

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

(Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, Thirteenth Session, 2008/1929 (Saka)

No. 11, Wednesday, March 12, 2008/Phalgun 22, 1929 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 181 to 200	3-419
Unstarred Question Nos. 1734-1908	419-837
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	837-847
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
Study Tour Report	847
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES	
22nd Report	848
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), (2007-08)	848
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
35th Report	848
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to give clearance to the drinking water projects of Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	
Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi	849
(ii) Need to restore the quota of foodgrains under PDS in Uttarakhand	
Shri Bachi Singh Rawat 'Bachda'	849
(iii) Need to construct a dam over river Betwa for mitigating the problem of water-shortage in Bundelkhand region.	
Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	849
(iv) Need to confer Bharat Ratna Award on Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur and accord the status of a Central University to Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh.	
Shri Virendra Kumar	850

(v) Need to give approval to proposals of the Government of Gujarat for the border road projects linking Kutch and Banaskantha district of the State.	Shri P.S. Gadhavi	851
(vi) Need to sanction the estimates submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for National Highway Projects in the State.	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	852
(vii) Need to provide interest-free education loan to students.	Shri A.V. Bellarmin	853
(viii) Need to ban the entry of private sector in mining of precious sand from the Western Coast of the country.	Shri P. Rajendran	854
(ix) Need to relax the norms for sanctioning loans to farmers in country.	Shri Paras Nath Yadav	854
(x) Need to renovate and maintain the historical site of Jhansi Fort in Uttar Pradesh.	Shri Chandra Pal Singh Yadav	855
(xi) Need to give approval to a pilot scheme for computerization of ration cards for disbursement of cash amount to BPL families in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khiri districts of Uttar Pradesh.	Shri Ilyas Azmi	856
(xii) Need to bring Hazaribagh in Jharkhand on the Railway map of India.	Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Mehta	856
(xiii) Need to provide additional coaches in the Daily Passenger train between Islampur and Patna in Bihar.	Shri Ram Swaroop Prasad	857
(xiv) Need to release the pending dues of sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh	Shri Munshi Ram	857-868
GENERAL BUDGET—(2008-2009)—GENERAL DISCUSSION		868
Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra		868-892

SUBJECT**COLUMNS**

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	892-910
Shri Rupchand Pal	910-920
Shrimati Bhavana Pundalikrao Gawali	920-922
Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav	922-932
Dr. M. Jagannath	932-935
Shri Dahyabhai Vallabhobhai Patel	935-938
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	938-947
Shri D. Vittal Rao	948-950
Shri Ilyas Azmi	950-958
Shri Tathagata Satpathy	958-965
Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu	965-978
Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma	978-982

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports	982
Shri Praful Patel.....	982-988

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	989-990
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	990-996

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions.....	997
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	997-1000

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 12, 2008/Phalgun 22, 1929
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested you to suspend the Question Hour
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider your matter after the question Hour and not now. This is not the matter to be taken up now. Let the Question Hour be there. I will consider your matter after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What I have said Prof. Malhotra is that I will consider your matter after the Question Hour. Let this important period be over peacefully. So many questions are there, and I seek cooperation from every side. We are all talking of the importance of the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word from the beginning.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: I appeal to all sides of the House with all humility to please allow the Question Hour to go.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am only appealing to all sides to please let the Question Hour be over. What is all this going on? Mr. Ananth Kumar, this is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Can you not wait for 55 minutes or 56 minutes?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, Mr. Radhakrishnan? You cannot stand in the aisle. Please go back. What is going on? What is this?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You do not want the House to run. Tell me very frankly that you do not want the House to run. Very well, let the country decide. What can I do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I find that some hon. Members here do not want the House to run. They are holding the House to ransom.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it really worthwhile for you to raise this matter now? Nothing is being recorded, except only that you are creating trouble. Should that be known to the people? It is shameless behaviour; it is shameless conduct.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: I now find that you are trying to compete with others in shouting others down. This is very despicable. Nothing is being recorded. No business is being transacted. You are not allowing the Question Hour to be taken up.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Go on shouting. Let me see how long you can shout.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Not one word to be recorded.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Let the people see that this has

become a public platform and not the Parliament of India. It is a matter of greatest sorrow.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: I can only express my great agony. I think we have brought down this institution in a manner which causes great concern to all freedom loving people of this country. I feel all sensible people are now realizing that their representatives are bringing down the entire institution; they are committing murder of democracy in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Review of National Tuberculosis Control Programme

*181. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

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

(a) whether a team comprising of the Union Government and the World Bank has reviewed the revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed under the Tenth Plan to cover entire country under the programme have been achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures adopted by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Review of the programme is an ongoing activity which is being done regularly. The World Bank reviews the Programme biannually along with other donor partners. The last World Bank review mission came in December, 2007. In addition, the programme is reviewed externally every three years by Joint Monitoring Mission comprising of international experts from WHO,

International Union Against TB and Lung Diseases (IUATLD), World Bank, DFID, Netherlands TB Association and CDC, Atlanta etc. Such reviews took place in the years 2000, 2003 and 2006.

The latest World Bank review in December, 2007, observed that With case detection and treatment success rate at 70% and 84% respectively, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) has almost achieved the global targets of 70% case detection and 85% treatment outcome of smear positive cases. This highly satisfactory result is a proof of the professionalism and dedication of RNTCP staff. The overall progress needs now to be sustained and more attention should be devoted to poor performing districts/states still below targets. RNTCP has also made commendable progress in challenging areas like TB/HIV collaboration where a good referral system has now been put in place. The institutional strengthening process in Central TB Division is proceeding well and collaboration with the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is bearing fruit.

The targets fixed by the Government during the 10th plan period for the National TB Control Programme have been achieved. Entire country has been covered under DOTS Strategy by March, 2006. The international Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) in October, 2006, has hailed it as the fastest expansion of DOTS in the world. The target and achievements of case detection and cure rates in 10th five year plan are given in the enclosed Statement. The performance of the programme and its impact is being monitored regularly. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 82 lacs patients on treatment thus saving more than 14 lacs additional lives. As per the WHO report 2007, the death rates due to TB have declined from 42 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 29 per 100,000 population in 2005 and prevalence of tuberculosis (old and new cases) has declined from 570 cases per 100,000 population in 1990 to 299 cases per 100,000 population in 2005. Involvement of more than 260 Medical colleges, more than 2500 NGO's, 150 corporate health facilities and more than 18000 private practitioners in the implementation of RNTCP, has increased the access of programme services. The programme is well on its way to achieve MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) related to tuberculosis.

Statement

Targets and Achievements under Xth Plan from 2002-2006

Indicator	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved	Planned	Achieved
Coverage under RNTCP (population in Millions)	550	547	650	775	800	947	900	1080	1000	1114
Number of patients to be examined (Million)	2.08	2.64	2.50	3.98	3.04	3.95	3.42	5.69	3.80	6.22
Total number of patients to be put on treatment under RNTCP (Millions)	0.52	0.62	0.61	0.91	0.75	1.19	0.85	1.29	0.94	1.39
New Smear positive patients to be put on treatment (Millions)	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.34	0.29	0.47	0.33	0.51	0.37	0.54
Success rate in new smear positive patients in RNTCP (%)	83	84	84	86	>85	85	>85	87	>85	86

**United Nations Framework on
Climate Change**

*182. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has to report periodically to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the information related to Green House Gas (GHG) emissions and also about the steps taken to address the issues of climate change; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the latest communication to the UNFCCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government of India reports information relating to greenhouse gas emissions and also about the steps taken to address the issues of climate change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of Parties to UNFCCC. The periodicity, time schedule and the contents of information is decided by the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC.

(b) Towards fulfillment of its reporting obligations, India submitted its First National Communication to the UNFCCC on June 22, 2004. The Communication provided information on (i) India's emissions of greenhouse gases of anthropogenic origin at 1994 level which were 1228 MT of carbon dioxide equivalent; (ii) Vulnerability assessment of key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water resources, health, infrastructure, industry, natural ecosystems and coastal zones to projected climate change for the period 2050s and 2080s; (iii) Programmes related to sustainable development; research and systematic observations; and (iv) Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs in the area of climate change. The Second National Communication to the UNFCCC is due for submission in the year 2011.

Protection of Tigers

*183. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to set up Steering Committees for ensuring, monitoring and protection of tigers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the States concerned;

(c) whether it is mandatory for the State Governments to set up such committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated for protection of tigers during the last three years including the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Advisories have been issued, time and again, from the Central Government for effective implementation of 'Project Tiger' initiatives in States, which, interalia, include compliance of statutory provisions. The details of advisories sent to States for compliance interalia, including constitution of Steering Committee are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The issue was also highlighted to the State Authorities in the All India conference of Forest Secretaries, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Wardens held on 12th and 13th February, 2008 at New Delhi. So far, as reported by States, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram have constituted the State level Steering Committee.

(c) and (d) Section 38U of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, is an enabling provision for constitution of Steering Committee by each State for the coordination, monitoring, protection and conservation of tigers, co-producers and prey animals within the tiger range States. Further the details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Details of funding support provided to States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, during the last three years and the current year, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Advisories sent to States for compliance, interalia, including constitution of State level Steering Committee

1. F. No. 15-1/2006-NTCA dated 05-01-2007 - Minutes of the first meeting of the National Tiger Conservation Authority held on 28-11-2006, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Environment and Forests.
2. F. No. 15-1/2006-NTCA dated 05-01-2007 - Letter to Chief Wildlife Wardens on Action required vis-a-vis National Tiger Conservation Authority first meeting (28-11-2006).
3. F. No. 15-1/2006-NTCA dated 28-02-2007 - D.O. letter to all Chief Ministers (except Uttarakhand) from the Minister of Environment and Forests.
4. F. No. 15-1/2006-NTCA dated 22-05-2007 - D.O. letter to the Chief Minister, Uttarakhand from the Minister of State for Environment and Forests.
5. F. No. 15-1/2006-NTCA dated 21-05-2007 - Reminder to Chief Wildlife Wardens (Tiger States) on letter dated 05-01-2007.

Statement-II

Constitution of Steering Committee as per Section 38U of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended in 2006)

- (1) The State Government may constitute a

Steering Committee for ensuring coordination, monitoring, protection and conservation of tiger, co-predators and prey animals within the tiger range States.

- (2) The Steering Committee shall consist of—

- (a) the Chief Minister—Chairperson;
- (b) Minister in-charge of Wild Life—Vice Chairperson;
- (c) such number of official members not exceeding five including at least two Field Directors of tiger reserve or Director of National Park and one from the State Government's Departments dealing with tribal affairs;
- (d) three experts or professionals having qualifications and experience in conservation of wild life of which at least one shall be from the field of tribal development;
- (e) two members from the State's Tribal Advisory Council;
- (f) one representative each from State Government's Departments dealing with Panchayati Raj and Social Justice and Empowerment; and
- (g) Chief Wild Life Warden of the State shall be the Member-Secretary, *ex officio*,

to be notified by the State Government, in the Official Gazette.

Statement-III**State-wise Release**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve Range State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	68.7926	46.675	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	172.418	237.3725	110.2542
3.	Assam	—	86.4896	87.431	95.614
4.	Bihar	85.00	6.4918	69.9554	71.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.75	24.3343	10.00	25.00
6.	Karnataka	486.292	453.2246	286.277	399.71491
7.	Kerala	105.75	116.1708	109.00	153.2449
8.	Jharkhand	72.5005	164.1784	155.967	45.16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	609.93	777.2676	897.942	974.11828
10.	Maharashtra	255.953	334.19	238.56	296.71907
11.	Mizoram	94.34	65.156	115.16	82.90
12.	Orissa	116.4395	107.0024	183.8717	43.28
13.	Rajasthan	79.00	281.2458	176.541	378.68
14.	Tamil Nadu	80.00	136.9528	108.535	45.40
15.	Tripura	—	0.50	—	192.005
16.	Uttaranchal	200.12	159.9212	192.78	134.89
17.	Uttar Pradesh	175.215	162.8782	183.265	208.61
18.	West Bengal	325.49	228.29358	190.5283	3130.26
Total		2763.78	3345.5076	3289.8609	3305.80036

[Translation]

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

184. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of Staff in the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details of vacant posts in the said

organisation as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up vacant posts in the said Organisation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and also the steps taken by the Government to make the State units effective in their working?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) Yes Sir, 403 out of 2027 sanctioned posts are lying vacant.

(b) The details of the vacancies are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) It was only in November 2007 that 1219 of the present sanctioned posts were approved, regularising a very large number of ad hoc posts created since NYKS was founded in 1987 leading to a ban since 1997 when it was found that NYKS was issuing recruitment advertisement for posts that had not been formally sanctioned. Indeed, the last recruitment process is still sub-judice with Delhi High Court. Since November 2007, the Ministry and NYKS have been earnestly engaged in regularising and filling the sanctioned posts. The exercise is expected to be completed within a period of 6 months. The Budget proposals for 2008-09 have provided for the opening of Nehru Yuva Kendras under a District Youth Coordinator in each of the 123 districts of the country, not covered at present by NYKS. This is the category in which there has remained the largest single number of vacancies. It is envisaged that with

the filling up of vacancies in various categories, the offices of NYKS will function more effectively than hitherto.

Further, a new impetus has been given to the programmes of NYKS by activating the youth clubs at the grassroot level. To achieve this, campaigns have been launched in various state/district/block levels to motivate youth clubs to take up activities in the area of social and cultural issues, sports and for benefit of the community at the local level. The Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan, aimed at synergising the work of youth related to Panchayati Raj Institutions and youth working in youth clubs and mahila mandals is another significant innovation of recent origin. The recently approved Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan, in which the NYKS has major organisation responsibilities, will give a further fillip to energizing NYKS. The programmes of NYKS will further be reviewed on the basis of the holistic Management Study conducted by IIM Ahmedabad which is expected to be submitted to the Ministry shortly.

Statement

Sanctioned Strength of Staff in NYKS

Sl. No.	Designation of Posts	Total Strength	Persons in Position	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Director General	1	1	0
2.	Director	4	2	2
3.	Joint Director	1	1	0
4.	Zonal Director	18	7	11
5.	Dy Director	56	45	11
6.	Asstt. Director	9	7	2
7.	Dt. Youth Coordinator	500	335	165
8.	Asstt. Director (OL)	1	1	0
9.	Computer Programmer	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Accounts Officer	4	0	4
11.	Admn. Officer	18	11	7
12.	Section Officer	5	1	4
13.	Legal Officer	1	1	0
14.	PS to DG	1	1	0
15.	Asst. Account Officer	19	3	16
16.	Jr. Computer Programmer	18	6	12
17.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1	1	0
18.	PS to Chairman	1	0	1
19.	Jr. Account Officer	19	5	14
20.	Accountant	4	0	4
21.	Training and Research Assistant	2	0	2
22.	Stenographer-I	7	0	7
23.	Stenographer-II	5	4	1
24.	Stenographer-III	27	11	16
25.	Assistant	43	7	36
26.	EDP Assistant/Data Entry Operator (DEO)	1	1	0
27.	Librarian	1	0	1
28.	Auditor	2	0	2
29.	Jr. Accountant	4	4	0
30.	Computer Operator	4	1	3
31.	Account Clerk Typist	565	530	35
32.	UDC	6	5	1
33.	LDC	30	16	14
34.	Driver	70	39	31
35.	Group-D (Peon/Chowkidar/ Sweeper/Farash)	578	655	—

**Conversion of Forest Degraded
Land Into Green Land**

*185. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to convert forest degraded lands into green land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage of degraded forest land converted into green land so far during the last three years. State-wise;

(d) the details of the problems being faced by the Government while implementing the said programme: and

(e) the strategy adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing a number of schemes and programmes to provide support, mainly to the States and Union Territories, for regeneration of degraded forests through people's participation. In pursuance of the National Forest Policy 1988, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has adopted Joint Forest Management (JFM) as the main strategy for regeneration of degraded forests. As on 31-3-2006, there were 106482 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) covering an area of 22.02 million hectares. The Ministry is also supporting the JFM programme by implementing the

National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme through Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and JFMCs at the village level to regenerate degraded forests and adjoining areas. As on 15-2-2008, the Ministry has approved 753 FDA projects to treat 1.34 million hectares through 26772 JFMCs at a total cost of Rs. 2063.8 crores, out of which Rs. 1461.10 crores have been released till that date.

(c) The Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun makes forest cover assessment on a 2-year cycle at the national level. It is made in three broad categories, namely: (i) Very Dense (canopy density 70% and above) (ii) Moderately Dense (canopy density between 40 and 70%), and (iii) Open Forests (canopy density between 10 and 40%). As per the State of Forest Report 2005 published by FSI in 2008, there has been an increase in Very Dense Forests category by 51 sq. kms. and Open Forests category by 630 sq. kms., while there has been a net decrease of 1409 sq. kms. in Moderately Dense category, since the assessment in State of Forest Report 2003. The State-wise figures are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The biotic pressure on forests of the country is high due to low per capita forest area which constrains faster regeneration and higher growth of forests. The Government is, therefore, promoting JFM to enlist people's participation for alleviating such pressures on the forests. It has been observed, however, that there is a need for consolidation of JFM through augmenting productivity and linking forests with livelihood and gainful employment generation. It has, therefore, been mooted to support value addition and marketing of non-timber forest products for better returns to the communities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Change in Forest Cover of States/UTs

(Area in sq. kms.)

States/UTs	Forest Cover 2005 Assessment				Change from 2003 Assessment			
	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open	Total	Very Dense	Moderately Dense	Open	Total
Andhra Pradesh	130	24,199	20,043	44,372	0	-22	-18	-40
Arunachal Pradesh	14,411	37,977	15,389	67,777	-34	-107	226	85
Assam	1,444	11,387	14,814	27,645	-5	-44	-41	-90
Bihar	110	3,004	2,465	5,579	30	-30	6	6
Chhattisgarh	2,256	36,472	17,135	55,863	0	-248	119	-129
Delhi	0	54	122	176	0	0	2	2
Goa	55	1,095	1,014	2,164	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	114	6,024	8,577	14,715	0	-49	-50	-99
Haryana	3	523	1,061	1,587	0	-1	12	11
Himachal Pradesh	1,097	7,831	5,441	14,369	0	0	10	10
Jammu and Kashmir	2,135	8,394	10,744	21,273	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	2,544	9,078	10,969	22,591	0	2	20	22
Karnataka	464	21,634	13,153	35,251	0	-4	9	5
Kerala	1,024	8,636	5,935	15,595	0	-1	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	4,239	36,843	34,931	76,013	-12	-56	-64	-132

Maharashtra	8,191	20,193	19,092	47,476	-10	-28	0	-38
Manipur	923	5,541	10,622	17,086	-7	-54	-112	-173
Meghalaya	338	6,808	9,842	16,988	73	22	-32	63
Mizoram	133	6,173	12,378	18,684	0	-349	450	101
Nagaland	236	5,602	7,881	13,719	0	-258	-38	-296
Orissa	538	27,656	20,180	48,374	51	-56	26	21
Punjab	0	723	835	1,558	0	14	-1	13
Rajasthan	14	4,456	11,380	15,850	0	2	27	29
Sikkim	498	1,912	852	3,262	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2,650	9,790	10,604	23,044	0	2	39	41
Tripura	61	4,969	3,125	8,155	3	-3	32	32
Uttar Pradesh	1,297	4,682	8,148	14,127	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	4,002	14,396	6,044	24,442	0	-13	-5	-18
West Bengal	2,302	3,777	6,334	12,413	0	3	21	24
Andaman and Nicobar	3,359	2,646	624	6,629	-38	-131	-9	-178
Chandigarh	1	8	6	15	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	130	91	221	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	2	6	8	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	15	10	25	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	17	25	42	0	0	0	0
Total	54,569	332,647	289,872	677,088	51	-1,409	630	-728

[English]

**Civil Nuclear Cooperation with
Foreign Countries**

*186. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has expressed its desire to establish cooperation in the civil nuclear Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of other countries which have expressed their desire to cooperate with India in the said Sector;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps/measures taken by the Government to plan nuclear cooperation with these countries?

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

(b) India and France have finalized the text of an agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of civil nuclear energy.

(c) Russia, USA and UK have expressed interest to cooperate with India in this sector.

(d) The Government will like to pursue cooperation in civil nuclear sector with all interested friendly countries.

(e) The texts of agreement of cooperation in civil nuclear sector have been finalized with USA, France and Russia. Joint Statement issued on the occasion of visit of Prime Minister of UK to India in January this year, reflects mutual interest about cooperation in this sector.

[Translation]

**MBBS and Post Graduate Seats in
Medical Colleges**

*187. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH:

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

(a) the State-wise details of the Government and private Medical Colleges functioning in the country;

(b) the number of seats for MBBS and Post-Graduate courses in these colleges alongwith the reserved seats, if any;

(c) the number of Medical Colleges granted recognition during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in these colleges and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (e) At present, there are 271 medical colleges in the country, out of which 138 are in the Government sector and remaining 133 medical colleges are in the private sector. State-wise details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The MBBS students intake capacity of these medical colleges is about 31,172 and the number of seats available in various PG medical courses is approximately 11,005 annually.

2. As to the number of reserved seats in MBBS and PG medical courses, the data is not centrally maintained. However, at the State level, the State Governments follow their reservation policy. And in the All India Quota against these seats, 15% seats are reserved for SC candidates and 7.5% for ST candidates.

3. The number of medical colleges recognized since April, 2004, is 27, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

4. The Central Government encourages starting of new courses and increase of seats in MBBS and PG medical courses. For this purpose, the concerned institutions are required to apply to the Central Government for permission as per the Regulations framed under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, after obtaining Essentiality Certificate from the State Government, Consent of Affiliation from University

concerned etc. Such applications received from the medical colleges are evaluated by the Medical Council of India and on its recommendations and taking into

consideration various factors, the Central Government takes appropriate decision to grant necessary permission in this regard from time to time.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges in the Country, State-wise, as on 5-03-2008

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Medical Colleges		Total number of Medical Colleges	Total number of MBBS seats	Total number of PG seats
		Government	Private			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	21	32	4225	925
2.	Assam	3	—	3	391	219
3.	Bihar	6	2	8	510	246
4.	Chandigarh	1+(PGI)	—	1	50	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	—	3	250	44
6.	Delhi	5	—	5	560	501
7.	Goa	1	—	1	100	39
8.	Gujarat	8	5	13	1755	838
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	350	113
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2	115	48
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4	350	197
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3	190	126
13.	Karnataka	10	29	39	4755	1669
14.	Kerala	6	12	18	2100	420
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4	9	1120	395
16.	Maharashtra	19	21	40	4560	1435
17.	Manipur	1	—	1	100	67
18.	Orissa	3	3	6	764	184
19.	Pondicherry	1	7	8	975	192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Punjab	3	5	8	820	776
21.	Rajasthan	6	2	8	850	354
22.	Sikkim	1	—	1	50	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	15	10	25	2865	1178
24.	Tripura	1	1	2	200	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	6	16	1712	780
26.	Uttaranchal	1	2	3	300	60
27.	West Bengal	9	—	9	1105	186
Total		138	133	271	31172	11005

Government Colleges — 138

Private Colleges — 133

Total 271

Statement-II

State-wise and Year-wise list of Medical Colleges granted recognition

April 2004—March 2005

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of colleges recognized
1	2	3

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Gujarat	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Karnataka	1

April 2005—March 2006

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
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1	2	3
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2.	Maharashtra	1
3.	Pondicherry	1
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1

April 2006—March 2007

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Haryana	1
3.	Kerala	1
4.	Karnataka	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Pondicherry	1
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	1

1	2	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
April 2007—December 2007		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Karnataka	1
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Sikkim	1

[English]

Utilization of Funds for National Highways

*188. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds released during the last three years for maintenance and repair of National Highways in various parts of the country including that of the Union Territory of Andman and Nicobar Islands have been diverted for other purposes;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those found guilty for the lapses; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure proper utilization of funds released/allocated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The funds allocated during the last three years for Maintenance and Repairs (M and R) of National Highways in various parts of the country have not been diverted for any purpose other than M and R works. However, funds could not be allocated for National Highway (NH) No. 223 which is the only NH in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar) Islands, since this NH though entrusted to Border Roads Organization (BRO) for development and

maintenance has not been handed over by Andaman and Nicobar Administration to BRO. Presently this NH is being maintained by Andaman and Nicobar Administration out of their own funds.

(b) to (d) In view of above, do not arise.

Development of Minor Ports

*189. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the development of minor ports including Malpe Port in Karnataka under National Maritime Development Programme;

(b) the funds likely to be incurred on the said projects, project-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments including the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance for the development of minor ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of non-major ports vests in the respective State Governments. However, the Government included seven non-major ports, including Malpe in Karnataka and Azhikkal in Kerala, for development under the National Maritime Development Programme. But, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of these minor ports could not be included for implementation during the 11th Plan for want of funds and no assistance could be provided to Kerala or any other State. Therefore, development of infrastructure at selected minor ports may

be taken up by the respective maritime states themselves with private participation in the form of joint venture.

The State Governments proposing to develop any minor port can also avail assistance in the form of grant-in-aid on reimbursement basis under another scheme for making feasibility reports, environment impact assessment studies, hydrographic and other technical surveys, preparation of bid documents etc. The share of Central Government under this Scheme is restricted to 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Government/UT in a particular year subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakh.

Bio-medical Waste

*190. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several private health care establishments in Delhi and in other major cities across the country are flouting the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Central level committee to monitor the implementation of Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the strict implementation of the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories are the designated Prescribed Authorities for implementation of the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, notified under the Environment (Protection)

Act, 1986. The Government of India have delegated necessary powers vested in it under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to all the SPCBs and PCCs in UTs, to issue directions to any industry or any other authority for violation of standards and Rules, inter-alia, relating to Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998. The SPCBs/PCCs are required to closely monitor the implementation of the Rules by the Health Care Establishments (HCEs) and take necessary legal actions against the establishments which violate these Rules.

The SPCBs/PCCs issue show cause notices to health care establishments which violate the Rules. The Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have also addressed all the SPCBs and the PCCs in UTs from time to time for strict implementation of the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling Rules), 1998. As a result, the compliance to the implementation of the Rules has improved over the years.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended, there is no provision to constitute a Central level committee to monitor the implementation of the said Rules. Under the said Rules, the SPCBs/PCCs of Union Territories are responsible for strict implementation and monitor the compliance of the Rules. However, CPCB during its interaction meets with SPCBs/PCCs does discuss further improvements in the implementation of the Rules.

Rehabilitation of Families Displaced by Nuclear Power Plants

*191 SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families affected as a result of construction of Nuclear Power Plants in the country, Project-wise;

(b) the number of affected families provided employment and rehabilitation, Project-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated for rehabilitation of such families; and

(d) the time by which all the affected families will be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The details are given below:

Project	Location/ State	Year of Commercial Operation	No. of Project Affected Families	Number employed in NPCIL and DAE Facilities	Rehabilitation	
					Years	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TAPS 1 and 2	Tarapur,	1969	337	498	1962	15
TAPS 3 and 4	Maharashtra	1969				
		2006	1251	72	1991-	8318*
		2005			2005	
RAPS 1 and 2	Rawatbhata,	1973	Nil	NA	Land acquired from Forest Department of Rajasthan Government.	
	Rajasthan	1981				
RAPS 3 and 4		2000	Nil	NA		
		2000				
RAPS 5 and 6		Under Const.	Nil	NA		
MAPS 1 and 2	Kalpakkam,	1984	123	220	1970-	39 (inclusive of
	Tamil Nadu	1986			1977	land for DAE facilities) (All borne by the State Govern- ment)
PFBR		Under Const.	Nil	NA		
KKNPP 1 and 2	Kudankulam,	Under Const.	Nil	NA	NA	99**
	Tamil Nadu					
NAPS 1 and 2	Uttar Pradesh	1991	882	197	1974-	984
		1992			1987	
KAPS 1 and 2	Gujarat	1993	1034	176	1983-	561
		1995			1986	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KAIGA 1 and 2	Karnataka	2000 2000	133	186	1985- 1994	38
KAIGA 3 and 4		2007 Under Const.	Nil	NA	Land acquired for Kaiga 1 to 6, no rehabilitation involved.	

Legends:

TAPS: Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

RAPS: Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

MAPS: Madras Atomic Power Station.

PFBR: Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor.

KKNPP: Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project.

NAPS: Narora Atomic Power Station.

KAPS: Kakrapar Atomic Power Station.

KAIGA: Kaiga Generating Station

- * The rehabilitation of Project Affected People (PAP) at TAPP-3 and 4 has been more than rehabilitation package of the State Government. However, the PAPs approached the High Court for still higher benefits. The court has issued certain interim orders in this connection, NPCIL has provided required funds to the State Government and the orders are complied with. Final orders are awaited.

** No displacement was involved. Compensation paid for land acquired.

(d) The affected families have been rehabilitated. However, court cases in respect of TAPP 3 and 4 and NAPS are pending and final orders are awaited.

Maternal/Infant Mortality Rate

*192. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets under the Millennium Development Goals plan to reduce maternal and infant mortality rate in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG 4) mandates a reduction by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, in the under-5 mortality rate and the Millennium Development Goal 5 (MDG 5) a reduction by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, in the maternal mortality ratio. The targets set by the Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) are in line with the MDG goals and aim to reduce Infant Mortality Rate to less than 30 per 1,000 live births and Maternal Mortality Ratio to less than 100 per 1,00,000 live births by the year 2012.

