the 10th five year plan including the year 2007-08, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) 15 nos. of National Highways having total length of 3704 km passes through the state of Orissa.

The length of each National Highway is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) Total 444.03 km length of National Highway comprising of NH-5 and NH-60 (NH-5 390.62 km and NH-60 53.41 km) has been identified for 4- laning by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under Golden Quadrilateral Projects in the state of Orissa. Out of 444.03

km length, 4-laning work in 339.28 km has been completed and remaining are in progress.

(c) Funds are not provided National Highway wise for the development upgradation of National Highways. The year wise details of funds provided for all work including Ghat cutting where ever necessary and expenditure made for the development and maintenance are tabulated below:—

- (i) Details of allocation and expenditure on the stretches of National Highways entrusted with state Public Works Department are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Head		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
NH (O)	Allocation	45.32	69.97	74.54	67.63	73.37	131.81
	Expenditure	45.32	69.97	72.33	67.30	72.21	95.93*
M&R	Allocation	42.37	42.57	37.24	42.90	44.31	50.51
	Expenditure	38.70	42.51	33.83	40.92	43.20	35.41*

- (ii) Details of expenditure on the stretches of National Highways entrusted with NHAI are as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Head	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
NH(O)	359.05	319.31	296.82	362.37	206.20	139.18*
M&R	0.25	8.33	0.06	1.82	0.12	0.87*

*up to 31st January 2008

Statement

Length of each National Highway passing through Orissa

S.No.	NH No.	Length (in km)
1	2	3
1.	5	488

1	2	3
2.	5A	77
3.	6	462
4.	23	209
5.	42	261

1	2	3
6.	43	152
7.	60	57
8.	75	18
9.	200	440
10.	201	310
11.	203	97
12.	203A	49
13.	215	348
14.	217	438
15.	224	298
Total		3704

*[English]***Expansion of Road Network**

302. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to allocate Rs. 50,000 crore to expand the road network in the NE Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch special Accelerated Road Development Programme to some other backward and tribal regions of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

**Subsistence Allowance for Indian Women
Divorced by NRI Husbands**

303. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

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

(a) whether a number of Indian women are divorced/being divorced by their NRI husbands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised the issue with the respective countries for grant of subsistence allowance to the affected Indian women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has received 230 complaints from Indian women against divorce/desertion by their overseas Indian spouses.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Grant of subsistence allowance to affected women are governed by the legal provisions on the subject in any country and are admissible as per the court's directives. The Ministry has launched a scheme to provide legal assistance to Indian women divorced/deserted by their overseas Indian spouses to enable them to taken up their case in the relevant court (s) in the country concerned. Details of the scheme for giving legal/financial assistance to women deserted by their Overseas Indian spouses are enclosed as statement.

Statement

***Scheme for giving Legal/financial assistance to
Women Deserted by their Overseas
Indian Spouses***

I. Objective:

The objective of the scheme is to provide some financial assistance to needy women in distress who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouses for obtaining counseling and legal services. The term "Overseas Indian" would include NRIs and foreign citizens of Indian origin. The counseling and legal services would be provided through credible Indian Women's Organizations/Indian Community Associations and NGOs identified for providing such services and empanelled with the Indian Missions in the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Gulf. The scheme is a welfare measure to support women of Indian origin in distress, through the mobilization of the local Indian community in the endeavor and with some financial assistance from the Government.

II. Scope of and Eligibility for the Scheme:

The scheme would be available to the women who have been deserted by their overseas Indian spouses or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The woman is an Indian passport holder.
- (ii) The marriage of the woman has been solemnized in India.
- (iii) The woman is deserted in India or after reaching abroad within five years of the marriage.
- (iv) Divorce proceedings are initiated within five years of the marriage by her overseas Indian spouse.
- (v) An ex-parte divorce has been obtained by the overseas Indian spouse within 10 years of marriage and a case for maintenance and alimony is to be filed.
- (vi) The scheme would not be available to a woman

facing criminal charges or having a criminal case decided against her.

- (vii) The domicile of the woman seeking relief under the scheme is not relevant for allowing the benefit. The woman may be domiciled in the country of her overseas Indian spouse or in India at the time of making the application.
- (viii) Preference may be given to applicants on the basis of financial needs.
- (ix) Assistance will be limited to meeting initial cost and incidental charges for documentation and filing of the case by the Indian women's organization/NGO on the woman's behalf.
- (x) The assistance will be limited to US \$1000 per case and will be released to the Indian community organizations/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.
- (xi) The women's organization/NGO will make efforts to enlist community advocates, preferably women advocates, to extend further legal assistance/appearance in court etc. on a pro-bono basis.

Pattern of Assistance

Under the scheme Indian Missions in the countries concerned would empanel credible Indian Women's Organizations/ Indian Community Associations/NGOs and their member advocates, preferably women, to provide legal aid to the victims in distress and whose names have been approved by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The applications for providing legal aid received by the Missions would be examined by an officer designated by the Head of the Mission on case-to-case basis and approved by Head of Mission/Deputy Chief of the Mission.

The applications received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs will be examined by an internal committee consisting of a legal advisor and an officer of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary and approved

by Secretary. Thereafter, the Ministry will recommend the case to Mission concerned to provide legal aid support. The applicant would also be informed to approach the Mission concerned in this regard.

[English]

Poaching of Rhinos in Assam

304. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :
SHRI M. APPADURAI :
SHRI AMITAVA NANDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding large scale poaching of Rhinos in the Kaziranga National Park and its adjacent habitat in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of encroachers in the park and the action plan of the Government to evict them; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the animals?

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

(a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Government, 18 rhinos were poached in 2007 and 4 in 2008 so far in the Kaziranga National Park and adjacent areas in Assam.

(c) As reported by the State Government, 169 families continue to occupy part of the Sixth addition area of Kaziranga National Park. The eviction is pending because of an order of the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court on the notification of the Sixth addition area.

(d) The steps taken by Government of India to protect wildlife and prevent poaching are as under:

1. The Central Government has enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the issues of wildlife crime. Stringent penalties are imposed on the offenders for the contravention of the provisions of the Act.
2. A network of National Parks and Wildlife

Sanctuaries has been set up across the country to protect wildlife.

3. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, with a network a five Regional and three Sub Regional Offices, has been set up to control wildlife crime.
4. Financial support is being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project Tiger and Project Elephant, to State/UT Governments for the conservation and development of wildlife and its habitats including those of Rhinos.
5. India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) that regulates international trade in wildlife and its derivatives.
6. India has bilateral arrangements with China and Nepal on combating wildlife crime.

In addition, the State Government has also taken the following measures to protect wild animals and prevent poaching of rhino:

1. Intensive patrolling in sensitive areas and filling up of vacant posts.
2. Coordination with other law enforcement agencies.
3. Provision for arms and ammunition, and communication facilities.
4. Conducting nature awareness campaigns for the public.
5. Earning good will and cooperation from the local communities.
6. Constitution of Expert Committee for rhino conservation.

Rise in Cases of Coronary Artery Disease

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

(a) whether there has been increase in the number of cases of Coronary artery disease in the country;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide adequate treatment facilities for such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) As per research carried out by ICMR, an increase in the cardio-vascular disease in the country is projected.

(b) Several ICMR studies have implicated diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, obesity and smoking as risk factors for cardiovascular diseases.

(c) The pilot phase of the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke has been launched this year in 9 districts of 9 States with the objectives of assessment of the prevalence of risk factors; risk reduction and early diagnosis and appropriate management of these diseases.

Malnutrition Among Children

306. PROF. M. RAMADASS :

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL :

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

(a) whether a large number of children in Indian cities suffer from malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of States where incidence of malnutrition is very high;

(c) the factors responsible therefor;

(d) the details of the efforts being made by the Government to eradicate nutritional deficiency in the children; and

(e) the funds released for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) The State Wise Details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The reasons are multi factorial, viz., food insecurity, female illiteracy and poor access to health-care, safe drinking water, sanitation and poor purchasing power.

(d) Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing the following schemes to address the problem of malnutrition:

- Integrated Child Development Scheme.
- Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to under-nourished adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing mother.
- Nutrition Education and Training Programmes of Food and Nutrition Board.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is also implementing the following schemes to improve the nutritional status of children under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including:

- Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ante natal care (ANC), skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at Community level.
 - Immunization
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
 - Emphasis on Infant & Young Child Feeding.
 - Specific Programmes to prevent 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 Control Programme.
- (e) The details are given in the statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

Children under 3 years who are stunted, wasted and underweight (%), National
Family Health Survey-NFHS I, II & III (Rural/Urban)

S. No.	States	Stunted (%)						Wasted (%)						Underweight (%)					
		NFHS-II (92-93)			NFHS-III (2005-06)			NFHS-II (92-93)			NFHS-III (2005-06)			NFHS-II (92-93)			NFHS-III (2005-06)		
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
	All India	NA	NA	48.0	31.1	40.7	NA	NA	19.8	16.9	19.8	51.5	46.7	42.5	36.4	49.0			
1	Major States (Population > 20 million)																		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	38.6	42.7	27.4	37.3	NA	9.1	12.2	13.0	12.5	45.0	37.7	32.5	29.1	40.4			
2.	Assam	50.4	50.2	46.5	28.9	35.5	10.8	13.3	13.7	16.3	12.7	49.2	36.0	36.4	34.1	41.1			
3.	Bihar	NA	54.9	55.6	31.9	43.7	NA	19.9	27.1	28.8	27.5	NA	54.3	55.9	51.5	59.3			
4.	Chhattisgarh	NA	57.9	52.9	32.8	47.9	NA	18.5	19.5	17.7	17.9	NA	60.8	47.1	38.9	54.6			
5.	Gujarat	44.1	43.6	51.7	36.7	45.6	19.8	16.2	18.7	15.7	17.7	48.1	45.1	44.6	42.7	50.0			
6.	Haryana	42.9	50.0	45.7	26.9	38.9	5.7	5.3	19.1	17.9	16.2	34.6	34.6	39.6	42.1	41.8			
7.	Jharkhand	NA	49.0	49.8	28.1	44.2	NA	25.4	32.3	23.7	32.9	NA	54.3	56.5	43.3	63.1			
8.	Karnataka	40.4	36.6	43.7	28.4	43.3	19.5	20.0	17.6	15.8	19.1	50.6	43.9	37.6	33.8	45.1			
9.	Kerala	25.2	21.9	24.5	21.3	21.1	12.8	11.1	15.9	10.1	19.1	27.0	26.9	22.9	22.5	31.9			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	NA	49.0	50.0	34.6	41.6	NA	20.0	35.0	34.3	32.9	NA	53.5	60.0	52.8	62.6			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11. Maharashtra		40.9	39.9	45.3	34.8	40.3	23.1	21.2	16.5	13.4	15.6	51.4	49.6	37.0	34.8	43.5
12. Orissa		44.9	44.0	45.0	32.9	39.1	23.4	24.3	19.5	12.6	19.4	52.4	54.4	40.7	33.3	45.7
13. Punjab		38.0	39.2	36.7	26.5	28.7	21.1	7.1	9.2	7.2	10.0	46.0	28.7	24.9	21.5	29.9
14. Rajasthan		41.8	52.0	43.7	22.9	36.4	21.2	11.7	20.4	19.2	19.9	44.3	50.6	39.9	36.3	45.9
15. Tamil Nadu		NA	29.4	30.9	25.9	24.4	NA	19.9	22.2	20.6	22.1	45.7	36.7	29.8	31.3	34.8
16. Uttar Pradesh		NA	55.7	56.8	39.9	47.4	NA	11.2	14.8	12.9	13.6	NA	51.8	42.4	37.9	49.4
17. West Bengal		NA	41.5	44.6	22.7	35.4	NA	13.6	16.9	14.2	20.2	54.8	48.7	38.7	30.0	46.7
2. Smaller States																
1. Arunachal Pradesh		49.2	26.5	43.3	31.7	35.2	12.9	7.9	15.3	6.3	20.5	38.4	24.3	32.5	23.8	42.1
2. Delhi		39.7	36.8	42.2	0.0	0.0	12.7	12.5	15.4	0.0	0.0	40.9	34.7	26.1	0.0	0.0
3. Goa		29.8	18.1	25.6	18.3	24.9	15.5	13.1	14.1	8.7	16.3	34.1	28.6	25.0	21.6	38.6
4. Himachal Pradesh		NA	41.3	38.6	25.0	26.7	NA	16.9	19.3	18.5	18.8	43.7	43.6	36.5	33.9	36.4
5. Jammu and Kashmir		NA	38.8	35.0	25.2	28.3	NA	11.8	14.8	12.2	16.1	NA	34.5	25.6	20.6	31.6
6. Manipur		24.4	31.3	35.6	18.9	26.8	9.9	8.2	9.0	7.4	8.6	26.8	27.5	22.1	20.3	25.2
7. Meghalaya		47.1	44.9	55.1	39.1	42.2	17.8	13.3	30.7	23.9	28.9	44.4	37.9	48.8	35.9	48.0
8. Mizoram		36.4	34.6	39.8	23.0	36.7	3.0	10.2	9.0	8.7	9.6	28.4	27.7	19.9	13.8	28.8
9. Nagaland		28.7	33.0	38.8	21.5	32.4	13.0	10.4	13.3	11.7	15.3	27.5	24.1	25.2	21.3	31.8
10. Sikkim		NA	31.7	38.3	26.0	29.3	NA	4.8	9.7	20.5	12.0	NA	20.6	19.7	26.0	22.1
11. Tripura		41.4	40.4	35.7	29.0	30.2	19.5	13.1	24.6	14.5	20.8	45.2	42.6	39.6	37.1	39.2
12. Uttarakhand		NA	46.6	44.4	18.4	36.3	NA	7.6	18.8	11.0	17.8	NA	41.8	38.0	29.4	40.8