Under the National Rural Health Mission, an amount of Rs. 27,079 Crores has been allocated from April, 2005, to March, 2008, for different health programmes with particular focus on reduction of IMR and MMR.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, launched by the Government of India in the year 2005, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. In order to bring about a reduction in MMR and IMR, the Government of India is implementing following key strategies and interventions all over the country:

- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI);
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC);
- Promotion of breastfeeding and complementary feeding;
- Control of deaths due to acute respiratory infections (ARI) and Control of deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases;
- Supplementation with micronutrients: Vitamin A and iron;
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women;
- Operationalising Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and 50% of all Primary Health Centers for providing 24x7 services;
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as for providing Skilled Attendance at Birth;
- Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarian Section;

- Prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets;
- Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers;
- Supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant and lactating women under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1000 population to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women;
- Implementation of Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities, including District Hospitals, CHCs and PRCs to improve quality of services by providing infrastructure, equipment and specialist manpower;
- Strengthening of Health Facilities, that is, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs) Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs), by providing them with funds including untied grants, Annual Maintenance Grants (AMG) and Corpus Funds to improve service delivery;
- Setting up of Rogi Kalyan Samitis (Hospital Management Committees) at District Hospitals, CHCs and PRCs; and
- Setting up of Village Health and Sanitation Committees at village level.

Facilities for Indian Women Hockey Players

*193. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

provided/being provided to women hockey players to compete with players from various countries?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): The Primary responsibility for the development and promotion of various sports disciplines vests in the National Sports Federations concerned. The Government supplements their efforts by providing financial assistance for holding national/international events in India, procurement of equipment, training and participation of Indian sportspersons/teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching in India under both Indian and foreign Coaches with requisite technical and scientific back-up, as per their agreed Long Term Development Plan.

The Indian Women's Hockey Federation (IWHF), being the federation concerned in case of Hockey (Women), has been provided financial assistance as per the details given below during last 3 years under the Scheme of 'Assistance to National Sports Federations':

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Amount Released
2004-05	110.35
2005-06	78.81
2006-07	111.64
2007-08 (As on 29-2-2008)	153.46

In addition, the Sports Authority of India has organized national coaching camps for Sub-junior, junior and senior teams. These coaching camps were organized on a full-time basis with all logistical

assistances such as scientific support, medical support, sports kits, board and lodging etc. Audio visual gadgets are also provided to enable the coaches to evaluate and analyze the performance of the campers in the Coaching Camps. During 2007-08, 9 Coaching Camps for 161 days have been organized and an expenditure of Rs. 28.65 lakhs has been incurred till February, 2008 on this account.

Further, Government have approved the Federation's proposal for the engagement of a foreign coach for the national women hockey team and men under the age of 21 for a period of one year. A short term coach from the Netherlands was also engaged to train women hockey players for 15 days.

[Translation]

NGOs for Animal Welfare

*194. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing financial assistance and other support to the NGOs working for the welfare of animals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such NGOs getting financial assistance during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government provides grants-in-aid to the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) for providing financial assistance and other support to the NGOs/Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) working for the welfare of animals.

(b) The details of NGOs/Animal Welfare Organizations (AWOs) who got financial assistance from AWBI during the last three years and the current year, state-wise and year-wise is provided in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Grant-in-aid released under SHELTER SCHEME in 2007-08 (As on 04-03-2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	23-150/2002 AWD	HR076/ 2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Shri Ghisa Sant Ashram V.P.O. Pandu Pindara Tirth Dist. Jind	Jind	Haryana	1122818
2.	23-18/2004-05 AWB	HR121/ 2002	Shri Gaushala	Village and P.O. Risalia Khera Tehsil-Mandi Dabwali Dist. Sirsa 125 103	Sirsa	Haryana	1122953
3.	23-314/2002 AWD	HR059/ 1999	Shri Gaushala Khidwali	VPO-Khidwali, Dist-Rohtak 124 001	Rohtak	Haryana	933750
4.	23-61/2006-07- AWB	HR174/ 2006	Adarsh Gaushala Society	Vill Post Batta, Hissar-Chandigarh Road, Tah Kalayat, Dist. Kaithal, Haryana	Kaithal	Haryana	1084378
5.	23-59/2006-07	HR213/ 2006	Sant Asaramji Gaushala Samiti	Dancholi, Namaul, Mahendragarh	Mahendragarh	Haryana	1125000
6.	23-109/2004- 05-AWB	MP011/ 1991	Brij Mohan Ramkali Gausam- rakshan Kendra	40 Kazipura, Bhopal - 462 001 Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1089727
7.	23-62/2005-06- AWD	MP026/ 1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Jeev Raksha Kendra	VPO Mohalai, Dist. Durg - 491001 Chhattisgarh	Durg	Madhya Pradesh	996750
8.	23-119/2004-05- AWD	MP046/ 1999	Sri Krishna Jeevan Goseva Sadan	Karhi, Tehsil Maheshwar, Dist. Khargaon	Khargaon	Madhya Pradesh	1046000
9.	23-93/2005-06- AWD	MP226/ 2001	Dayodaya Pashu Samvardhan Evam Paryavaran Kendra (Gaushala)	350 Gandhi Gari, Jabalpur 481 002, Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1125000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	23-1/2000 AWD	RJ038/ 1996	Shri Krishna Gaushala (Trust)	Village-Manda, Tehsil-Marear Junction, Dist-Pali	Pali	Rajasthan	585000
11.	23-128/2002 AWD	RJ110/ 1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	PO.-Sri Bhadrarayji, Dist-Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	1120405
12.	23-9/2003- AWD	RJ087/ 1999	Sri Gwal Gopal Gaushala	VPO Jamlawada, Tehsil Chhotisadri, Dist. Chittorgarh - 312 604, Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	989865
13.	23-107/2003 AWD	UP031/ 1998	Kanpur Gaushala Society (Branch Bhonti Pratap Pur)	55/112, General Gani, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur 208 001	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	924750
14.	23-29/2006-07 AWB	UP028/ 1998	P.K. Lok Vikas Sansthan	Kashirampur (Kalpi) Dist.-Jalaun - 285 204	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	1073700
15.	23-97/2005-06- AWB	UP333/ 2008	Sardar Patel Shiksha Niketan	Village Patel Nagar, Tilwan, Post Ialgani, Dist. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	1125000
16.	23-74/2006-07- AWB	UP331/ 2008	Harijan Evam Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Vill. Kirwan. PO Shahpur, Dist. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	1120770
17.	23-33/2002- AWD	UP050/ 1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Jawahar Nagar, Ghataampur, Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	787323
18.	23-3/2006-07- AWB	PJ015/ 1999	Gaushala Committee, Dhruvi	Maler Kotia Road, Dhuri - 148 024, Dist. Sangrur, Punjab	Sangrur	Punjab	1084250
19.	23-30/2005-06- AWB	HR085/ 2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Near Anaj Mandi, VPO Ratia-125 051, Dist. Fatehabad	Fatehabad	Haryana	875250
20.	23-166/2003- AWD	PJ066/ 2002	Sant Shri Asaramji Gaushala Trust	Jassar Road, Khanpur, Ludhiana	Ludhiana	Punjab	1125000
21.	23-42/06-07- AWB	AP096/ 2006	SELECT	Karedu (VP, Ulavapad Mandal, Prakasam Dist.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	225000
22.	23-209/2004- 05-AWB	HR184/ 2006	Shri Krishana Bal Gopal Gaushala	Behali, Namaul, Mahendragarh	Mohindergarh	Haryana	457380

Details of Shelter grants sanctioned/released during the year 2006-07

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	State	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	23-227/04-05-AWB	TN092/2002	Goshakti Trust	Tamil Nadu	1125000
2.	23-132/03-AWD	ND043/2006	Wildlife S.O.S. (R), (Site at Agra)	New Delhi	1000000
3.	23-20/03-AWD	PJ031/2000	Gau Rakshak Mandal	Punjab	1060200
4.	23-74/04-05-AWB	TN0002/1996	Blue Cross of India (Thodukkadu)	Tamil Nadu	766775
5.	23-107/2003-AWD	UP031/1998	Kanpur Gaushala Society (Bhaunti Branch)	Uttar Pradesh	924750
6.	23-175/2003-AWD	OR041/2006	Gurukul Ashram, Amsena	Orissa	983435
7.	23-49/2003-AWD	KA030/2002	Govanithashraya Trust	Karnataka	483750
8.	23-147/2002-AWD	UP038/1999	Sri Gobind Goseva Trust	Uttar Pradesh	664741
9.	23-79/04-05-AWB	MP050/1999	Govansh Rakshan Samiti	Madhya Pradesh	1011825
10.	23-163/04-05-AWB	UP317/2007	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Vikaland Seva Sansthan	Uttar Pradesh	1101913
11.	23-33/2002-AWD	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala, Samiti, Ghatampur	Uttar Pradesh	787323
12.	23-58/2003-AWD	TN044/1998	People for Animals	Tamil Nadu	635346
13.	23-234/2002-AWD	MH051/1999	Animal Protection Club	Maharashtra	900000
14.	23-10/2003-AWD	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	974092

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	23-18/04-05-AWB	HR121/2002	Sri Gaushala, Rasaliya Kheda	Haryana	1122952
16.	23-121/2003-AWD	MP270/02	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Kendra	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
17.	23-300/2002-AWD	AP017/98	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Andhra Pradesh	1009723
18.	23-289/2003-AWD	MP	Pt. Jagadamba Prasad Shukla Smriti Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Parishad	Madhya Pradesh	951086
19.	23-131/2003-AWD	KA045/2006	Sri Renuka Rural Development Centre	Karnataka	883800
20.	23-218/2004-05-AWB	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Rajasthan	1125000
21.	23-293/2003-AWD	MP225/2001	Dayodaya Jeev Raksha Sansthan (Gaushala)	Madhya Pradesh	1121985
22.	23-94/04-05-AWB	AP096/06	SELECT	Andhra Pradesh	1012500
23.	23-223/2003-AWD	UP099/2000	SPCA Agra	Uttar Pradesh	1113750
24.	23-314/2002-AWD	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala, Khidwali	Haryana	933750
25.	23-239/2002-AWD	HR204/2006	Vishwa Bharti Shikshan Sansthan Gurukul Gaushala	Haryana	873203
26.	23-91/2003-AWD	PJ030/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala (Regd.)	Punjab	328725
27.	23-2/2004-05-AWB	KL019/2001	PFA, Trivandrum	Kerala	1125000
28.	23-349/2002-AWD	ND003/88	Friendicoes Seca (Regd.)	New Delhi	891000
29.	23-61/2001-AWD	UP100/2000	SPCA Noida	Uttar Pradesh	85500
30.	23-58/2003-AWD	TN044/1998	People for Animals (Chennai) Charitable Trust	Tamil Nadu	635346

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	23-166/04-05-AWB	MP105/1999	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Kendra	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
32.	23-233/2003-AWD	GJ215/02	Shree Kevalpuriji Gaushala Trust,	Gujarat	1125000
33.	23-53/03-AWD	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala, Khadaiwa	Haryana	1088750
34.	23-134/2003-AWD	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals And Nature, Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	1125000
35.	23-76/02-AWD	GJ142/2002	Bhagwan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Gujarat	873765
36.	23-200/02-AWD	RJ036/1996	Kalyan Bhumi Gauseva Sadan	Rajasthan	247007
37.	23-34/02-AWD	GJ236/2002	Shri Suthari Panjrapole	Maharashtra	696937
38.	23-40/05-06/AWB	UP275/04	Dharmartha Gopal Gaushala Samithi Paharpur Haweli	Uttar Pradesh	209262
39.	23-25/05-06/AWB	NG003/2007	K. Hollohon Welfare Society	Nagaland	1125000
40.	23-38/03-AWD	UP303/06	Shyam Bal Niketan	Uttar Pradesh	1125000
41.	23-163/04-05-AWB	UP317/2007	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Vikaland Seva Sansthan	Uttar Pradesh	1101913
42.	23-301/2002-AWD	MH125/2006	Gausamrakshan Va Rakshan Prani Sudhar Kendra	Maharashtra	1104416
43.	23-47/05-06-AWB	TN156/2007	Dharma Rajyam Trust	Tamil Nadu	1086232
44.	23-286/03-AWD	PJ064/2002	Shri Gaushala (Regd.)	Punjab	1083600
45.	23-338/2002-AWD	WB016/1994	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	West Bengal	670500
46.	23-53/05-06-AWB	MP147/1999	Dayodaya Pasu Seva Kendra	Madhya Pradesh	1125000

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	23-294/2003-AWD	MP016/1995	Bahubali Jeev Raksha Evam Paryavaran Samrakshan Nyas	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
48.	23-102/2003-AWD	UP	Kewalanand Nigam Ashram	Uttar Pradesh	1119850
49.	23-74/04-05-AWB	TN0002/1996	Blue Cross of India (Thodukkadu)	Tamil Nadu	766775
50.	23-55/05-06-AWB	MH108/2004	Buldhana SPCA	Maharashtra	1109250
51.	23-51/05-06-AWB	MP182/1999	Gautam Gosamvardhan Shodh Sansthan, Jafra	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
52.	23-49/2003-AWD	KA030/2002	Govanithashraya Trust	Karnataka	483750
53.	23-79/04-05-AWB	MP050/1999	Govansh Rakshan Samiti	Madhya Pradesh	1011825
54.	23-52/05-06-AWB	MP30/1999	Shree Gautras Nivarini Gopal Gaushala	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
55.	23-62/05-06-AWB	MP026/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Jeev Raksha Kendra	Chhattisgarh	996750
56.	23-147/2002-AWD	UP038/1999	Sri Gobind Goseva Trust	Uttar Pradesh	664741
57.	23-150/2002-AWD	HR076/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Haryana	1122818
58.	23-248/04-05-AWB	RJ020/1991	Shri Ram Anand Gaushala (SRAG)	Rajasthan	1104750
59.	23-32/2003-AWD	UP323/2007	Harijan Nirbal Verg Adivashi Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti	Uttar Pradesh	1125000
60.	23-8/2003-AWD	MH016/1991	Shri Gaushala Panjrapole Sanstha	Maharashtra	1068750
61.	23-41/2005-06-AWB	GJ010/1991	Shri Dhrangadhra Panjrapole	Gujarat	865525
62.	23-93/2005-06-AWB	MP226/2001	Dayodaya Pasu Samwardhan Avam Parayavaran Kendra (Gaushala)	Madhya Pradesh	1125000

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	23-100/2002-AWD	RJ211/ 2000	Shri Om Janta Gaushala Trust (Regd.)	Rajasthan	961550
64.	23-109/04-05	MP011/1991	Brij Mohan Ram Kali Gausamrakshan Kendra	Madhya Pradesh	1089727
65.	23-130/04-05	MP005/1991	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Madhya Pradesh	1115550
66.	23-266/2002-AWD	RJ336/2002	Rajasthan Gauseva Samiti	Rajasthan	1031400
67.	23-40/2006-07	MP058/1999	Dayodaya Gauseva Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran Samrakshan Sansthan, Khurai	Madhya Pradesh	382500
68.	23-14/2003-AWD	WB039/2002	Kanthi Mahakuma Tapsali Unnayan Mahila Samiti	West Bengal	1125000
69.	23-324/2002-AWD	HR067/2000	Baba Phullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Haryana	1113925
70.	23-37/05-06	MH132/2007	Jai Bhavani Gramvikas Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha	Maharashtra	1125000
71.	23-39/04-05	GJ023/1991	Shree Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Gujarat	524475
72.	23-3/06-07-AWB	PJ015/1999	Gaushala Committee	Punjab	1064250
73.	23-142/2002-AWD	RJ219/2001	Shree Ram Gaushala Seva Samiti	Rajasthan	990000
74.	23-233/2002-AWD	RJ308/2002	Shree Ram Gaushala Ranawas	Rajasthan	492198
75.	23-166/2002-AWD	PJ066/2002	Sant Shri Asaramji Gaushala Trust (Regd.)	Punjab	1125000
76.	23-87/04-05-AWB	MP119/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala, Kachnaria	Madhya Pradesh	959196
77.	23-140/2003-AWD	HR057/1999	Shri Vaishnav Agrasen Gaushala (Agroha)	Haryana	900000
78.	23-27/2003-AWD	RJ316/2002	Sri Madhav Govind Goshala Vikas Samiti	Rajasthan	1125000

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	23-38/2002- AWD	RJ151/1999	Shri Dayalu Gau Jiv Jan Parmarth Seva Sansthan	Rajasthan	1038327
80.	23-56/2006-07- AWB	RJ338/2002	Dayodaya Pasusamvardhan Sansthan	Rajasthan	1125000
81.	23-04/04-05- AWB	HR099/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala	Haryana	680970
82.	23-52/2001- AWD	PJ004/1991	SPCA Chandigarh	Punjab	500000
83.	23-20/2003- AWD	PJ031/2000	Gau Rakshak Mandal	Punjab	1060200
84.	23-249/2003- AWD	GJ065/1998	Shri Khoda Dhor Panjarapol Thara	Gujarat	933750
85.	23-188/2002- AWD	RJ124/1999	Sri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Rajasthan	1125000
86.	23-19/2006-07	MP311/2006	Sri Ram Mandir Prachin Gaushala	Madhya Pradesh	1011883
87.	23-106/2004-05- AWB	MP076/1999	Vrindavan Dham Gaushala Samiti	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
88.	23-119/04-05- AWB	MP046/1999	Shri Krishna Jeevan Goseva Sadan, Karhi	Madhya Pradesh	1046000
89.	23-99/04-05- AWB	MP319/2007	Handiya Bagh Hanuman Gaushala Samiti	Madhya Pradesh	1033200
90.	23-48/2006-07- AWB	MP043/1999	Shri Gopal Gausala Samiti	Madhya Pradesh	1125000
91.	23-16/2002- AWD	RJ014/1993	Shri Hardayal Gaushala	Rajasthan	1098615
92.	23-75/06-07- AWB	RJ403/2003	Shri Manch Gaushala Seva Samiti	Rajasthan	1046250
93.	23-218/2004-05- AWB	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Rajasthan	1125000
94.	23-175/2003- AWD	OR041/2006	Gurukul Ashram, Amsena	Orissa	983434

1	2	3	4	5	6
95.	23-138/2004-05- AWB	MP321/2007	Dayodaya Pashu Samvardhan Evam Paryavaran Kendra (Gaushala)	Madhya Pradesh	1034550
Total					89806586

Grants Released 2005-2006 (Shelter House)—2005-2006

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Sri Radha Govind Gauraksha Samiti	Chittoor	1084500
2.	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	137368
3.	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Anantapur	1009723
4.	Sri Swarupa Nistha Ashrama Philosophical Welfare Society	Anantapur	1050000
5.	Sri Venugopala Swami Gaushala	Ranga Reddy	1083583
6.	SELECT	Prakasham	1012500
7.	King Intergrated Seva Samiti	Nellore	1125000
8.	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature, Puttaparthi	Anantapur	1125000
DELHI			
9.	Wildlife Trust of India	New Delhi	1048250
10.	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	New Delhi	641250
11.	Abol Tirth Veterinary General Hospital	Jamnagar	878382
12.	Shree Nagavaladia Gaushala Panjarapole Charitable Trust	Kutch	600000
13.	Bhagwan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Kutch	873765
HARYANA			
14.	Shiv Shakti Gaushala, Khadahtwa	Kaithal	1068750
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
15.	SPCA Nahan	Sirmour	853990
KARNATAKA			
16.	Mysore Panjarapole Society	Mysore	1068750

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
KERALA			
17.	People for Animals, Trivandrum	Trivandrum	1125000
MADHYA PRADESH			
18.	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Kendra	Katni	1125000
19.	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Evam Paryavaran Kendra	Guna	1034550
20.	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Kendra	Ashoknagar	1125000
21.	Dayodaya Pashu Seva Kendra	Tikamgarh	1125000
22.	Dayodaya Jeev Raksha Sansthan Guashala	Seoni	1121985
23.	Shri Gopla Gaushala	Sheopur	600000
24.	Bahubali Jeev Raksha Evam Paryavaran Samrakshan Nyas	Chindwada	1125000
25.	Pt. Jagadamba Prasad Shukla Smriti Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Parishad	Jabalpur	951087
26.	Gautam Gosamvardhan Shodh Sansthan, Jafra	Ujjain	1125000
27.	Shree Gautras Nivaran Gopal Goshala, Badnagar	Ujjain	1125000
MAHARASHTRA			
28.	Shri Mahalaxmi Gorakshan and Charitable Trust	Yavatmal	1000350
29.	Blue Cross Society of Pune	Pune	401625
30.	People for Animals	Wardha	1068750
31.	Gausamrakshan Va Rakshan Prani Sudhar Kendra, Wani	Yavatmal	1104417
32.	Sw. V.D. Savarkar Bahuudheshiya Sikshan and Vyayam Prasarak Mandal	Gadchiroli	1054785
33.	SPCA Udgir	Udgir	950000
34.	Matoshri Janabhai Sevabhavi Sanstha	Degloor	1080000
ORISSA			
35.	People for Animals	Bhubaneswar	1125000
36.	PFA, Kendrapada	Kendrapara	1300000

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
37.	People For Animals, Rourkela	Sundargarh	629145
38.	National Institute for Community and Child Development (NICCD)	Khurda	839173
PUNJAB			
39.	Sri Krishna Gaushala, JagaronMandi	Ludhiana	328725
RAJASTHAN			
40.	Shri Gurudev Parmarth Gaushala Trust Samiti	Pushkar	1012500
41.	Kalyan Bhumi Gauseva Sadan	Sri Ganganagar	247007
TAMIL NADU			
42.	Dharma Rajyam	Madurai	1086232
UTTAR PRADESH			
43.	Sarveshwar Naryan Anath Gau Seva Samiti	Mathura	707850
44.	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Jhansi	576900
45.	Shyam Bal Niketan	Bulandshahar	1125000
46.	Bateshwar Nath Vidhya Peeth	Agra	1125000
47.	Shyam Gau Seva Sadan	Gorakhpur	1012500
48.	Kewalanand Nigam Ashram	Bijnaur	1119849
49.	Gramya Vikas Evam Jankalyan Seva Samiti	Allahabad	900225
50.	PFA, Dehradun	Dehradun	919165
WEST BENGAL			
51.	PFA, Hooghly	Hooghly	648556
52.	Ashuruli Vivekananda Smriti Sangha	South 24 Paraganas	916450
53.	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Howrah	670500
TOTAL			48991117

***Details of Shelter Grant Released to the AWOs During 2004-05
(As on 31-03-2005)***

Sl. No	File No.	Name of Organization	District	Released
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	23-2/2003-AWD	King Integerated Sewa Samiti	Nellore	1125000
2.	23-221/2002-AWD	Sri Venu Gopala Swamy Mandir	Ranga Reddy	1083564
GOA				
3.	23-263/02-AWD	People for Animals, Goa	Panaji	900000
GUJARAT				
4.	23-338/2002-AWD	Abol Tirth Veterinary Gen. Hospital	Jamnagar	878382
5.	23-36/2002-AWD	Shri Jay Yogeshwar Gauseva Trust	Junagadh	650000
KARNATAKA				
6.	23-295/2003-AWD	Mysore Panjrapole Society	Mysore	1068750
MADHYA PRADESH				
7.	23-116/2002-AWD	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Samiti	Seoni	1068750
8.	23-352/2002-AWD	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Vidhisha	945000
9.	23-147/03-AWD	Suman Rani Shiksha Samiti	Morena	1000000
10.	23-54/2000-AWD	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Pa	Sagar	360000
MAHARASHTRA				
11.	23-302/2002-AWD	Swa. V.D. Savarkar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan and Vyamn	Gadchiroli	1054785
12.	23-250/2002-AWD	Shri Mahalaxmi Gorakshan and Charitable Trust	Yavatmal	1000350
13.	23-260/2003-AWD	Matoshri Janabai Sevabhavi Sanstha	Degloor	1080000
14.	23-19/2002-AWD	Shri Gosamrakshan Va Anusandan Sanstha	Nagpur	900000
NEW DELHI				
15.	23-10/2003-AWD	Circle of Animal Lovers	Delhi	974093
16.	23-292/2002-AWD	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	Delhi	641250

Sl. No	File No.	Name of Organization	District	Released
ORISSA				
17.	23-94/2002-AWD	Anchalika Punjeswari Sanskrutika Sansad	Puri	1125000
18.	23-196/2003-AWD	People for Animals, Rourkela	Rourkela	629145
RAJASTHAN				
19.	23-64/01-AWD	Shree Giridhar Go Seva Samithi	Kota	691690
TAMIL NADU				
20.	23-93/2003-AWD	Kamarajar Health Education and Social Welfare Association	Virudunagar	1088750
UTTAR PRADESH				
21.	23-208/2003-AWD	Gram Vikas Evam Jankalyan Sewa Samiti	Allahabad	900225
22.	23-273/2003-AWD	Shri Bateshwar Nath Vidya Peeth	Agra	1125000
23.	23-43/2000/AWD	Dayodaya Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)	Lalitpur	200000
			Total	20469734

*Details of Grant-in-aid released under AMBULANCE SCHEME in 2007-08
(As on 4-3-2008)*

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	22/71/05-06 AWB	MH013/ 1993	Voice of Animals in Distress	G-20/R.H-5/Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400 703.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	446187
2.	22/03/06-07 AWB	UP111/ 2001	People for Animals Ghaziabad	J-246, Patel Nagar I, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	350000
3.	22/32/06-07 AWB	MP050/ 1999	Gauvansh Rakshan Samiti	Waraseoni, Dist-Balaghat- 481 331	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	450000
4.	22/33/06-07 AWB	MP319	Handiya Baag Hanuman Gaushala Samiti	Near Telephone Office, Sitamau, Dist-Mandsaur	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	450000
5.	22/34/06-07 AWB	MP043/ 1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Rajod-Sajod, Dist-Dhar Dhar	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	450000
6.	22/35/06-07 AWB	MP119/ 1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Kachnaria	PO Tilavad, The-Tarana, Dist-Ujjain 456668	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	450000
7.	22/36/06-07 AWB	MP178/ 1999	Shri Manav Muni Goraksha Trust	C-12, HIG, Ravi Shankar Shukla Nagar, Indore	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	450000
8.	22/37/06-07 AWB	MP099/ 1999	Adinath Jain Goraksha Kendra	Morvan, Teh-Jawad, Dist- Neemuch	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	450000
9.	22/39/06-07 AWB	HR184/ 2006	Shri Krishna Bai Gopal Gaushala	V.P.O.-Behali, Namaul, Dist-Mohindergarh	Mohindergarh	Haryana	396900
10.	22/42/06-07 AWB	HR130/ 2002	Baba Bala Samachawala Gaushala	VIII - Ganga, Tehsil-Mandi Dabwali, Sirsa-125 103	Sirsa	Haryana	445850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	22/43/06-07 AWB	HR132/ 2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Village-Berwala Khurd, Dist-Sirsa-125 102	Sirsa	Haryana	404000
12.	22/45/06-07 AWB	HR168/ 2006	Shri Ram Baktha Hanuman Gaushala	VPO-Nuianwali, Tehsil-Mandi Dabwali, Dist-Sirsa-125 077	Sirsa	Haryana	350000
13.	22/48/06-07 AWB	MP076/ 1999	Vrindavan Dham Gaushala Samiti	Vill-Dhalka, Teh-Khargon, PO Sinkheda, Dist. Khargon- 451 001	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	450000
14.	22/50/06-07 AWB	HR170/ 2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Village and Post - Kanina - 123 027, Mohindergarh	Mohindergarh	Haryana	381500
15.	22/52/06-07 AWB	HR144/ 2003	Mudhad Gaushala	Near Kapilmuni Mandir, Kalayat, Dist-Kaithal-136117	Kaithal	Haryana	450000
16.	22/53/06-07 AWB	HR174/ 2006	Adarsh Gaushala Society	Village-Batta, Tehsil-Kalayati, Dist-Kaithal	Kaithal	Haryana	450000
17.	22/62/0607 AWB	MP046/ 1999	Shri Krishna Jeevan Go Seva Sadan	Po-Karahi, Tehsil-Maheswar, Dist-Khargone-451 220	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	450000
18.	22/67/06-07 AWB	MP239/ 2002	Shri Govind Gaushala	Near Sundrani Petrol Pump, Parasuram Mandir, Distt-Datia	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	450000
19.	22/18/05-06 AWB	MH132/ 07	Jai Bhavani Gram Vikas Bahuuddeshiya	Sevabhavi Sanstha, Sangvi (Benak), Tq-Mukhed, Distt- Nanded	Nanded	Maharashtra	450000
20.	22-44/2006- 07-AWB	MP105/ 1999	Dayoday Pashu Seva Kendra	Esagarh, Ashoknagar-473 331	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	450000
21.	22-15/05-06 AWB	AP007/ 1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samithi	Ramachandra Rao Pet, Eluru- 534002, West Godawari Distt., Andhra Pradesh	West Godawari	Andhra Pradesh	350000