Statement-II

*Release of funds on supplementary nutrition -
2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08*

(Rupees in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	Released 2005-06	Released 2006-07	Released 2007-08 (As on 22.02.08)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4745.42	9052.04	13507.00
2.	Bihar	8260.92	11828.92	13548.40
3.	Chhattisgarh	3133.33	2953.64	3515.24
4.	Goa	115.13	175.41	166.70
5.	Gujarat	3339.82	4297.21	3855.01
6.	Haryana	1810.62	2829.56	5118.46
7.	Himachal Pradesh	660.00	629.63	1017.58
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	343.56	653.20	917.69
9.	Jharkhand	761.49	11154.47	6648.47
10.	Karnataka	7379.97	9407.85	6787.71
11.	Kerala	1738.28	3666.11	3520.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5457.86	5770.97	10320.67
13.	Maharashtra	9869.23	8443.33	16770.11
14.	Orissa	6697.98	6646.40	6295.06
15.	Punjab	1246.53	3138.07	819.66
16.	Rajasthan	5534.27	8571.57	6067.07
17.	Tamil Nadu	3703.59	3451.94	3521.89
18.	Uttar Pradesh	18125.13	41902.48	45232.09
19.	Uttarakhand	705.72	1347.89	344.87

1	2	3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	6348.24	5916.07	11021.60
		89977.09	141836.56	158996.08
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.39	93.67	67.45
22.	Chandigarh	76.33	154.76	46.17
23.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	22.59	22.59	86.49
24.	Daman and Diu	13.74	13.74	
25.	Lakshadweep	7.52	39.91	27.75
		200.57	324.67	227.86
26.	Delhi	737.49	694.29	516.47
27.	Pondicherry	85.72	55.03	129.70
		823.21	749.32	646.17
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	113.41	879.60	307.78
29.	Assam	3066.67	3711.54	3376.61
30.	Manipur	664.58	914.32	645.08
31.	Meghalaya	687.17	1023.42	1007.99
32.	Mizoram	471.24	488.97	535.20
33.	Nagaland	929.07	1188.71	824.82
34.	Sikkim	118.48	95.77	64.68
35.	Tripura	407.06	707.69	759.54
		6457.68	9010.02	7521.70
Total		97458.55	151920.57	167391.81

Note : From the year 2005-06, the GOI provides Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs for supplementary nutrition under ICDS, to the extent of 50% of financial norms or 50% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States, whichever is less

*State-wise Position of funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme
(General) during year 2004-05 to 2007-08 (upto 21.2.2008)*

(Rupees in)

S. No.	State	2004-05 Funds released	2005-06 Funds released	2006-07 Funds released	2007-08 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7277.34	14750.69	21877.67	24015.86
2.	Bihar	9408.47	5036.11	20976.12	15660.39
3.	Chhattisgarh	3275.49	4412.01	4561.5	9498.18
4.	Goa	286.33	373.53	397.96	105.55
5.	Gujarat	12405.58	9917.54	12732.62	11050.69
6.	Haryana	4674.34	5312.47	6015.49	5117.41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2617.26	3480.88	2882.29	2565.16
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3457.78	4989.19	5410.99	5201.09
9.	Jharkhand	3824.62	4288.33	7845.37	9191.01
10.	Karnataka	11023.50	14176.11	19122.28	9642.55
11.	Kerala	5546.74	5725.65	8115.91	9687.99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6263.10	9498.48	13002.16	15367.06
13.	Maharashtra	11930.96	16808.92	20433.15	18470.86
14.	Orissa	9968.40	10600.69	12137.96	13506.53
15.	Punjab	3904.27	5591.61	5861.62	4019.54
16.	Rajasthan	7849.67	7459.77	13809.14	9385.03
17.	Sikkim	12303.16	15212.94	12786.6	11171.43
18.	Uttaranchal	1723.77	2861.67	1676.39	2360.95
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15100.87	31989.58	24768.42	37189.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	West Bengal	12633.07	19391.00	17182.73	18488.29
21.	Delhi	1118.36	1290.03	1379.78	1084.54
22.	Pondicherry	218.89	233.68	195.22	170.99
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	185.39	212.82	174.11	175.55
24.	Chandigarh	155.26	159.87	163.41	136.00
25.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	48.27	70.10	62.33	51.70
26.	Daman and Diu	38.98	47.74	56.78	37.50
27.	Lakshadweep	25.15	42.67	38.34	42.33
28.	LIC	500.00	800.00	1200.00	200.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1697.61	1780.28	3145.86	1471.26
30.	Assam	15799.37	22462.56	16077.48	6999.70
31.	Manipur	2054.55	1664.87	3631.405	1843.42
32.	Meghalaya	1450.81	2158.35	2114.925	853.83
33.	Mizoram	781.68	1476.66	1573.255	1008.16
34.	Nagaland	1358.50	2531.64	2471.215	726.72
35.	Sikkim	332.88	354.75	782.6	253.31
36.	Tripura	1414.45	2779.91	4475.41	1463.76
Total		172654.87	229940.10	269138.48	248213.74

Funds Released for the year 2007-08 22.2.2008

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	RCH	CC&V	PPI	NRHM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1113400000	42631639	69212142	1798900000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4000000	0	1469816	39704000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28700000	8199373	5002263	132400000
4.	Assam	1091800000	106479490	73546004	3223100000
5.	Bihar	0	208465974	505058193	1376300000
6.	Chandigarh	1800000	825516	1438406	17700000
7.	Chhattisgarh	357600000	2567760	37256182	642290000
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	150000	5401	296683	1200000
9.	Daman and Diu	0	138521	224746	0
10.	Delhi	33800000	2789568	13035300	232300000
11.	Goa	2425000	0	0	9400000
12.	Gujarat	611000000	59461314	51470504	997600000
13.	Haryana	112800000	10662031	64680932	193100000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42100000	0	0	23600000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37500000	7277602	17938444	1220500000
16.	Jharkhand	221551000	21284889	58874510	526300000
17.	Karnataka	304700000	10015269	10872708	472900000
18.	Kerala	192690000	15855143	20313336	526600000
19.	Lakshadweep	109000	28418	284440	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2075900000	74023379	95911169	1522400000
21.	Manipur	60300000	5709070	6499107	149200000
22.	Meghalaya	62500000	1348451	7903766	232200000
23.	Mizoram	50900000	0	2509381	89500000
24.	Maharashtra	1862070000	23545954	74184680	1720300000

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	49600000	4539833	5398304	180800000
26.	Orissa	1037300000	47500594	56406074	902800000
27.	Punjab	42930000	8385621	25671350	260800000
28.	Pondicherry	6300000	0	1959509	12300000
29.	Rajasthan	1164400000	21524475	134454213	1132000000
30.	Sikkim	27100000	1810763	1464768	46700000
31.	Tamil Nadu	1030467000	48284060	0	1101100000
32.	Tripura	74000000	1477175	7916224	380600000
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1297500000	236129489	187320448	3373200000
34.	Uttaranchal	80996000	12586537	18937519	34800000
35.	West Bengal	371400000	11828505	99061049	1629000000
36.	Other Charges				4000000
Total		13449788000	997381814	1656572170	24205594000

**"National Plan of Action on
Climate Change"**

307. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to formulate National Plan of Action on Climate Change and to set up a Capital Venture Fund to promote green technologies for a cleaner environment as reported in the Hindu dated February 08, 2008;

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

(c) whether the Government had decided to link all academic institutions that work on climate change on a National Knowledge Net and also identify key knowledge institutions that become centers of excellence in climate change related research;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is also considering to bring private sector on board to adhere to the use of clean technology; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (f) In the first meeting of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change held on 13th July 2007 interalia it was decided that a National Action Plan on Climate Change will be prepared. The information regarding others is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Awareness Programme for
Kidney Donation**

308. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch awareness programme regarding voluntary donation of kidneys by healthy people to the deserving patients in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the States identified initially for launching this programme;

(c) the funds earmarked for this programme; and

(d) the time by which this programme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) It has been felt that donation of organs needs to be popularized and encouraged through a National Organ Transplant Programme. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rupees one Crore for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under scheme of National Organ Transplant Programme.

Visit of the French President

309. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French President has recently visited India; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and agreements signed during the said visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes. His Excellency Mr. Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France paid a State visit to India from 25 to 26 January 2008 for the India-France Summit. He was also the Chief Guest at the Republic Day Celebrations. During the visit, Prime Minister and President Sarkozy held bilateral talks on wide-ranging issues of bilateral, regional and global concerns. A Joint Statement and a Joint Declaration between India and France on the Fight against Global Warming were issued (enclosed as statement I and statement-II respectively). In addition, five bilateral Agreements/MoUs for cooperation in the fields of Mutual Protection of Classified Information in the field of Defence, Transfer of Sentenced Prisoners, India's participation in the Jules Horowitz advanced research and test reactor, Development Cooperation and cooperation in the field of Neuro Science were signed (enclosed as statement III).

Statement-I

*India-France Joint Statement issued on the occasion
of the Visit of H.E. Mr. Nicolas SARKOZY, President
of the Republic of France, to India,
on 25 & 26 January 2008*

25/01/2008

President Nicolas Sarkozy's State visit to India and his presence as the Chief Guest at the Republic Day commemorations reflects the shared commitment of both India and France to provide fresh impetus to their strategic partnership.

India and France are democracies which share common values of freedom, human rights, secularism, rule of law, tolerance and believe in multilateralism in the international political and financial architecture as the means to tackle global challenges effectively.

These human values are at the core of their enhanced cooperation and strategic partnership.

I, Strategic Partnership

India and France hold convergent views on major regional and international issues. Both countries are committed to international peace & security, nuclear non-proliferation and counter terrorism.

France supports India's inclusion as a permanent member of Security Council, thus making the UN more relevant to the needs of the 21st century and enabling India to play its role in world affairs. France also believes the G-8 needs to be expanded over time to G-13 including India.

Both countries are acutely aware of the serious dangers posed by extremism and terrorism worldwide. In order to face this common threat, both countries agreed to strengthen their cooperation against international terrorism through, inter-alia, increased operational contacts.

The two countries agree on the importance of an early, balanced and comprehensive outcome of the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations with focus on the development dimension.

India and France are committed to environmental protection and in this context have issued a separate joint declaration.

To enhance their strategic dialogue, both countries will hold regular consultations between high ranking officials of their respective Foreign Ministries on issues of mutual interest.

II. Bilateral Relations

In line with the excellent bilateral relations that already exist between the two countries, it was agreed to intensify the exchange of high-level visits in various areas of interaction.

Both countries will consolidate their relationship in the field of defence by increasing by increasing increasing the range, level and frequency of their military joint-operations and cooperation. In this regard, it was agreed to deepen further their joint programmes and prospects in defence industry, conduct joint research, and facilitate transfer of technology in this vital area. Both Sides welcomed the signing of the Agreement for the Protection of Classified Information and Security. Both Sides decided to initiate detailed discussion on Status of Forces Agreement.

Both countries agreed to maintain the momentum of cooperation in the Space Sector.

Convinced that strong economic ties can be further built in a spirit of social and environmental responsibility, India and France are eager to maintain the fast rising trend of their trade and the smart pace of their business to business relations. Both countries aimed to work towards achieving an ambitious target of reaching 12 billion euro bilateral trade by 2012 and significantly stepping up investments.

Acknowledging the considerable potential for bilateral trade, investment and services, the two Sides noted the importance of improving market access. The two Sides agreed to continue encouraging cooperation between their companies, especially the Small, Medium and Micro enterprises. They also agreed to enhance their engagement in consular matters including facilitation of visas for businessmen, professionals and interns. They would also endeavour to foster bilateral consultations regarding respective social security systems so that mutually beneficial arrangements for the citizens of both countries operating in France and India could be developed.

The two Sides welcomed the Agreement concluded concerning the establishment of the Agence Francaise de Development (AFD – French Development Agency) in India. It was noted that France plans to

support projects to address, inter alia, global challenges, in particular, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

India and France have signed an agreement for the transfer of sentenced persons.

The Sides paid tribute to the contribution of the Indo-French Forum to further bilateral links. They welcomed the idea of creation of an Indo-French Foundation to foster relations between economic partners and support projects in the fields of science, education and culture.

III. Development of Civil Nuclear Cooperation

France and India have decided to give a new impetus to their cooperation for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as an expression of their strategic partnership. Both Sides recognize that as a reliable source of sustainable and non-polluting energy, it could make a significant contribution to meeting the global challenge of achieving energy security, sustainable development, economic growth and limiting climate change. As responsible states with advanced nuclear technologies, including in the nuclear fuel cycle, France and India are interested to promote nuclear energy with the highest standards of safety and security and in accordance with their respective nuclear policies and international obligations. France and India share common concerns and objectives in the field of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery including in view of possible linkages to terrorism. In this regard, France appreciates India's long standing and continuing contributions to international non-proliferation.

Building on their on-going decades-old cooperation in the fields of fundamental and applied research, and nuclear safety, it was agreed to broaden and boost this partnership. To this end, France and India have finalized negotiation in regard to reaching a bilateral

agreement for civil nuclear cooperation. This agreement will form the basis of wide ranging bilateral cooperation from basic and applied research to full civil nuclear cooperation including reactors, fuel supply and management. To this end, both Sides look forward to the finalization of India specific safeguards agreement with the IAEA and the adjustment of international civil nuclear cooperation framework. France expressed its support for the same.