[illegible]

Details of Ambulance grants approved/released in 2006-07

Sl. No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	District	State	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	PJ015/1999	Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	Punjab	350000
2.	HR067/2000	Baba Fullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	Haryana	450000
3.	MP270/2002	Dayoday Pashu Seva Kendra	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	450000
4.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	Gujarat	319480
5.	GJ027/1991	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	Gujarat	350000
6.	HR121/2002	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	Haryana	436850
7.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan (Gaushala)	Udaipur	Rajasthan	346140
8.	MP024/1998	Jain Gaushala Samiti	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	422000
9.	RJ404/2003	Rajpurohit Seva Sansthan	Udaipur	Rajasthan	450000
10.	RJ326/2003	Shri Nageshwar Parshwanath Gaushala	Udaipur	Rajasthan	350127
11.	GJ233/2004	Shree Sahjanand Gaushala	Kutch	Gujarat	350000
12.	UP031/1998	Kanpur Gaushala Society	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	350000
13.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Gurgaon	Haryana	450000
14.	MH022/1972	Nagpur SPCA	Nagpur	Maharashtra	350000
15.	MP225/2001	Dayoday Jeev Raksha Santha	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	450000
16.	KL003/1978	SPCA Kozhikode	Kozhikode	Kerala	390114
17.	GO001/1999	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Raia	Goa	410300
18.	KL026/2005	Idukki SPCA	Idukki	Kerala	450000
19.	KA030/2002	Govanithashraya Trust	Mangalor	Karnataka	350000
20.	HR046/1999	Dharmarth Gaushala	Sonepat	Haryana	350000
21.	MP030/1999	Gotras Nivarini Gopal Gaushala	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	442666

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	450000
23.	MH092/2002	People for Animals Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	405000
24.	RJ004/1991	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Bikaner	Rajasthan	450000
25.	AP004/1972	SPCA Kakinada	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	450000
26.	RJ409/2004	Shri Mahaveer Gaushala Kalyan Sansthan	Baran	Rajasthan	350000
27.	UP304/2006	Gramya Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Seva Samiti	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	450000
28.	MH119/2005	Shri Mahalaxmi Gorakshan and Charitable Trust	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	435500
29.	AP096/2006	SELECT	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	422920
30.	HR099/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	Haryana	350000
31.	HR025/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Karnal	Haryana	449000
32.	HR161/2005	Markandeswar Gaushala Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti	Kurukshetra	Haryana	450000
33.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Sirsa	Haryana	375272
34.	RJ338/2002	Dayoday Pashu Samvardhan Sanstha (Gaushala)	Banswara	Rajasthan	450000
35.	ND023/1999	Samrakshan Charitable Trust	New Delhi	New Delhi	350000
				Total	14105369

Grants Released 2005-2006 (Ambulance)

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Sri Radha Govinda Gow Raksha Samiti	Tirupati	444500
GOA			
2.	International Animal Rescue	Goa	394170

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
GUJARAT			
3.	Shri Vardhman Jivdaya Kendra, Mumbai	Kutch (Mumbai)	350000
HARYANA			
4.	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kaithal	450000
5.	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Jind	350000
KARNATAKA			
6.	Animal Rights Fund	Bangalore	450000
7.	Krupa Loving Animals	Bangalore	450000
KERALA			
8.	PFA Kollam	Kollam	412262
MADHYA PRADESH			
9.	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasara Samiti	Morena	444790
10.	Bahubali Jeev Raksha Avam Paryavaran Samrakshan Nyas	Chhindwara	450000
11.	Shree Gautam Gosamvardhan Sansthan and Paryavaran Kendra	Ujjain	442666
MAHARASHTRA			
12.	SPCA Thane	Thane	434240
13.	Plants and Lovers Society (Pals) India	Mumbai	256163
14.	Plant and Animal Welfare Society	Dombivli	277199
UTTAR PRADESH			
15.	Sarveshwar Narayan Anath Gau Sewa Samiti	Mathura	449000
16.	Animal Care Organisation	Lucknow	419255
17.	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Basti	350000
WEST BENGAL			
18.	Ashurali Vivekananda Smriti Sangha	South 24 Parganas	350000
19.	Debagram Gram Unnayan Kendra	Nadia	422000
Total Released Amount			7596245

*Details of Ambulance Grants Released to the AWOs during the Year 2004-05
(As on 31-03-2005)*

State	AWD File No.	Name of Organization	District	Amount
ANDHRA PRADESH				
	1. 22-179-02-AWD	Foundation for Animals	Nellore	314325
KARNATAKA				
	2. 22-208/02-AWD	Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	Bagalore	450000
MADYA PRADESH				
	3. 22-163/03-AWD	Sanskrit Pustakonnati Sabha	Chindwara	447200
PUNJAB				
	4. 22-171/03-AWD	Shri Gaushala	Bathinda	438200
RAJASTHAN				
	5. 22-106/02-AWD	PFA Sirohi	Sirohi	344970
WEST BENGAL				
	6. 22-126/03-AWD	Burdwan Animal Welfare Society	Burdwan	243410
			Total	2238105

Details Grants-in-aid released under ABC SCHEME in 2007-08 (As on 04-3-2008)

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	Address	District	State	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	24-06/05-06 AWB	AP024/ 1999	Shri Raghavendra Pashu Samrakshana	3/183, Kagithalapenta, Cuddapah-516 003	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	222500
2.	24-79/06-07 AWB	RJ543/ 2007	Marwar Animal Protection Trust	65, Golf Course, Jodhpur-342 011	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1446250
3.	24-80/06-07 AWB	NA	Cuttack Municipal Corporation	At.Cuttack, PO-Choudhry Bazaar, Cuttack-753 001	Cuttack	Orissa	500000
4.	24-16/06-07 AWB	NA	Corporation of Madurai	Arignar Anna Maligai, Madurai-625 002	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	232500
5.	24-41/06-07 AWB	WB016/ 1994	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Vill. Singhti, P.O. Singhti-Shibpur, P.S. Udaynarayanpur, Dist. Howrah-711 226	Howrah	West Bengal	166875
6.	24-44/06-07 AWB	MH124/ 2006	Swa. V.D. Savarkar Multipurpose Education and Health Progressive	Rampuri Ward, Camp Area, Gadchiroli-442 605	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	222500
7.	24-42/05-06 AWB	AP096/ 2006	SELECT	Plot No.97, Near Hill Tower Apartments, Sitarampuram, Ongole, Prakasam Distt.-523 001	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	667500
8.	24-50/05-06 AWB	HP025/ 07	Stray Dogs Birth Control Society, Shimla Municipal Corporation	Shimla Municipal Corporation, The Mall, Shimla-171 001	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	51471
9.	24-20/06-07 AWB	MP308/ 05	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasari Samiti	Tiny Convent School, Keshav Colony, Dist-Morena-476 001	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	222500

10. 24-30/06-07 AWB	MH028/ 1973	SPCA Pune	2390, New Transport Lines, Near Poona College, Bhawani Peth, Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	92500
11. 24-41/05-06 AWB	OR033/ 2002	People for Animals Berhampur	Gadevari Street, Berhampur, Distt.-Ganjam-760 002	Ganjam	Orissa	445000
12. 24-62/06-07 AWB	ND010/ 1993	Jeevashram Foundation	9-D, Evershine Apartment, Vikas Puri, New Delhi- 110 018	Delhi	Delhi	128760
13. 24-78/06-07 AWB	AP011/93	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	403/9, Road No.35, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500 033	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	222500
14. 24-16/07-08 AWB	AP017/ 1988	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Jeevashram, Guttur-515 164, Anantapur District	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	890000
15. 24-26/07-08 AWB	AP016/98	Visakha SPCA	26-15-200, Main Road, Visakhapatnam-530 001	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	967500
16. 24-61/07-08 AWB	AP056/ 2000	Animal Care Land	H.No.13-6-600-44-157G, Poddakapu Layout, Tirupati- 517 501	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	1335000
17. 24-44/07-08 AWB	WB014/ 1985	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	1/13A, Olai Chand Road, Kolkata-700 037	Kolkata	West Bengal	333000
18. 24-47/07-08 AWB	AP048/ 2000	Green Mercy	Plot No.71, Radha Krishna Nagar, Behind Collector's Bungalow, APHB Colony, Srikakulam-532 001	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	667500
19. 24-62/07-08 AWB	KL028/ 2005	Idukki SPCA	1/423, Pariyarathu House, Manakkadu Post, Thodu- puzha-685 584	Idukki	Kerala	267000
20. 24-42/07-08 AWB	GJ027/ 1991	Vadodara	SPCA 283, GIDC Makarpura, Baroda-390 010	Baroda	Gujarat	222500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	24-52/2006-07 AWB	WB021/ 1997	Love N Care for Animals	96/1, Dr. N.G. Saha Road, Kolkata-700 061	Kolkata	West Bengal	667500
22.	24-67/07-08 AWB	WB021/ 1997	Love N Care for Animals	96/1, Dr. N.G. Saha Road, Kolkata-700 061	Kolkata	West Bengal	445000
23.	24-53/2006-07 AWB	KA040/05	Swapna Samrakshana Samiti	N.H. 17 Near Devbag Cross, Sadashivgad-581352, Karwar, Karnataka	Karwar	Karnataka	111250
24.	24-82/06-07 AWB	ND045/ 2007	Jeevan Jyoti Animal Welfare Society	H.No.65, Pocket A-00 (60 mtr), Sector-2, Rohini, Delhi-110 085	New Delhi	Delhi	317625
25.	24-75/2006- 07-AWB	WB025/ 1999	People for Animals Calcutta	6/1, Wood Street, Kolkata- 700 013	Kolkata	West Bengal	667500
26.	24-53/2007- 08-AWB	WB025/ 1999	People for Animals Calcutta	6/1, Wood Street, Kolkata- 700 013	Kolkata	West Bengal	667500
27.	24-57/2007- 08-AWB	ND003/ 1988	Friendcoes-Seca	271 and 273, Defence Colony Flyover Market, New Delhi- 110 024	New Delhi	Delhi	304360
28.	24-37/2007- 08-AWB	ND024/ 1999	Sonadi Charitable Trust	J-1910, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi-110 019	Delhi	Delhi	556250
29.	24-50/2007- 08-AWB	ND038/ 2002	Animal India Trust	Jalvihar, Lajpat Nagar-I, Near Jalvihar Bus Terminal, New Delhi-110 091	Delhi	Delhi	641690
30.	24-58/2007- 08-AWB	ND023/ 1999	Samrakshan Charitable Trust	E-314, Anandlok, Mayur Vihar Phase I, Delhi-110 091	Delhi	Delhi	496005
31.	24-19/2006- 07-AWB	WB029/ 2001	PFA Hooghly	Hooghly	Hooghly	West Bengal	116607
32.	24-46/2007- 08-AWB	GO001	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Sansoda, Margao	Goa	Goa	333750

Details of ABC Approved/Released in 2006-07

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	State	Released Amount
1	2	3	4	5
1.	People for Animals Bhubaneswar	Bhubneswar	Orissa	445000
2.	Foundation for Animals	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	178000
3.	People for Animals	Wardha	Maharashtra	92500
4.	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasat Samiti	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	185000
	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasat Samiti	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	222500
5.	Animal Rescue Kerala Charitable Trust	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	105000
6.	People for Animals	Mapusa	Goa	1110000
7.	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	667500
8.	Visakha SPCA	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	1975000
9.	People for Animals Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	92500
10.	Animal Care Land	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	1112500
11.	Love N Care for Animals	Kolkatta	West Bengal	667500
12.	SPCA Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	92500
13.	Blue Cross Society of Pune	Pune	Maharashtra	697820
14.	Goa SPCA	Bardez	Goa	266200
15.	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Margao	Goa	667500
16.	Help in Suffering	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1096507
17.	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	Kolkatta	West Bengal	277500
18.	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	Maharashtra	740000
19.	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Howrah	West Bengal	166875
20.	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2590000
21.	Thane Municipal Corporation	Thane	Maharashtra	833830
	Thane Municipal Corporation	Thane	Maharashtra	667500

1	2	3	4	5
22.	India Project for Animals and Nature	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	222500
	India Project for Animals and Nature	Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu	890000
23.	Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	Maharashtra	445000
24.	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	Maharashtra	899775
	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	Maharashtra	667500
25.	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	West Bengal	44500
26.	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1780000
27.	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	158865
	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	222500
28.	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	Gujarat	445000
29.	Friendicoes-Seca	New Delhi	Delhi	1802250
30.	Foundation for Animals	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	356000
31.	Adarsha Animal Welfare Trust	Bellary	Karnataka	91500
32.	Idukki SPCA	Idukki	Kerala	445000
33.	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	667500
34.	Green Mercy	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	491380
	Green Mercy	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	592500
35.	Samrakshan Charitable Trust	Delhi	Delhi	655200
36.	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	Delhi	Delhi	890000
37.	Sonadi Charitable Trust	Delhi	Delhi	1112500
38.	Animal India Trust	Delhi	Delhi	1780000
39.	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu	1335000
40.	SPCA Chennai	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	185000
41.	Jeevashram Foundation	Delhi	Delhi	138750
42.	People for Animals Chennai Charitable Trust	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	2590000
43.	People for Animals Berhampur	Ganjam	Orissa	445000

1	2	3	4	5
44.	People for Animals Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	222500
45.	People for Animals Dehradun	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	222500
46.	People for Animals Rourkela	Sundargarh	Orissa	33100
47.	Swa. V.D. Savarkar Multipurpose Education and Health Progressive Committee (Animal Welfare Society)	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra	222500
48.	Karuna SPCA	Ernakulam	Kerala	222500
49.	Voice of Animals in Distress	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	445000
50.	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	555000
51.	People for Animals Hooghly	Hooghly	West Bengal	39118
52.	People for Animals Wardha	Wardha	Maharashtra	148000
53.	International Animal Rescue	Bardez	Goa	445000
	International Animal Rescue	Bardez	Goa	778750
54.	Daya SPCA	Ernakulam	Kerala	222500
55.	Stray Dogs Birth Control Society, Shimla Municipal Corporation	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	78000
56.	Pet Animal Welfare Society	New Delhi	Delhi	200250
57.	Jeevan Jyoti Animal Welfare Society	New Delhi	Delhi	333750
58.	People for Animals Calcutta	Kolkatta	West Bengal	667500
59.	Darjeeling Goodwill Animal Shelter	Kalimpong	West Bengal	261215
60.	SELECT	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	667500
			Total	40067235

Grants Released 2005-2006 (ABC)

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Green Me	Visakhapatnam	222500

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
2.	Shri Raghavendra Pashu Samrakshana	Cuddappah	290500
3.	Visakha SPCA	Viskhapatnam	1360000
4.	Foundation for Animals	Nellore	178000
5.	Animal Care Land	Tirupati	890000
6.	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Anantapur	445000
7.	Adarsha SPCA	Anantapur	200000
8.	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	374375
9.	Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Environment	Chittoor	111250
10.	Indian Institute of Jeevkarunyam	Vijayawada	92500
PUNJAB			
11.	PFA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	222500
DELHI			
12.	Society for Stray Canine Birth Control	Delhi	2243635
GOA			
13.	Goa SPCA	Bardez	206250
14.	International Animal Rescue	Goa	890000
15.	People for Animals	Goa	1110000
16.	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Goa	1272700
GUJARAT			
17.	RMC Animal Welfare Trust	Rajkot	255000
18.	Animal Help Foundation	Ahmedabad	340000
19.	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	445000
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
20.	SPCA Sirmaour	Nahan	34000
KERALA			
21.	Idukki SPCA	Thodupuzha	445000
22.	Animal Rescue Kerala Charitable Trust	Tiruvananthapuram	105000

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
MADHYA PRADESH			
23.	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasar Samiti	Morena	185000
MAHARASHTRA			
25.	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	763800
25.	Voice of Animals in Distress	New Bombay	445000
26.	Blue Cross Society of Pune	Pune	657080
27.	Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	311500
28.	SPCA Pune	Pune	244750
29.	Thane Municipal Corporation	Thane	329300
ORISSA			
30.	People for Animals	Rourkela	95000
31.	PFA Behrampur	Behrampur	222500
32.	PFA Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	222500
RAJASTHAN			
33.	Help In Suffering	Jaipur	680555
34.	Animal Aid Society	Udaipur	510000
35.	Kota Animal Welfare Trust	Kota	70720
TAMIL NADU			
36.	People for Animals Chennai Charitable Trust	Chennai	3515000
37.	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	1335000
38.	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	2590000
39.	India Project for Animal and Nature	Nilgiris	222500
40.	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	667500
UTTAR PRADESH			
41.	Lucknow Municipal Corporation	Lucknow	961200
WEST BENGAL			
42.	Love 'N' Care for Animals	Kolkata	244750

Sl. No	Name of Organization	District	Released
43.	People for Animals, Kolkatta	Kolkatta	925000
44.	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	Kolkatta	333750
45.	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	30400
Total			27336415

*Details of ABC Grants Released to the AWOs during the year 2004-05
(As on 31-03-2005)*

Sl. No.	AWD File No.	Name of the Organisation	District	Released
1	2	3	4	5

ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	24-02/04-05-AWB	SPCA Kakinada	East Godavari	222500
2.	24-49/03-AWD	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	62000
3.	24-215/03-AWD	Animal Care Land	Tirupati	133500
4.	24-46/03-AWD	Vishaka SPCA	Vishakapatnam	595000
5.	24-41/03-AWD	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	525000
6.	24-116/02-AWD	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Ananthapur	170000

GOA

7.	24-03/04-05-AWB	Goa SPCA including the Socrates	Goa	127500
8.	24-195/03-AWD	Panjim Animal Welfare Society	Goa	400500
9.	24-48/02-AWD	International Animal Rescue	Bardez	267780
10.	24-34/04-05/AWB	International Animal Rescue	Bardez	445000

GUJARAT

11.	24-3/2003-AWD	Vadodara SPCA	Vadodara	170000
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MAHARASHTRA

12.	24-225/2003-AWD	Voice for Animals in Distress (Stra)	Thane	445000
13.	24-01/04-05 AWB	Blue Cross Society of Pune	Pune	462500

1	2	3	4	5
		Blue Cross Society of Pune IInd Instalment	Pune	462500
14.	24-205/03-AWD	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	250000
15.	24-114/02-AWD	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	408000
NEW DELHI				
16.	24-39/04-05-AWB	Society for Stray Canine Birth Control	Delhi	2892500
ORISSA				
17.	24-151/03-AWD	PFA Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	222500
RAJASTHAN				
18.	24-36/04-05AWD	Help In Suffering	Jaipur	429445
TAMIL NADU				
19.	24-04/04-05-AWB	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	740000
		Blue Cross of India IInd Instalment		740000
20.	24-34/2003-AWD	People for Animals Charitable Trust	Chennai	590000
21.	24-31/04-05/AWB	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	445000
		Animal Welfare and Protection Trust IInd Instalment		445000
22.	24-37/04-05/AWB	People for Animals (Chennai) Charitable Trust	Chennai	925000
UTTAR PRADESH				
23.	24-94-02-AWD	PFA Agra	Agra	34000
WEST BENGAL				
24.	24-68/2002-AWD	The All Lovers of Animal Society	Calcutta	126000
25.	24-39/1999-AWD	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Howrah	400000
26.	24-32/04-05/AWB	Love N' Care for Animals	Kolkata	244750
27.	24-72/02-AWD	People for Animals-Hoogly	Hoogly	170000
28.	24-123/03-AWD	PFA Kolkatta	Kolkatta	220000
Total				13770975

Details of Natural Calamity grants approved/released in 2006-07

Sl. No.	File No.	AWBI Code No.	Name of Organization	State	Released Amount
1.	21-18/05-06 AWB	OR015/2001	Kalyani	Orissa	100000
2.	21-19/2005-06	TN044/1998	People for Animals (Chennai) Charitable Trust	Tamil Nadu	402500
3.	21-15/06-07-AWB	RJ144/1999	Shri Mohan Gopal Gaushala	Rajasthan	200000
4.	21-18/06-07-AWB	GJ004/1988	Shri Akhil Bhartiya Hinsa Nivaran Sangh	Gujarat	300000
5.	21-22/06-07-AWB	AP029/1999	Bharatiya Prani Mitra Sangh	Andhra Pradesh	200000
6.	21-24/06-07 AWB	AP096/2006	SELECT	Andhra Pradesh	20000
7.	21-30/06-07 AWB	OR005/1997	Asureswar Gomangal Samitee	Orissa	20000
8.	21-31/06-07 AWB	OR018/2001	District SPCA	Orissa	10000
9.	21-20/05-06-AWB	WB024/1998	Council for Rural Welfare	West Bengal	55000
10.	21-07/06-07 AWB	AP048/2000	Green Mercy	Andhra Pradesh	50000
11.	21-29/06-07 AWB	OR040/2006	SOPUTRA	Orissa	20000
12.	21-24/05-06 AWB	AP016/1998	Visakha SPCA	Andhra Pradesh	577000
13.	21-35/06-07 AWB	GJ188/2002	Sheth Anandji Kalyanji Chhapariyali Panjrapole and Sarvajanic Trust	Gujarat	290000
14.	21-38/06-07 AWB	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Andhra Pradesh	350000
15.	21-33/06-07 AWB	RJ536/2007	Shri Shri Rajiv Gandhi Gaushala Prabandh Samiti	Rajasthan	175000
16.	21-37/06-07 AWB	RJ525/2007	Arunima Sewa Sansthan	Rajasthan	175000
				Total	2944500

Grants Released 2005-2006 (Natural Calamity)

Sl. No.	Name	District	State	Released Amount
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Visakha SPCA	Visakha	Andhra Pradesh	500000
MAHARASHTRA				
2.	Panjrapple (Gorakshan) Sanstha	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	801315
ORISSA				
3.	People for Animals	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	500000
4.	APOWA	Kendrapara	Orissa	340120
5.	Maitri Club	Ganjam	Orissa	50000
Total amount released				2191435

Grants for Natural Calamities Released during the year 2004-05 (As on 31-03-2005)

State	AWD File No.	Names of Organization	District	Amount released
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS				
	1. 21-6/04-05/AWB	Barthiya Jeev Jantu	Port Blair	100000
ANDHRA PRADESH				
	2. 21-7/04-05/AWB	Karuna Society for Animals	Puttaparthi	100000
	3. 21-5/04-05/AWB	Visakha SPCA	Visakhapatnam	60000
NEW DELHI				
	4. 21-8/04-05/AWB	Freindico Seca	New Delhi	100000
TAMIL NADU				
	5. 21-10/04-05/AWB	Animal Welfare	Chennai	24000
	6. 21-4/04-05/AWB	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	1000000
Total				1384000

***Details of Grants in Aid Released to AWOS under AWBI Plan (Regular Grant)
Amount Sanctioned and Released in 2007-2008 (As on 4-3-2008)***

Sl. No.	Code	Name	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AP004/1972	SPCA Kakinada	Kakinada	40000
2.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	Eluru	50000
3.	AP016/1998	Visakha SPCA	Visakapatnam	75000
4.	AP017/1998	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Guttur	60000
5.	AP021/1999	Royal Unit for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Uravakonda	30000
6.	AP033/2000	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Foundation Trust	Tirupati	60000
7.	AP037/2000	Foundation for Animals Trust	Nellore	50000
8.	AP038/2000	Society of Animal Welfare	Kothagudam	10000
9.	AP072/2002	Shri Vijayawada Go Samrakshan Sangham	Vijayawada	50000
10.	AP088/2005	Sahayog Organisation	Hyderabad	50000
11.	AP093/2006	Sai Blue Cross Society	Anantpur	30000
12.	AP096/2006	Social Economic for Labour and Community Training (SELECT)	Prakasam	60000
13.	AP100/2007	Abhya Gau Sewa Sansthan	Hyderabad	10000
14.	BH003/1991	Shri Tatanagar Gaushala	Jamshedpur	125000
15.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	50000
16.	BH014/1999	Jamshedpur Animal Welfare Society	Jamshedpur	10000
17.	BH017/2000	Rashtriya Goraksha Sangh	Patna	40000
18.	BH037/2007	Helping Organisation for Environment and Animal Trust (Hope and Animal Trust)	Ranchi	10000
19.	GJ009/1991	Shri Dhrol Gaushala and Panjrapole	Dhrol	50000
20.	GJ016/1991	Shri Vrindhavan Gaushala Jivdaya Trust	Jivapur	100000
21.	GJ019/1991	Shri Sidhpur Mahajan Panjarapole	Sidhpur	70000

1	2	3	4	5
22.	GJ020/1991	Shri Babra Panjrapole	Babra	50000
23.	GJ024/1991	Shri Anjar Panjrapole	Kutch	125000
24.	GJ025/1991	Shri Vinchhiya Mahajan Panjrapole Trust	Rajkot	50000
25.	GJ027/1991	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	50000
26.	GJ034/1998	Shri Jakhau Panjrapole Trust and Gaushala	Jakhau	50000
27.	GJ042/1997	Shri Mahuva Gaurakshak Sabha	Mahuva	50000
28.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
29.	GJ065/1998	Shri Khodadhar Panjrapole	Thara	55000
30.	GJ066/1998	Shri Mehsana Panjrapole Sanstha	Mehsana	50000
31.	GJ070/1998	Siddhi Bhavan Manohra Jain Panjrapole	Banaskantha Dt.	50000
32.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	220000
33.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandoma	150000
34.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	75000
35.	GJ086/1999	Shri Wankaner Panjrapole Gaushala	Wankaner	50000
36.	GJ098/2000	Bilkha Gaurakshan Panjrapole	Bilkha	50000
37.	GJ114/2000	Shri Shivajinagar Gau Seva Samaj Trust	Savarkundla	50000
38.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kotharia	125000
39.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panglapole	Bhujpur	400000
40.	GJ142/2002	Bhagwan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Pragpura	310000
41.	GJ161/2002	Vadala Panjrapole	Vadala	185000
42.	GJ171/2002	Shri Mansa Mahajan Panjrapole	Mansa	135000
43.	GJ194/2002	Shri Jivdaya Gau Seva Samaj Trust	Lalitpur	50000
44.	GJ199/2002	Vadodara Centre for Animal Rescue and Emergency (VCARE)	Baroda	10000
45.	GJ215/2002	Shri Kevalpuniji Gaushala Trust	Thali	50000
46.	GJ224/2003	Shri Shambhugiri Seva Trust	Asodar	50000
47.	GJ230/2004	Ashirwad Charitable Trust	Sudasana	140000

1	2	3	4	5
48.	GJ236/2002	Shri Suthri Panjrapole	Kutch	50000
49.	GJ239/2005	Shri Gadhada Jivdaya Jankalyan Trust	Bhavnagar	50000
50.	GJ243/2006	Shri Patan Panjarapole	Patan	195000
51.	GJ244/2006	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Kutiyana	50000
52.	GO001/1999	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Salcete	10000
53.	GO002/1999	People for Animals-Goa	Panaji	30000
54.	HP003/1998	Blue Cross of Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	30000
55.	HP015/2002	SPCA Sirmour	Nahan	30000
56.	HP020/2002	Thakurdwara Gaushala Samiti	Hamirpur	30000
57.	HP022/2005	Madhav Go Vigyan Kendra		30000
58.	HP023/2006	Shri Laxmi Narayan Gauraksha Seva Samiti	Nadaun	40000
59.	HP024/2006	Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Hamirpur	40000
60.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Ferozpur	70000
61.	HR003/1991	Arsha Mahavidya Gurukul Gaushala	Kalwa	40000
62.	HR004/1991	Shri Krishna Adarsha Gaushala Seva Samiti	Gohana	125000
63.	HR006/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tohana	150000
64.	HR011/1991	Shri Gaushala Shala Dairy Datta	Datta	400000
65.	HR013/1991	Shri Ramakrishan Goseva Sadan Dharmartha Saba	Bapouli	50000
66.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipet	235000
67.	HR017/1994	• Shri Gopal Gaushala	Narnaul	100000
68.	HR019/1996	Rashtriya Gaushala	Dharoli	225000
69.	HR025/1998	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Jhundla	50000
70.	HR037/1999	Shri Krishna Adarsh Gaushala	Samalakha Mandi	50000
71.	HR040/1999	Arya Gaushala Samiti	Panchgaon	30000
72.	HR042/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Siwani Mandi	125000
73.	HR045/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Uklana Mandi	250000

1	2	3	4	5
74.	HR046/1999	The Charitable Gaushala (Dharmarth Gaushala)	Sonapet	500000
75.	HR048/1999	Shri Gaushala Association	Safidon Mandi	80000
76.	HR049/1999	Shri Swami Gauraksha Nand Gaushala	Safidon	150000
77.	HR051/1999	Shri Swami Gaurakshanand Gaushala	Julana	200000
78.	HR052/1999	Shri Gaushala Baba Phulu Sadh	Uchana Khurd	300000
79.	HR053/1999	Shri Somnath Gaushala	Jind	50000
80.	HR054/1999	Shri Gaushala	Jind	150000
81.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	300000
82.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	500000
83.	HR060/1999	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	200000
84.	HR061/1999	Shri Balaji Gaushala	Jind	50000
85.	HR062/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Gohana Mandi	125000
86.	HR063/1999	Gaumath (Gaushala)	Distt. Bhiwani	70000
87.	HR067/2000	Baba Fullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	150000
88.	HR071/2000	Shri Chetandas Gosamvardhan Sansthan	Gurgaon	70000
89.	HR072/2000	Dharmarth Gaushala	Bhatgaon	175000
90.	HR075/2000	Shri Siv Gaushala Dharmarth Trust	Dulehari	50000
91.	HR076/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Pandu Pindara	90000
92.	HR079/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Faugaat	80000
93.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	112500
94.	HR084/2000	Adarsh Gaushala	Gurgaon	50000
95.	HR085/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ratiya	250000
96.	HR086/2000	Shri Baba Gudadiya Gaushala	Madhaugarh	110000
97.	HR095/2001	Lord Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Shahapur	75000
98.	HR098/2001	Shri Madho Singhana Gaushala	Madvav Singhana	50000

1	2	3	4	5
99.	HR099/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	60000
100.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla avam Gaushala	Rohtak	125000
101.	HR104/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gausewa Sadan Sabha	Cheeka Mandi	125000
102.	HR105/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Jamal	62500
103.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	60000
104.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	250000
105.	HR120/2002	Shri Gaushala Farrukh Nagar	Farukh Nagar	75000
106.	HR121/2002	Shri Gaushala	Rasalihera	125000
107.	HR122/2002	Pantilisa Gaushala Samiti	Kagdana	175000
108.	HR123/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Kaithal	60000
109.	HR124/2002	Jyotipunj Gaushala	Tohana	125000
110.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswathy Gaushala	Nathusari Kalan	125000
111.	HR131/2002	Gehlu Gian Bharati Shiksha Samiti	Farmana	40000
112.	HR132/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sirsa	100000
113.	HR133/2002	Shri Vasudev Krishna Gaushala		100000
114.	HR134/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Sirsa	70000
115.	HR135/2002	Shri Ram Gopal Gaushala	Sirsa	50000
116.	HR141/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Hansi	100000
117.	HR143/2003	Shri Haryana Kurukshetra Gaushala	Hissar	125000
118.	HR144/2003	Gaushala Madhad	Kalayat	250000
119.	HR149/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Dhand	50000
120.	HR151/2004	Baba Munganath Gaushala	Raniya	80000
121.	HR153/2004	Shri Gorakshini Sanatan Dharam Sabha		225000
122.	HR154/2004	Shri Dera Baba Lathewala Gaushala	Panipat	130000
123.	HR157/2005	Shri Krishan Chandra Gaushala	Bani	100000
124.	HR158/2005	Shri Goshala Committee	Jagadhri	100000

1	2	3	4	5
125.	HR159/2005	Shri Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	50000
126.	HR160/2005	Baba Ganeshilal Gaushala and Karurata Nivaran Samiti	Rohtak	40000
127.	HR161/2005	Markandeshwar Gaushala and Social Welfare Society		50000
128.	HR162/2005	Shri Krishna Gaushala Society		60000
129.	HR163/2005	Yasoda Nandan Shri Krishna Gaushala Sevak Samiti	Sonepat	40000
130.	HR166/2006	Shri Gobind Gaushala Samiti	Ambala	70000
131.	HR168/2006	Shri Ram Bhagat Hanuman Gaushala	Sirsa	50000
132.	HR170/2006	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Kanina	62500
133.	HR172/2006	Akhil Bhartiya Shri Tak Ram Maharajji Gaushala	Jhajjar	30000
134.	HR173/2006	Shri Gurudayal Gaushala	Jind	10000
135.	HR174/2006	Adarsh Gaushala Society	Kaithal	100000
136.	HR176/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Sakta Khera	Sirsa	50000
137.	HR178/2006	Baba Bala Smadhawala Gaushala	Sirsa	50000
138.	HR181/2006	Jai Narain Gaudham	Gurgaon	50000
139.	HR187/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Bhattukalan	Fatehabad	125000
140.	HR189/2006	Mata Bhagwati Devi Gaushala Trust	Faridabad	30000
141.	HR192/2006	Mahant Nominath Khatri Gau Seva Paryavaran Sudhatta Samiti	Bhiwani	50000
142.	HR194/2006	Shri Baba Dhuniwala Goseva Trust	Dinod	50000
143.	HR197/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala Seva Samiti	Ellanabad	60000
144.	HR198/2006	Shri Gaushala	Ellanabad	60000
145.	HR199/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Mithi Surera	Ellanabad	60000
146.	HR200/2006	Shri Krishna Bhagwan Gaushala Samiti	Dabwali	50000
147.	HR201/2006	Shri Shyam Gaushala Trust	Mandhanai	50000
148.	HR202/2006	Gurukul Samiti	Bikaner	30000
149.	HR209/2006	Shri Krishanji Gaushala	Karnal	10000

1	2	3	4	5
150.	HR213/2006	Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Samiti	Narnaul	50000
151.	HR214/2007	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Kunjpura	10000
152.	HR215/2007	Shri Krishan Bhagwan Gaushala	Gohana	10000
153.	HR217/2007	Shantivan Gopal Gaushala	Karnal	10000
154.	HR218/2007	Meera Baba Sehad Bhura Shri Krishan Gaushala		10000
155.	HR219/2007	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Kurukshetra	10000
156.	JK002/1999	Jammu Kashmir Gau Raksha Samiti	Jammu	50000
157.	JK005/2007	J and K Rural Welfare Institution	Srinagar	10000
158.	KA001/1965	Mysore Panjrapole Society	Mysore	125000
159.	KA004/1993	Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	Bangalore	50000
160.	KA017/1999	Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre	Bangalore	10000
161.	KA039/2004	Nandi Animal Welfare Society of Gulbarga	Farhatnabad	50000
162.	KA044/2006	Shri Manniranjan Jagadguru Shri Duradundeshwar Maths Gaushala	Belgaum	50000
163.	KA048/2007	Suman Trust	Bidar	10000
164.	KA050/2007	Pranidaya Gyana Prasarak Sangh		10000
165.	KA054/2007	Sri Ataveeshwara Gosamrakshana Kendra Trust		10000
166.	KA056/2007	Sheshavana Charitable Trust		10000
167.	KA058/2007	Panjarpol Samstha		10000
168.	KL012/1998	The Elephant Squad and Kennel Club of Kerala	Kollam	10000
169.	KL029/2006	Shri Balabhattacharakeswara Asrama Samithi Trust	Chavara	30000
170.	MH003/1991	Shri Gopalak Sangh (Gorakshan Sanstha) Trust	Solapur	40000
171.	MH004/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha Dhamangaon (RS)	Dhamangaon	50000
172.	MH008/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Amravathi	50000
173.	MH013/1993	Voice of Animals in Distress (Stray Dog Lovers' Assn.)	Mumbai	10000
174.	MH014/1991	Shri Vardhman Jivadaya Kendra	Mumbai	125000

1	2	3	4	5
175.	MH028/1973	SPCA Pune	Pune	10000
176.	MH039/1997	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Akola	50000
177.	MH040/1998	Panjrapole (Gorakshan) Sanstha	Ahmednagar	50000
178.	MH042/1998	Adarsh Go Sewa Avam Anusadan Prakaip (Adarsh Sanskar Mandal)	Akola	50000
179.	MH059/1999	Kesav Gorakshan Sewa Samiti	Wasim	40000
180.	MH064/2000	Shri Gopal Krishna Gorakshan Sansthan	Jaigaon	50000
181.	MH066/2000	People for Animals	Bhadrawati	30000
182.	MH101/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tumsar	50000
183.	MH108/2004	Buldhana SPCA	Buldhana	30000
184.	MH115/2005	M/s. Jaingire Pajirapole Avam Goshala Charitable Sansthan	Aurangabad	50000
185.	MH124/2006	Swa.V.D. Sawarkar Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan and Vyayam Prasarak Mandal		30000
186.	MH126/2007	Saint Krupa Gaushala Charitable Trust	Malegaon	10000
187.	MH129/2007	Save our Strays	Mumbai	10000
188.	MH131/2007	Veterinary Therapeutics Endosurgery and Medicine Society		10000
189.	MH134/2007	Gramin Vikas Sanshodhan Va Prashikshan Sanstha	Nagpur	10000
190.	MH135/2007	Gramparivardhan Prabhodhini		10000
191.	MP005/1991	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Mandasaur	62500
192.	MP006/1991	Shri Gaushala Sadavart Committee	Satna	50000
193.	MP007/1991	Shri Akilanand Saraswathi Gramin Gaushala	Dalanda	50000
194.	MP010/1991	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Vidisha	50000
195.	MP011/1991	Brij Mohan Ramkali Gou Samrakshana Kendra	Bhopal	50000
196.	MP012/1991	Jiva Daya Premi Mandal Sravajanik Paramartik Nyas	Sailana	50000
197.	MP013/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shajapur	40000
198.	MP021/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shivpurkalan	62500

1	2	3	4	5
199.	MP023/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sardarpur	50000
200.	MP027/1998	People for Animals	Gwalior	40000
201.	MP028/1999	Anand Gaushala	Anjad P. Nimgad	50000
202.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	50000
203.	MP039/1999	Shri Rashtriya Gaushala Trust	Dhamtari	50000
204.	MP045/1999	Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir Go Sewa Samiti	Ramtekari	50000
205.	MP051/1999	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	Alot	50000
206.	MP052/1999	Sant Shri Rotiramji Gaushala	Behpur	50000
207.	MP054/1999	Shri Gopal Iftikhar Gaushala	Jawara	80000
208.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	50000
209.	MP058/1999	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran S Sansthan	Khurai	60000
210.	MP089/1999	Arjun Gaushala	Narasingarh	40000
211.	MP114/1999	Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ujjain	40000
212.	MP115/1999	Shri Ganesh Gaushala Gorakshan Evam Sanvardhan Kendra	Khandwa	50000
213.	MP137/1999	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Kendra Gaushala	Bahiravad	40000
214.	MP148/1999	Shri Krishna Gopal Gorakshan Avam Samvardhan Samiti	Bhopal	60000
215.	MP149/1999	Mahamrityunjai Gaushala	Hujur	40000
216.	MP156/1999	Gau Sewa Samiti	Karkabel	40000
217.	MP173/1999	Sant Shri Shabri Gaushala Samiti	Bhamti	30000
218.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Bhagwanpura	50000
219.	MP196/2000	Shri Ahilyamata Gaushala Jivdaya Mandal	Indore	50000
220.	MP204/2000	Maa Narmada Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Kalkutch	40000
221.	MP205/2000	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Samiti	Dhanaura	50000
222.	MP222/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Ganj Basauda	100000

1	2	3	4	5
223.	MP226/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sanvardhan Evam Paryawaran Kendra Gaushala	Jabalpur	100000
224.	MP236/2002	Aacharya Vidyasagar Pashu Sanrakshan Evam Paryavaran Sudhar Samiti	Banda	50000
225.	MP237/2002	Shri Khandeshwari Gaushala Samiti	Jaggakhedi	50000
226.	MP239/2002	Shri Govind Gaushala	Datiya	50000
227.	MP251/2002	Ujjain People for Animal Welfare Association	Ujjain	40000
228.	MP262/2002	Acharya Shri Vidyasagar Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Tendukheda	50000
229.	MP264/2002	Shri Manas Geeta Gaushala	Baradari	60000
230.	MP270/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Papaura	125000
231.	MP271/2002	Gau Sewa Bharthi	Bairiya	70000
232.	MP275/2002	Shri Dayodai Pashudhan Sanrakshan Samiti	Harda	30000
233.	MP281/2003	Gau Raksha Samiti		30000
234.	MP284/2004	Animal Cure and Care	Gwalior	10000
235.	MP286/2004	Shri Chand Gaushal	Khandwa	40000
236.	MP287/2004	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shahjapur	70000
237.	MP304/2005	Shri Mahamritunjya Go Sewa Sadan	Bhopal	80000
238.	MP308/2005	Suman Rani Shiksha Prasar Samiti		40000
239.	MP311/2006	Shri Ram Mandir Prachin Gaushala	Indore	40000
240.	MP312/2006	Shri Girdhari Goseva Samiti	Bhind	50000
241.	MP314/2006	Shri Hanuman Gaushala	Shahjapur	50000
242.	MP315/2006	Shri Krishna Balram Gaushala	Shahjapur	50000
243.	MP318/2006	Shri Ragaji Gaushala Samiti	Porsa	10000
244.	MP320/2007	Shri Mahavir Gaushala and Panjarapole		10000
245.	MP322/2007	Shri Krishna Gaushala		10000
246.	MP324/2007	Kamadhenu Gaushala		10000
247.	MP325/2007	Aasra Pashu Ashrya Sthal		10000

1	2	3	4	5
248.	MP327/2007	Ashadeep Paryavaran Sah Jeev Janthu Kalyan Samiti		10000
249.	MR011/2002	Rural Development Foundation Association	Karong	50000
250.	ND003/1988	The Friendicoes - SECA	New Delhi	90000
251.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	90000
252.	ND026/2000	Manav Gau Sadan	New Delhi	87500
253.	ND044/2007	JBF (India) Trust		10000
254.	OR005/1997	Asureswar Gomangal Samiti	Asureswar	40000
255.	OR007/1998	Maitri Club	Bhatapada	40000
256.	OR009/1999	Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA)	Kendrapara	30000
257.	OR033/2002	People for Animals	Berhampur	20000
258.	OR038/2005	People for Animals	Kendrapara	30000
259.	OR041/2006	Gurukul Ashram	Nuapada	40000
260.	OR042/2007	Madhusudan Organisation poor and meritorious	Olakana	10000
261.	OR043/2007	Mayurbhanj Dist. SPCA		10000
262.	OR045/2007	Balasore Dist. SPCA		10000
263.	OR046/2007	Ganjam Dist. Orthopaedically Handicapped Welfare Association		10000
264.	OR047/2007	District SPCA Bhadrak		10000
265.	OR056/2007	Welfare World		10000
266.	PJ015/1999	Gaushala Committee	Dhuri	180000
267.	PJ017/1999	Anath Gau Ashram	Rampuraphul	70000
268.	PJ027/2000	Gopal Gaushala Gau Sewa Samiti	Ropar	100000
269.	PJ030/2000	Shri Hindu Gau Rakshini Sabha	Hoshiarpur	50000
270.	PJ032/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Dana Mandi	Jagraon	150000
271.	PJ034/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	125000
272.	PJ045/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Muktsar	50000

1	2	3	4	5
273.	PJ058/2002	SPCA Mohali	Chandigarh	50000
274.	PJ063/2002	Gaushala Committee	Bhatinda	80000
275.	PJ064/2002	Shri Gaushala	Bhatinda	200000
276.	PJ071/2006	Shri Anath Gaushala	Patiala	125000
277.	PJ073/2007	Shri Gopal Gau Dham Charitable Trust		10000
278.	PJ074/2007	Care of Animals and Protection of Environment		10000
279.	RJ004/1991	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Nokha	87500
280.	RJ005/1991	Shri Gaushala	Suratgarh	107500
281.	RJ009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Nohar	250000
282.	RJ010/1991	Shri Gulab Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	75000
283.	RJ013/1993	Shri Karni Gaushala	Deshroke	62500
284.	RJ027/1993	Shri Rajaldesar Gaushala	Rajaldesar	50000
285.	RJ031/1993	Shri Bhopalgarh Gaushala	Jodhpur	50000
286.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	175000
287.	RJ037/1996	Shri Bidasar Gaushala	Bidasar	50000
288.	RJ038/1996	Shri Krishna Gaushala Trust	Marwar	125000
289.	RJ039/1997	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh (Kannaiah Gaushala)	Jodhpur	100000
290.	RJ041/1998	Shri Adeshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirohi	50000
291.	RJ042/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Udayapurvati	50000
292.	RJ044/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	50000
293.	RJ045/1998	Shri Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Gaushala Trust	Jaitharan	50000
294.	RJ046/1998	Shri Gopinath Gaushala Samiti	Gudhagorji	50000
295.	RJ048/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gosadan Samiti	Jaswantgarh	125000
296.	RJ049/1998	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh	Jaipur	50000
297.	RJ051/1998	Satyapur Goseva Mandal	Satyapur	62500
298.	RJ055/1998	Acharya Kakasaheb Kalerkar Lok Seva Kendra	Bargaon	50000

1	2	3	4	5
299.	RJ057/1998	Shri Dada Darbar Napali Baba Siddharth Mahadev G.S.S.	Jodhpur	50000
300.	RJ066/1998	Shri Gaushala Sukhadiya Circle	Sri Ganganagar	200000
301.	RJ070/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nimbaz	50000
302.	RJ072/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ajmer	50000
303.	RJ074/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Praband Samiti	Hamavada Shahji	50000
304.	RJ076/1998	Shri Gopal Govansh Kalyankari Gaushala	Nethra	100000
305.	RJ077/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Govindgarh	50000
306.	RJ079/1999	Shri Panchdev Mahamandir Gosevashram Samiti	Sikar	50000
307.	RJ080/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Jodhpur	80000
308.	RJ089/1999	Shri Girdhar Goseva Samiti	Kota	70000
309.	RJ093/1999	Shri Baba Ramdev Gaushala Samiti	Sojatcity	100000
310.	RJ097/1999	Shri Gaushala Pilani	Pilani	50000
311.	RJ098/1999	Shri Radhakrishan Gaushala	Radawas	50000
312.	RJ099/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bharnikhurda	80000
313.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagdamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	500000
314.	RJ111/1999	Shri Gauri Shankar Gaushala	Bagar	50000
315.	RJ115/1999	Shri Brahmachari Ramkumarji Pannalalji Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	200000
316.	RJ119/1999	Bharatiya Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Sikar	50000
317.	RJ122/1999	Shri Oswal Singh Sabha Dharampura Gaushala	Jodhpur	80000
318.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	50000
319.	RJ131/1999	Akal Rahat Go Sewa Sansthan Trust	Churu	50000
320.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	80000
321.	RJ133/1999	Shiv Gaushala	Ganganagar Ken.	50000
322.	RJ134/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Sri Ganganagar	80000
323.	RJ135/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Chattargarh	100000

1	2	3	4	5
324.	RJ136/1999	Go Sadan, Bajuwala	Sri Ganganagar	100000
325.	RJ137/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kajuwala	80000
326.	RJ139/1999	Shri Madan Gaushala	Sikar	50000
327.	RJ141/1999	Shri Ramkrishna Gaushala	Gagrana	80000
328.	RJ151/1999	Shri Dayalu Gau Jivjan Paramarth Sewa Sansthan	Kedapa	50000
329.	RJ159/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sanstha	Churu	50000
330.	RJ163/1999	Gosewa Shiwir (Gaushala), Churu	Churu	50000
331.	RJ169/2000	Govansh Raksha Kendra Vaidik Sadhu Ashram	Nohar	75000
332.	RJ176/2000	Shri Shantinath Gaushala Sanstha	Bakra Road	50000
333.	RJ186/2000	Rajaram Gaushala	Jodhpur	50000
334.	RJ192/2000	Shri Gopal Gosewa Samiti	Tehandesar	50000
335.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	50000
336.	RJ200/2000	Shri Hari Om Gaushala	Basani	50000
337.	RJ205/2000	Shri Jaisingh Gaushala	Kotputli	50000
338.	RJ211/2000	Shri Om Janta Gaushala Trust	Mankasas	50000
339.	RJ213/2000	Shri Radhey Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Bigga	50000
340.	RJ216/2000	Gauraksha Sewa Trust	Hadola	50000
341.	RJ221/2001	Shri Jai Jain Gaushala	Tal	50000
342.	RJ228/2001	Swa Seth Shri Kewal Chand Kothari Jain Gaushala Samiti	Khangta	50000
343.	RJ231/2001	Helpless Animal Life Project Society	Jawai Baandh	60000
344.	RJ232/2001	Shri Ramdev Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Dadmi	50000
345.	RJ233/2001	Gramin Vikas Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti	Bajrangnagar	50000
346.	RJ243/2001	Shri Pachpadra Gaushala	Pachpadra	50000
347.	RJ249/2001	Shri Rohitaswa Gaushala Sansthan	Bilada	80000
348.	RJ261/2001	Shri Nadsar Gosewa Samiti	Nadsar	50000

1	2	3	4	5
349.	RJ263/2001	Sanghvi Kankubai Vardhi Chandji Gauri Gaushala Jeevdaya	Malwara	62500
350.	RJ268/2002	Shri Gopal Gosewa Sanstha	Koliya	50000
351.	RJ271/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Khandela	50000
352.	RJ281/2002	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sansthan	.Lacharsar	50000
353.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Beawar	90000
354.	RJ287/2002	Shri Bhansali Umed Gaushala	Jhab	50000
355.	RJ288/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Roop Rajat Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Indawar	50000
356.	RJ301/2002	Swami Shri Hajarimal Gosewa Samiti	Nokha	80000
357.	RJ308/2002	Shri Ram Gau Sewa Samiti	Marwar	50000
358.	RJ311/2002	Shri Aaiji Gaushala (JIJIPAL)	Pataliawas	100000
359.	RJ312/2002	PFA Sirohi	Sirohi	40000
360.	RJ316/2002	Shri Madhav Govind Gaushala Vikas Samiti	Bansdhuni	50000
361.	RJ322/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Borunda	50000
362.	RJ326/2002	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	50000
363.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	250000
364.	RJ332/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Munishwar Gau Sewa Ramdham Samiti	Kanwariyat	70000
365.	RJ333/2002	Shri Roop Rajat Shri Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Atbara	100000
366.	RJ336/2002	Rajasthan Gau Sewa Samiti	Meharwala	50000
367.	RJ337/2002	Shri Devnarayan Gaushala	Lesarda	50000
368.	RJ340/2002	Shri Virteja Gausewa Samiti	Munda	70000
369.	RJ356/2002	Shri Devri Mata Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	50000
370.	RJ357/2002	Pashu Kalyan Samiti	Shriganganagar	260000
371.	RJ358/2002	Shri Jasnath Gaushala Samiti	Khetsar	40000
372.	RJ372/2002	Shriram Gaushala Seva Sansthan	Siyat	50000

1	2	3	4	5
373.	RJ380/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Nagaur	100000
374.	RJ384/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Baragaon	50000
375.	RJ388/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Committee	Goluwala	130000
376.	RJ390/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Ransigaon	50000
377.	RJ393/2002	Jhajhadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	175000
378.	RJ397/2003	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gaushala	Aashop	50000
379.	RJ402/2003	Shri Mahaveer Jeevdaya Gaushala	Jalore	100000
380.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	50000
381.	RJ415/2003	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Nagaur	50000
382.	RJ416/2003	Shri Kaushal Gaushala	Jodhpur	50000
383.	RJ422/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti		50000
384.	RJ424/2003	Ananth Avam Apahij Goseva Samiti		80000
385.	RJ427/2003	Shri Ashapur (Mahodari) Mathaji Gaushala Samiti		50000
386.	RJ429/2003	Shri Goseva Sangh		100000
387.	RJ438/2004	Shri Gau Seva Ashram Samiti	Peelibanga	50000
388.	RJ443/2004	Kamadhenu Rathu Nasla Samvardhan Kendra	Bikaner	50000
389.	RJ445/2004	Shri Vardhaman Jeevdaya Sewa Samiti		100000
390.	RJ449/2004	Shri Hari Panjarapole Gaushala	Bikaner	50000
391.	RJ450/2004	Shri Baba Ramdev Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	50000
392.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	350000
393.	RJ452/2004	Shri Gopal Gauseva Samiti	Nagaur	40000
394.	RJ455/2004	Shri Jasnath Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jodhpur	50000
395.	RJ456/2004	Go Rakshak Seva Samiti Gaushala	Barisadri	50000
396.	RJ461/2004	Shri Ram Guru Sainik Kshatriya Mali Gaushala Samiti	Jodhpur	40000
397.	RJ473/2004	Shri Agrasen Jiv Jantu Kalyan Evam Go Seva Samiti	Bikaner	87500
398.	RJ474/2004	Bageshwar Mahadev Gaushala	Ghosunda	40000

1	2	3	4	5
399.	RJ475/2004	Shri Vimla Devi Khetawat Gauseva Vikas Samiti	Dhankoli	50000
400.	RJ480/2004	Shri Girdhar Gopal Goshala	Jhawar	50000
401.	RJ481/2004	Shri Krishan Gosewa Samiti	Umewala	70000
402.	RJ483/2004	Shri Murali Manohar Goshala	Bhinasar	200000
403.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala-Sanganer	Jaipur	87500
404.	RJ496/2005	Shri Kashi Viswanth Gaushala Seva Samiti	Swaroopganj	50000
405.	RJ497/2005	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Bilara	50000
406.	RJ501/2005	Shri Mahaveer Go Seva Samiti	Rathori Kunwa	50000
407.	RJ509/2005	Sant Shri Bholarajji Maharaj Gau Sewa Samiti	Nagaur	60000
408.	RJ514/2006	Shri Mandev Suri Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	50000
409.	RJ515/2006	Shri Gopal Gaushala, Gelasar	Nagaur	50000
410.	RJ516/2006	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Nagaur	50000
411.	RJ519/2006	Shri Hadecha Nagar Go Sewa Samiti	Jalore	50000
412.	RJ523/2007	Shri Krishan Gau Seva Samiti		10000
413.	RJ524/2007	Marwar Muslim Educational and Welfare Society	Jodhpur	10000
414.	RJ526/2007	Shri Gaushala Sewa Samiti		10000
415.	RJ528/2007	Shri Idana Mata Trust	Udaipur	10000
416.	RJ529/2007	Shri Mahaveer Elwa Maa Gaushala Evam Vikas Samiti	Dungala	10000
417.	RJ530/2007	Shri Bhomiyaji Maharaj Gaushala Samiti	Sikar	10000
18.	RJ532/2007	Gayatri Pariwal Gaushala Samiti		10000
19.	RJ533/2007	Shri Ram Gaushala Samiti		10000
20.	RJ534/2007	Swami Natyanand Sewa Samiti Ashram	Bhadoli	10000
421.	RJ538/2007	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti		10000
422.	RJ539/2007	Shri Jeen Dham Gaushala Sewa Samiti		10000
423.	RJ540/2007	Shri Krishna Gaushala and Jain Sewa Samiti	Sikar	10000
424.	RJ544/2007	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti		10000

1	2	3	4	5
425.	RJ545/2007	Shri Ram Gaushala Sewa Samiti		10000
426.	RJ546/2007	Adam Ka Gaushala Sewa Samit		10000
427.	RJ547/2007	Veer Teja Gau Sewa Samiti		10000
428.	RJ548/2007	Shri Gaushala Sansthan Hariyadana Panjarapole		10000
429.	RJ549/2007	Mayur Animal Development and Welfare Society		10000
430.	TN001/1964	SPCA Chennai	Chennai	10000
431.	TN027/1993	Chennai Snake Park Trust	Chennai	30000
432.	TN036/1997	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Gaushala Trust	Chennai	50000
433.	TN045/1998	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	20000
434.	TN052/1999	Hosur Animal Welfare Society	Hosur	30000
435.	TN056/2000	Govardhan	Selaiyur	30000
436.	TN062/2000	Shri Sathyasai Praniseva Shelters	Chennai	10000
437.	TN070/2000	Gosamrakshana Trust	Salem	30000
438.	TN071/2000	Award Animal Welfare Organisation	Endathur	10000
439.	TN087/2002	Pashu Padhukappu Iliam	Thirunageswaram	30000
440.	TN108/2003	India Project for Animals and Nature	Mavanalla	50000
441.	TN112/2003	Animal Welfare Association		50000
442.	TN120/2004	Sudharma Gokulam Charitable Trust	Chennai	30000
443.	TN130/2005	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	50000
444.	TN138/2006	SPCA Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai	20000
445.	TN139/2006	Animal Care Trust	Dindigul	50000
446.	TN147/2006	People for Animals, Maraimalai Nagar	Maraimalai Nagar	10000
447.	TN149/2006	Prani Mithran	Madurai	10000
448.	TN154/2007	Lakshmi Kosala Trust	Valliyur	10000
449.	TN155/2007	Kumaraguru Gokulam Sakthi Goseva Trust		10000
450.	TN156/2007	Dharma Rajiyam Trust	Madurai	40000

1	2	3	4	5
451.	TN157/2007	N.M. Trust	Chennai	10000
452.	TN159/2007	Tiruchirapalli Multipurpose Social Service Society	Tiruchirapalli	10000
453.	TN164/2007	World Trust		10000
454.	TN165/2007	Arunachala Animal Sanctuary and Rescue Shelter		10000
455.	TN166/2007	Institute of Rural Development (IRD Trust)		10000
456.	TN167/2007	People for Animals, Sivakasi		10000
457.	TR013/2007	Society for Welfare and Social Research (SWSR)	Agartala	10000
458.	UP008/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Vrindavan	75000
459.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	75000
460.	UP013/1993	Mathura Vrindavan Hasanand Gochar Bhoomi Trust	Mathura	50000
461.	UP022/1994	Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayat Kshetra	Dehradun	50000
462.	UP028/1998	P.K. Lok Vikas Sansthan	Kashirampur	50000
463.	UP037/1999	Shri Raghav Go Samvardhan Shala	Jhansi	60000
464.	UP044/1999	People for Animals	Lucknow	100000
465.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	50000
466.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kusinagar	70000
467.	UP055/1999	Dayoday Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)	Lalitpur	225000
468.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	70000
469.	UP059/1999	Doctor's Pets Creche Animal Welfare Trust	Lucknow	50000
470.	UP061/1999	Shri Radhey Govind Surtanapur Gaushala Samiti	Surtanapur	50000
471.	UP062/1999	Shyam Gau Sewa Sadan	Bansgaon	50000
472.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	75000
473.	UP070/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala Society	Midiyahu	30000
474.	UP074/2000	Jai Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Pipraoli Shiv	40000
475.	UP075/2000	Animal Care Organisation	Lucknow	40000
476.	UP076/2000	Brahmrishi Devraha Baba Jeev Jantu Kalyan Ashram Sansthan	Maeil Devriya	30000