Another agreement has been signed today in the field of nuclear research, which is a key for preparing for the future. It relates to the participation of the Indian Department of Atomic Energy in the research project, the Jules Horowitz Reactor, which will be built by the Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (French Atomic Energy Commission) at Cadarache, France. An MOU that establishes cooperation between the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research on the one hand, and the Grand Accélérateur National d'Ions Lourds (GANIL), on the other hand, on the use of Spiral 2 high intensity beam production system at Caen, France will be signed in Mumbai. India and France also agreed to intensify exchanges between the scientists of both countries in the nuclear field; establish structures for training and undertake nuclear safety research. In addition, the existing dialogue between respective nuclear safety authorities will also be reinforced especially the context of future industrial cooperation. At the industrial and commercial levels, France and India agreed to work towards raising the level of bilateral cooperation guided by their deep mutual trust and the high technological capabilities of the two countries.

IV. People to People Contacts

India and France agreed to intensify cooperation in the fields of education, culture, tourism & scientific research. It was agreed that efforts will be made for early establishment of an Indian Cultural Centre in,

Paris and that France will facilitate this task. The two Sides decided to promote cooperation in the field of education, enhance linkages between their respective educational systems as also foster exchange of students. This, along with creation of joint international laboratories, cooperation on technologies for water management and the establishment of an Indo-French University Consortium, is expected to result in all round intensification of ties. To promote such wide ranging people-to-people contacts, both countries agreed to the reciprocal opening of Consulates in each other's territory and, in this context, welcomed the opening by France of two new Consulates in India, in Kolkata and Bangalore, in 2008.

V. EU-India

Both countries reiterated the importance of the strategic partnership between India and the European Union. France is due to take over the Presidency of the EU beginning July 2008. During the French Presidency, efforts will be undertaken to enhance ties through the mechanism of the Joint India-EU Action Plan. Both Sides expressed their commitment for an early and mutually beneficial conclusion of the negotiations for India-EU Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement

President Sarkozy extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of India to pay an official visit to France in 2008 on the occasion of EU-India summit. Prime Minister of India accepted the invitation in principle

Statement-II

Joint Declaration of France and India on the fight against Global warming

25/01/2008

- I. France and India, aware of the impact of climate change on the survival and development of humanity, the importance and urgency of the fight against

climate change and the implementation of sustainable development, desirous of acting closely and concertedly to fight global warming and to avert its potential consequences for the survival and development of humanity, have decided to unite their efforts to rise adequately to this major challenge. They recall the recent report published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which provides the scientific evidence of the urgency to address climate change. Their efforts form part of the agenda outlined in the Bali Action Plan adopted on 15th December 2007 during the 13th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 3rd session of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, in keeping with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities that they have accepted. They recall their commitments to the provisions and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. They are pleased to note the progress made in Bali with regard to operationalisation of the "Adaptation Fund" and trust that the secretariat services provided in the interim period of three years by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) would be efficient, cost-effective, and timely.

- II. France and India reinforce their exchanges in the field of climate change policies, with timely cooperation and exchange of views on international negotiations on climate change. In this regard, they are committed to work towards the swift achievement of a consensus by 2009 on long term cooperative action in the fight against climate change now, up-to and beyond 2012. They reaffirm that the goal of the international community in the face of climate change must be the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system as per the objective of the UNFCCC. They also agreed that long-term convergence of per capita emissions

of developing countries and developed countries is an important principle that should be seriously considered in context of the international climate change negotiations. They shall jointly endeavour to achieve this, particularly by working actively and constructively within the framework of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

III. France and India commit themselves to strengthening cooperation on climate change and other environmental problems (biodiversity, water resources, desertification, natural calamities, forests, waste management, fight against pollutions), as well as to the promotion of technology R&D, including collaborative R&D, innovation, dissemination, application and transfer to developing countries. They further strengthen their cooperation in this area in order to increase their adaptation capacities by acting in the following fields:

1. Modelling climate change;
2. Study of vulnerability arising from climate change and its effects;
3. Improvement of facilities for the projection of climate change and its consequences;
4. Research and development of technologies and means for adapting to climate change; They have decided to explore the possibilities of cooperation with third countries for the benefit of LDCs.

IV. France and India emphasize on the importance of the effort aiming at moderating carbon intensity while maintaining economic growth, and devote themselves to a pragmatic promotion of cooperation in the area of technology research & development, application and transfer to developing countries to fight against climate change, especially regarding energy-saving, improving energy efficiency and long-

lasting energy infrastructure. Civilian nuclear energy, renewable energy, and other low-carbon technologies, and build an environment-friendly economy.

- V. They encourage the creation of joint initiatives in order to disseminate innovative technologies for fighting climate change. They also encourage their respective industries and financial institutions to be further involved in joint projects for sustainable development and fighting climate change.
- VI. They underline the importance of market mechanisms for financing the fight against climate change, along with public financing. They encourage the pursuit and intensification of projects undertaken in the framework of "Clean Development Mechanisms" (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, enabling the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- VII. They recognize the importance of reducing emissions from deforestation by working towards conservation and sustainable management of forests, afforestation, and reforestation.
- VIII. Further, with a view to reinforcing their cooperation, France and India have decided to build a specific partnership, in the framework of their global strategic partnership, for fighting against climate change in order to reconcile, in their bilateral exchanges, the legitimate quest for a mutually beneficial economic growth, with environment-friendly measures, especially the fight against climate change.

In this spirit, they have agreed to the following measures and orientations:

- France and India have decided to create a Franco-Indian working group on the environment

dealing namely with clean technology transfers and their financing. This working group, which will be composed of representatives of the two States but also those from civil society (companies, NGOs), to identify cooperative action for swift implementation, particularly in the following areas:

- energy efficiency and energy-saving;
- renewable energies;
- hydrogen and fuel cells;
- clean coal;
- civilian nuclear energy, in conformity with the terms of the Joint Statement adopted this day;
- conservation and sustainable management of forests, afforestation and reforestation, and soil management;
- biodiversity;
- health and environment.
- To this end, France and India encourage the participation of public and private players, and local authorities for innovative technological cooperation projects for the fight against climate change, including those involving its financing, bringing concrete responses in the aforementioned areas.
- France and India commit themselves to the exploration of cooperative projects in different areas such as the iron and steel industry, long-lasting energy infrastructure (essentially hydroelectric dams, thermal power stations and networks) but also urban development, energy-efficient transports (high-speed trains, Metrol, trams).

The vast distribution of individual lighting through solar bulbs could also be considered.

- France and India recognise the ongoing fruitful cooperation between the Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie (ADEME-Environment and Energy Control Agency) and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, India. This cooperation will promote energy efficiency measures in India.
- The two Parties will strengthen their partnership particularly in areas like education, and promote exchange and training of personnel. The Parties would take steps to encourage cooperation between their major research establishments and laboratories as well as exchanges between their researchers and experts.

Further, they recall the utmost importance they attach to their civilian nuclear cooperation, which will enable both countries to reconcile their desire for economic development with respect for the environment.

New Delhi
25th January 2008

Statement-III

List of the Agreements/MOUs Signed during the Visit of President of the Republic of France

S. No.	Full Name of the Agreement/MOU
1	2
1.	Agreement on Mutual Protection of Classified Information in the field of Defence. MOD, India and French Ministry of Defence

- | 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 2. | Agreement between India and France on Transfer to Sentenced Prisoners

MHA, India and French Interior Ministry |
| 3. | Agreement between Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique (CEA), France and DAE, India for construction and operation of Jules Harowitz (JH) Reactor.

DAE, India and CEA, France |
| 4. | Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of India on India-France Development Cooperation Through AFD

DAE, India and AFD, France |
| 5. | MOU on an International Associated Laboratory in the field of Neuro Science

INSERM and University of Paris VII and National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), India under the administrative control of Department of Biotechnology. |

Empowering Panchayats

310. SHRI P. MOHAN : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) names of the states who have implemented the 73rd constitutional Amendment of 1992 with regard to empowering Panchayats; and

(b) total allocation of funds for Panchayats by both State and Central Government?

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 73rd Constitutional

Amendment incorporated Part IX covering Article 243 and Articles 243 A to 243 O in the Constitution of India. In pursuance of Article 243 B of the Constitution, all States to which provisions of this constitutional amendment apply, (except Jharkhand) have constituted Panchayats. All the States concerned have enacted conformity legislations to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the form of State Panchayati Raj Acts. The State Panchayati Raj Acts define the contours of implementation of Panchayati Raj in different States. All the States have provided for reservation of seats for SC, ST and women in conformity to Article 243 D. The States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have amended their State Acts to provide for 50% reservation to women and Sikkim provides for 40%. Except Jharkhand (where Panchayat elections have not been held as the quantum of reservation for STs is sub judice before the Supreme Court), the elections to Panchayats have by and large been held regularly in all the States/UTs in conformity to Article 243 E. All the States have constituted the State Election Commissions which have the mandate to ensure compliance of the provisions enshrined in Article 243 F.

Article 243 G provides for "devolution," that is, the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions to function as institutions of self government for the twin purposes of (i) making plans for economic development and social justice for their respective areas, and (ii) implementing programmes of economic development and social justice in their respective areas, for the subjects devolved to the PRIs, including those listed in the Eleventh Schedule, and subject to such conditions as the State may, by law, specify.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been organizing Round Table meetings involving the State Ministers of Panchayati Raj to evolve a consensus on the way forward. In the 1st and 2nd Round Table meetings held in Kolkata and Mysore respectively, it was agreed that states must devolve funds, functions and functionaries through the mechanism of Activity Mapping by following the principle of 'subsidiarity'. The Central Government has regularly followed up on this issue for ensuring effective devolution to Panchayats by the States.

In the Spirit of Article 243 H, the State Governments have been regularly pursued to provide untied grants to the Panchayats from the Consolidated fund of the States and to open a Panchayat sector window in their State's budget to supplement the resources of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. In conformity to Article 243 K, all State Governments have constituted State Election Commissions to ensure free and fair elections to the PRIs on the completion of each five year cycle and also to fill the casual vacancies that may arise during the cycle.

In pursuance of Article 243 M of the Constitution, the Parliament enacted the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. This Act extends the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to the tribal areas of nine States, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra that are listed in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. All the States concerned have enacted conformity legislations to this Act.

(b) A major issue concerning financial devolution to Panchayats is to ensure that the financial allocation in respect of those powers and responsibilities devolved upon Panchayats and in respect of schemes entrusted to

Panchayats for implementation in terms of Article 243G of the Constitution, actually reaches the Panchayats. The Central Government ensures that funds meant for Panchayats first flow into the Consolidated Fund of the State Governments, but should then be speedily transferred direct to the Panchayats, without delay or diversion. The grants recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission and the grants released under the Backward Regions Grant Fund conform to this fund flow. The details of funds released to States for onward transmission to Panchayats on the basis of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission and the Backward Regions Grant Fund in 2007-08 are enclosed statement-I & II respectively.

All the resources from the Central Government or the State Governments, directed to Panchayats, converge in the Consolidated Fund of the States. The Central Government is of the view that a clear picture of financial allocations from the Consolidated Fund of the States to Panchayats can emerge only when the States create Panchayat sector windows in their Budgets. The system of creating a Panchayat Sector window in the budgets of States has been adopted by some States, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P., Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.

Statement-I

Release of Grants of 12th Finance Commission As on 01.02.2008

State	Total allocation	Amount of one Instalment (6 monthly)	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
			Amount released		Amount released		Amount released	
			1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment	1st Instalment	2nd Instalment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	158700	15870	15870	15870	15870	15870		
Arunachal Pradesh	6800	680	680	0	0	0		

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	5700	570	570	0	0	0		
Uttar Pradesh	292800	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280
Uttaranchal	16200	1620	1620	1620	1620	1620		
West Bengal	127100	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710		
Total	2000000	200000	193884	192324	192324	184879	140700	33160
Grand Total								937271

* Excluding share of PRI Grants pertaining to Hill areas amounting to Rs.248.40 lacs.

** After deducting Rs.1048.03 lakhs being share of PRIs where elections have not been held.

Rs.463 lakhs available with the State Governments as unutilized grants of the Eleventh Finance Commission have been adjusted against the amount due in these installments.

Statement-II

Release of Development Grant under the Backward Regions Grant Fund directed to Panchayats

S. No.	State	Amount released in 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	301.88
2.	Assam	Nil	35.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	223.15
4.	Karnataka	Nil	82.76
5.	Kerala	Nil	9.25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20.04	378.42

1	2	3	4
7.	Orissa	Nil	240.09
8.	Rajasthan	Nil	300.81
9.	West Bengal	Nil	187.75
10.	Bihar	Nil	511.39
Total		20.04	2270.50

National Organ Transplant Programme

311. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of donated organs is not sufficient to meet the demand in the country;

(b) if so, the number of patients who require organ transplant and the number of organs transplanted during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of patients who die every year due to non-availability of timely transplantation;

(d) whether the Government is planning to launch National Organ Transplant Programme to regulate organ transplant in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to save the poor people who are lured to donate their organs for a petty sum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. The data, is therefore, not maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) It has been felt that donation of organs needs to be popularized and encouraged through a National Organ Transplant Programme. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rupees one Crore for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under scheme of National Organ Transplant Programme.

(f) Sale/purchase of human organs is already prohibited under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. Appropriate authorities established under this Act are responsible and empowered to check the illegal activities of human organs trafficking.