1	2	3	4	5
477.	UP079/2000	Shri Ram Gaushala Samiti	Ayodhya	50000
478.	UP081/2000	Shri Vigyan Sagar Baba Sangat Gaushala Samit	Mahmoodabad	50000
479.	UP082/2000	Mukteshwari Gaushala Samiti	Moosanagar	30000
480.	UP083/2000	Sherin Animal Society	Lucknow	10000
481.	UP092/2000	Gautam Buddha Jeevdaya Samiti	Bhadhya Dhaadhar	30000
482.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Premnagar	70000
483.	UP119/2001	Shri Ram Raghuveer Gaushala Samiti	Ballpur	60000
484.	UP120/2001	Shri Sitaram Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	40000
485.	UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Katghara	50000
486.	UP125/2001	Shri Gausewa Gaushala Samiti	Nigara	40000
487.	UP137/2001	Smt. Ram Shri Gaushala Samiti	Tarapurva	50000
488.	UP141/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kosikala	50000
489.	UP142/2001	Bhairav Go Sewa Samiti	Orai	50000
490.	UP148/2002	Om Shakthidham Gaushala Evam Vradha Ashram Samiti	Kakwan	30000
491.	UP163/2002	Shri Radhey Krishan Gau Seva Sadan Trust	Lakhanpur	60000
492.	UP165/2002	Mataramkali Kamdhenu Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	50000
493.	UP167/2002	Pt. Ramkumar Dwivedi Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur Dehat	50000
494.	UP172/2002	Jai Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Palra	50000
495.	UP183/2002	Shri Madh Ballabh Gaushala Gokul	Kasba Gokul	150000
496.	UP191/2002	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	Bartara	50000
497.	UP193/2002	Punyabhumi Govansh Sanrakshan Sanvardhan Kendra	Bairampur	50000
498.	UP194/2002	Shri Siddh Gufa Jeevraksha Gaushala	Etawah	50000
499.	UP196/2002	Sant Kinaram Viklang Kalyan Avam Gau Seva Sodh Sanstha		50000
500.	UP205/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Devikheda	50000

1	2	3	4	5
501.	UP208/2002	Babu Singh Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	50000
502.	UP210/2002	Gau Sewa Sadan	Sumerpur	40000
503.	UP231/2002	Abhinavikaran Skiksha Udyoprashiksha Kendra	Allahabad	30000
504.	UP242/2002	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	30000
505.	UP261/2003	Ranjeet Singh Adarsh Sewa Samarpan Samiti	Bhadohi	10000
506.	UP262/2003	Goraksha Kalyan Samiti		50000
507.	UP264/2003	Anath Jeevdaya Kalyan Samiti		50000
508.	UP265/2003	Govind Gaushala		25000
509.	UP267/2003	Shri Kanhaiya Gaushala Samiti		40000
510.	UP269/2003	Jeev Jantu Kalyan Samiti		50000
511.	UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	30000
512.	UP278/2004	Shri Shri Padhbaba Gaushala	Mathura	125000
513.	UP279/2004	Surjana Devi Pashu Pakshi Rakshak Sanstha	Kanpur	50000
514.	UP280/2004	Adarsh Gram Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur	30000
515.	UP282/2004	Shri Mahavir Swami Sadanand Giri Pinjrapole Gaushala Sewa	Mathura	60000
516.	UP287/2004	Shri Bhagwati Gaushala Samiti	Kayamkanj	50000
517.	UP292/2004	Shri Yogeswer Gosewa Samiti	Allahabad	50000
518.	UP293/2004	Kamdheni Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha	Bhadohi	30000
519.	UP299/2005	Gopal Gaushala Seva Ashram		30000
520.	UP301/2005	Samajottan Sewa Sansthan	Kanpur	50000
521.	UP302/2006	Smt. Vimaladevi Memorial Gaushala	Hariyawan	40000
522.	UP305/2006	Jagdamba Gau Sewa Samiti	Mathura	30000
523.	UP311/2006	Shri Gopeswar Gaushala Samiti	Lucknow	50000
524.	UP314/2007	Shri Krishna Gaushala		10000
525.	UP315/2007	Smrati Samaj Sewa Sansthan		10000
526.	UP318/2007	Manav Gaurav Nirman Sansthan	Varanasi	10000

1	2	3	4	5
527.	UP320/2007	Shri Sarvadanand Gaushala	Aligarh	10000
528.	UP321/2007	Gramothan Sewa Sansthan		10000
529.	UP324/2007	Pashu Kalyan and Bhumi Bikas Sanstha		10000
530.	UP325/2007	Baba Raghavendra Pashu Pakshi Prakrati Manav Seva Sansthan		10000
531.	UP326/2007	Ram Bhagwan Memorial Academic Welfare Society		10000
532.	UP327/2007	Kamdheni Sewa Sansthan		10000
533.	UP328/2007	Shri Bankey Bihari Gaushala Society		10000
534.	WB006-3/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Sodepur	62500
535.	WB006-5/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Jhuljui	50000
536.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	70000
537.	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	40000
538.	WB027/2000	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	20000
539.	WB029/2001	PFA Hoogly	Serampore	10000
540.	WB040/2005	Pugmarks Society for Conservation of Natural Heritage	Santiniketan	10000
541.	WB041/2006	People for Animals - Alipudur Junction	Jalpaiguri	10000
Total				35045000

List of AWOs to whom Grants Sanctioned in 2006-07 and Released in 2007-08

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of the AWO	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BH021/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Gaurakshini	25000
2.	GJ012/1991	Shri Sayla Mahajan Panjrapole	Sayla	72500
3.	GJ015/1991	Shri Amreli Gaushala Panjrapole	Amreli	70000
4.	GJ023/1991	Shri Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Kutch	65000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	GJ028/1993	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Kutch	50000
6.	GJ031/1994	Shri Okha Krishna Panjrapole	Okha Port	20000
7.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
8.	GJ111/2000	Shri Bhayavadar Panjrapole	Bhayavadar	10000
9.	GJ202/2002	Shri Junagadh Panjrapole Gaushala	Junagadh	75000
10.	HP021/2004	Shri Siddha Baba Balaknath Gau Vigyan Kendra	Bilaspur	40000
11.	HR005/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Yamkeshwar Thirth	75000
12.	HR036/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nangura	20000
13.	HR067/2000	Baba Fullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	62500
14.	HR075/2000	Shri Siv Gaushala Dharmarth Trust	Dulehari	30000
15.	HR099/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	10000
16.	HR108/2002	Shri Jai Ram Adarsh Gaushala	Pundri	75000
17.	HR115/2002	Shri Alakh Gaushala	Bahal	50000
18.	HR120/2002	Shri Gaushala Farrukh Nagar	Farukh Nagar	75000
19.	HR153/2004	Shri Gorakshini Sanatan Dharam Sabha		100000
20.	HR157/2005	Shri Krishan Chandra Gaushala	Bani	30000
21.	HR159/2005	Shri Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	20000
22.	KA003/1987	The Hubli Panjrapole Sanstha	Hubli	40000
23.	MH004/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha Dhamangaon (RS)	Dhamangaon	10000
24.	MH078/2001	Laxmi Institute of Animal Welfare	Amravati	20000
25.	MP021/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shivpur Kalan	75000
26.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	20000
27.	MP041/1999	Ujjwal Gorakshan Kendra	Raipur	225000
28.	MP052/1999	Sant Shri Rotiramji Gaushala	Behpur	20000
29.	MP058/1999	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran S Sansthan	Khurai	10000
30.	MP171/1999	Satguru Neelkant Go Sewa Sadan	Dewas	30000

1	2	3	4	5
31.	MP217/2001	Banke Bihari Gaushala	Tikri	40000
32.	ND027/2000	Dabar Hare Krishna Gaushala	New Delhi	175000
33.	PJ017/1999	Anath Gau Ashram	Rampuraphul	10000
34.	RJ008/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Didwana	60000
35.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	150000
36.	RJ041/1998	Shri Adeshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirohi	62500
37.	RJ050/1998	Shri Gopal Govardhan Gaushala	Sanchore	175000
38.	RJ050-1/1998	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Ashram		145000
39.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	40000
40.	RJ066/1998	Shri Gaushala Sukhadiya Circle	Sri Ganganagar	100000
41.	RJ086/1999	Shri Krishna Goseva Sanstha (Samiti)	Bhatund	60000
42.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	60000
43.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	250000
44.	RJ163/1999	Gosewa Shiwir (Gaushala), Churu	Churu	10000
45.	RJ180/2000	Shri Gaushala	Karanpur	90000
46.	RJ183/2000	Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Samiti	Niwai	40000
47.	RJ200/2000	Shri Hari Om Gaushala	Basani	10000
48.	RJ213/2000	Shri Radhey Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Bigga	50000
49.	RJ233/2001	Gramin Vikas Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti	Bajrang Nagar	20000
50.	RJ255/2001	Govind Gopal Gaushala	Baghnara	80000
51.	RJ268/2002	Shri Gopal Gosewa Sanstha	Koliya	80000
52.	RJ281/2002	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sansthan	Lacharsar	10000
53.	RJ290/2002	Shri Mahavir Hanuman Govansh Evam Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samvardhan	Golasan	135000
54.	RJ298/2002	Shri Rawatmuni Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhoplagarh	60000
55.	RJ301/2002	Swami Shri Hajarimal Gosewa Samiti	Nokha	30000
56.	RJ340/2002	Shri Virteja Gausewa Samiti	Munda	10000

1	2	3	4	5
57.	RJ351/2002	Shri Bal Gopal Gausewashram	Dhurwa	70000
58.	RJ352/2002	Shri Shivshakti Gosevashram	Luniyashar	110000
59.	RJ353/2002	Shri Laxmi Narayan Gausewashram	Pratapura	50000
60.	RJ354/2002	Shri Kedareswar Gausevashram	Chaura	90000
61.	RJ355/2002	Shri Rajrishi Dilip Gau Sewa Ashram	Viroi	110000
62.	RJ361/2002	Shri Bragurishi Gau Sewa Ashram Samiti		205000
63.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	10000
64.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	40000
65.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadriya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	150000
66.	RJ491/2005	Shri Kheteshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirasana	15000
67.	RJ501/2005	Shri Mahaveer Go Seva Samiti	Rathori Kunwa	30000
68.	TN036/1997	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Gaushala Trust	Chennai	30000
69.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	87500
70.	UP033/1998	The Muzzaffar Nagar New Mandi Gaushala	Muzzaffar Nagar	30000
71.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kusinagar	10000
72.	UP083/2000	Sherin Animal Society	Lucknow	10000
73.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banhiwala	Prem Nagar	10000
Total				4635000

Grants Released by AWBI for the year 2006-2007 (Regular Grant)

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organization	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP004/1972	SPCA Kakinada	Kakinada	40000
2.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	Eluru	50000

1	2	3	4	5
3.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	80000
4.	AP016/1998	Visakha SPCA	Visakapatnam	120000
5.	AP017/1998	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Guttur	80000
6.	AP021/1999	Royal Unit for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Uravakonda	30000
7.	AP030/1999	Balaji Animal Welfare Society	Venkatagiri	50000
8.	AP032/1999	Rashtriya Gokula Samrakshana Kendram	Dharmavaram	25000
9.	AP033/2000	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Foundation Trust	Tirupathi	70000
10.	AP034/2000	Sai Ram Animal Welfare Society	Cuddapah	350000
11.	AP037/2000	Foundation for Animals Trust	Nellore	50000
12.	AP038/2000	Society of Animal Welfare	Kothagudam	40000
13.	AP048/2000	Green Mercy	Visakapatnam	10000
14.	AP052/2000	Pancha Mitra Seva Samiti	Nadavarulu	50000
15.	AP053/2000	Shri Shri Radha Govind Go Raksha Samiti	Tirupathi	70000
16.	AP056/2000	Animal Care Land	Tirupathi	20000
17.	AP057/2000	Animal Welfare and Rehabilitation Society	Maddiahgiri	30000
18.	AP062/2001	People for Animals, Kakinada	Kakinada	10000
19.	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	100000
20.	AP072/2002	Shri Vijayawada Go Samrakshan Sangham	Vijayawada	80000
21.	AP077/2002	Society for Health, Education, Environmental and People (SHEEP)	Chittoor	40000
22.	AP084/2004	Shri Krishna Marari Gosamrakshan Samiti Trust	Chittoor	30000
23.	AP086/2004	Animal Welfare and Rural Development Society (AWARDS)	Gurramkonda	40000
24.	AP091/2006	Vishnu Animal Welfare Organisation	Kakinada	50000
25.	AP095/2006	Care for Animals	Secunderabad	10000
26.	AP097/2006	Mass Animal Welfare Organisation	Valmikipuram	10000
27.	AP098/2006	Buddha Welfare Society for Animals and Birds	Anantapur	10000

1	2	3	4	5
28.	AP099/2006	Viswasanthi Animal Welfare Organisation	Anantapur	10000
ASSAM				
29.	AS012/2003	Asom Go Seva Samiti	Guwahati	30000
BIHAR				
30.	BH003/1991	Shri Tatanagar Gaushala	Jamshedpur	125000
31.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	110000
32.	BH017/2000	Rashtriya Goraksha Sangh	Patna	40000
33.	BH023/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Pakur	40000
GUJARAT				
34.	GJ007/1987	Smt. Sheni Memorial Charitable Trust	Rajkot	30000
35.	GJ012/1991	Shri Sayla Mahajan Panjrapole	Sayla	72500
36.	GJ013/1991	Seth Aanandji Kushalchandji Khodo Dhol Panjrapole Sansthan	Sanand	100000
37.	GJ016/1991	Shri Vrindhavan Gaushala Jivdaya Trust	Jivapur	110000
38.	GJ018/1991	Shri Botad Mahajan Panjrapole and Gaushala	Botad	100000
39.	GJ019/1991	Shri Sidhpur Panjrapole	Sidhpur	100000
40.	GJ023/1991	Shri Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Kutch	65000
41.	GJ024/1991	Shri Anjar Panjrapole	Kutch	62500
42.	GJ027/1991	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	40000
43.	GJ028/1993	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Kutch	50000
44.	GJ031/1994	Shri Okha Krishna Panjrapole	Okha Port	50000
45.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	170000
46.	GJ034/1998	Shri Jakhau Panjrapole Trust and Gaushala	Jakhau	50000
47.	GJ038/1995	Shri Savarkundla Gaushala	Savarkuntla	55000
48.	GJ039/1996	Shri Bhavnagar Panjrapole	Bhavnagar	30000
49.	GJ042/1997	Shri Mahuva Gaurakshak Sabha	Mahuva	50000
50.	GJ052/1998	Shri Mandal Mahajan Panjrapole	Mandal	250000

1	2	3	4	5
51.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
52.	GJ063/1998	Shri Wadhwan Mahajan Panjrapole	Surendra Nagar	112500
53.	GJ065/1998	Shri Khodadhar Panjrapole	Thara	170000
54.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	200000
55.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandoma	150000
56.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	150000
57.	GJ078/1999	Shri Purushottamlalji Gauluk Sevadham Trust	Dhari Tal	100000
58.	GJ086/1999	Shri Wankaner Panjrapole Gaushala	Wankaner	75000
59.	GJ105/2000	Shri Hariji Panjrapole Sanstha	Harij	75000
60.	GJ111/2000	Shri Bhayavadar Panjrapole	Bhayavadar	50000
61.	GJ114/2000	Shri Shivajinagar Gau Seva Samaj Trust	Savarkundla	50000
62.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	50000
63.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kotharia	125000
64.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panglapol	Bhujpur	200000
65.	GJ135/2001	Shri Dhasa Junction Gaushala	Dhasa Junction	100000
66.	GJ142/2002	Bhagwan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Pragpura	300000
67.	GJ152/2002	Shah Khodidas Dharamchand Panjrapole	Jampali Pole	50000
68.	GJ161/2002	Vadala Panjrapole	Vadala	120000
69.	GJ162/2002	Shri Malia Hatina Panjrapole	Malia Hatina	50000
70.	GJ176/2002	Prantij Panjrapole Sansthan	Prantij	10000
71.	GJ183/2002	Gau Seva Trust	Thoradi	50000
72.	GJ188/2002	Sheth Anandji Kalyanji Chhaparali Panjarapole Sarvajanik Trust	Chhaparali	112500
73.	GJ189/2002	Shri Yatindra Jayant Sarvajanik Gaushala Trust	Jhalod	70000
74.	GJ194/2002	Shri Jivdaya Gau Seva Samaj Trust	Lalitpur	70000
75.	GJ214/2002	Swami Shri Tejanand Maharaj Temple Panjrapole	Kharvasa	50000
76.	GJ215/2002	Shri Kevalpuniji Gaushala Trust	Thali	50000

1	2	3	4	5
77.	GJ224/2003	Shri Shambhugiri Seva Trust	Asodar	100000
78.	GJ228/2004	Shri Chuda Mahajan Panjarapole	Chuda	90000
79.	GJ230/2004	Ashirwad Charitable Trust	Sudasana	110000
80.	GJ235/2004	Poojya Tapasvibapu Smruti Gauseva Trust	Limbdi	30000
81.	GJ237/2004	Rushibhume Pravruttya	Kalol	30000
82.	GJ238/2005	Abol Pashu Pakshi Seva Mandal	Vondhana	50000
83.	GJ239/2005	Shri Gadhada Jivdaya Jankalyan Trust	Bhavnagar	50000
84.	GJ242/2006	Bochasan Wasi Shree Aksharapurushottam Gaushala Trust	Ahmedabad	10000
85.	GJ243/2006	Shri Patan Panjarapole	Patan	10000
86.	GJ244/2006	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Kutiyaana	10000
87.	GJ245/2006	Shri Gokulesh Gaushala and Veterinary Hospital	Junagadh	10000
GOA				
88.	GO003/1999	Dwarakapuri Goseva Ashram	Ponda	50000
89.	GO007/2006	The Green Cross	Bardez	15000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
90.	HP003/1998	Blue Cross of Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	40000
91.	HP015/2002	SPCA Sirmour	Nahan	20000
92.	HP023/2006	Shri Laxmi Narayan Gauraksha Seva Samiti	Nadaun	10000
HARYANA				
93.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Ferozpur	70000
94.	HR003/1991	Arsha Mahavidya Gurukul Gaushala	Kalwa	30000
95.	HR004/1991	Shri Krishna Adarsha Gaushala Seva Samiti	Gohana	125000
96.	HR005/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Yamkeshwar Thirth	75000
97.	HR006/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tohana	150000
98.	HR008/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Chakri-Dadri	62500
99.	HR009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Mohindergarh	150000

1	2	3	4	5
100.	HR011/1991	Shri Gaushala Shala Dairy Datta	Datta	400000
101.	HR013/1991	Shri Ramakrishan Goseva Sadan Dharmartha Saba	Bapouli	50000
102.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipat	200000
103.	HR017/1994	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Namaul	100000
104.	HR018/1994	Shri Ladwa Gaushala	Ladva	125000
105.	HR019/1996	Rashtriya Gaushala	Dharoli	250000
106.	HR022/1998	Dhanvir Raja Bali Gaushala Samiti	Balla	50000
107.	HR025/1998	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Jhundla	80000
108.	HR026/1998	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Nissing	125000
109.	HR030/1998	Amarshahed Kanha Gaushala Baheen	Baheen	50000
110.	HR032/1998	Akhil Bharatiya Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala	Rohtak	100000
111.	HR036/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nangura	50000
112.	HR037/1999	Shri Krishna Adarsh Gaushala	Samalakha Mandi	80000
113.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	300000
114.	HR039/1999	Jai Bajarangbali Gaushala	Thaneshwar	35000
115.	HR042/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Siwani Mandi	87500
116.	HR044/1999	Shri Kurukshetra Gaushala	Kaithal	62500
117.	HR045/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ukalana Mandi	200000
118.	HR046/1999	The Charitable Gaushala (Dharmarth Gaushala)	Sonapte	250000
119.	HR048/1999	Shri Gaushala Association	Safidon Mandi	50000
120.	HR049/1999	Shri Swami Gauraksha Nand Gaushala	Safidon	150000
121.	HR051/1999	Shri Swami Gaurakshanand Gaushala	Julana	100000
122.	HR052/1999	Shri Gaushala Baba Phulu Sadh	Uchana Khurd	135000
123.	HR053/1999	Shri Somnath Gaushala	Jind	100000
124.	HR054/1999	Shri Gaushala	Jind	150000
125.	HR057/1999	Shri Vaishnav Agarsain Gaushala	Hissar	150000

1	2	3	4	5
126.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	300000
127.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	500000
128.	HR060/1999	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	175000
129.	HR061/1999	Shri Balaji Gaushala	Jind	60000
130.	HR062/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Gohana Mandi	100000
131.	HR063/1999	Gaumath (Gaushala)	Dist. Bhiwani	70000
132.	HR067/2000	Baba Fullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	62500
133.	HR071/2000	Shri Chetandas Gosamvardhan Sansthan	Gurgaon	100000
134.	HR072/2000	Dharmarth Gaushala	Bhatgaon	150000
135.	HR075/2000	Shri Siv Gaushala Dharmarth Trust	Dulehari	50000
136.	HR076/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Pandu Pindara	80000
137.	HR078/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Barwala	140000
138.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	175000
139.	HR081/2000	Shri Gaushala	Jhajjar	175000
140.	HR083/2000	Shri Jayram Panchayati Gaushala Samiti	Jakholi	75000
141.	HR085/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ratiya	250000
142.	HR086/2000	Shri Baba Gudadiya Gaushala	Madhaugarh	62500
143.	HR095/2001	Lord Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Shahapur	150000
144.	HR097/2001	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Gurukul	50000
145.	HR098/2001	Shri Madho Singhana Gaushala	Madhav Singhana	100000
146.	HR099/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	50000
147.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla Avam Gaushala	Rohtak	125000
148.	HR102/2002	Shri Gopal Gosadan	Jind	125000
149.	HR103/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Ismailabad	50000
150.	HR104/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gausewa Sadan Sabha	Cheeka Mandi	175000
151.	HR105/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Jamal	62500

1	2	3	4	5
152.	HR108/2002	Shri Jai Ram Adarsh Gaushala	Pundri	75000
153.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	60000
154.	HR113/2002	Akhil Bhartiya Jeev Jantu Kalyan Avam Gramin - Vikas Sansthan	Saate Road Khurd	40000
155.	HR114/2002	Shri Shri 108 Baba Hemadas Gaushala	Mohendergarh	100000
156.	HR115/2002	Shri Alakh Gaushala	Bahal	50000
157.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	225000
158.	HR117/2002	Shri Gaushala	Chakka	50000
159.	HR118/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Keharwala	50000
160.	HR120/2002	Shri Gaushala Farrukh Nagar	Farukh Nagar	75000
161.	HR121/2002	Shri Gaushala	Rasalihera	125000
162.	HR122/2002	Pantilisa Gaushala Samiti	Kagdana	175000
163.	HR123/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Kaithal	150000
164.	HR124/2002	Jyotipunj Gaushala	Tohana	125000
165.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayananad Saraswathy Gaushala Nathusari	Nathusari Kalan	125000
166.	HR131/2002	Gehlu Gian Bharati Shiksha Samiti	Farmana	40000
167.	HR132/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sirsa	80000
168.	HR133/2002	Shri Vasudev Krishna Gaushala		28000
169.	HR134/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Sirsa	60000
170.	HR135/2002	Shri Ram Gopal Gaushala	Sirsa	50000
171.	HR137/2002	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Fatehabad	200000
172.	HR140/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Fatehabad	70000
173.	HR141/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Hansi	100000
174.	HR143/2003	Shri Haryana Kurukshetra Gaushala	Hissar	250000
175.	HR144/2003	Gaushala Madhad	Kalayat	112500
176.	HR147/2003	Shri Radha Krishna Goseva Sadan	Kabri	50000

1	2	3	4	5
177.	HR149/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Dhand	80000
178.	HR152/2004	Shri Krishna Seva Dal	Bhiwani	70000
179.	HR153/2004	Shri Gorakshini Sanatan Dharam Sabha		100000
180.	HR154/2004	Shri Dera Baba Lathewala Gaushala	Panipat	112500
181.	HR157/2005	Shri Krishan Chandra Gaushala	Bani	50000
182.	HR158/2005	Shri Goshala Committee	Jagadhri	50000
183.	HR159/2005	Shri Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	50000
184.	HR160/2005	Baba Ganeshilal Gaushala and Karurata Nivaran Samiti	Jind	40000
185.	HR162/2005	Shri Krishna Gaushala Society		60000
186.	HR163/2005	Yasoda Nandan Shri Krishna Gaushala Sevak Samiti	Sonepat	40000
187.	HR164/2005	Shri Baba Shamainath Gaushala	Kheri	60000
188.	HR165/2006	Rishikul Gaushala Nyas	Bhiwani	10000
189.	HR166/2006	Shri Gobind Gaushala Samiti	Ambala	10000
190.	HR167/2006	Shiv Shakti Krishan Muni Gaushala	Sirsa	10000
191.	HR168/2006	Shri Ram Bhagat Hanuman Gaushala	Sirsa	10000
192.	HR169/2006	People for Animals Haryana Rural	Hissar	10000
193.	HR170/2006	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Kanina	10000
194.	HR171/2006	Dera Pakka Sauda Shikshan Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	10000
195.	HR172/2006	Akhil Bhartiya Shri Tak Ram Maharajji Gaushala	Jhajjar	10000
196.	HR174/2006	Adarsh Gaushala Society	Kaithal	10000
197.	HR175/2006	Shri Sanatan Dharm Krishna Gaushala	Sirsa	10000
198.	HR176/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Sakta Khera	Sirsa	10000
199.	HR177/2006	Sant Baba Kishan Singhji Maharaj Memorial Gaushala Samiti	Sirsa	10000
200.	HR178/2006	Baba Bala Smadhawala Gaushala	Sirsa	10000
201.	HR179/2006	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	10000

1	2	3	4	5
202.	HR181/2006	Jai Narain Gaudham	Gurgaon	10000
203.	HR182/2006	Baba Samtainath Gaushala	Narnaul	10000
204.	HR183/2006	Baba Jai Ramdass Gaushala	Khudana	10000
205.	HR184/2006	Shri Krishna Bal Gopal Gaushala	Behali	10000
206.	HR185/2006	Adarsh Gaushala	Fatehabad	10000
207.	HR186/2006	Shri Dhand Gaushala	Fatehabad	10000
208.	HR187/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Bhattukalan	Fatehabad	10000
209.	HR188/2006	Baba Gorakhanath Gaushala Prabandhak Samiti	Gorakhpur	10000
210.	HR189/2006	Mata Bhagwati Devi Gaushala Trust	Faridabad	10000
211.	HR190/2006	Shri Krishna Chobisi Gaushala	Faridabad	10000
212.	HR192/2006	Mahant Nominath Khati Gau Seva Paryavaran Sudhatta Samiti	Bhiwani	10000
213.	HR193/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Dhaman	Bhiwani	10000
214.	HR194/2006	Shri Baba Dhuniwala Goseva Trust	Dinod	10000
215.	HR195/2006	Shri Radhe Krishna Gaushala Society	Chakri-Dadri	10000
216.	HR196/2006	Shri Radhe Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Badwa	10000
217.	HR197/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala Seva Samiti	Ellanabad	10000
218.	HR198/2006	Shri Gaushala	Ellanabad	10000
219.	HR199/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala, Mithi Surera	Ellanabad	10000
220.	HR200/2006	Shri Krishna Bhagwan Gaushala Samiti	Dabwali	10000
221.	HR201/2006	Shri Shyam Gaushala Trust	Mandhanai	10000
222.	HR202/2006	Gurukul Samiti	Bikaner	10000
223.	HR203/2006	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Fatehabad	10000
224.	HR204/2006	Vishwabharti Shiksha Sansthan	Rohtak	10000
225.	HR205/2006	Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Panipat	10000
226.	HR206/2006	Shri Radha Krishan Gaushala	Kamal	10000
227.	HR207/2006	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Kamal	10000