Recognition of Foreign Medical Degrees

312. SHRI JUAL ORAM :

SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to recognize medical degrees awarded by foreign universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether India and some of the foreign countries used to mutually recognise each others' medical degrees awarded by them in the past till 1975; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for discontinuance of the same after 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal to recognize Post Graduate medical qualifications awarded to the Indian citizens in certain foreign countries is under consideration of the Government. Currently, the undergraduate medical qualifications awarded outside India and possessed by Indian citizens are recognized as per the provisions of Medical Council of India Screening Test Regulations 2002, and notified under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Review of Ganga Action Plan

313. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Ganga Action Plan;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken against the implementation agencies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

MEENA) : (a) to (e) Since its inception in 1985, the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) has been implemented in phases taking up the pollution abatement works in the polluted stretches of the river identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) with the objective of improving the water quality. Besides Ganga, its major tributaries namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda were also included under the GAP. A total sewage treatment capacity of 1765.34 million litres per day has been created so far for Ganga and its above tributaries. Implementation of the Plan is monitored regularly by the Centre and the State Governments through a multilayer monitoring mechanism which reviews the policy issues, funding pattern and progress of works from time to time. Further, regular water quality monitoring of the river is done by independent reputed institutions. Despite phenomenal increase in the urban population along the banks of the river leading to its increased pollution loads, the water quality of the river Ganga has shown discernible improvement at major locations over its pre-GAP quality.

The pollution abatement works are implemented through Implementing Agencies nominated by the State Governments functioning under their control. 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.

[English]

Regional Institute of Paramedical Education

314. SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding Central

assistance for setting up of Regional Institute of Paramedical Education in Medical College, Kozhikode, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Union Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up of a Regional Institute of Paramedical Education in Medical College, Kozhikode, Kerala. However, there is a proposal to establish a Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences at Calicut Medical College, Calicut, Kerala, which is a part of the new initiative of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to establish two National and six Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences.

Shifting of Agriculture Marketing to Concurrent List

315. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Agriculture for Eleventh Five Year Plan had suggested shifting of agriculture marketing from State to the Concurrent List;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accepted the suggestion made by the Working Group;

(c) whether the Government has written to the States for eliciting their views in this regard; and

(d) if so, the response of the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) The Working Group on Marketing Infrastructure and Policy Required for Internal and External Trade set-up by the Planning Commission for formulating the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.S.

Acharaya had made, among others, a recommendation for shifting of 'agriculture marketing' from the list of State subjects to the Concurrent list. The recommendations of the Working Group provided one of the inputs for formulating the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) which was approved in the 54th meeting of the National Development Council held on 19th December 2007. The Eleventh Five Year Plan document has not made any recommendation for shifting of 'agriculture marketing' from the State to the Concurrent List.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has not written to the States to elicit their views specifically in this regard.

National School Health Programme

316. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the National School Health Programme for every school going child in the country as reported in the 'Financial Express' dated December 9, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the said programme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) whether Sambasiva Rao Committee has examined the opinion of stakeholders and submitted their report to the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on each of such recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Under the National School Health Mission Programme, 21 States have initiated the School Health Programme.

(c) In order to allow the States flexibility in the ongoing planning, implementation and monitoring of all the initiatives for maternal and child health in a coordinated manner, the funds are allocated to the States under a flexi pool for the programme. A copy of the RCH programmes flexi-pool and NRHM flexi-pool for allocation to all the States for 2007-2010 are enclosed as statement I & II.

(d) and (e) The Sambasiva Rao Committee Report is under submission for consideration.

Statement-I

RCH-II Programme Flexible Pool - Allocation for 2007-10

Rs. in Crores

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	State-wise-Factor	State-wise Funds Allocation 2007-08	State-wise Funds Allocation 2008-09	State-wise Funds Allocation 2009-10	State-wise Funds Allocation 2007-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. EAG States						
1.	Bihar	8.62	144.32	160.26	176.20	480.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Jharkhand	2.80	46.86	52.03	57.21	156.10
3.	Madhya Pradesh	6.28	105.15	116.76	128.38	350.29
4.	Chhattisgarh	2.16	36.21	40.21	44.21	120.63
5.	Orissa	3.82	63.92	70.98	78.04	212.94
6.	Rajasthan	5.87	98.34	109.20	120.06	327.60
7.	Uttar Pradesh	17.26	289.15	321.08	353.02	963.25
8.	Uttarakhand	0.88	14.77	16.40	18.03	49.20
Sub Total		47.69	798.71	886.92	975.15	2,660.78

B. Other States

9.	Andhra Pradesh	6.06	101.43	112.64	123.84	337.91
10.	Gujarat	4.05	67.77	75.26	82.74	225.77
11.	Haryana	1.69	28.24	31.36	34.48	94.08
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	8.14	9.04	9.94	27.12
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.81	13.49	14.98	16.47	44.94
14.	Karnataka	4.22	70.64	78.44	86.24	235.32
15.	Kerala	2.55	42.65	47.36	52.07	142.08
16.	Maharashtra	7.74	129.60	143.91	158.22	431.73
17.	Punjab	1.94	32.53	36.13	39.72	108.38
18.	Tamilnadu	4.97	83.20	92.38	101.57	277.15
19.	West Bengal	6.42	107.45	119.32	131.19	357.96
Sub Total		40.94	685.14	760.82	836.48	2,282.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. Union Territories						
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.48	0.53	0.58	1.59
21.	Chandigarh	0.07	1.21	1.34	1.47	4.02
22.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.99
23.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.71
24.	Delhi	1.10	18.46	20.50	22.54	61.50
25.	Goa	0.11	1.80	2.00	2.20	6.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.27
27.	Pondicherry	0.08	1.30	1.45	1.59	4.34
Sub Total		1.42	23.84	26.48	29.10	79.42
NE States						
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	4.68	5.19	5.71	15.58
29.	Assam	6.82	114.18	126.79	139.40	380.37
30.	Manipur	0.61	10.24	11.37	12.50	34.11
31.	Meghalaya	2.58	9.88	10.98	12.07	32.93
32.	Mizoram	0.23	3.82	4.24	4.66	12.72
33.	Nagaland	0.51	8.52	9.47	10.41	28.40
34.	Sikkim	0.14	2.32	2.57	2.83	7.72
35.	Tripura	0.82	13.68	15.19	16.70	45.57
Sub Total		10.00	167.32	185.80	204.28	557.40
Grand Total		100.05	1,675.01	1,860.02	2,045.01	5,580.04

Statement-II**Release & Expenditure under Mission Flexipool upto December 2007**

Rs. in crore

S. No.	State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		Total		
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release (up to 21.12.2007)	Exp.	Release	Expen- diture	Unspent Bal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High Focus States										
1.	Bihar	68.37	0.59	125.79	13.18	137.63	3.53	331.79	17.30	314.49
2.	Chattisgarh	29.10	4.89	61.75	5.13	64.23	17.09	155.08	27.11	127.97
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16.15	0.39	32.29	4.33	2.36	1.40	48.80	6.12	42.68
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.68	0.11	31.39	0.90	122.05	28.68	172.11	29.69	142.42
5.	Jharkhand	32.48	0.95	46.53	28.51	52.63	9.36	131.64	38.82	92.81
6.	Madhya Pradesh	82.23	0.68	136.62	22.49	152.24	20.80	371.09	43.97	327.12
7.	Orissa	59.32	6.98	66.91	41.31	90.28	10.87	216.50	59.16	157.34
8.	Rajasthan	70.56	1.05	138.06	1.44	113.20	71.97	321.82	74.45	247.37
9.	Uttar Pradesh	129.52	1.10	241.77	41.25	337.32	32.55	708.61	74.89	633.72
10.	Uttarakhand	17.54	0.33	15.92	47.06	3.48	3.42	36.94	50.80	-13.86
Sub Total		523.94	17.07	895.02	205.59	1075.42	199.66	2494.38	422.31	2072.06
NE States										
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.05	1.68	31.07	8.33	13.24	11.01	54.36	21.02	33.34
12.	Assam	36.02	0.11	245.41	45.28	322.31	121.40	603.74	166.79	436.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Manipur		7.52	0.00	20.48	0.82	14.92	2.67	42.92	3.49	39.44
14. Meghalaya		7.22	0.02	19.51	2.54	23.22	6.45	49.95	9.01	40.94
15. Mizoram		6.01	0.17	32.43	3.91	8.95	0.00	47.38	4.08	42.30
16. Nagaland		7.83	0.87	22.62	14.31	18.08	5.13	48.52	20.30	28.22
17. Sikkim		3.09	0.00	18.22	1.14	4.67	2.68	25.97	3.81	22.16
18. Tripura		3.92	0.30	12.97	2.93	38.06	2.25	54.95	5.48	49.47
Sub Total		81.65	3.14	402.70	79.26	443.45	151.58	927.80	233.98	693.82

Non-High Focus States

19. Andhra Pradesh	46.28	4.83	119.19	59.39	179.89	52.66	345.28	116.88	228.40
20. Goa	1.86	0.00	1.12	0.35	0.94	0.00	3.92	0.35	3.57
21. Gujarat	46.38	0.35	93.63	25.37	99.76	44.88	239.78	70.61	169.17
22. Haryana	23.10	1.12	34.32	2.23	19.31	6.86	76.73	10.21	66.52
23. Karnataka	48.84	0.00	84.38	4.25	47.29	7.49	180.51	11.74	168.77
24. Kerala	25.26	0.00	44.60	1.90	52.66	48.26	122.53	50.15	72.37
25. Maharashtra	65.33	0.00	113.94	8.99	172.03	71.52	351.30	80.51	270.78
26. Punjab	24.37	1.95	42.41	5.24	26.08	8.05	92.86	15.25	77.62
27. Tamilnadu	31.63	8.68	97.93	27.34	110.11	17.95	239.67	53.96	185.71
28. West Bengal	36.10	4.17	115.71	54.35	162.90	162.85	314.70	221.36	93.34
Sub Total	349.09	21.11	747.22	189.41	870.97	420.52	1967.28	631.04	1336.24

Small States/UTs

29. Andaman and Nicobar	1.49	0.00	0.63	0.05	3.97	0.00	6.09	0.05	6.04
30. Chandigarh	0.44	0.00	0.47	0.13	1.77	0.06	2.68	0.19	2.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.47	0.00	0.54	0.06	0.12	0.10	1.13	0.16	0.97
32.	Daman	0.59	0.00	0.67	0.06	0.00	0.13	1.26	0.18	1.08
33.	Delhi	1.37	0.00	4.54	0.32	23.23	0.00	29.14	0.32	28.83
34.	Lakshawdeep	0.94	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.00	0.01	1.22	0.07	1.15
35.	Puducherry	1.76	0.03	1.64	0.57	1.23	0.40	4.63	1.00	3.63
	Others			15.41		0.40		15.81	0.00	15.81
	Sub Total	7.06	0.03	24.18	1.24	30.72	0.69	61.96	1.96	60.00
	Grand Total	961.74	41.35	2069.12	475.49	2420.56	772.45	5451.42	1289.30	4162.12

Cleaning of Yamuna River

317. MS. INGRID MCLEOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has expressed grave apprehensions about the possibility of cleaning the Yamuna River by 2010 when Delhi is scheduled to host the Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to complete the project expeditiously before schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the water quality of river Yamuna and their report indicates that the water quality of river does not comply with the desired standards in selected stretches of the river including Delhi.

Government of India has launched Yamuna Action Plan

(YAP) for the abatement of Pollution of river Yamuna with the assistance of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation in a phased manner. Under the phase-I of YAP launched in April, 1993, 753.25 million litres per day (mld) of sewage treatment capacity was created, of which 30 mld in Delhi. YAP-I was declared closed in February, 2003.

Under the YAP-II, which commenced in December, 2004 at an approved cost of Rs.624 crore, major portion of the outlay of Rs. 387.17 crore, has been allocated to Delhi. A sewage treatment capacity of 135 mld is proposed to be created under YAP-II in Delhi. Besides, projects for the rehabilitation of 324 mld treatment capacity and rehabilitation/laying of trunk sewers for a length of 30.82 kms are also envisaged under the YAP-II.

In addition to the YAP, the Government of NCT of Delhi has also taken up large scale pollution abatement works for river Yamuna from its own resources. In this regard Delhi Jal Board has envisaged the laying of interceptor sewers along major drains, augmentation of sewage treatment plants, interception of small drains, rehabilitation of trunk

sewers and construction of additional sewage treatment plants in a time bound manner.

**Passport Applications Pending in
Passport Offices**

318. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases relating to issuance of passports are pending in different passport offices;

(b) if so, the details in this regard as on 31st December 2007, RPO-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in the issuance of passports within the stipulated period; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) A statement giving details of the number of passport applications pending, as on 31.12.2007, in different passport offices, is enclosed. This constitutes only 8% of the total number of passport applications received by Passport Offices in 2007.

(c) and (d) There are several reasons for delays in issuance of passports. These include: Delays in receipt of Police Verification Reports (PVRs) and adverse/incomplete PVRs; incomplete information and/or documents furnished by the applicants. Rapidly growing workload of the Passport Offices is also contributing to pendencies.

The Government have taken various steps to speed up the issuance of passports through (i) proper scrutiny of the application forms and the documents at the stage of submission of application to avoid objection at later stages; (ii) regular interaction with the police authorities to speed up police verification reports; (iii) setting up of facilitation counters in

passports offices; (iv) opening of District Passport Cells in various districts in the states and acceptance of passport application forms at Speed Post Centres, with a view to bringing the passport services closer to the applicants; and (v) online registration of passport applications in all the passport offices.

The Government had entrusted the National Institute of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad, with the task of undertaking a time-bound study on the passport issuance system, including its IT aspects with the objective to deliver passport related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner. NISG has submitted its report, which has been accepted by the Government, and it has been decided to launch "Passport Seva Project". The project is expected to result in the issue of passports within 3 days and in cases, which require police verification, within 3 days after the completion of the verification process. Tatkal passports are expected to be issued the same day. Police verification will be expedited through electronic linkage of the Passport Facilitation Centres with the police authorities in State Capitals.

Statement

S. Name of the Passport No.		No. of applications pending as on 31.12.2007
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	1827
2.	Bareilly	14793
3.	Bengaluru	7565
4.	Bhopal	21914
5.	Bhubaneswar	13353
6.	Chandigarh	53933

1	2	3
7.	Chennai	15733
8.	Cochin	3831
9.	Delhi	44775
10.	Ghaziabad	1236
11.	Guwahati	14429
12.	Hyderabad	1919
13.	Jaipur	8828
14.	Jalandhar	19626
15.	Jammu	10674
16.	Kolkata	21788
17.	Kozhikode	587
18.	Lucknow	24679
19.	Madurai	Nil
20.	Malappuram	210
21.	Mumbai	3300
22.	Nagpur	2926
23.	Panaji	807
24.	Patna	56434
25.	Pune	4293
26.	Raipur	Nil
27.	Ranchi	10118
28.	Shimla	3374
29.	Srinagar	12265

1	2	3
30.	Surat	1023
31.	Thane	3091
32.	Tiruchirappalli	15231
33.	Thiruvananthapuram	3376
34.	Vishakhapatnam	930
Total		398868

Setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants

319. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of Sewage Treatment Plants under the Ganga and Yamuna Action Plan is obligatory;

(b) if so, the total number of STPs set up under the G.A.P. and Y.A.P., State-wise;

(c) The costs involved in setting up of such plants and sources of funds mobilized therefor;

(d) Whether the Union Government provides funds for such plants under any scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been set up in different identified towns as one of the core pollution abatement schemes under the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) and Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). These plants are meant for treating the intercepted and diverted sewage to the desired standards before its disposal into the receiving body. The sanctioned cost involved for setting up these STPs in the States implementing GAP and YAP is Rs.727.65 crore, and the state-wise details are given in

statement-I enclosed. The YAP assisted by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and, the GAP from the Plan outlay of the Government of India are implemented on cost sharing basis between Centre and States.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), the Government of India has sanctioned various pollution abatement schemes

namely, Interception and Diversion of sewage, low cost sanitation works, electric/improved wood crematoria, river front development works besides setting up of STPs. The NRCP presently covers pollution abatement works in 164 towns along polluted stretches of 35 rivers spread over 20 States. State-wise details of the approved cost of pollution abatement works under NRCP are enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I

Setting-up of Sewage Treatment Plants under National River Conservation Plan

S. No.	Plan/State	Sanctioned Cost	<-Sewage Treatment Plants (Number)->		
			Sanctioned	Completed	Ongoing
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganga Action Plan Phase-I					
1	Uttar Pradesh	102.25	13	13	0
2	Bihar	15.14	7	6	1
3	West Bengal	73.61	15	15	0
Sub Total :		191.00	35	34	1
Ganga Action Plan Phase-II					
1	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0
4	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	29.42	8	1	7
6	Uttanchal	46.68	10	2	8
7	West Bengal	84.70	29	12	17
Sub Total :		160.80	47	15	32

1	2	3	4	5	6
Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I & II					
1	Delhi	78.48	7	6	1
4	Haryana	110.67	17	17	0
5	Uttar Pradesh	186.70	17	15	2
Sub Total :		375.85	41	38	3

Statement-II*State-wise approved Cost under National River Conservation Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Approved Cost
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.11
2.	Bihar	32.42
3.	Delhi	573.73
4.	Gujarat	93.83
5.	Goa	14.10
6.	Haryana	311.06
7.	Jharkhand	41.34
8.	Karnataka	72.00
9.	Kerala	18.45
10.	Madhya Pradesh	101.19
11.	Maharashtra	123.17

1	2	3
12.	Orissa	72.27
13.	Punjab	234.58
14.	Rajasthan	13.21
15.	Tamilnadu	1103.10
16.	Uttanchal	85.64
17.	Uttar Pradesh	924.43
18.	Sikkim	26.55
19.	West Bengal	465.09
20.	Nagaland	31.74
Total (River)		4733.03

**Proposal to Launch a Satellite
Aditya by ISRO**

320. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO is planning to launch a satellite called Aditya to study the sun;

(b) the details of study that Aditya is going to carry out; and

(c) the extent to which the proposed study is likely to help ISRO's satellites?

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

(b) ADITYA will carry on instrument intended to study the outmost region of the sun called corona. It will also study the coronal mass ejection and the crucial physical parameters of space weather, such as, the coronal magnetic field structures and evolution of the coronal magnetic field.

(c) The mission is intended to enhance the scientific knowledge of the Sun's radiation and the continuous monitoring of the Sun's atmosphere. This data will also help to design the satellites to withstand adverse effects of Solar environment.

[Translation]

Administrative Reforms to Check Corruption

321. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has submitted its sixth report to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the main points of the reforms, category-wise given in the report;

(d) whether the Government is taking any action in advance regarding these reforms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) :

(a) to (c) The second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) presented its 6th report titled 'Local Governance – An Inspiring Journey into the Future' to the Prime Minister on 27th November, 2007. The report deals with the issues relating to rural and urban local governance in India with a special focus on the need for real democratic decentralization in the country. The report contains 78 recommendations common both to rural and urban governance, 56 recommendations specifically relating to rural governance and 122 recommendations for urban governance. The report is available at <http://www.arc.gov.in>.

(d) and (e) The recommendations contained in the report are being processed.

[English]

Violation of Environmental Laws

322. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the violation of environmental pollution/protection laws in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any Action Plan for protection of environment in coordination with Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has several statutes and other regulatory provisions in place for the preservation, conservation and protection of the environment and to check violations. Moreover, every year the Ministry prepares its Annual Plan with both financial and physical targets with the approval of the

Planning Commission for implementation of various schemes including schemes for protection of environment.

Recycling of Waste

323. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism that exist in India for recycling of waste and its comparison to the mechanism that exist in other developed countries; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to upgrade the existing mechanism in the light of technological advancement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) As per the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended in 2003, the recyclers of non-ferrous metal wastes, used oil and waste oil are required to register with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Before according registration, the CPCB examines the proposals in consultation with the concerned State Pollution Control Board and the Expert Committee constituted by CPCB for this purpose. Registration is accorded only to the recyclers having environmentally sound management facilities. Regarding the Municipal Solid Wastes, energy recovery from such wastes is also promoted by the Central Government through separate programmes. These mechanisms are comparable with those exist in other countries.

(b) Prior to the notification of Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Amendment Rules 2003, acid clay technology was followed by the recyclers for re-refining of used oil, which was environmentally not sound, since such technology generates more quantity of hazardous waste. In the Hazardous Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended in 2003, three environmentally sound technologies have been notified and installation of such technologies are pre-requisite for re-refining of used oil.

Opening up of Pravasi Centres in Embassies

324. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to open Pravasi Centres in its Embassies and Missions abroad for attending to the problems of NRIs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (b) This Ministry proposes to set up Overseas Indian Centers in the Indian Missions and posts at Dubai, Kuala Lumpur and Washington to cater to the interests of the Indian diaspora. The objectives of the centres are to provide legal, medical and financial services to the Indian diaspora. While the Dubai centre will look after the entire Gulf region, the centre at Kuala Lumpur will cater to the diaspora in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. The Washington centre will perform similar functions for USA and Canada.

Workers are exploited both in India by recruiting agents and overseas by the foreign employers and their agents. Legal services are required both to make them aware of their rights and obligations and advise them in cases of disputes with employers. Health services, including psychiatric counseling, are needed, particularly for the women emigrant workers. Most Overseas Indian Workers also need financial advice on transfer of funds, savings and investments.

There is also a need to access the knowledge sector to help India tap the large pool of experience and expertise of the local diaspora. NRI women who are victims of fraudulent marriages require legal and other forms of assistance.

To make the Indian centres functional, six posts in CGI, Dubai and HCI, Kuala Lumpur and five posts in EOI,

Washington have been created which include one post each of Director, Assistant and PA and three (two in Washington) posts of Professionals with legal, medical and financial expertise. The selection for the posts of Director Community Welfare (Development) at these stations is in process in consultation with DoPT. The remaining posts are proposed to be filled locally.

[Translation]

Coal Supply to NTPC

325. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not ensured supply to coal to N.T.P.C. for 1000 MW power project at Pipwava owing to which the power project could not be operationalized;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which coal is likely to be allocated/supplied for the said power project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (d) In the month of June, 2006, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) sent a communication to Ministry of Coal seeking long-term coal linkage for setting up a coal based power project of 1000 MW at Pipavav, Gujarat, in joint venture with Gujarat Power Corporation Limited. On 14th August, 2006, Ministry of Coal wrote back to NTPC requesting them to apply for long-term coal linkage as per the prescribed procedure, in the prescribed format indicating relevant details, alongwith applicable fee. No further communication or application has been received from NTPC in this regard. Therefore, no request of NTPC is pending with the Ministry of Coal for seeking long-term coal allocation for their proposed project at Pipavav.

[English]

Death due to Anthrax

326. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of suspected anthrax deaths were reported recently from certain parts of country as reported in The Hindu dated February 09, 2008;

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

(c) whether Union Government has provided any assistance to such States to control the disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hindu dated 9th February 2008 had reported four suspected anthrax deaths from Koraput district of Orissa and five cases of cutaneous Anthrax from Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.

As per the report of a Central team that visited Orissa during 11-13th February 2008 to investigate the episode of suspected Anthrax, a total of 19 cases and 4 deaths were reported during January and February, 2008 in Semilliguda block of Koraput district.

As per the information obtained from the Directorate of Health Services, Andhra Pradesh, five cases of Cutaneous Anthrax were reported from Karvetinagar Mandal of Chittoor district (A.P.) around 10th January 2008. The Health and Veterinary departments took prompt action and the situation was brought under control.

(c) and (d) A central team from National Institute of Communicable Diseases, a subordinate office under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, visited the affected area to carry out the detailed investigations and to suggest control measures. The major recommendations made are as follows:

- a. All unexplained livestock deaths or suspected animal cases must be investigated.
- b. After confirmation as being a case of anthrax, the carcasses should not be opened and should be disposed off as per the guidelines for disposal of anthrax carcasses.
- c. Blood from the dead animal should be collected aseptically for confirmation of diagnosis. Necropsy, which has the risk of spreading infection, should not be done.
- d. The soil seeded by carcasses must be decontaminated.
- e. Adequate treatment to be given to the patients after admitting them in hospital.
- f. Asymptomatic exposed individuals (who have handled the dead animal) should be put on a four weeks course of Doxycycline 100 mg twice daily or Ciprofloxacin 500 mg twice daily.
- g. All the domestic animals of endemic blocks should be vaccinated annually (preferably in the month of November) using Anthrax Spore Vaccine. The vaccination should be continued for the minimum of 5 years.
- h. Education to general public regarding not to butcher and eat meat from dead animals should be imparted.

The guidelines developed by NICD in collaboration with WHO, on Prevention and Control of Anthrax have been circulated to all endemic states.

Recommendation of NKC

327. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Knowledge Commission

(NKC) has made any recommendation pertaining to his Ministry;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these recommendations have been examined by the Ministry;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations accepted by his Ministry; and

(e) the steps taken to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The National Knowledge Commission, in its report on Medical Education has inter-alia recommended for making medical education nationally sensitive and globally competitive, creation of an independent regulatory body to regulate and maintain the standard of medical education in the country, conversion of Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India and Rehabilitation Council of India into professional association with the power to conduct nationwide examinations, regulation of admission and fee structure in private medical colleges, revamping of continuing Medical Education (CME) and re-registration of doctors every five years based on evaluation of credit earned through CME, reservation of certain percentage of Post Graduate seats for doctors serving in rural areas, removal of regional disparity in the availability of medical colleges etc. The report of National Knowledge Commission on Medical Education is under examination.

[Translation]

Nuclear Agreement

328. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH :
SHRI KIREN RIJU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Government has recently put pressure on India to conclude the deal expeditiously; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Proposal for International Size
Shipyard at Poovar**

329. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal to Union Government for setting up an International size Shipyard at Poovar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal proposing Poovar in Thiruvananthapuram District on the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border as the possible location for setting up of international size shipyard on the West Coast of India. The details of the proposal are as under:

- The proposed site has a waterfront area of 2.5 km in length and about 800-1000 acres can be made available of which a part will be by land acquisition and rest by reclamation.
- Water depth of 13 metre is available within 500 metres of the shoreline. After reclamation the depth of 13 metre will be available alongside.

— The site can be easily provided with road-rail connectivity. At present, NH-47 is less than 10 km from the site and Kanyakumari-Thiruvananthapuram broad gauge railway line is less than 10 km away.

— The new Port at Vizhinjam, which is about 10 km from the proposed site, can be made use for the shipment of all the material required for the development and functioning of the shipyard.

(c) Mumbai Port Trust has been nominated to function as the nodal agency for setting up of International size shipyard for the West Coast of India. It has been decided in the Ministry that the nodal agency may take a holistic approach in suggesting suitable locations of the shipyards. It has also been decided that Consultants may be appointed by the nodal agency to identify 3 or 4 alternative sites. A tender inviting offers for appointment of Consultants has been advertised by Mumbai Port Trust in the Press on 21st January, 2008.

Four Laning of NH-7

330. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up four laning of National Highway-7 from Varanasi to Kanyakumari;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work on the said project is being delayed in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon; and

(e) the time-frame by which the widening of National Highway-7 likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) 4-laning of NH-7 from

Lakhandon to Kanyakumari, has been taken up as per details given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is some delay in three packages over a combined length of 81.9 kms. The balance 641.9 kms is likely to be completed within scheduled date of completion.

(d) The packages have been delayed due to

cancellation of BOT (Toll) Project, submission of forged bank guarantee by contractor and cash flow problem faced by contractor.

The action taken to expedite the projects is given in statement-II.

(e) As per in statement-I enclosed.