1	2	3	4	5
228.	HR211/2006	Panchayati Gaushala Society	Rohtak	10000
229.	HR212/2006	People for Animals, Charkhi Dadri	Bhiwani	10000
230.	HR213/2006	Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Samiti	Narnal	10000
JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
231.	JK002/1999	Jammu Kashmir Gau Raksha Samiti	Jammu	50000
KARNATAKA				
232.	KA001/1965	Mysore Panjrapole Society	Mysore	235000
233.	KA004/1993	Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	Bangalore	30000
234.	KA005/1985	Shri Raghavendra Goasharam Trust	Bangalore	40000
235.	KA017/1999	Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre	Bangalore	25000
236.	KA037/2004	Grama Vikas Society	Agalakurki	40000
237.	KA043/2006	Adarsha Animal Welfare Trust	Bellary	10000
238.	KA044/2006	Shri Manniranjan Jagadguru Shri Duradundeshwar Maths Gaushala	Belgaum	10000
KERALA				
239.	KL022/2002	Daya (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)	Mudavoor	10000
240.	KL029/2006	Shri Balabhattacharakeswara Asrama Samithi Trust	Chavara	10000
MAHARASHTRA				
241.	MH003/1991	Shri Gopalak Sangh (Gorakshan Sanstha) Trust	Solapur	40000
242.	MH004/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha Dhamangaon (RS)	Dhamangaon	50000
243.	MH008/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Amravathi	50000
244.	MH013/1993	Voice of Animals in Distress (Stray Dog Lovers' Assn.)	Mumbai	10000
245.	MH014/1991	Shri Vardhman Jivadaya Kendra	Mumbai	120000
246.	MH021/1964	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	20000
247.	MH030/1995	Amalner Gaushala (Panjrapole)	Amalner	70000

1	2	3	4	5
248.	MH039/1997	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Akola	50000
249.	MH040/1998	Pantrapole (Gorakshan) Sanstha	Ahmednagar	90000
250.	MH042/1998	Adarsh Go Sewa Avam Anusadan Prakaip (Adarsh Sanskar Mandal)	Akola	100000
251.	MH043/1998	Govigyan Anusandan Kendra	Nagpur	60000
252.	MH045/1998	Maharashtra Gopalan Samiti	Mumbai	50000
253.	MH055/1999	SPCA Udgir	Ashok Nagar	40000
254.	MH059/1999	Kesav Gorakshan Sewa Samiti	Wasim	40000
255.	MH062/2000	Atri Gorakshan Swayamsevi Sanstha	Beed	40000
256.	MH076/2001	Shri Gau Sanrakshan Anusadan Sanstha	Nagpur	70000
257.	MH089/2002	Plant and Animals Welfare Society	Dombvili	20000
258.	MH092/2002	PFA Wardha	Gopuri	40000
259.	MH101/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tumsar	50000
260.	MH103/2002	Acharya Anand Rishiji Gauraksha Sansthan	Tanhara	40000
261.	MH106/2003	Thane SPCA		20000
262.	MH108/2004	Buldhana SPCA	Buldhana	30000
263.	MH111/2004	Plant and Animals Welfare Society (PAWS)	Mumbai	30000
264.	MH116/2005	Shri Ranchod Appa Patil Gaushala		40000
265.	MH120/2006	Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala Gurukul	Osmanabad	10000
266.	MH121/2006	Sanjeevini Go Seva Prakaip	Washim	10000
267.	MH122/2006	Animal Welfare Society	Ambernath	10000
268.	MH127/2007	Matoshri Gorakshan Va Bahuddeshiya Shikshan Prashikshan Sanshoodhan		10000
MADHYA PRADESH				
269.	MP002/1991	Shri Mahavir Gaushala	Raipur	50000
270.	MP004/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Gwalior	50000
271.	MP006/1991	Shri Gaushala Sadavart Committee	Satna	50000

1	2	3	4	5
272.	MP007/1991	Shri Akilanand Saraswathi Gramin Gaushala	Datda	60000
273.	MP011/1991	Brij Mohan Ramkali Gou Samrakshana Kendra	Bhopal	80000
274.	MP012/1991	Jiva Daya Premi Mandal Sravajanik Paramartik Nyas	Sailana	60000
275.	MP021/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shivpur Kalan	75000
276.	MP022/1998	Gau Samrakshana Seva Samiti	Kurval	30000
277.	MP023/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sardarpur	50000
278.	MP026/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Jivaraksha Kendra	Durg	70000
279.	MP027/1998	People for Animals	Gwallior	40000
280.	MP030/1999	Shri Gautras Nivarni Gopal Gaushala	Badnagar	80000
281.	MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Narasinghar	40000
282.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	50000
283.	MP037/1999	Shri Sita Panchvati Gaushala	Agara	50000
284.	MP043/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dhar	60000
285.	MP045/1999	Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir Go Sewa Samiti	Ramtekari	50000
286.	MP046/1999	Shri Krishna Jeevan Goseva Sadan Gaushala	Karni	40000
287.	MP050/1999	Govansh Rakshan Samiti	Warasiwani	175000
288.	MP051/1999	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	Ahot	60000
289.	MP052/1999	Sant Shri Rotiramji Gaushala	Benpur	50000
290.	MP054/1999	Shri Gopal Itikhar Gaushala	Jawara	90000
291.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	80000
292.	MP058/1999	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran S Sansthan	Khurai	50000
293.	MP060/1999	Shri Shreyasnath Pashu Raksh Kendra	Mandasaur	50000
294.	MP063/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Kishorpura	50000
295.	MP065/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Ramdhara	Sukheda	50000
296.	MP073/1999	Patel Baba Gau Seva Sadan	Jhanpur	30000
297.	MP084/1999	Kamadhenu Gosadan Sanchalan Samiti	Satva	50000

1	2	3	4	5
298.	MP085/1999	Sant Asharam Goseva Shramyog Vedant Sewa Samiti	Shajapur	60000
299.	MP086/1999	Radhakrishna Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	50000
300.	MP092/1999	Shri Madhav Gaushala	Agar Malwa	60000
301.	MP105/1999	Dayoday Pashusewa Kendra	Ashok Nagar	50000
302.	MP108/1999	Jalpamata Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	50000
303.	MP109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Rajgarh	80000
304.	MP110/1999	Swami Radhakrishna Gaushala Trust	Sendhwa	60000
305.	MP115/1999	Shri Ganesh Gaushala Gorakshan Evam Sanvardhan Kendra	Khandwa	50000
306.	MP123/1999	Tilakeshwar Gau Sewa Sadan	Ujjain	50000
307.	MP135/1999	Shri Gupteshwar Gaushala Samiti	Haripura	50000
308.	MP137/1999	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Kendra Gaushala	Bahiravad	40000
309.	MP138/1999	Shri Bajrang Go Sewa Samiti	Machalpur	50000
310.	MP143/1999	Shri Balaji Gaushala	Susner	50000
311.	MP147/1999	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Kendra Gaushala	Katni	50000
312.	MP148/1999	Shri Krishna Gopal Gorakshan Avam Samvardhan Samiti	Bhopal	80000
313.	MP149/1999	Mahamrityunjai Gaushala	Hujur	30000
314.	MP156/1999	Gau Sewa Samiti	Karkabel	40000
315.	MP173/1999	Sant Shri Shabri Gaushala Samiti	Bhamti	25000
316.	MP177/1999	Triveni Gaushala	Partapur	50000
317.	MP182/1999	Shri Gautam Gosamvardhan Sodh Sansthan Evam Paryavaran Kendra	Badnagar	60000
318.	MP186/2000	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Samiti	Gadarwara	40000
319.	MP188/2000	Shri Balaji Mandir Gaushala	Pandhana	50000
320.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Bhagwanpura	40000
321.	MP196/2000	Shri Ahilyamata Gaushala Jivdaya Mandal	Indore	50000

1	2	3	4	5
322.	MP205/2000	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Samiti	Dhanaura	50000
323.	MP214/2000	Sarvodai Pashu Samrakshan Samiti	Silwani	50000
324.	MP215/2001	PFA Muraina	Murena	30000
325.	MP222/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Ganj Basauda	90000
326.	MP226/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sanvardhan Evam Paryawaran Kendra Gaushala	Jabalpur	225000
327.	MP236/2002	Aacharya Vidyasagar Pashu Sanrakshan avam Paryavaran Sudhar Samiti	Banda	70000
328.	MP237/2002	Shri Khandeshwari Gaushala Samiti	Jaggakhedi	60000
329.	MP250/2002	Jai Shrikrishna Gaushala Samiti	Khamkheda	40000
330.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	150000
331.	MP260/2002	Shri Govind Gaushala Samiti	Taal	50000
332.	MP262/2002	Acharya Shri Vidyasagar Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Tendukheda	40000
333.	MP264/2002	Shri Manas Geeta Gaushala	Baradari	50000
334.	MP270/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Papaura	120000
335.	MP273/2002	Shri Krishna Yogeshwar Gaushala	Shajapur	50000
336.	MP280/2003	Paramdev Shri Krishna Gaushala	Shahjapur	100000
337.	MP281/2003	Gau Raksha Samiti		25000
338.	MP282/2003	Shri Govardhan Gaushala		50000
339.	MP283/2004	Sant Singhaji Gaushala Samiti		40000
340.	MP284/2004	Animal Cure and Care	Gwalior	5000
341.	MP286/2004	Shri Chand Gaushala	Khandwa	25000
342.	MP287/2004	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shahjapur	80000
343.	MP288/2004	Shri Geethadham Gaushala	Jabalpur	50000
344.	MP291/2004	Shri Gopal Krishan Gaushala		40000
345.	MP295/2004	Keshav Gaushala	Dhooankheri	25000
346.	MP297/2004	Shri Satguru Kripa Gaushala	Piparia	40000

1	2	3	4	5
347.	MP299/2004	Utkarsh Jeevdaya Avam Paryavaran Sodh Kendra	Macherakalan	25000
348.	MP303/2005	Shri Shreejee Kripa Gaushala Samiti	Itarsi	50000
349.	MP304/2005	Shri Mahamrituniya Go Sewa Sadan	Bhopal	100000
350.	MP307/2005	Devanchal Goseva Evam Sodh Sansthan	Shahpur	35000
351.	MP309/2005	Shri Ram Krishan Gaushala	Ratlam	30000
352.	MP310/2005	Nandini Gaushala Jagriti Yuva Samiti	Chhatrapur	25000
353.	MP312/2006	Shri Girdhari Goseva Samiti	Bhind	10000
354.	MP313/2006	Surbhi Gaushala Sansthan	Gandhigram	10000
355.	MP314/2006	Shri Hanuman Gaushala	Shahjapur	10000
356.	MP315/2006	Shri Krishna Balram Gaushala	Shahjapur	10000
357.	MP316/2006	Shri Agrasen Goseva Sadan	Ambikapur	10000
358.	MP317/2006	Ranjeet for Animals	Gwalior	10000
MANIPUR				
359.	MR006/2000	PFA Manipur	Imphal	20000
360.	MR008/2001	People for Animals, Thoubal	Wangjing	30000
361.	MR011/2002	Rural Development Foundation Association	Karong	40000
NEW DELHI				
362.	ND003/1988	The Friendicoes-SECA	New Delhi	90000
363.	ND008/1993	Delhi Panjrapole Society	New Delhi	50000
364.	ND011/1993	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	New Delhi	90000
365.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	50000
366.	ND024/1999	Sonadi Charitable Trust	New Delhi	30000
367.	ND042/2006	Raghuvir Pashu Sewa Sansthan	Delhi	10000
ORISSA				
368.	OR003/1991	Rairangpur Gaushala Committee	Mayurbhanj	40000
369.	OR005/1997	Asureswar Gomangal Samiti	Asureswar	40000

1	2	3	4	5
370.	OR007/1998	Maitri Club	Bhatapada	25000
371.	OR009/1999	Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA)	Kendrapara	30000
372.	OR015/2001	Kalyani	Maltratriloachanpur	30000
373.	OR016/2001	People for Animals-Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar	50000
374.	OR017/2001	Shri Ram Gaushala Trust	Puri	40000
375.	OR023/2002	Jive Hiteisy Sangh	Dolmundai	10000
376.	OR030/2002	People for Animals-Rourkela	Jabaghat	40000
377.	OR033/2002	People for Animals	Berhampur	30000
378.	OR037/2004	District SPCA Nayagarh	Nayagarh	10000
379.	OR038/2005	People for Animals	Kendrapara	30000
380.	OR039/2006	Adarsha Seva Sangathana	Angul	10000
381.	OR040/2006	Sola pua Maa United Cultural Association	Cuttack	10000
PUNJAB				
382.	PJ004/1991	SPCA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	30000
383.	PJ017/1999	Anath Gau Ashram	Rampuraphul	50000
384.	PJ022/2000	Shri Siv Mandir Gaushala Committee	Panchvati	50000
385.	PJ028/2000	Sant Baba Labh Dassji Biriwale Gaushala Society	Dera Malkana	60000
386.	PJ032/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Dana Mandi	Jagraon	150000
387.	PJ034/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	50000
388.	PJ038/2000	People for Animals-Jalandhar	Jalandher	50000
389.	PJ044/2000	Shri Gaushala Parbandhak Committee	Bhawani Garh	125000
390.	PJ045/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Muktsar	50000
391.	PJ052/2001	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Moonak	50000
392.	PJ062/2002	Janta Gaushala	Sherpur	50000
393.	PJ063/2002	Gaushala Committee	Bhatinda	80000
394.	PJ064/2002	Shri Gaushala	Bhatinda	175000

1	2	3	4	5
395.	PJ071/2006	Shri Anath Gaushala	Patiala	125000
RAJASTHAN				
396.	RJ001/1997	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Pilibangan	50000
397.	RJ004/1991	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Nokha	170000
398.	RJ005/1991	Shri Gaushala	Suratgarh	150000
399.	RJ007/1991	Shri Umed Gaushala	Sojcity	50000
400.	RJ009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Nohar	200000
401.	RJ010/1991	Shri Gulab Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	50000
402.	RJ013/1993	Shri Kami Gaushala	Deshnoke	60000
403.	RJ023/1991	Shri Ramshankar Gaushala	Chhapar	50000
404.	RJ024/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sujargarh	80000
405.	RJ032/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ramgarh	100000
406.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	150000
407.	RJ036/1996	Shri Kalyan Bhoomi Goseva Sadan	Sri Ganganagar	100000
408.	RJ037/1996	Shri Bidasar Gaushala	Bidasar	70000
409.	RJ038/1996	Shri Krishna Gaushala Trust	Marwar	120000
410.	RJ039/1997	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh (Kannaiah Gaushala)	Jodhpur	120000
411.	RJ040/1997	Shri Gaushala Samiti	Hanumangarh	100000
412.	RJ041/1998	Shri Adeshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirohi	62500
413.	RJ042/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Udayapurvati	50000
414.	RJ044/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	50000
415.	RJ045/1998	Shri Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Gaushala Trust	Jaitharan	110000
416.	RJ046/1998	Shri Gopinath Gaushala Samiti	Gudhagorji	80000
417.	RJ048/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gosadan Samiti	Jaswantgarh	140000
418.	RJ049/1998	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh	Jaipur	50000
419.	RJ051/1998	Satyapur Goseva Mandal	Satyapur	135000

1	2	3	4	5
420.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	50000
421.	RJ055/1998	Acharya Kakasaheb Kalerkar Lok Seva Kendra	Bargaon	70000
422.	RJ057/1998	Shri Dada Darbar Napali Baba Siddharth Mahadev G.S.S	Jodhpur	50000
423.	RJ059/1998	Kamadhenu Gau Raksha Samiti	Rajasmand	40000
424.	RJ060/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Pragpura	50000
425.	RJ066/1998	Shri Gaushala Sukhadiya Circle	Sri Ganganagar	100000
426.	RJ070/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nimbaz	120000
427.	RJ072/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ajmer	50000
428.	RJ074/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Praband Samiti	Hamavada Shahji	50000
429.	RJ076/1998	Shri Gopal Govansh Kalyankari Gaushala	Nethra	100000
430.	RJ077/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Govindgarh	100000
431.	RJ079/1999	Shri Panchdev Mahamandir Gosevashram Samiti	Sikar	90000
432.	RJ085/1999	Shri Krishna Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Chipabarod	50000
433.	RJ087/1999	Gwal Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	90000
434.	RJ089/1999	Shri Girdhar Goseva Samiti	Kota	90000
435.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	60000
436.	RJ093/1999	Shri Baba Ramdev Gaushala Samiti	Sojatcity	90000
437.	RJ097/1999	Shri Gaushala Pilani	Pilani	60000
438.	RJ098/1999	Shri Radhakrishnan Gaushala	Radawas	90000
439.	RJ099/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhamikhurda	50000
440.	RJ101/1999	Shri Ramkrishna Gopal Prani Sewa Samiti	Sivganj	107500
441.	RJ105/1999	Rajasthan Gau Sewa Samiti	Kuchera	29000
442.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	250000
443.	RJ112/1999	Gauri Shankar Gaushala	Osiyan	120000
444.	RJ115/1999	Shri Brahmachari Ramkumarji Pannalalji Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	175000

1	2	3	4	5
445.	RJ116/1999	Shri Krishna Go Sewa Samiti	Sahava	65000
446.	RJ119/1999	Bharatiya Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Sikar	50000
447.	RJ122/1999	Shri Oswal Singh Sabha Dharampura Gaushala	Jodhpur	90000
448.	RJ124/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Trust	Osiyan	60000
449.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	50000
450.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	100000
451.	RJ131/1999	Akal Rahat Go Sewa Sansthan Trust	Churu	40000
452.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	80000
453.	RJ133/1999	Shiv Gaushala	Ganganagar Kendra	50000
454.	RJ134/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Sri Ganganagar	80000
455.	RJ135/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Chattargarh	80000
456.	RJ136/1999	Go Sadan, Bajuwala	Sri Ganganagar	100000
457.	RJ137/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kajuwala	60000
458.	RJ139/1999	Shri Madan Gaushala	Sikar	80000
459.	RJ141/1999	Shri Ramkrishna Gaushala	Gagrana	80000
460.	RJ151/1999	Shri Dayalu Gau Jivjan Paramarth Sewa Sansthan	Kedapa	70000
461.	RJ154/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Samiti	Mandal	50000
462.	RJ163/1999	Gosewa Shiwir (Gaushala), Churu	Churu	50000
463.	RJ169/2000	Govansh Raksha Kendra Vaidik Sadhu Ashram	Nohar	50000
464.	RJ175/2000	Shri Guru Kripa Gaushala	Sarana	60000
465.	RJ176/2000	Shri Shantinath Gaushala Sanstha	Bakra Road	50000
466.	RJ183/2000	Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Samiti	Niwai	50000
467.	RJ192/2000	Shri Gopal Gosewa Samiti	Tehandesar	50000
468.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	40000
469.	RJ199/2000	Shri Balaji Gaushala Sansthan	Salasar	72500
470.	RJ200/2000	Shri Hari Om Gaushala	Basani	50000

1	2	3	4	5
471.	RJ204/2000	Mathuresh Gaushala	Blthari	50000
472.	RJ205/2000	Shri Jaisingh Gaushala	Kotputli	50000
473.	RJ209/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sambhar Lake	36000
474.	RJ210/2000	Fatehapur (Rajasthan) Panjrapole Society	Fatehpur	100000
475.	RJ211/2000	Shri Om Janta Gaushala Trust	Mankasas	90000
476.	RJ214/2000	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Samiti	Brahamdha Asotara	80000
477.	RJ216/2000	Gauraksha Sewa Trust	Hadola	50000
478.	RJ226/2001	Shri Ram Sagar Gaushala Samiti	Netrana	130000
479.	RJ228/2001	Swa Seth Shri Kewal Chand Kothari Jain Gaushala Samiti	Khangta	130000
480.	RJ230/2001	Shri Roop Rajat Shiv Gaushala Sansthan	Shivrajpur	80000
481.	RJ231/2001	Helpless Animal Life Project Society	Jawai Baandh	80000
482.	RJ233/2001	Gramin Vikas Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samiti	Bajrang Nagar	50000
483.	RJ243/2001	Shri Pachpadra Gaushala	Pachpadra	50000
484.	RJ247/2001	Gau Sewa Samiti	Dujod	40000
485.	RJ249/2001	Shri Rohitaswa Gaushala Sansthan	Bilada	90000
486.	RJ250/2001	Om Shri Deweshwar Mahadev Gaushala Samiti	Jadan	50000
487.	RJ256/2001	Shri Champaji Maharaj Gaushala Sansthan	Lambia	50000
488.	RJ259/2001	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Gangapur City	40000
489.	RJ261/2001	Shri Nadsar Gosewa Samiti	Nadsar	60000
490.	RJ263/2001	Sanghvi Kankubai Vardhi Chandji Gauri Gaushala	Malwara	145000
491.	RJ271/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Khandela	40000
492.	RJ281/2002	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sansthan	Lacharsar	50000
493.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Beawar	60000
494.	RJ287/2002	Shri Bhansali Umed Gaushala	Jhab	100000
495.	RJ288/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Roop Rajat Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Indawar	50000

1	2	3	4	5
496.	RJ301/2002	Swami Shri Hajarimal Gosewa Samiti	Nokha	50000
497.	RJ308/2002	Shri Ram Gau Sewa Samiti	Marwar	80000
498.	RJ311/2002	Shri Aaiji Gaushala (JIJIPAL)	Pataliawas	90000
499.	RJ316/2002	Shri Madhav Govind Gaushala Vikas Samiti	Bansdhuni	100000
500.	RJ322/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Borunda	50000
501.	RJ326/2002	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	50000
502.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	400000
503.	RJ332/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Munishwar Gau Sewa Ramdham	Kanwariyat	50000
504.	RJ333/2002	Shri Roop Rajat Shri Krishna Gaushala Sanstha Samiti	Atbara	50000
505.	RJ336/2002	Rajasthan Gau Sewa Samiti	Meharwala	70000
506.	RJ337/2002	Shri Devnarayan Gaushala	Lesarda	50000
507.	RJ338/2002	Dayodai Pashu Samvardhan Sanstha Gaushala	Banswara	50000
508.	RJ340/2002	Shri Virteja Gausewa Samiti	Munda	50000
509.	RJ341/2002	Shri Ram Transport Welfare Society (Under Shri Ram Gaushala Society)	Anaj Mandi	40000
510.	RJ347/2002	Shri Rajeshwar Gaushala Sansthan	Doli	50000
511.	RJ357/2002	Pashu Kalyan Samiti	Sri Ganganagar	250000
512.	RJ372/2002	Shriram Gaushala Seva Sansthan	Siyat	80000
513.	RJ374/2002	Shri Chain Public Gaushala Sansthan	Phokran	50000
514.	RJ378/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Chirana	40000
515.	RJ380/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Nagaur	50000
516.	RJ384/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Baragaon	70000
517.	RJ388/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Committee	Goluwala	100000
518.	RJ390/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Ransigaon	70000
519.	RJ393/2002	Jhahhadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	150000

1	2	3	4	5
520.	RJ397/2003	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gaushala	Aashop	50000
521.	RJ399/2003	Shri Baba Gulabnath Gaushala Samiti	Palasni	50000
522.	RJ400/2003	Shri Radhey Govind Gaushala Sansthan	Bisalpur	90000
523.	RJ401/2003	Maru Khetriya Gau Sewa Sansthan	Naneau	50000
524.	RJ402/2003	Shri Mahaveer Jeevdaya Gaushala	Jalore	100000
525.	RJ404/2003	Shri Raj Purohit Sewa Sansthan	Udaipur	100000
526.	RJ405/2003	Shri Gopal Gau Sewa Samiti	Buntiya Road	50000
527.	RJ408/2003	Baba Bhali Kare Goseva Sansthan	Ramdevra	50000
528.	RJ409/2003	Shri Mahaveer Gaushala Kalyan Sansthan	Baran	130000
529.	RJ411/2003	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Padampur	70000
530.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	50000
531.	RJ415/2003	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Nagaur	50000
532.	RJ416/2003	Shri Kaushal Gaushala	Jodhpur	50000
533.	RJ417/2003	Shri Krishan Gaushala Samiti		80000
534.	RJ419/2003	Shri Prakashanand Gaushala		80000
535.	RJ422/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti		40000
536.	RJ424/2003	Ananth Avam Apahij Goseva Samiti		70000
537.	RJ425/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti		50000
538.	RJ427/2003	Shri Ashapur (Mahodari) Mathaji Gaushala Samiti		50000
539.	RJ429/2003	Shri Goseva Sangh		90000
540.	RJ430/2003	Shri Gopal Gaushala Sanstha		60000
541.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	50000
542.	RJ437/2004	Shri Vishnu Gaushala	Alsisar	60000
543.	RJ440/2004	Acharya Shri Nanesh Rooprekha Shri Ram Gaushala	Kapasan	30000
544.	RJ443/2004	Kamadhenu Rathi Nasla Samvardhan Kendra	Bikaner	40000

1	2	3	4	5
545.	RJ449/2004	Shri Hari Panjarapole Gaushala	Bikaner	50000
546.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	150000
547.	RJ455/2004	Shri Jasnath Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jodhpur	40000
548.	RJ457/2004	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	Sikar	40000
549.	RJ461/2004	Shri Ram Guru Sainik Kshatriya Mali Gaushala Samiti	Jodhpur	40000
550.	RJ464/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sikar	40000
551.	RJ469/2004	Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jaipur	50000
552.	RJ472/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Jobner	90000
553.	RJ473/2004	Shri Agrasen Jiv Jantu Kalyan Evam Go Seva Samiti	Bikaner	150000
554.	RJ474/2004	Bageshwar Mahadev Gaushala	Ghosunda	40000
555.	RJ475/2004	Shri Vimla Devi Khetawat Gauseva Vikas Samiti	Dhankoli	50000
556.	RJ479/2004	Sanathan Dharma Gau Sewa Samiti Trust	Jaitaran	50000
557.	RJ481/2004	Shri Krishan Gosewa Samiti	Umewala	60000
558.	RJ482/2004	Shri Godhan Sanvardhan Goshala Samiti	Uniyara	50000
559.	RJ483/2004	Shri Murali Manohar Goshala	Bhinasar	130000
560.	RJ484/2004	Gauvansh Sewa Samiti	Bhilwara	50000
561.	RJ486/2004	Gosadan Dausa	Jaipur	70000
562.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala -Sanganer	Jaipur	120000
563.	RJ488/2004	Bara Mandir Gaushala	Khadab	50000
564.	RJ496/2005	Shri Kashi Viswanath Gaushala Seva Samiti	Swaroopganj	50000
565.	RJ497/2005	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Bilara	50000
566.	RJ498/2005	Shri Govardhan Gaushala Samiti	Kanwalisar	175000
567.	RJ501/2005	Shri Mahaveer Go Seva Samiti	Rathori Kunwa	50000
568.	RJ509/2005	Sant Shri Bholaramji Maharaj Gau Sewa Samiti	Nagaur	50000
569.	RJ511/2005	Shri Nath Nagar Gau Seva Samiti	Churu	60000

1	2	3	4	5
570.	RJ514/2006	Shri Mandev Suri Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	50000
571.	RJ515/2006	Shri Gopal Gaushala, Gelasar	Nagaur	10000
572.	RJ516/2006	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
573.	RJ518/2006	Shri Aaiji Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jaitaran	10000
574.	RJ519/2006	Shri Hadecha Nagar Go Sewa Samiti	Jalore	10000
575.	RJ520/2006	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	10000
576.	RJ521/2006	Shri Krishna Mahavir Gorakshana Samiti	Udaipur	10000
TAMIL NADU				
577.	TN001/1964	SPCA Chennai	Chennai	10000
578.	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	100000
579.	TN019/1964	SPCA Salem	Salem	10000
580.	TN027/1993	Chennai Snake Park Trust	Chennai	30000
581.	TN036/1997	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Gaushala Trust	Chennai	50000
582.	TN044/1998	People for Animals Charitable Trust	Chennai	100000
583.	TN045/1998	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	45000
584.	TN052/1999	Hosur Animal Welfare Society	Hosur	30000
585.	TN056/2000	Govardhan	Selaiyur	25000
586.	TN057/2000	Goshakthi	Chennai	40000
587.	TN062/2000	Shri Sathyasai Praniseva Shelters	Chennai	30000
588.	TN070/2000	Gosamrakshana Trust	Salem	25000
589.	TN071/2000	Award Animal Welfare Organisation	Endathur	50000
590.	TN092/2002	Goshakthi Trust	Vakkur	50000
591.	TN107/2003	Rakshana Animal Welfare Association	Gobichettipalayam	30000
592.	TN108/2003	India Project for Animals and Nature	Mavanalla	60000
593.	TN112/2003	Animal Welfare Association		40000
594.	TN114/2003	Ahimsa Integrated and Animal Welfare Trust		30000