Statement-I

Projects Details on NH-7

S. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Total Length (km)	Start Date	Original Completion Date	Anticipated Completion Date of Completion	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Golden Quadrilateral							
Karnataka							
1.	Bangalore-Hathipali km 0 - km 33 Karnataka	7	33				4 Laned
Tamil Nadu							
2.	Hathipali-Hosur km 33 - km 48.6 Tamil Nadu	7	16	Dec-1999	Dec-2001	Aug-2002	4 Laned
3.	Hosur-Krishnagiri km 48.6-km 94.0 Tamil Nadu	7	45.4	Jun-2001	Jun-2004	Jan-2004	4 Laned
North South							
Andhra Pradesh							
4.	Islam Nagar to Kadital (NS-2/BOT/AP-7) km 230 to km 278 Andhra Pradesh	7	48	Mar-2007	Mar-2010	Mar-2010	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) km 308 to km 367 Andhra Pradesh	7	60.25				Balance for award
6.	Kadloor Yellareddy to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-2/BOT/AP-2) km 367 to km 447 Andhra Pradesh	7	85.74	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
7.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6) km 175 to km 230 Andhra Pradesh	7	55	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Under Implementation
8.	Kalkattu village to Gundla Pochampalli (NS-8) km 447 - km 464 Andhra Pradesh	7	17	Dec-1999	Dec-2001	Apr-2002	4 Laned
9.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8) km 278 to km 308 Andhra Pradesh	7	31	May-2007	Nov-2009	Nov-2009	Under Implementation
10.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)- km 464.00 - km 474.00 & km 9.40 - km 22.30 Andhra Pradesh	7	23.1	Dec-2005	Dec-2006	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
11.	Bowenpalli (Hyderabad city) to Shivarampalli km 0.00 - km 9.200 Andhra Pradesh	7	9.2			Apr.-1998	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Thondapalli to Farukhanagar (NS-9) km 22.3 - km 34.8 Andhra Pradesh	7	12.5	Dec-1999	Jun-2001	Jan-2003	4 Laned
13.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3) km 34.140 to km 80.050 Andhra Pradesh	7	46.162	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Feb-2009	Under Implementation
14.	Farukhanagar to Kottakata (NS-2/AP-4) km 80.050 to km 135.469 Andhra Pradesh	7	55.74	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Feb-2009	Under Implementation
15.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (NS-2/BOT/AP-5) km 135.469 to km 211 Andhra Pradesh	7	74.65	Sep-2006	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
16.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10) km 211 to km 251 Andhra Pradesh	7	40	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
17.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11) km 251 to km 293.4 Andhra Pradesh	7	42.4	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
18.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12) km 293.4 to km 336 Andhra Pradesh	7	42.6	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation
19.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13) km 336 to km 376 Andhra Pradesh	7	40	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14) km 376 to km 418 Andhra Pradesh	7	42	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
21.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15) km 418 to km 463.6 Andhra Pradesh	7	45.6	Mar-2007	Aug-2009	Aug-2009	Under Implementation
	Karnataka						
22.	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing & Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village km 463.6 to km 527 & km 535 - km 539 Karnataka	7	61.38	Mar-2007	Mar-2009	Mar-2009	Under Implementation
23.	Avathi village to Nandi Hills cross & Six laning to Devanhalli - Meenukunte (NS-10) km 524 - km 527 & km 535 - km 539 Karnataka	7	7	Jan-2000	Oct-2001	Jul-2001	4 Laned
24.	Nandi Hills Cross to Devanhalli & Six laning of Meenukunte to Habbal (NS) km 539 - 556 & km 527 - km 535 Karnataka	7	25	Sep-2001	Mar-2004	Mar-2008	Under Implementation
	Madhya Pradesh						
25.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2) km 547.4 to km 596.75 Madhya Pradesh	7	49.35	Mar-2007	Sep-2009	Sep-2009	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1 BOT/MP-3) km 596.75 to km 653.225 Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra	7	56.475	Dec-2007	Jun-2010	Jun-2010	Under Implementation
27.	Four laning from MP/ Maharashtra border to Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon and km 689 to km 723 Maharashtra	7	95				Balance for award
28.	Nagpur-Chinchbhuvan km 0.00 - km 9.200 Maharashtra	7	9.2			Apr-1998	4 Laned
29.	Chinchbuvan-Butibori- Borkhedi (NS-7) km 9.2 - km 22.85 & km 24.65 - km 36.6 Maharashtra	7	25.6	Sep-1999	Mar-2002	Mar-2002	4 Laned
30.	Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH) km 22.850 to km 24.650 Maharashtra	7	1.8	Jun-2005	Dec.-2006	May-2008	Under Implementation
31.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH) km 36.6 - km 64.0 Maharashtra	7	27.4	Jun-2005	Dec.-2007	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
32.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH) km 64 to km 94 Maharashtra	7	30	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation
33.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH) km 94 to km 123 Maharashtra	7	29	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation
34.	Devdhari-Kelapur (NS-61/MH) km 123 to km 153 Maharashtra	7	30	Oct-2005	Apr-2008	Apr-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62) km 153 to km 175 Maharashtra Tamil Nadu	7	22	May-2006	Nov-2008	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
36.	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1) km 94.000 to 156 Tamil Nadu	7	62.5	Jul-2006	Dec-2008	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
37.	Thopurghat section (NS/14) km 156 - km 163.4 Tamil Nadu	7	7.4	Dec-1999	Sep-2001	Apr-2002	4 Laned
38.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN) km 163.40 to km 180.00 Tamil Nadu	7	16.6	May-2005	Nov-2007	Sep-2008	Under Implementation
39.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN) km 180.00 to km 199.20 Tamil Nadu	7	19.2	Sep-2001	Aug-2003	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
40.	Salem bypass (NS/12) km 199.2 - km 207.6 Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	Dec-1999	Sep-2001	Jan-2003	4 Laned
41.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2) km 207.050 to km 248.625 Tamil Nadu	7	41.55	Aug-2006	Feb-2009	Jan-2009	Under Implementation
42.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3) km 258.645 to km 292.6 Tamil Nadu	7	33.48	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Nov-2008	Under Implementation
43.	Bangalore - Salem (NS-27/TN) km 248.0 - km 259.6 Tamil Nadu	7	8.4	Sep.-2001	Nov-2002	Apr-2004	4 Laned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44.	4 laning of Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amarawati Tamil Nadu	7	9.36	Aug-1999	Aug-2001	Sep-2002	4 Laned
45.	Construction to Karur ROB Tamil Nadu	7	0.84	Jul-1999	Mar-2001	Sep-2002	4 Laned
46.	Karur to Madurai (TN-4) km 305.6 to km 373.275 Tamil Nadu	7	68.125	Oct-2006	Apr-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
47.	Karur to Madurai (TN-5) km 373.275 to km 426.6 Tamil Nadu	7	53.025	Jul-2006	Jan-2009	Dec-2008	Under Implementation
48.	Madurai to km 120 of Madurai - 7 Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass (NS-39) km 0.000 to km 42.000 Tamil Nadu	7	42	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
49.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-40/TN) km 42.000 to km 80.000 Tamil Nadu	7	38.86	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
50.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-41/TN) km 80.00 to km 120.00 Tamil Nadu	7	39.51	Sep-2005	Apr-2008	Oct-2008	Under Implementation
51.	Madurai-Kanniakumari Section (NS-42/TN) km 120 to km 160 Tamil Nadu	7	42.7	Sep-2005	Mar-2008	Jun-2008	Under Implementation
52.	km 120 of Madurai - Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km 203) (NS-43) km 160 to km 203 Tamil Nadu	7	43	Oct-2005	May-2008	Sep-2008	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32) km 203 to km 233.6 Tamil Nadu NHDP Phase IIIA Karnataka	7	30.6	Mar-2004	Sep-2006 Contract Terminated		Under Implementation
54.	Elevated Highway from Silk board junction to electronic city junction Karnataka	7	9.98	Jul-2006	Jul-2008	Jul-2008	Under Implementation
55.	Six Laning of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7 km 18.750 to 33.130 Karnataka	7	14.38	Apr-2007	Jul-2008	Jul-2008	Under Implementation

Statement-II*Action Taken to Expedite the Projects*

- (I) **Nagpur Hyderabad (km 308 to km 367)**
Section : The package which was earlier awarded on BOT (Toll) basis during November 2005, was cancelled due to non-achievement of financial closure by the bidder. The bid security amounting to Rs. 9.66 crores was forfeited. Subsequently, bids re-invited in May 2006 on Annuity basis on old Model Concession Agreement (MCA) format were also cancelled due to PPPAC's decision for taking up the package on BOT Toll basis on new MCA format. Accordingly, new proposal for Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has been prepared after detailed review/updation by consultant for approval of PPPAC.
- (II) **Nagpur-Hyderabad (km 464 to km 474)**
Section Hyderabad-Bangalore (km 9.40 to km

22.30) : The original contract under the package was terminated due to submission of forged Bank guarantee by the contractor. Balance work has been subsequently re-awarded to another agency. The progress of the contract has been slow due to cash flow problem faced by the contractor.

Reserve Beds for Senior Citizens

331. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :
 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

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

(a) whether Safdarjung Hospital has reserve beds in each wards for senior citizens as reported in "the Times of India" dated January 2, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which other patients of such wards will be accommodated by Hospital authorities; and

(d) the details of other new facilities likely to be provided by Safdarjung hospital for the patients during 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. four beds have been earmarked for the senior citizens in each ward in the Department of Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Burns & Plastic. The patients other than senior citizens are managed in the remaining beds. However, in case of availability of beds reserved for Senior Citizens are vacant the same are provided to other patients.

(d) Hospital will provide facilities of angiography/angioplasty/cardiac-surgery/haemodialysis to the below Poverty Line patients, start an emergency medicine counter as per the hospital formulary in the Casualty Wing of the hospital, start a Geriatric Ward in the Department of Medicine and a second CT machine for the use of emergency patients.

Opening Up of C.G.H.S. Dispensary

332. MS. INGRID MCLEOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Dwarka sub-city for the benefit of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries residing there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the same is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The CGHS has formulated a proposal to shut down a few under utilized dispensaries and to open new dispensaries at other places by relocating staff. Dwarka has also been identified for setting up a new CGHS Dispensary.

Doctor-Patient Ratio

333. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doctor-Patient ratio in the urban and rural areas has increased as compared to that of 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the comparative figures thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation, especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The data relating to the doctor-patient ratio in urban and rural areas is not centrally maintained. However, the doctor-patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like the type of disease, nature of specialization, type of patient-care required i.e. indoor/outdoor. As per Medical council of India the total number of registered allopathic doctors in the country is 6,83,582. Thus the allopathic doctor-population ratio works out to 1:1634. In addition, there are more than 6 lakhs practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in the country. Taking all the data into account, the doctor-population ratio would be 1:870. There are 271 medical colleges in the country with annual intake of 31,172 students who add up to the existing medical manpower. The National Rural Health Mission has been operationalised with the main aim of providing accessible and reliable primary health care facilities especially to the poor and the vulnerable sections of the population.

[Translation]

Shortage of Blood

334. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether needy patients in Government hospitals face serious problem due to shortage of blood;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for adequate arrangement of blood for needy patients in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no serious problem due to shortage of blood in the Government hospitals except an occasional shortage of rare blood groups like 'negative' blood groups.

(c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to make adequate arrangements of blood for the needy patients in Government hospitals:

- (i) Upgrading Blood Banks with Blood Component Separation Facilities to prepare more Blood Components.
- (ii) Augmentation of Voluntary Blood Donation by conducting 48600 Voluntary Blood Donation Camps annually in the country.
- (iii) Awareness programmes to motivate the youth the recruiting and retaining them as Voluntary blood donors.

[English]

Immunization Programme for Hepatitis-B

335. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to start a drive against Hepatitis-B and has decided to include Hepatitis-B vaccine under its National Immunization Programme of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete steps and measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government has started vaccines Hepatitis-B in 11 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. It is to be given to eligible infants as per Immunisation Schedule.

Draft National Sports Policy

336. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations have rejected the revised draft National Sports Policy as reported in "The Hindu" dated January 29, 2008;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any proposal to place 'Sports' in the Concurrent List; and

(e) if so, the steps 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 (c) The revised draft Comprehensive National Sports Policy was discussed with representatives of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) in a meeting held on 28.01.2008, wherein they expressed their views/

suggestions on various provisions of the draft Policy. These points are being taken into consideration in finalizing the draft for submission to the Cabinet.

(b) and (e) The Constitutional Amendment Bill for shifting 'Sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List has been pending since 1988. The draft Comprehensive Policy deals with this issue. Further action will be taken after Cabinet consider the draft.

Unicef Report on Mortality Among Children

337. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
SHRI AMITAVA NANDY :

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

(a) whether 2.1 million children in India die annually before reaching their fifth birthday as against global figure of 9.7 million annually as per the findings of UNICEF reported in "The Times of India" dated January 23, 2008;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the concrete steps taken or being 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) Yes, as per the State of the World's children 2008 Report, 2.1 million children in India die annually before reaching their fifth birthday out of globally 9.7 million annually.

(c) The Government has instituted measures to reduce neonatal, infant and under five mortality as integral components of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

(d) Steps being taken by the Government in this regard 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. In addition, thrust is being given 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 newborn 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. Immunization 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 and Neonatal Mortality as one of the prime goals to be achieved.

Exemption From RTI Act

338. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Ministries/Departments have requested for exemption from the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of criteria fixed for exempting Ministries/Departments from RTI Act; and

(d) the name of Ministries/Departments so far exempted from RTI Act?

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) Certain Organizations like the Office of Secretary (Security), Cabinet Secretariat; the Special Protection Group; the Central Vigilance Commission; the Border Road Development Board; the Financial Intelligence Unit, India; the Defence Research and Development Organization; the Railway Protection Force; the Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation); the Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence; the National Technical Research Organisation; the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security; the Central Bureau of Investigation; the Armed Forces (Army, Airforce, Navy and Coast Guard) etc. have sought exemption from the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(c) The Government has power to exempt any intelligence and security organizations from the purview of the RTI Act.