1	2	3	4	5
595.	TN120/2004	Sudharma Gokulam Charitable Trust	Chennai	25000
596.	TN125/2005	Society for Animal Welfare	Dindigul	40000
597.	TN128/2005	Prani Raksha Krishi Utpadan Sangh	Madurai	10000
598.	TN130/2005	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	20000
599.	TN132/2005	Samrakshana Animal Welfare Society	Tiruchirapalli	60000
600.	TN136/2006	S.L.V. Gaushala Trust and Research Centre	Chennai	10000
601.	TN137/2006	Sunanthini Gaushala Trust	Kanyakumari	10000
602.	TN139/2006	Animal Care Trust	Dindigul	30000
603.	TN141/2006	Seajet Gomata Welfare Trust	Thennamanadu	10000
604.	TN142/2006	Andal Gaushala	Melathur	10000
605.	TN143/2006	Jeevan Trust	Thiruthuraipoondi	10000
606.	TN147/2006	People for Animals, Maraimalai Nagar	Maraimalai Nagar	10000
607.	TN148/2006	Sivagami Animal Trust	Kancheepuram	10000
608.	TN149/2006	Prani Mithran	Madurai	10000
609.	TN152/2006	Shri Baba Animal Welfare Shelter and Society	Chennai	10000
610.	TN153/2006	People for Animals, Kumbakonam	Kumbakonam	10000
UTTAR PRADESH				
611.	UP005/1964	Shri Digamber Jain Balbodhini Sabha	Saharanpur	20000
612.	UP008/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Vrindavan	165000
613.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	87500
614.	UP022/1994	Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayat Kshetra	Dehradun	50000
615.	UP025/1994	Gorakhpur SPCA	Gorakhpur	30000
616.	UP028/1998	P.K. Lok Vikas Sansthan	Kashirampur	10000
617.	UP031/1998	Kanpur Gaushala Society	Kanpur	50000
618.	UP033/1998	The Muzzaffar Nagar New Mandi Gaushala	Muzzaffar Nagar	50000
619.	UP037/1999	Shri Raghav Go Samvardhan Shala	Jhansi	70000

1	2	3	4	5
620.	UP044/1999	People for Animals	Lucknow	30000
621.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	60000
622.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kusinagar	50000
623.	UP055/1999	Dayoday Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)	Lalitpur	175000
624.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	80000
625.	UP059/1999	Doctor's Pets Creche Animal Welfare Trust	Lucknow	20000
626.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	150000
627.	UP070/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala Society	Midiyahu	25000
628.	UP074/2000	Jai Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Pipraoli Shiv	30000
629.	UP075/2000	Animal Care Organisation	Lucknow	40000
630.	UP076/2000	Brahmrishi Devraha Baba Jeev Jantu Kalyan Ashram Sansthan	Maeil Devriya	25000
631.	UP081/2000	Shri Vigyan Sagar Baba Sangat Gaushala Samiti	Mahmoodabad	30000
632.	UP086/2000	Shri Draun Gaushala Samiti	Dankaure	100000
633.	UP092/2000	Gautam Buddha Jeevdaya Samiti	Bhadhya Dhaadar	35000
634.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Prem Nagar	50000
635.	UP119/2001	Shri Ram Raghuveer Gaushala Samiti	Ballpur	50000
636.	UP120/2001	Shri Sitaram Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	40000
637.	UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Katghara	50000
638.	UP125/2001	Shri Gausewa Gaushala Samiti	Nigara	40000
639.	UP126/2001	Shri Jai Bansiwale Gaushala Samiti	Dhakpura	50000
640.	UP137/2001	Smt. Ram Shri Gaushala Samiti	Tarapurva	50000
641.	UP140/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Prem Nagar	70000
642.	UP142/2001	Bhairav Go Sewa Samiti	Orai	40000
643.	UP146/2002	Siddharth Sarvagnin Vikas Sewa Sasnthan	Gulriha	25000
644.	UP165/2002	Mataramkali Kamdhenu Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	50000
645.	UP167/2002	Pt.Ramkumar Deiwvedi Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur Dehat	60000

1	2	3	4	5
646.	UP172/2002	Jai Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Palra	50000
647.	UP175/2002	PFA Gorakhpur	Begiahata	25000
648.	UP178/2002	Shri Radhakrishna Ananth Gaushala Samiti	Rajpur Bangar	40000
649.	UP183/2002	Shri Madh Ballabh Gaushala Gokul	Kasba Gokul	140000
650.	UP191/2002	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	Bartara	50000
651.	UP193/2002	Punyabhumi Govansh Sanrakshan Sanvardhan Kendra	Bairampur	40000
652.	UP194/2002	Shri Siddh Gufa Jeevraksha Gaushala	Etawah	50000
653.	UP196/2002	Sant Kinaram Viklang Kalyan Avam Gau Seva Sodh Sanstha		50000
654.	UP203/2002	Param Tapeshwari Mata Gyandevi Gaushala	Sakrawa	25000
655.	UP205/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Devikheda	50000
656.	UP208/2002	Babu Singh Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	50000
657.	UP210/2002	Gau Sewa Sadan	Sumerpur	30000
658.	UP222/2002	Savera Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	25000
659.	UP229/2002	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sansthan	Ghoshiya	20000
660.	UP231/2002	Abhinavikaran Siksha Udyoprashikshan Kendra	Allahabad	25000
661.	UP242/2002	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	30000
662.	UP261/2003	Ranjeet Singh Adarsh Sewa Samarpan Samiti	Bhadohi	40000
663.	UP262/2003	Goraksha Kalyan Samiti		50000
664.	UP264/2003	Anath Jeevdaya Kalyan Samiti		50000
665.	UP267/2003	Shri Kanhaiya Gaushala Samiti		40000
666.	UP268/2003	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Jhansi	10000
667.	UP269/2003	Jeev Jantu Kalyan Samiti		50000
668.	UP274/2004	Yug Nirman Gaushala	Bijnore	50000
669.	UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	30000
670.	UP276/2004	Shri Shiv Gaushala	Etawah	50000

1	2	3	4	5
671.	UP278/2004	Shri Shri Padhbaba Gaushala	Mathura	100000
672.	UP280/2004	Adarsh Gram Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur	30000
673.	UP282/2004	Shri Mahavir Swami Sadanand Giri Panjrapole Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Mathura	50000
674.	UP287/2004	Shri Bhgwati Gaushala Samiti	Kayamkari	50000
675.	UP291/2004	Shri Gopal Goshala Samiti	Shapur	40000
676.	UP292/2004	Shri Yogeswar Gosewa Samiti	Allahabad	40000
677.	UP293/2004	Kamdhenu Sarvangini Vikas Sanstha	Bhadohi	30000
678.	UP296/2005	Sumer Memorial Animals and Welfare Society		50000
679.	UP299/2005	Gopal Gaushala Seva Ashram		10000
680.	UP301/2005	Samajothan Sewa Sansthan	Kanpur	90000
681.	UP302/2006	Smt. Vimaladevi Memorial Gaushala	Hariyawan	30000
682.	UP305/2006	Jagdamba Gau Sewa Samiti	Mathura	10000
683.	UP307/2006	People for Animals, Unnao	Unnao	10000
684.	UP308/2006	Gayatri Gaushala		10000
685.	UP309/2006	Nadeem Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	10000
686.	UP310/2006	Jan Jagriti Sewa Samiti	Gorakhpur	10000
687.	UP311/2006	Shri Gopeswar Gaushala Samiti	Lucknow	10000
688.	UP312/2006	PFA Institute of Research, Shahawpur,	Allahabad	10000
689.	UP313/2006	Shri Guru Karshni Go Mandir Gaushala Samiti	Mathura	10000
WEST BENGAL				
690.	WB006-3/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Sodepur	50000
691.	WB006-5/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Jhuljui	50000
692.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	80000
693.	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	30000
694.	WB014/1995	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	Calcutta	20000

1	2	3	4	5
695.	WB016/1994	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Udayanarainpur	60000
696.	WB021/1997	Love 'N' Care for Animals	Calcutta	30000
697.	WB025/1999	People for Animals	Calcutta	30000
698.	WB027/2000	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	10000
699.	WB029/2001	PFA Hoogly	Serampore	10000
700.	WB033/2001	Ashurali Vivekanand Smriti Sangha	Ashurali	10000
701.	WB037/2002	Sarboday Kendra	Tilantapara	40000
702.	WB038/2002	Palashi Gramin Prani Kalyan Samiti	Jahalda	30000
703.	WB039/2002	Kanthi Mahakumar Tapasili Unnayan Mahela Samiti	Ramnagar	10000
704.	WB041/2006	People for Animals - Alipudur Junction	Jalpaiguri	10000
Total				44698000

*Details of Regular Grants Released to AWOs-Amount Sanctioned in 2005-2006
and Released in 2006-07*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organization	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	50000
2.	AP053/2000	Shri Shri Radha Govind Go Raksha Samiti	Tirupathi	50000
3.	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	10000
ASSAM				
4.	AS003/1993	Blue Cross Society of Assam	Guwahati	25000
BIHAR				
5.	BH023/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Pakur	25000
6.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	10000

1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR (JHARKAND)				
7.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	60000
DELHI				
8.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	10000
GUJARAT				
9.	GJ023/1991	Shri Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Kutch	100000
10.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	100000
11.	GJ039/1996	Shri Bhavnagar Panjrapole	Bhavnagar	100000
12.	GJ052/1998	Shri Mandal Mahajan Panjrapole	Mandal	100000
13.	GJ054/1998	Shri Harikrishna Niradhar Gauseva Trust	Naranpur	100000
14.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
15.	GJ066/1998	Shri Mehsana Panjrapole Sanstha	Mehsana	60000
16.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	100000
17.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandorna	75000
18.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	100000
19.	GJ098/2000	Bilkha Gaurakshan Panjrapole	Bilkha	25000
20.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	10000
21.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kotharia	60000
22.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panglapol	Bhujpur	100000
23.	GJ151/2002	Late Dilip Pareash Ashokchand Shah Sarvajanik Panjrapole	Miyagam	200000
	52/2002	Shah Khodidas Dharamchand Panjrapole	Jampali Pole	60000
	72	Shri Junagadh Panjrapole Gaushala	Junagadh	100000
	33	Shri Shambhugiri Seva Trust	Asodar	100000
	/1991	Akhil Bharatiya Gaushala	Pehrawar	100000
	38/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Chakri-Dadri	100000

1	2	3	4	5
29.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipat	100000
30.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	100000
31.	HR044/1999	Shri Kurukshetra Gaushala	Kaithal	100000
32.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	100000
33.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	100000
34.	HR072/2000	Dharmarth Gaushala	Bhatgaon	100000
35.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	100000
36.	HR082/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Bhitmada	100000
37.	HR083/2000	Shri Jayram Panchayati Gaushala Samiti	Jakholi	100000
38.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla Avam Gaushala	Rohtak	60000
39.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	10000
40.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	100000
41.	HR117/2002	Shri Gaushala	Chakka	10000
42.	HR122/2002	Pantilisa Gaushala Samiti	Kagdana	100000
43.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswathy Gaushala	Nathusari Kalan	100000
44.	HR151/2004	Baba Munganath Gaushala	Raniya	10000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
45.	HP024/2006	Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Hamirpur	10000
KERALA				
46.	KL001/1966	SPCA Palghat (Palakkad)	Palghat	25000
MADHYA PRADESH				
47.	MP015/1994	M.P. Gaushala Sangh	Bhopal	25000
48.	MP016/1995	Bahubali Jeevaraksha Evam Paryavaran S. Sansthan	Chhindwara	100000
49.	MP022/1998	Gau Samrakshana Seva Samiti	Kurvai	25000
50.	MP108/1999	Jalpamata Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
51.	MP119/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Kachnariya	60000

1	2	3	4	5
52.	MP149/1999	Mahamrityunjai Gaushala	Hujur	25000
53.	MP180/1999	Shri Shri 1008 Shri Ramrathandasji Vaishnav Go Sewa Samiti	Dhanela	100000
54.	MP251/2002	Ujjain People for Animal Welfare Association	Ujjain	25000
55.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	100000
56.	MP292/2004	Shri Kannahiya Gaushala	Rajgarh	25000
MAHARASHTRA				
57.	MH014/1991	Shri Vardhman Jivodaya Kendra	Mumbai	200000
58.	MH028/1973	SPCA Pune	Pune	25000
59.	MH038/1997	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	50000
60.	MH102/2002	Indian Herpetological Society		25000
ORISSA				
61.	OR015/2001	Kalyani	Maitratrilochanpur	25000
62.	OR033/2002	People for Animals	Berhampur	25000
PUNJAB				
63.	PJ031/2000	Gau Rakshak Mandal	Sangrur	100000
64.	PJ034/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	100000
65.	PJ045/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Muktsar	50000
66.	PJ071/2006	Shri Anath Gaushala	Patiala	10000
67.	PJ072/2006	SPCA Faridkot	Faridkot	10000
RAJASTHAN				
68.	RJ007/1991	Shri Umed Gaushala	Sojaci	10000
69.	RJ014/1993	Shri Hardayal Gaushala	Singharawat	25000
70.	RJ017/1993	Help in Suffering	Jaipur	25000
71.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	200000
72.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	10000
73.	RJ079/1999	Shri Panchdev Mahamandir Gosevashram Samiti	Sikar	50000

1	2	3	4	5
74.	RJ080/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Jodhpur	50000
75.	RJ085/1999	Shri Krishna Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Chipabarod	10000
76.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	60000
77.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	100000
78.	RJ116/1999	Shri Krishna Go Sewa Samiti	Sahava	100000
79.	RJ117/1999	Canine Welfare Society	Bikaner	25000
80.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	10000
81.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	10000
82.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	10000
83.	RJ169/2000	Govansh Raksha Kendra Vaidik Sadhu Ashram	Nohar	100000
84.	RJ209/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sambhar Lake	25000
85.	RJ221/2001	Shri Jai Jain Gaushala	Tal	100000
86.	RJ225/2001	Shri Sankat Mochan Hanuman Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pipad Road	25000
87.	RJ230/2001	Shri Roop Rajat Shiv Gaushala Sansthan	Shivrajpur	50000
88.	RJ261/2001	Shri Nadsar Gosewa Samiti	Nadsar	50000
89.	RJ263/2001	Saaghai Kankubai Vardhi Chandji Gauri Gaushala Jeevdays	Malwara	100000
90.	RJ275/2002	Indian Society for Cow Protection	Jaisalmer	25000
91.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Beawar	60000
92.	RJ288/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Roop Rajat Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Indawar	50000
93.	RJ307/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dheerdesar	25000
94.	RJ326/2002	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	50000
95.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	200000
96.	RJ374/2002	Shri Chaitan Public Gaushala Sansthan	Phokran	50000
97.	RJ380/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Nagaur	100000

1	2	3	4	5
98.	RJ393/2002	Jhahhadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	100000
99.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	10000
100.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	60000
101.	RJ445/2004	Shri Vardhman Jeevdaya Sewa Samiti		50000
102.	RJ450/2004	Shri Baba Ramdev Go Seva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
103.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	100000
104.	RJ472/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Jobner	25000
105.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala-Sanganer	Jaipur	100000
106.	RJ513/2006	Shamuhik Gaushala Samiti	Raipur	10000
107.	RJ514/2006	Shri Mandev Suri Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	10000
TAMIL NADU				
108.	TN001/1964	SPCA Chennai	Chennai	25000
109.	TN017/1965	Coimbatore District SPCA	Coimbatore	25000
110.	TN056/2000	Govardhan	Selaiyur	25000
111.	TN065/2000	Terra Anima	Ooty	25000
112.	TN072/2000	Kanchipuram Dist. SPCA	Kanchipuram	25000
113.	TN080/2001	Kamadhenu Trust	Chennai	25000
114.	TN108/2003	India Project for Animals and Nature	Mavanalla	50000
115.	TN138/2006	SPCA Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai	10000
116.	TN146/2006	Kothai Nachiyar Trust	Tirunelveli	10000
UTTAR PRADESH				
117.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	100000
118.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	10000
119.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	10000
120.	UP062/1999	Shyam Gau Sewa Sadan	Bansgaon	25000
121.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	100000

1	2	3	4	5
122.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Prem Nagar	10000
123.	UP183/2002	Shri Madh Ballabh Gaushala Gokul	Kasba Gokul	100000
124.	UP302/2006	Smt. Vimaladevi Memorial Gaushala	Hariyawan	10000
WEST BENGAL				
125.	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	100000
Total				7450000

*Details of Grants in Aid Released to AWOs under AWBI Plan (Regular Grant)
Amount Sanctioned and Released in 2005-2006*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organisation	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP004/1972	SPCA Kakinada	Kakinada	25000
2.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	Eluru	25000
3.	AP016/1998	Visakha SPCA	Visakapatnam	100000
4.	AP017/1998	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Guttur	25000
5.	AP021/1999	Royal Unit for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Uravakonda	25000
6.	AP024/1999	Shri Raghavendra Pashu Samrakshana Sangham	Cuddapah	25000
7.	AP028/1999	Surabhi Gaushala	Jagtial	25000
8.	AP030/1999	Balaji Animal Welfare Society	Venkatagiri	50000
9.	AP032/1999	Rashtriya Gokula Samrakshana Kendram	Dharmavaram	25000
10.	AP033/2000	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Foundation Trust	Tirupati	50000
11.	AP034/2000	Sai Ram Animal Welfare Society	Cuddapah	300000
12.	AP037/2000	Foundation for Animals Trust	Nellore	100000
13.	AP038/2000	Society of Animal Welfare	Kothagudam	25000

1	2	3	4	5
14.	AP043/2000	Center for Animal Rehabilitation and Environment (CARE)	Bairaddipalli	25000
15.	AP044/2000	Indian Rural Development Programme Animal Welfare Organisation	V Kota	25000
16.	AP054/2000	Blue Cross Youth Sewa Sangham	Erragudu	25000
17.	AP056/2000	Animal Care Land	Tirupathi	25000
18.	AP062/2001	People for Animals, Kakinada	Kakinada	25000
19.	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	40000
20.	AP071/2002	Adarsha SPCA	Gorantla	25000
21.	AP075/2002	Sri Venu Gopala Swamy Mandir	Janawada	50000
22.	AP077/2002	Society for Health, Education, Environmental and People (SHEEP)	Chittoor	25000
23.	AP080/2003	Shanthi Niketan Institute of Animal Welfare Trust	Hindupur	50000
24.	AP084/2004	Shri Krishna Marari Gosamrakshan Samiti (Trust)	Chittoor	25000
25.	AP085/2004	Blue Cross Animals and Environmental Welfare Society	Visakhapatnam	25000
26.	AP086/2004	Animal Welfare and Rural Development Society (AWARDS)	Gurramkonda	25000
27.	AP087/2004	Garuda Animals Shelter	Puttaparthi	10000
28.	AP088/2005	Sahayog Organisation	Hyderabad	10000
29.	AP089/2005	Parvathi Parameswara Environmental Animal Welfare Society	Kurnool	10000
30.	AP090/2005	Southern Animal Welfare Society	Srikalahasti	10000
31.	AP091/2006	Vishnu Animal Welfare Organisation	Kakinada	10000
32.	AP093/2006	Sai Blue Cross Society	Anantapur	10000
33.	AP094/2006	Indian Institute of Jeevakarunyam and Research	Vijaywada	10000
ASSAM				
34.	AS007/2000	People for Animals, Guwahati	Guwahati	25000

1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR				
35.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	40000
BIHAR (JHARKAND)				
36.	BH003/1991	Shri Tatanagar Gaushala	Jamshedpur	100000
37.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	40000
NEW DELHI				
38.	ND003/1988	The Friendicoes - SECA	New Delhi	100000
39.	ND011/1993	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	New Delhi	100000
40.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	40000
41.	ND021/1999	Acharya Sushil Gausadan	New Delhi	40000
42.	ND024/1999	Sonadi Charitable Trust	New Delhi	25000
43.	ND027/2000	Dabar Hare Krishna Gaushala	New Delhi	40000
44.	ND039/2002	Animal India Trust	New Delhi	25000
GOA				
45.	GO001/1999	Goa Animal Welfare Trust	Salcete	25000
46.	GO002/1999	People for Animals-Goa	Panaji	25000
47.	GO003/1999	Dwarakapuri Goseva Ashram	Ponda	25000
48.	GO007/2006	The Green Cross	Bardez	10000
GUJARAT				
49.	GJ015/1991	Shri Amreli Gaushala Panjrapole	Amreli	50000
50.	GJ016/1991	Shri Vrindhavan Gaushala Jivdaya Trust	Jivapur	40000
51.	GJ018/1991	Shri Botad Mahajan Panjrapole and Gaushala	Botad	100000
52.	GJ019/1991	Shri Sidhpur Panjrapole	Sidhpur	100000
53.	GJ024/1991	Shri Anjar Panjrapole	Kutch	200000
54.	GJ025/1991	Shri Vinchhiya Mahajan Panjrapole Trust	Rajkot	40000
55.	GJ027/1991	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	25000

1	2	3	4	5
56.	GJ028/1993	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Kutch	100000
57.	GJ031/1994	Shri Okha Krishna Panjrapole	Okha Port	50000
58.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	100000
59.	GJ038/1995	Shri Savarkundla Gaushala	Savarkuntla	40000
60.	GJ039/1996	Shri Bhavnagar Panjrapole	Bhavnagar	100000
61.	GJ046/1998	Rajkot Mahajan's Panjrapole	Rajkot	100000
62.	GJ052/1998	Shri Mandal Mahajan Panjrapole	Mandal	200000
63.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	100000
64.	GJ065/1998	Shri Khodadhar Panjrapole	Thara	100000
65.	GJ066/1998	Shri Mehsana Panjrapole Sanstha	Mehsana	40000
66.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	100000
67.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandorna	100000
68.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	100000
69.	GJ078/1999	Shri Purushottam Lalji Gauluk Sevadham Trust	Dhari Tal	100000
70.	GJ086/1999	Shri Wankaner Panjrapole Gaushala	Wankaner	100000
71.	GJ105/2000	Shri Hariji Panjrapole Sanstha	Harij	100000
72.	GJ111/2000	Shri Bhayavadar Panjrapole	Bhayavadar	50000
73.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	40000
74.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kotharia	40000
75.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panglapol	Bhujpur	100000
76.	GJ135/2001	Shri Dhasa Junction Gaushala	Dhasa Junction	100000
77.	GJ142/2002	Bhagvan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Pragpura	100000
78.	GJ144/2002	Kalpataru Gaushala Charitable Trust	Shikra	40000
79.	GJ151/2002	Late Dilip Pareash Ashokchand Shah Sarvajani Panjrapole	Miyagam	100000
80.	GJ152/2002	Shah Khodidas Dharamchand Panjrapole	Jampali Pole	40000
81.	GJ161/2002	Vadala Panjrapole	Vadala	200000

1	2	3	4	5
82.	GJ183/2002	Gau Seva Trust	Thoradi	25000
83.	GJ188/2002	Sheth Anandji Kalyanji Chhaparali Panjarapole Sarvajanik Trust	Chhaparali	100000
84.	GJ189/2002	Shri Yatindra Jayant Sarvajanik Gaushala Trust	Jhalod	25000
85.	GJ199/2002	Vadodara Centre for Animal Rescue and Emergency (VCARE)	Baroda	10000
86.	GJ214/2002	Swami Shri Tejanand Maharaj Temple Panjarapole	Kharvasa	25000
87.	GJ215/2002	Shri Kevalpuniji Gaushala Trust	Thali	50000
88.	GJ221/2003	Pashu Pakshi Manav Matri Samiti	Ahmedabad	25000
89.	GJ230/2004	Ashirwad Charitable Trust	Sudasana	100000
90.	GJ233/2004	Shri Sahjanand Gaushala	Kodav	100000
91.	GJ235/2004	Poojya Tapasvibapu Smruti Gauseva Trust	Limbdi	25000
92.	GJ237/2004	Rushibhume Pravruttya	Kalol	25000
93.	GJ238/2005	Abol Pashu Pakshi Seva Mandal	Vondhana	10000
94.	GJ239/2005	Shri Gadhada Jivdaya Jankalyan Trust	Bhavnagar	10000
95.	GJ240/2005	Shri Pipardi Brahmeshwar Gaushala Trust	Rajkot	10000
HARYANA				
96.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Ferozpur	50000
97.	HR003/1991	Arsha Mahavidya Gurukul Gaushala	Kalwa	25000
98.	HR004/1991	Shri Krishna Adarsha Gaushala Seva Samiti	Gohana	100000
99.	HR005/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Yamkeshwar-Tirth	100000
100.	HR006/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tohana	200000
101.	HR009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Mohindergarh	100000
102.	HR011/1991	Shri Gaushala Shala Dairy Datta	Datta	200000
103.	HR013/1991	Shri Ramakrishan Goseva Sadan Dharmartha Saba	Bapouli	25000
104.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipat	100000
105.	HR017/1994	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Narnaul	100000

1	2	3	4	5
106.	HR018/1994	Shri Ladwa Gaushala	Ladwa	100000
107.	HR019/1996	Rashtriya Gaushala	Dharoli	300000
108.	HR023/1998	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Kamal	100000
109.	HR025/1998	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Jhundla	50000
110.	HR032/1998	Akhil Bharatiya Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala	Rohtak	100000
111.	HR037/1999	Shri Krishna Adarsh Gaushala	Samalakha Mandi	40000
112.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	200000
113.	HR042/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Siwani Mandi	100000
114.	HR043/1999	SPCA Dist. Yamuna Nagar	Yamuna Nagar	25000
115.	HR045/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ukalana Mandi	200000
116.	HR049/1999	Shri Swami Gauraksha Nand Gaushala	Safidon	200000
117.	HR051/1999	Shri Swami Gaurakshanand Gaushala	Julana	200000
118.	HR052/1999	Shri Gaushala Baba Phulu Sadh	Uchana Khurd	200000
119.	HR057/1999	Shri Vaishnav Agarsain Gaushala	Hissar	100000
120.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	200000
121.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	200000
122.	HR060/1999	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	100000
123.	HR061/1999	Shri Balaji Gaushala	Jind	50000
124.	HR062/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Gohana Mandi	100000
125.	HR063/1999	Gaumath (Gaushala)	Dist. Bhiwani	50000
126.	HR067/2000	Baba Fullu Sadh Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	100000
127.	HR071/2000	Shri Chetandas Gosamvardhan Sansthan	Gurgaon	50000
128.	HR076/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Pandu Pindara	50000
129.	HR078/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Barwala	100000
130.	HR079/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Faugaat	100000
131.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	100000

1	2	3	4	5
132.	HR083/2000	Shri Jayram Panchayati Gaushala Samiti	Jakholi	100000
133.	HR084/2000	Adarsh Gaushala	Gurgaon	50000
134.	HR085/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ratiya	200000
135.	HR095/2001	Lord Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Shahapur	100000
136.	HR097/2001	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Gurukul	50000
137.	HR099/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	25000
138.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla Evam Gaushala	Rohtak	40000
139.	HR102/2002	Shri Gopal Gosadan	Jind	100000
140.	HR103/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Ismailabad	40000
141.	HR104/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gausewa Sadan Sabha	Cheeka Mandi	100000
142.	HR105/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Jamal	100000
143.	HR108/2002	Shri Jai Ram Adarsh Gaushala	Pundri	200000
144.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	40000
145.	HR113/2002	Akhil Bhartiya Jeev Jantu Kalyan Avam Gramin - Vikas Sansthan	Saate Road Khurd	25000
146.	HR114/2002	Shri Shri 108 Baba Hemadas Gaushala	Mohendergarh	100000
147.	HR115/2002	Shri Alakh Gaushala	Bahal	50000
148.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	100000
149.	HR117/2002	Shri Gaushala	Chakka	40000
150.	HR118/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Keharwala	25000
151.	HR121/2002	Shri Gaushala	Rasalihera	100000
152.	HR122/2002	Pantilisa Gaushala Samiti	Kagdana	100000
153.	HR123/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Kaithal	25000
154.	HR124/2002	Jyotipunj Gaushala	Tohana	100000
155.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Nathusari Kalan	100000
156.	HR132/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sirsa	100000
157.	HR134/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Sirsa	50000

1	2	3	4	5
158.	HR136/2002	Shri Gaushala Sadewala	Sirsa	50000
159.	HR141/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Hansi	100000
160.	HR144/2003	Gaushala Madhad	Kalayati	100000
161.	HR145/2003	Shri Dayanand Gaushala Samiti	Badauji Gahbar	25000
162.	HR149/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Dhand	40000
163.	HR151/2004	Baba Munganath Gaushala	Raniya	40000
164.	HR152/2004	Shri Krishna Seva Dal	Bhiwani	40000
165.	HR155/2004	Jeev Sanjeevani	Jind	25000
166.	HR157/2005	Shri Krishan Chandra Gaushala	Bani	50000
167.	HR158/2005	Shri Goshala Committee	Jagadhri	50000
168.	HR159/2005	Shri Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Hissar	10000
169.	HR160/2005	Baba Ganeshilal Gaushala and Karurata Nivaran Samiti	Jind	10000
170.	HR161/2005	Markandeshwar Gaushala and Social Welfare Society		10000
171.	HR162/2005	Shri Krishna Gaushala Society		10000
172.	HR163/2005	Yasoda Nandan Shri Krishna Gaushala Sevak Samiti	Sonepat	10000
173.	HR164/2005	Shri Baba Sharnainath Gaushala	Kheri	10000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
174.	HP003/1998	Blue Cross of Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	25000
175.	HP021/2004	Shri Siddha Baba Balaknath Gau Vigyan Kendra	Bilaspur	25000
176.	HP022/2005	Madhav Go Vigyan Kendra		10000
JAMMU and KASHMIR				
177.	JK002/1999	Jammu Kashmir Gau Raksha Samiti	Jammu	50000
KARNATAKA				
178.	KA001/1965	Mysore Panjrapole Society	Mysore	200000
179.	KA004/1993	Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	Bangalore	50000
180.	KA005/1985	Shri Raghavendra Goasharam Trust	Bangalore	25000