(d) A statement showing the names of the organizations exempted from the purview of the RTI Act is enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	Organisation
1	2

1. Intelligence Bureau
2. Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat
3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
5. Directorate of Enforcement
6. Narcotics Control Bureau
7. Aviation Research Centre

1	2
8.	Special Frontier Force
9.	Border Security Force
10.	Central Reserve Police Force
11.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police.
12.	Central Industrial Security Force
13.	National Security Guards
14.	Assam Rifles
15.	Sashtra Seema Bal
16.	Special Branch (CID), Andaman and Nicobar
17.	The Crime Branch C.I.D-CB, Dadra and Nagar Haveli
18.	Special Branch, Lakshadweep Police
19.	Special Protection Group
20.	Defence Research and Development Organisation
21.	Border Road Development Board
22.	Financial Intelligence Unit, India

Grievance Committees In Hospitals

339. MS. INGRID MCLEOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court of Delhi has directed the Central Government to set up grievance Committees in all hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Grievance Redressal Cells/Committees already exist in Central Govt. Hospitals under the Chairmanship of Addl. Medical Superintendents. To enable the public lodge written complaints/suggestions/grievances, various complaint boxes have been installed at various locations in the hospital premises. These boxes are opened periodically and then all complaints are put up before the grievance committee. The Grievance Committee meets every week/month to examine the same on the basis of action taken note received from concerned departments/sections on the complaints and accordingly decision/recommendation of the Grievance Committee is communicated to the administration for their redressal.

Rise in Sex Ratio

340. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of foeticide and the difference in the ratio of Boy-Girl are on rise in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to constitute any Committee to address this issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the composition of the Committee; and

(e) the time by which the Committee is likely to be constituted and submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The Sex Ratio (SR) (number of females per thousand males) has increased from 927 to 933 from 1991 to 2001. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has declined from 945 to 927 during the same period. State-wise SR and CSR is given in the enclosed statement.

The Government has taken action on strengthening the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC & PNDT Act) as well as creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms. Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve the Child Sex Ratio in the Country are constitution of the Central Supervisory Board under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, whose function, inter alia, is (i) to advise the Central Government on policy matters relating to use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, sex selection techniques and against their misuse; (ii) to review and monitor implementation of the Act and rules made thereunder and recommend to the Central Government changes in the said Act and rules; (iii) to create public awareness against the practice of pre-conception sex selection and pre-natal determination of sex of foetus leading to female foeticide; constitution of the National Inspection & Monitoring Committee for undertaking field visits periodically across the country, and constitution of the National Support & Monitoring Cell for effective implementation of the Act, training of Judiciary, publication of Annual Reports, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), On-Line Complaint facility on the Ministry's Website, organising sensitisation workshops/seminars, launching of 'Save the Girl Child' campaign, seeking cooperation from the NGOs/religious leaders, etc. Further, under the National Rural Health Mission, Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are being sensitised on the issue. Also, funds have been provided to all States/UTs under the Rural Child Health programme for implementation of the Act and related activities.

Statement

State/UT wise Sex ratio and Child Sex Ratio during 1991 & 2001

India and State/ Union territory*/ District	Sex ratio		Child Sex Ratio	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5
India	927	933	945	927

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	896	892	NA	941
Himachal Pradesh	978	968	951	898
Punjab	882	876	875	798
Chandigarh*	790	777	889	845
Uttaranchal	936	962	948	908
Haryana	865	861	879	819
Delhi*	827	821	915	868
Rajasthan	910	921	916	909
Uttar Pradesh	876	898	927	916
Bihar	907	919	953	942
Sikkim	878	875	965	963
Arunachal Pradesh	859	893	982	964
Nagaland	886	900	993	964
Manipur	958	978	974	957
Mizoram	921	935	969	964
Tripura	945	948	967	966
Meghalaya	955	972	986	973
Assam	923	935	975	965
West Bengal	917	934	967	960
Jharkhand	922	941	979	965
Orissa	971	972	967	953
Chhattisgarh	985	989	974	975

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	912	919	941	932
Gujarat	934	920	928	883
Daman and Diu*	969	710	958	926
Dadar and Nagar Haveli*	952	812	1013	979
Maharashtra	934	922	946	913
Andhra Pradesh	972	978	975	961
Karnataka	960	965	960	946
Goa	967	961	964	938
Lakshadweep*	943	948	941	959
Kerala	1036	1058	958	960
Tamil Nadu	974	987	948	942
Pondicherry*	979	1001	963	967
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	818	846	973	957

Source : Census 1991 & 2001, O/O Registrar General of India

* Union Territory

**Exploitation of Coal Mines by
Pvt. Companies**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to allow commercial exploitation of coal mines by private parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (c) A bill to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in April, 2000 with the following objectives:

- (i) To allow Indian companies to mine coal and lignite in the country without the existing restrictions of captive consumption.
- (ii) To allow Indian companies to undertake exploration of coal and lignite resources in the country;

The Bill is pending for consideration in the Rajya Sabha.

Protection to Critical Wildlife Habitats

342. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Chief Ministers of all the States have been asked to adequately protect critical wildlife habitats, while implementing the new Tribal Rights Act that extends legal protection of tribals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether they have been advised to ensure, while implementing the act, that adequate protection is provided to critical wildlife habitats as provided for in the act;
- (c) whether the Government and the political parties have hoped that the act would end the historical injustice done to the forest dwellers; and
- (d) if so, to what extent this Act has been helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has written to all the Chief Ministers requesting the States for ensuring

proper implementation of the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, expeditiously in keeping with the rules provided under it and to ensure that adequate protection is provided to critical wildlife habitats as provided for in Section 4 of the Act. Further, the Ministry of Environment & Forests has also issued guidelines to the State/Union Territory Governments for identification of Critical Wildlife Habitats.

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been enacted to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generation but whose rights could not be recorded and to provide for a framework for recording the forest rights so vested and the nature of evidence required for such recognition and vesting in respect of forest land. The Rules under the Act have been notified on 1st January 2008.

Biometric Data Collection Procedure

343. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the British High Commission has introduced biometric data collection procedure to check cases of identity fraud while issuing visas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to replicate it for issuing visas by the Government of India which is already in place in more than 120 countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The UK Government have introduced biometric visas for visa applicants from India from December 2007. This has been under

implementation by the UK Government in different countries since 2006. The new system envisages collecting biometric data (fingerscans and a digital photograph) of visa applicants.

(c) and (d) The Government of India have no plans at present to issue biometric visas.

Threat from Nuclear Weapons

344. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is concerned about a real threat of nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists in a neighbouring country; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to ensure safety and security of the country and its citizens from any possible threats?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government share concerns about the heightened dangers of terrorists getting access to nuclear weapons and related material. It expects that all states possessing nuclear weapons would take effective steps to ensure strict control over their nuclear weapons and related material.

Government are committed to taking all necessary steps to protect national security.

Linking of Myanmar by Road

345. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indo-Myanmar land-sea-river link project;

(b) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Facility envisages connectivity between Indian ports on the eastern seaboard and Sittwe Port in Myanmar thereby providing an alternate route for transport of goods to North-East India through Myanmar. The approximate cost of the project is expected to be Rs.545 Crores. The time-frame for the project is 5 years from the date of actual commencement of the project, which will be after the Agreement and the Protocols are signed by the two Governments.

China's Claim Over Buddhist Enclave Tawang

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

(a) whether China has claimed the transfer of the Buddhist Enclave Tawang to China as a step towards settlement of the Indo-Chinese border dispute; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) China illegally claims approximately 90,000 square kilometres of Indian territory including Tawang in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India and Government have conveyed this fact to the Chinese side.

Effect of Bird Flu on Human Beings

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

(a) whether cases of human beings getting affected due to Bird Flue has been

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

(c) whether there has been acute shortage of the drugs to contain the disease;

- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the number of teams of doctors deputed by the Union Government to different States to control the situation;
- (f) whether a team of National Institute of Communicable Disease visited the affected areas;
- (g) if so, the outcome of the said visit; and
- (h) the steps taken by the Union Government to check the spread of Bird Flu in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) There have been no human cases of Avian Influenza reported from any part of the country;

(c) and (d) A national stockpile of one million capsules of Oseltamivir, the drug required for Avian Influenza containment operations, is maintained. This is supplied to the affected States as and when required.

(e) Fourteen central teams from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare were deputed in all the affected districts of West Bengal to assist the State Government in avian Influenza containment operations. One central team each were deputed to the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram and Orissa.

(f) and (g) The central team which were deployed in the affected areas of West Bengal included the officers from National Institute of Communicable Diseases. The central teams assisted the State Government in containment operations.

(h) During the recent outbreak of Avian Influenza in poultry in West Bengal, the Central Government initiated a series of actions to assist the state in the containment operations and restrict further spread of the disease. The contingency plan has been implemented in affected districts of West Bengal. The state of preparedness of the states

of Jharkhand, Bihar and Assam that share a common border with West Bengal were reviewed. Other States have also been put on alert. Information, Education and Communication campaign to sensitize the community was launched in the visual and print media. Adequate stock of Oseltamivir (the drug required for prevention and treatment), and personal protective equipments were made available to West Bengal and other States.

Chinese Incursions Into India Territory

348. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI M.K. SUBBA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are incidences of Chinese incursions into Indian territory across the line of Actual control;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. Since 1993, the two Governments have agreed to maintain peace and tranquillity along the line of actual control in the India-China border areas, without prejudice to their respective positions on the alignment of the line of actual control as well as on the boundary question. In the meantime, pending a final settlement, both sides have agreed to clarify the LAC and to take up perceived violations through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels.

Cadaver Organ Donation

349. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :
SHRI MILIND DEORA :

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide free second class railway pass and health insurance cover to persons who consent to donate organs of their brain dead relatives as published in The Hindu dated January 31, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to promote cadaver organ donations under the national organ transplant programme;

(d) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of organ transplants;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to simplify organ donation and to make it more transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (f) Health is a State subject. Data regarding organ transplantation is not maintained centrally. It has, however, been felt that donation of organs needs to be popularized and encouraged through a National Organ Transplant Programme. During the National Consultation held last year to review the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, suggestions had been made for providing some non-monetary incentives including concessional travel facility in Indian Railways and Health Insurance cover to persons who consent to donate organs of their brain dead relatives. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rupees one Crore for the Annual Plan 2007-08 under scheme of National Organ Transplant Programme.

Status of Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal

350. SHRI K. DHANARAJU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Indo-US Nuclear deal; and

(b) the time by which the deal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) India and the US have, on 20 July 2007, finalised the text of a bilateral agreement for cooperation concerning peaceful uses of nuclear energy to implement the understanding of July 2005 and March 2006.. Presently, as provided in the finalised agreement, an India specific Safeguards Agreement is being negotiated with the IAEA and four rounds of negotiations have been completed so far. Government believe that the required procedures for operationalising the agreement should be completed as soon as possible.

Conference of Forest Ministers on Forest Management

351. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of All India Forest Ministers was held recently to discuss various issues relating to forest management as reported in The Hindu dated January 23, 2008;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions thereof;

(c) whether joint strategies are needed to check interstate cross border activities of poachers for sale and export of animal products and plant species; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has conducted a conference of Forest Secretaries/ Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Wardens of all States/UT Governments to discuss issues related to forest and wildlife conservation on 12-13 February, 2008 at New Delhi. Various agenda items such as Strategies for increasing Forest and Tree Cover, implementation of the recommendation of National Forest Commission, Filling of vacancies and Promotional avenues of front line staff in the forest department, Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Man-Animal conflicts and conservation of wildlife including Tiger Conservation were discussed. State of Forest Report 2005 and Tiger Census Report were also released during the Conference.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has constituted Wildlife Crime Bureau, a statutory body under Section 38-Y of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to facilitate checking of cross border activities of poachers and those engaged in inter-state sale and export of animal products and plant species as specified in section 38-Z of the said Act.

Visit of Turkish Foreign Minister

352. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Minister of Turkey has recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Foreign Minister of Turkey has offered any alternative to the Iranian Gas pipeline proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The two sides held discussions on bilateral, regional and multilateral issues. An Agreement for abolition of visas for holders of diplomatic passports between the two countries was signed.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

MR. SPEAKER : From tomorrow do not expect anything. I adjourn the House till 12 noon.

11.02 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]

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should waive off the loans of the farmers. ... (Interruptions)

12.04

(At this stage Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

Shri T.R. Baalu.

12.0½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8108/08]

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are being attacked in Maharashtra...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

(At this stage Shri Ram Kripal Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.

658 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2007 under section 44 of the Emigration Act, 1983.

...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8109/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 733(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R. 603 dated the 23rd December, 2006 issued under the Passport Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8110/08]

(Interruptions)

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. 1930 (E) and S.O. 1931 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 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 State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) S.O. 2082 (E) published in Gazette of Indian dated the 4th December, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi section) in State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 2133 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Kanpur-Varanasi section) in State of Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) S.O. 1925(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1206(E) dated the 16th October, 2003.

(v) S.O. 1936(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for public purpose for building (widening) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in State of Uttar Pradesh.

(vi) S.O. 1886(E) and published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2007 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.) maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 200 (Duburi-Bhuban section) in State of Orissa.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8111/08]

(Interruptions)

12.1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

10th Report

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvatipuram) :

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Privileges.

(Interruptions)

12.1½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

45th Report

[English]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Sir, I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Need to undertake measures for prevention of AIDS in the country

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada) : I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:

The recent figures show that India has 2.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS. According to UNAIDS & WHO between 2.7 and 6.8 lakh people died of AIDS last year alone and, it was only recently that National Aids Control Organisation has made a new classification. According to this classification, the disease has spread to 163 districts

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

in 20 States which have crossed the epidemic threshold. This clearly gives us the picture of the magnitude of the problem. So, I have a few suggestions to make for consideration of the Government of India.

- (1) AIDS control should be made a part of the National Rural Health Mission.
- (2) Extensive publicity and awareness has to be given through print and electronic media with statistics which will serve as a deterrent to people.
- (3) The Health Ministry and the Railway Ministry were to start Red Ribbon Express in 2002. But, nothing has been done so far. I request the GOI to start this immediately so as to bring awareness among the people.
- (4) Special attention should be paid to 163 districts which have been classified as Category 'A' and 59 districts which have been classified as Category 'B' districts by NACO in the Third Phase which is going to start from 1st April, 2008.

These measures, I am sure, would have positive impact on the control of HIV/AIDS in the country.

(ii) Need to Explore Natural Gas Reserves in Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar) : The Tubewell boring has taken place at many places in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh. As the water-level starts receding during February-March, gas starts emitting out of those bore-holes. While that gas is used for cooking, a hotel at Rahatgarh is also using this gas. Earlier also, I had raised the matter in this regard in the House.

Therefore, I would like to request that an intensive survey may be conducted through ONGC to ascertain the

gas exploration potential in Sagar district, so that misconceptions among the people could be cleared and employment opportunities could be made available to the youths by way of setting up of industries.

(iii) Need to Impose a ban on the entry of Private Companies in the Opium-Processing Industry

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : Sir, opium is widely cultivated in the Mandsaur, Neemach and Ratlam districts of Madhya Pradesh and in the districts of Chittorgarh and Jhalawar etc. of Rajasthan. An opium and Alkaloid factory for the processing of opium is also located here, in which hundreds of workers are employed. I have come to know that the Government have decided to get the processing of opium done by the private company and for this purpose two private companies have also been selected. Due to this decision of the Government, a fear is prevailing among the people that the Government intend to privatise this sector and it is a beginning of the closure of most sensitive and profit-making undertakings. The workers of the factory are apprehensive of their livelihood, and this kind of newsitem has also been published in various newspapers expressing apprehensions that the said companies are working with the objective of getting control on the opium cultivation and they may supply morphin instead of processing codin phosphate from opium.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to reconsider its decision in this regard to not assign the task of opium processing to the private companies and to let these factories be run by the Ministry as before.

(iv) Need to set up a Manganese Ore Base Industry in Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI (Rewa) : Sir, there are manganese reserves in Semaria in my parliamentary constituency of Rewa, in Madhya Pradesh which is extracted on a large scale and is transported to Bihar and Jharkhand. If the Government take initiative for setting up of Manganese ore based factory around Semaria, it could

[Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi]

result in the removal of unemployment problem prevailing not only in the Rewa parliamentary constituency, but also of the Rewa division and the unemployed who are getting misguided could be turned into a constructive direction. Similarly, silica sand is found in abundance near Damauria. A slate-manufacturing factory can be set up over here. As there are lime stone reserves in Rewa, therefore, two cement factories are already operating there and are not only earning a lot of profit but are also contributing in industrial development of Rewa.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to take necessary action for setting up of a Manganese Ore based factory in the Rewa district so that unemployment problem of Rewa could be removed to some extent. Therefore, I would like to request the Government, to take meaningful and concrete steps at the earliest in this regard.

(v) Need to maintain status-quo-ante with regard to quota of seats reserved for SCs/STs in Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly and for Lok Sabha from the State

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur) : Sir, I would like to submit that delimitation has been carried out in the State of Chhattisgarh which has 90 Legislative Assembly seats and 11 Lok Sabha seats. Out of the above, two Lok Sabha seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and four for the Scheduled Tribes. For the Legislative Assembly ten seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 34 seats for the Scheduled Tribes. As a result of the new delimitation, seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly have been reduced by five and seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha have been reduced by one.

The objective of carving out new State of Chhattisgarh was to develop and uplift the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and to realise the dream of safeguarding their rights. In

the said context, the fundamental rights of these people have been violated as a result of the reduction in the number of seats reserved for them. As such, there is great discontentment and resentment prevailing among the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and they are expressing concern about their rights. Chhattisgarh is a very backward State.

Therefore, I would like to request the Union Government to exempt Chhattisgarh from delimitation on the same basis on which four north-eastern States and a new neighbouring State Jharkhand has been exempted. Chhattisgarh is also Scheduled Caste/Tribe dominated State like other five States, therefore status-quo-ante with regard to quota of reserved seats in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha from the State should be maintained.

(vi) Need to include the Revised Long Term Action Plan of the KBK districts in the Eleventh Five Year Plan

[English]

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI (Nowrangpur) : KBK districts are the backward districts in Orissa despite the fact that these districts have abundant high grade minerals and precious forest resources. These districts are predominately inhabited by tribals. Keeping the backwardness of the areas and the desired need to lift the people living below poverty line an action plan was formulated and special central assistance was granted from time to time and from Plan to Plan. With the Government discontinuing the action plan, the poor and down trodden people of these districts are being deprived of the facilities they were getting.

As such, I request the Government of India to include the Revised Long Term Action Plan of KBK districts in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and provide adequate funds so that measures adopted under the Action plan are implemented to remove the backwardness of the areas and improve the living condition of the poorest people of these districts.

(vii) Need to universalize Integrated Child Development Services Scheme by providing sufficient Anganwadi Centres in the country

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN (Jalpaiguri) : India ranks 94th in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2007 mainly because of prevalence of under-nourishment in children, who are supposed to be the future assets of the country, in spite of the fact that we have Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Schemes/project way back in 1975-76. The then planners had felt that the organization of early childhood services be regarded as an investment in the future economic and social progress of the country. The Government has admitted that only 60 million children out of 164 million children have received supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on June 30, 2007. This is because there are not sufficient numbers of Anganwadi centers to extend total coverage of this service to the children. The UPA government had committed to "universalize ICDS Scheme to provide a functional Anganwadi centre in every settlement to ensure full coverage for all children," Even the Supreme Court had to intervene and in its order in 2006 directed the Government to sanction and operationalise 14 lakh Anganwadi centres by December, 2008.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to universalize the ICDS Scheme and provide sufficient Anganwadi centres in the country.

(viii) Need to provide Rail-Link between Jalalabad and Sarsawa in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Sir, in view of public interest, there is a need to lay a railway line from Jalalabad, Muzaffarnagar (U.P.) to Sarsawa. This line may go to Sarsawa via Titaro, Gangoh and Nakud. Sarsawa railway station is located midway between Saharanpur and Ambala where the air force base depot is also located. The people of Sarsawa, Nakud, Gangoh and Titaro will get

direct rail link to Delhi, Ambala and Amritsar if the said railway line is laid. In view of the people's demand, there is an urgent need to lay this railway line on priority basis.

(ix) Need to preserve the archeological site at Shisupalgarh in Bhubaneswar, Orissa

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : In the temple city of Bhubaneswar is a place that has only now been rediscovered for the world. It is a historical city that existed 2500 years ago and experts believe that in its heyday, it housed a population of 25 thousands people, more than two times the population of ancient Athens. The excavation at Sisupalgarh which was carried out by a team of archaeologists from Deccan College in Pune, the University of California and the Archaeological Survey of India.

This city is known by its walls, has gigantic structures and gateways. The archaeologists say that their research methods reveal pictures of a huge urban set up, in a much larger area that can possibly be excavated. Prof. B. Lai had carried out the first excavations in Sisupalgarh in 1948. Historians attach great importance to Sisupalgarh because of its close association with the great Kalinga war of Emperor Asoka and the proximity of the ancient city with famous Dhauli hill where Asoka rock edict exists. Historians are of the opinion that this site has the potential to lead to the writing of history.

But it is also in danger. The most important threat to Sisupalgarh today comes from land grabbers. It is high time, therefore, for the Government to ensure that this site is preserved. Adequate steps be immediately taken to make it an encroachment-free zone. I urge upon the Government to direct the Archeological Survey of India to take all possible steps to take all possible steps to take possession of the land which in its time was bigger than ancient Athens.

**(x) Need to increase the frequency of trains
between Barasat and Hasnabad section
in Eastern Railways**

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : The Barasat-Hasnabad section of the Eastern Railway is a very important one. Being laid in the border area adjoining with Bangladesh, it has assumed a special position. On the one hand it serves as gateway to Sundarbans area of West Bengal, on the other hand it is being used by a large number of people who cross the Indo-Bangladesh border through Ghojadanga check post which falls just ahead of this section.

Besides, a major portion of the vegetables produced in this part, along with the produce of the Sundarbans area, go to Kolkata via this section.

But, due to very low frequency of local trains that are available in this section, the daily commuters which include large number of office goers, students and vegetable vendors suffers a lot.

Therefore, in view of the above, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take positive steps so that the frequency of local trains in this section are increased by at least one pair in the morning and one pair in the evening.

[Translation]

**(xi) Need to check water logging and sitation
due to floods in Chhapra and Siwan
district of Bihar**

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Sir, India is an agricultural country. Nearly 80 per cent population of this country is dependent on agriculture, that is why it is said that the soul of this country resides in villages. However, the frequent scourge of devastating flood and drought have broken the backbone of the farmers of the country. The condition of the farmers producing foodgrains for a population of more than one hundred crore is very pathetic due to their neglect by the Government.

In comparison to the other parts of the country, North

Bihar is worst affected on account of the floods that come every year. The main reason for this is the problem of waterlogging. Chhapra-Siwan districts of North Bihar are surrounded by Saryu and Narayani rivers. Besides, revulets also flow through Siwan-Chhapra. An important part of Chhapra-Siwan district is affected more by waterlogging than by flood. The standing crops on thousands of acres of land of the farmers get destroyed every year due to waterlogging. If the arrangement for the drainage of water is made then the crops of the farmers which is destroyed every year could be saved. For this, it is essential that concrete channels should be constructed in those areas which are affected by waterlogging and these channels should be connected to the rivers so that excess water may be drained out to rivers through the channels and water may not accumulate over there. Proper drainage should be provided for Dhurdeh Chavar in Manjhi block, Bahiyara Chavar in Baniyapur block and Tel river in Jalalpur block of Chhapra district. It is on account of the situation in smaller rivers that the water of the rivers overflows causing the flood problem and it is due to this that the crops of the farmers get destroyed.

Through you, I would like to request that the Government should invite projects from the Bihar Government for solving out the problem of waterlogging and sitation problem in small rivers and the allocate funds after sanctioning the project.

**(xii) Need to provide a special financial package for
the victims of natural calamities in Pakur and
Sahibganj districts of Rajmahal Parliamentary
Constituency in Jharkhand**

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU (Rajmahal) : Sir, every year nearly five lakh people get affected from flood and rainfall at several places of Pakur and Sahibganj districts of Jharkhand particularly in the Rajmahal areas and during summer season after hundreds of houses get destroyed due to fire resulting in loss of life and property. Several times the attention of the Government has been drawn in respect of the scourge of flood; however, no action has been taken in this regard. Financial assistance has been provided to several flood affected states of the country by

the Union Government during the year 2007-2008, however, sufficient financial assistance was not provided to the victims of these flood-affected areas of Jharkhand. The concerned department has failed to collect data regarding the loss of life and property occurring every year due to flood and fire in the Jharkhand State.

So, the Union Government may issue necessary instructions for getting a survey conducted to identify the victims of flood and fire in the Rajmahal subdivision and in the Sahibganj district etc. of Jharkhand for taking effective steps to provide appropriate assistance and compensation to them and to check the recurrence of such incidents.

(xiii) Need to accord the status of a 'Classical' language to Telugu Language

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Sir, Telugu language has not been declared as 'Classical' language inspite of repeated representations. I should mention here that the history of Telugu race goes back to more than 3000 years and as per the Official Languages Commission the antiquity of Telugu is 2000 years old. Telugu language was official language right from the 6th Century A.D. It is an ancient language which has found references even during 800-600 B.C. Even before the period of Nannaya, a Tamil poet belonging to the 11th Century, in his classic titled 'Yappirungala Karikai' mentioned about the existence of a Telugu Grammar Text. From these references, it is evidently clear that Telugu literature was in circulation even before Nannaya in 11th Century. Instead of depending on manuscripts alone, the Government should take a more comprehensive view to declare Telugu's as a 'classical' language keeping in view the sentiments of crores of Telugu people not only in India but all across the world.

I sincerely urge upon the Central Government to take the above historical facts into consideration and declare Telugu as one of the ancient and classical languages immediately, keeping in view the sentiments of the Telugu people.

(xiv) Need to provide financial assistance to the nomadic tribes facing hardships due to heavy snowfall in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN (Ladakh) : The entire hill regions of Jammu and Kashmir State experienced unprecedented heavy snowfall which disrupted normal life and caused extensive damages to the life and properties of inhabitants of those areas. The nomadic tribe of Changpas inhabiting northern plateau in Ladakh region whose livelihood depends on cattle rearing had to face lot of problems as the winter pasture in these areas were covered under a thick blanket of snow leaving no blade of grass available for grazing their cattle and animal stock. The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh and the District Administration initiated immediate action to make available feed and fodder to these areas but their effort has to be supplemented by sanctioning adequate relief so that the cattle and the animal stock could be saved from perishing. The Defence Ministry was kind enough to make available air sorties to drop feed and fodder in areas where road connectivity could not be restored due to thick snowfall. The entire process of arranging feed and fodder and their transportation to various destinations has cost lot of expenditure. The Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council and the District Administration have sent urgent call for relief to the Central Government through State Government. I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Government of India to sanction adequate relief to Ladakh region and other areas of the State where unforeseen expenditure had to be incurred due to unprecedented heavy snowfall this year.

---(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 28th February, 2008 at 11.00 a.m.

12.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 28, 2008/
Phalguna 9, 1929 (Saka)*

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