1	2	3	4	5
181.	KA017/1999	Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre	Bangalore	25000
182.	KA030/2002	Govanithashraya Trust	Mangalore	25000
183.	KA039/2004	Nandi Animal Welfare Society of Gulbarga	Farhatnabad	10000
184.	KA040/2005	Swapana Samrakshana Samiti		10000
185.	KA041/2005	Sri Govardhan Giri Trust	Udupi	10000
KERALA				
186.	KL010/1994	SPCA Kollam	Kollam	25000
187.	KL028/2005	Animal Squad	Wayanad	10000
MADHYA PRADESH				
188.	MP003/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Neemach	25000
189.	MP004/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Gwalior	25000
190.	MP005/1991	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Mandasaur	40000
191.	MP006/1991	Shri Gaushala Sadavart Committee	Satna	25000
192.	MP007/1991	Shri Akilanand Saraswathi Gramin Gaushala	Dalauda	25000
193.	MP011/1991	Brij Mohan Ramkali Gou Samrakshana Kendra	Bhopal	100000
194.	MP021/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shivpurkalan	200000
195.	MP023/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sardarpur	50000
196.	MP027/1998	People for Animals	Gwalior	25000
197.	MP030/1999	Shri Gautras Nivami Gopal Gaushala	Badnagar	50000
198.	MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Narasinghar	25000
199.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	50000
200.	MP037/1999	Shri Sita Panchvati Gaushala	Agara	40000
201.	MP042/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Nanpur	25000
202.	MP043/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dhar	50000
203.	MP045/1999	Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir Go Sewa Samiti	Ramtekari	25000
204.	MP050/1999	Govansh Rakshan Samiti	Warasiwani	100000

1	2	3	4	5
205.	MP051/1999	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	A Lot	50000
206.	MP052/1999	Sant Shri Rotiramji Gaushala	Behpur	50000
207.	MP054/1999	Shri Gopal Itikhar Gaushala	Jawara	40000
208.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	40000
209.	MP057/1999	Shri Kamal Gaushala	Boada	25000
210.	MP058/1999	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran S Sansthan	Khurai	40000
211.	MP059/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Mograram	25000
212.	MP060/1999	Shri Shreyasnath Pashu Raksh Kendra	Mandasaur	25000
213.	MP063/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Kishoripura	50000
214.	MP079/1999	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Kendra	Mungavali	25000
215.	MP084/1999	Kamadhenu Gosadan Sanchalan Samiti	Satva	25000
216.	MP085/1999	Sant Asharam Goseva Shramyog Vedant Sewa Samiti	Shajapur	25000
217.	MP088/1999	Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
218.	MP089/1999	Arjun Gaushala	Narasinghar	25000
219.	MP100/1999	Devnarayan Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
220.	MP115/1999	Shri Ganesh Gaushala Gorakshan Evam Sanvardhan Kendra	Khandwa	25000
221.	MP119/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Kachnariya	40000
222.	MP123/1999	Tilakeshwar Gau Sewa Sadan	Ujjain	25000
223.	MP124/1999	Shri Madhav Gaushala	Ujjain	25000
224.	MP137/1999	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Kendra Gaushala	Bahiravad	25000
225.	MP138/1999	Shri Bajrang Go Sewa Samiti	Machalpur	25000
226.	MP148/1999	Shri Krishna Gopal Gorakshan Avam Samvardhan Samiti	Bhopal	100000
227.	MP156/1999	Gau Sewa Samiti	Karkabel	25000
228.	MP171/1999	Satguru Neelkant Go Sewa Sadan	Dewas	25000

1	2	3	4	5
229.	MP173/1999	Sant Shri Shabri Gaushala Samiti	Bhamti	25000
230.	MP182/1999	Shri Gautam Gosamvardhan Sodh Sansthan Evam Paryavaran Kendra	Badnagar	50000
231.	MP186/2000	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Samiti	Gadarwara	25000
232.	MP188/2000	Shri Balaji Mandir Gaushala	Pandhana	25000
233.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Bhagwanpura	25000
234.	MP196/2000	Shri Ahilyamata Gaushala Jivdaya Mandal	Indore	50000
235.	MP205/2000	Dayaoday Pashu Sewa Samiti	Dhanaura	25000
236.	MP210/2000	Kamadhenu Sewa Samrakshan Evam Sodh Sansthan	Bhopal	25000
237.	MP214/2000	Sarvodai Pashu Samrakshan Samiti	Silwani	25000
238.	MP215/2001	PFA Muraina	Murena	25000
239.	MP222/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Ganj Basauda	100000
240.	MP236/2002	Aacharya Vidyasagar Pashu Sanrakshan avam Paryavaran Sudhar Samiti	Banda	50000
241.	MP237/2002	Shri Khandeshwan Gaushala samiti	Jaggakhedi	40000
242.	MP239/2002	Shri Govind Gaushala	Datiya	50000
243.	MP249/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Sadan	Devri Kalan	25000
244.	MP250/2002	Jai Shrikrishna Gaushala Samiti	Khamkheda	25000
245.	MP257/2002	Shrimad Bhagwat Gaushala Samiti	Neemuch	25000
246.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	100000
247.	MP260/2002	Shri Govind Gaushala Samiti	Taal	25000
248.	MP261/2002	Shri Shantinath Pashu Rakshak Kendra Gaushala	Chitakheda	50000
249.	MP262/2002	Acharya Shri Vidyasagar Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Tendukheda	25000
250.	MP264/2002	Shri Manas Geeta Gaushala	Baradari	25000
251.	MP270/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Papaura	200000
252.	MP271/2002	Gau Sewa Bharthi	Bairsiya	25000

1	2	3	4	5
253.	MP272/2002	Sant Sukharam Das Baba Gaushala	Naugaon	25000
254.	MP275/2002	Shri Dayodai Pashudhan Sanrakshan Samiti	Harda	25000
255.	MP280/2003	Paramdev Shri Krishna Gaushala	Shahjapur	40000
256.	MP282/2003	Shri Govardhan Gaushala		25000
257.	MP284/2004	Animal Cure and Care	Gwalior	25000
258.	MP286/2004	Shri Chand Gaushala	Khandwa	25000
259.	MP287/2004	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shahjapur	100000
260.	MP289/2004	Shri Ramakrishna Mahavir Nyas	Ujjain	25000
261.	MP290/2004	Khamadhenu Gaushala	Bhopal	25000
262.	MP291/2004	Shri Gopal Krishan Gaushala		25000
263.	MP293/2004	Siddhi Vinayak Sewa Samiti	Bhopal	25000
264.	MP297/2004	Shri Satguru Kripa Gaushala	Piparia	25000
265.	MP300/2004	Avdhoot Surbhi Shala	Dolaj	25000
266.	MP302/2005	Sonachal Surbhi Gau Seva Ashram	Amarpur	25000
267.	MP304/2005	Shri Mahamritunija Go Sewa Sadan	Bhopal	50000
268.	MP305/2005	Mahakaal Vanya Prani Jeev jantu Daya Samiti	Ujjain	10000
269.	MP306/2005	Shri Swami Ramanand Gaushala	Guna	10000
270.	MP307/2005	Devanchal Goseva Evam Sodh Sansthan	Shahpur	10000
271.	MP309/2005	Shri Ram Krishan Gaushala	Ratlam	10000
272.	MP310/2005	Nandini Gaushala Jagriti Yuva Samiti	Chhatrapur	10000
MADHYA PRADESH (CHHATTISGARH)				
273.	MP009/1991	Shri Chakradhar Gaushala Trust	Raigarh	25000
274.	MP026/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Jivaraksha Kendra	Durg	40000
275.	MP039/1999	Shri Rashtriya Gaushala Trust	Dhamtari	40000
276.	MP041/1999	Ujjwal Gorakshan Kendra	Raipur	100000
MAHARASHTRA				
277.	MH002/1966	Bombay SPCA	Mumbai	50000

1	2	3	4	5
278.	MH004/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha Dhamangaon (RS)	Dhamangaon	25000
279.	MH008/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Amravathi	25000
280.	MH013/1993	Voice of Animals in Distress (Stray Dog Lovers' Assn.)	Mumbai	25000
281.	MH021/1964	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	25000
282.	MH030/1995	Amalner Gaushala (Panjrapole)	Amalner	50000
283.	MH039/1997	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Akola	40000
284.	MH040/1998	Panjrapole (Gorakshan) Sanstha	Ahmednagar	100000
285.	MH042/1998	Adarsh Go Sewa Avam Anusadan Prkalp (Adarsh Sanskar Mandal)	Akola	100000
286.	MH043/1998	Govigyan Anusandan Kendra	Nagpur	50000
287.	MH045/1998	Maharashtra Gopalan Samiti	Mumbai	25000
288.	MH059/1999	Kesav Gorakshan Sewa Samiti	Wasim	25000
289.	MH064/2000	Shri Gopal Krishna Gorakshan Sansthan	Jalgaon	50000
290.	MH078/2001	Laxmi Institute of Animal Welfare	Amravati	25000
291.	MH089/2002	Plant and Animals Welfare Society	Dombvili	25000
292.	MH092/2002	PFA Wardha	Gopuri	25000
293.	MH101/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tumsar	25000
294.	MH103/2002	Acharya Anand Rishiji Gaurakshan Sansthan	Tanhara	25000
295.	MH106/2003	Thane SPCA		25000
296.	MH116/2005	Shri Ranchod Appa Patil Gaushala		10000
297.	MH117/2005	Shri Krishna Gopalan Kendra	Jalgaon	10000
298.	MH118/2005	People For Animals, Mumbai	Mumbai	10000
MANIPUR				
299.	MR008/2001	People for Animals, Thoubal	Wangjing	25000
ORISSA				
300.	OR005/1997	Asureswar Gomangal Samiti	Asureswar	25000

1	2	3	4	5
301.	OR006/1998	Orissa State Council for Animal Welfare	Bhubaneswar	25000
302.	OR007/1998	Maitri Club	Bhatapada	25000
303.	OR009/1999	Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA)	Kendrapara	25000
304.	OR016/2001	People for Animals-Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	25000
305.	OR017/2001	Shri Ram Gaushala Trust	Puri	25000
306.	OR023/2002	Jive Hiteisy Sangh	Dolmundai	25000
307.	OR025/2002	Jiban Bikash	Lenoda	25000
308.	OR028/2002	Bhagabat Pathagar	Salepali	25000
309.	OR029/2002	Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies	Bhubaneswar	25000
310.	OR036/2003	Jeevan Jyoti	Kamaguru	25000
311.	OR037/2004	District SPCA Nayagarh	Nayagarh	25000
PUNJAB				
312.	PJ004/1991	SPCA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	25000
313.	PJ008/1999	People for Animals-Ludhiana	Ludhiana	50000
314.	PJ014/1999	Nabha Gaushala Committee	Nabha	100000
315.	PJ015/1999	Gaushala Committee	Dhuri	200000
316.	PJ017/1999	Anath Gau Ashram	Rampuraphul	25000
317.	PJ018/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Mandi Gobindgarh	100000
318.	PJ022/2000	Shri Siv Mandir Gaushala Committee	Panchvati	40000
319.	PJ027/2000	Gopal Gaushala Gau Sewa Samiti	Ropar	40000
320.	PJ029/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Maur Mandi	100000
321.	PJ031/2000	Gau Rakshak Mandal	Sangrur	100000
322.	PJ032/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Dana Mandi	Jagraon	200000
323.	PJ038/2000	People for Animals-Jalandhar	Jalandher	25000
324.	PJ040/2000	Agarwal Gaushala Committee and Women College Committee	Samana	40000

1	2	3	4	5
325.	PJ052/2001	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Moonak	50000
326.	PJ056/2002	PFA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	25000
327.	PJ062/2002	Janta Gaushala	Sherpur	25000
328.	PJ063/2002	Gaushala Committee	Bhatinda	40000
329.	PJ064/2002	Shri Gaushala	Bhatinda	200000
RAJASTHAN				
330.	RJ004/1991	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Nokha	200000
331.	RJ006/1991	Shri Krishna Gulab Gaushala	Nimbi Jodhan	40000
332.	RJ007/1991	Shri Umed Gaushala	Sojacity	40000
333.	RJ008/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Didwana	25000
334.	RJ009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Nohar	300000
335.	RJ010/1991	Shri Gulab Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	100000
336.	RJ013/1993	Shri Kami Gaushala	Deshnoke	100000
337.	RJ023/1991	Shri Ramshankar Gaushala	Chhapar	40000
338.	RJ024/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sujangarh	50000
339.	RJ027/1993	Shri Rajaldesar Gaushala	Rajaldesar	25000
340.	RJ031/1993	Shri Bhopalgarh Gaushala	Jodhpur	100000
341.	RJ032/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ramgarh	100000
342.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	100000
343.	RJ036/1996	Shri Kalyan Bhoomi Goseva Sadan	Sri Ganganagar	200000
344.	RJ037/1996	Shri Bidasar Gaushala	Bidasar	50000
345.	RJ039/1997	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh (Kannaiah Gaushala)	Jodhpur	100000
346.	RJ040/1997	Shri Gaushala Samiti	Hanumangarh	200000
347.	RJ041/1998	Shri Adeshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirohi	100000
348.	RJ042/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Udayapurvati	25000
349.	RJ044/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	25000

1	2	3	4	5
350.	RJ045/1998	Shri Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Gaushala Trust	Jalधारan	100000
351.	RJ046/1998	Shri Gopinath Gaushala Samiti	Gudhagorji	50000
352.	RJ048/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gosadan Samiti	Jaswantgarh	100000
353.	RJ049/1998	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh	Jaipur	25000
354.	RJ050/1998	Shri Gopal Govardhan Gaushala	Sanchoरे	100000
355.	RJ050-1/1998	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Ashram		100000
356.	RJ051/1998	Satyapur Goseva Mandal	Satyapur	200000
357.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	40000
358.	RJ055/1998	Acharya Kakasaheb Kalerkar Lok Seva Kendra	Bargaon	50000
359.	RJ057/1998	Shri Dada Darbar Napali Baba Siddharth Mahadev G.S.S	Jodhpur	25000
360.	RJ060/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Pragpur	25000
361.	RJ064/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Raipur	100000
362.	RJ066/1998	Shri Gaushala Sukhadiya Circle	Sri Ganganagar	200000
363.	RJ070/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nimbaz	100000
364.	RJ072/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ajmer	25000
365.	RJ074/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Praband Samiti	Hamavada Shahji	25000
366.	RJ076/1998	Shri Gopal Govansh Kalyankari Gaushala	Nethra	100000
367.	RJ077/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Govindgarh	100000
368.	RJ085/1999	Shri Krishna Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Chipabarod	40000
369.	RJ087/1999	Gwal Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	50000
370.	RJ089/1999	Shri Girdhar Goseva Samiti	Kota	50000
371.	RJ091/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Trust	Ummेd Nagar	40000
372.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	40000
373.	RJ093/1999	Shri Baba Ramdev Gaushala Samiti	Sojatcity	50000
374.	RJ097/1999	Shri Gaushala Pilani	Pilani	40000
375.	RJ099/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhamikhurda	40000

1	2	3	4	5
376.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	200000
377.	RJ111/1999	Shri Gauri Shankar Gaushala	Bagar	50000
378.	RJ115/1999	Shri Brahmachari Ramkumarji Pannalalji Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	200000
379.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	40000
380.	RJ126/1999	Shri Gaushala Balotara	Balotara	50000
381.	RJ128/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Trust	Jaitaran	100000
382.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	40000
383.	RJ131/1999	Akal Rahat Go Sewa Sansthan Trust	Churu	50000
384.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	40000
385.	RJ133/1999	Shiv Gaushala	Ganganagar Kendra	25000
386.	RJ134/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Sri Ganganagar	50000
387.	RJ135/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Chattargarh	50000
388.	RJ136/1999	Go Sadan, Bajuwala	Sri Ganganagar	100000
389.	RJ137/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kajuwala	50000
390.	RJ139/1999	Shri Madan Gaushala	Sikar	50000
391.	RJ141/1999	Shri Ramkrishna Gaushala	Gagrana	50000
392.	RJ144/1999	Shri Mohan Gaushala	Barmer	100000
393.	RJ147/1999	Shri Ramdev Jiv Daya Gaushala Trust	Dhava	25000
394.	RJ151/1999	Shri Dayalu Gau Jivjan Paramarth Sewa Sansthan	Kedapa	50000
395.	RJ154/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Samiti	Mandal	50000
396.	RJ159/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sanstha	Churu	25000
397.	RJ163/1999	Gosewa Shiwir (Gaushala), Churu	Churu	25000
398.	RJ175/2000	Shri Guru Kripa Gaushala	Sarana	25000
399.	RJ176/2000	Shri Shantinath Gaushala Sanstha	Bakra Road	25000
400.	RJ180/2000	Shri Gaushala	Karanpur	50000
401.	RJ183/2000	Sant Shri Asharamji Gaushala Samiti	Niwai	200000

1	2	3	4	5
402.	RJ192/2000	Shri Gopal Gosewa Samiti	Tehandesar	25000
403.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	25000
404.	RJ205/2000	Shri Jaisingh Gaushala	Kotputli	25000
405.	RJ206/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Neemkathana	50000
406.	RJ210/2000	Fatehapur (Rajasthan) Panjrapole Society	Fatehpur	100000
407.	RJ211/2000	Shri Om Janta Gaushala Trust	Mankasas	50000
408.	RJ213/2000	Shri Radhey Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Bigga	25000
409.	RJ214/2000	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Samiti	Brahamdha asotara	50000
410.	RJ216/2000	Gauraksha Sewa Trust	Hadola	25000
411.	RJ226/2001	Shri Ram Sagar Gaushala Samiti	Netrana	100000
412.	RJ228/2001	Swa Seth Shri Kewal Chand Kothari Jain Gaushala Samiti	Khangta	100000
413.	RJ243/2001	Shri Pachpadra Gaushala	Pachpadra	25000
414.	RJ249/2001	Shri Rohitaswa Gaushala Sansthan	Bilada	40000
415.	RJ250/2001	Om Shri Deweshwar Mahadev Gaushala Samiti	Jadan	25000
416.	RJ256/2001	Shri Champaji Maharaj Gaushala Sansthan	Lambia	50000
417.	RJ271/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Khandela	25000
418.	RJ273/2002	Shri Jai Jinendra Gaushala Samiti	Somesar	40000
419.	RJ281/2002	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sansthan	Lacharsar	25000
420.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Beawar	40000
421.	RJ287/2002	Shri Bhansali Umed Gaushala	Jhab	100000
422.	RJ290/2002	Shri Mahavir Hanuman Govansh Evam Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samvardhan	Golasan	100000
423.	RJ291/2002	Shri Mahavir Kamdheni Gaushala	Berela	25000
424.	RJ298/2002	Shri Rawatmuni Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhoplagarh	50000
425.	RJ308/2002	Shri Ram Gau Sewa Samiti	Marwar	40000
426.	RJ311/2002	Shri Aaiji Gaushala (JIJIPAL)	Patallawas	100000

1	2	3	4	5
427.	RJ312/2002	PFA Sirohi	Sirohi	25000
428.	RJ316/2002	Shri Madhav Govind Gaushala Vikas Samiti	Bansdhuni	100000
429.	RJ321/2002	Radhakrishna Gaushala	Arniyala	10000
430.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	100000
431.	RJ332/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Munishwar Gau Sewa Ramdham Samiti	Kanwariyat	50000
432.	RJ333/2002	Shri Roop Rajat Shri Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Atbara	100000
433.	RJ337/2002	Shri Devnarayan Gaushala	Lesarda	25000
434.	RJ340/2002	Shri Virteja Gausewa Samiti	Munda	50000
435.	RJ341/2002	Shri Ram Transport Welfare Society (Under Shri Ram Gaushala Society)	Anaj Mandi	25000
436.	RJ351/2002	Shri Bal Gopal Gosevashram	Dhurwa	50000
437.	RJ352/2002	Shri Shivshakti Gosevashram	Luniyashar	50000
438.	RJ353/2002	Shri Lakshmi Narayan Gosevashram	Pratapura	25000
439.	RJ354/2002	Shri Kedarswami Gosevashram	Chaura	100000
440.	RJ355/2002	Shri Rajrishi Dilip Gau Sewa Ashram	Virol	100000
441.	RJ356/2002	Shri Devri Mata Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	10000
442.	RJ357/2002	Pashu Kalyan Samiti	Sri Ganganagar	300000
443.	RJ361/2002	Shri Bragurishi Gau Sewa Ashram Samiti		100000
444.	RJ362/2002	Shri Datareya Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
445.	RJ363/2002	Shri Muralidhar Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
446.	RJ364/2002	Shri Kamdhenu Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
447.	RJ365/2002	Shri Surabhi Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
448.	RJ366/2002	Shri Dhenukeshwar Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
449.	RJ367/2002	Shri Bharatimatha Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
450.	RJ368/2002	Shri Dhanwantari Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000
451.	RJ369/2002	Shri Sanatan Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	100000

1	2	3	4	5
452.	RJ378/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Chirana	25000
453.	RJ384/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Baragaon	25000
454.	RJ388/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Committee	Goluwala	100000
455.	RJ390/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Ransigaon	50000
456.	RJ393/2002	Jhahadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	100000
457.	RJ399/2003	Shri Baba Gulabnath Gaushala Samiti	Palasni	25000
458.	RJ402/2003	Shri Mahaveer Jeevdaya Gaushala	Jalore	100000
459.	RJ404/2003	Shri Raj Purohit Sewa Sansthan	Udaipur	50000
460.	RJ405/2003	Shri Gopal Gau Sewa Samiti	Buntiya Road	25000
461.	RJ408/2003	Baba Bhali Kare Goseva Sansthan	Ramdevra	25000
462.	RJ409/2003	Shri Mahaveer Gaushala Kalyan Sansthan	Baran	100000
463.	RJ411/2003	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Padampur	50000
464.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	40000
465.	RJ415/2003	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Nagaur	25000
466.	RJ416/2003	Shri Kaushal Gaushala	Jodhpur	25000
467.	RJ419/2003	Shri Prakashanand Gaushala		50000
468.	RJ420/2003	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti		25000
469.	RJ422/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti		25000
470.	RJ429/2003	Shri Goseva Sangh		100000
471.	RJ434/2003	Shri Dariyav Gaushala Sewa Samiti		25000
472.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	40000
473.	RJ437/2004	Shri Vishnu Gaushala	Alsisar	25000
474.	RJ440/2004	Acharya Shri Nanesh Rooprekha Shri Ram Gaushala	Kapasan	25000
475.	RJ443/2004	Kamadhenu Rathni Nasla Samvardhan Kendra	Bikaner	25000
476.	RJ449/2004	Shri Hari Panjarapole Gaushala	Bikaner	25000
477.	RJ450/2004	Shri Baba Ramdev Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	40000

1	2	3	4	5
478.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	200000
479.	RJ452/2004	Shri Gopal Gauseva Samiti	Nagaur	25000
480.	RJ456/2004	Go Rakshak Seva Samiti Gaushala	Barisadri	25000
481.	RJ461/2004	Shri Ram Guru Sainik Kshatriya Mali Gaushala Samiti	Jodhpur	25000
482.	RJ464/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sikar	10000
483.	RJ466/2004	Kisan Gaushala Samiti	Raipur	25000
484.	RJ469/2004	Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jaipur	25000
485.	RJ473/2004	Shri Agrasen Jiv Jantu Kalyan Evam Go Seva Samiti	Bikaner	100000
486.	RJ475/2004	Shri Vimla Devi Khetawat Gauseva Vikas Samiti	Dhankoli	10000
487.	RJ479/2004	Sanathan Dharma Gau Sewa Samiti Trust	Jaitaran	25000
488.	RJ480/2004	Shri Giridhar Gopal Goshala	Jhavra	50000
489.	RJ481/2004	Shri Krishan Gosewa Samiti	Umewala	25000
490.	RJ482/2004	Shri Godhan Sanvardhan Goshala Samiti	Uniyara	25000
491.	RJ483/2004	Shri Murali Manohar Goshala	Bhinasar	10000
492.	RJ485/2004	Govind Goshala Samiti	Baneth	50000
493.	RJ486/2004	Gosadan Dausa	Jaipur	25000
494.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala -Sanganer	Jaipur	100000
495.	RJ489/2005	Shri Ram Gaushala Seva Samiti	Patel Nagar	10000
496.	RJ490/2005	Shiv Shakti Gaushala Seva Samiti	Medtha City	10000
497.	RJ492/2005	Gurukul Gau Seva Samiti	Bhasani Neta	10000
498.	RJ493/2005	Shri Sheetal Gaushala Samiti	Mandrella	25000
499.	RJ494/2005	Shri Shyam Gaushala Sansthan	Kariri	10000
500.	RJ499/2005	Shiv Go Seva Samiti	Goredi Karana	10000
501.	RJ500/2005	Shri Shiv Go Seva Samiti	Idwa	10000
502.	RJ501/2005	Shri Mahaveer Go Seva Samiti	Rathori Kunwa	10000
503.	RJ503/2005	Shri Marudhar Kesari Gaushala Samiti	Jaitaran	10000

1	2	3	4	5
504.	RJ504/2005	Shri Krishna Gopal Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
505.	RJ505/2005	Shri Lakshmi Narsingh Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
506.	RJ506/2005	Shri Shivrath Gaushala Seva Samiti	Jodhpur	10000
507.	RJ508/2005	Shri Shri 1008 Jairampuri Gaushala	Jaipur	10000
508.	RJ509/2005	Sant Shri Bholaramji Maharaj Gau Sewa Samiti	Nagaur	10000
509.	RJ510/2005	Maa Supaswarmati Gaushala Samiti	Churu	10000
510.	RJ511/2005	Shri Nath Nagar Gau Seva Samiti	Churu	10000
TAMIL NADU				
511.	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	200000
512.	TN016/1964	SPCA Vellore	Vellore	50000
513.	TN019/1964	SPCA Salem	Salem	25000
514.	TN027/1993	Chennai Snake Park Trust	Chennai	50000
515.	TN028/1993	Krishna Venkatesan Animal Welfare Trust	Chennai	25000
516.	TN036/1997	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Gaushala Trust	Chennai	50000
517.	TN044/1998	People for Animals Charitable Trust	Chennai	100000
518.	TN045/1998	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	25000
519.	TN052/1999	Hosur Animal Welfare Society	Hosur	25000
520.	TN062/2000	Shri Sathyasai Praniseva Shelters	Chennai	25000
521.	TN071/2000	Award Animal Welfare Organisation	Endathur	100000
522.	TN076/2000	Mahatma Gandhiji Animal Welfare Trust	Chennai	25000
523.	TN092/2002	Goshakthi Trust	Vaitthur	25000
524.	TN107/2003	Rakshana (Animal Welfare Association)	Gobichettipalayam	25000
525.	TN110/2003	Tiruvannamalai Dist. Animals Protection Welfare and Development Society		25000
526.	TN112/2003	Animal Welfare Association		25000
527.	TN114/2003	Ahimsa Integrated and Animal Welfare Trust		25000
528.	TN125/2005	Society for Animal Welfare	Dindigul	25000

1	2	3	4	5
529.	TN128/2005	Prani Raksha Krishi Utpadan Sangh	Madurai	25000
530.	TN129/2005	Karguvel Ayyanar Gaushala Trust	Reddiarpatti	10000
531.	TN130/2005	Blue Cross of Kanchipuram	Kanchipuram	10000
532.	TN131/2005	Arulvel Murugan Trust	Guduvancheri	10000
533.	TN132/2005	Samrakshana Animal Welfare Society	Tiruchirapalli	10000
534.	TN133/2005	Gokulam Trust	Vilathikulam	10000
535.	TN134/2005	Pashu Padukkapu Nala Sangam	Thiruvannamalai	10000
536.	TN135/2005	Shri Kumaran Gaushala Trust	Rathapuram	10000
537.	TN139/2006	Animal Care Trust	Dindigul	10000
538.	TN145/2006	Nagajothi Sakthi Peeda Seva and Gaushala Trust	Kanyakumari	10000
539.	TN147/2006	People for Animals, Maraimalai Nagar	Maraimalai Nagar	10000
UTTAR PRADESH				
540.	UP005/1964	Shri Digamber Jain Balbodhini Sabha	Saharanpur	25000
541.	UP008/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Vrindavan	200000
542.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	100000
543.	UP013/1993	Mathura Vrindavan Hasanand Gochar Bhoomi Trust	Mathura	100000
544.	UP022/1994	Baba Kali Kamliwala Panchayat Kshetra	Dehradun	25000
545.	UP025/1994	Gorakhpur SPCA	Gorakhpur	25000
546.	UP031/1998	Kanpur Gaushala Society	Kanpur	50000
547.	UP037/1999	Shri Raghav Go Samvardhan Shala	Jhansi	25000
548.	UP038/1999	Shri Govind Goseva Trust	Gorakhpur	25000
549.	UP044/1999	People For Animals	Lucknow	25000
550.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	40000
551.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kusinagar	25000
552.	UP055/1999	Dayoday Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)	Lalitpur	200000
553.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	40000
554.	UP059/1999	Doctor's Pets Creche Animal Welfare Trust	Lucknow	100000

1	2	3	4	5
555.	UP067/2000	Jeev Daya Mandal	Lucknow	25000
556.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	100000
557.	UP075/2000	Animal Care Organisation	Lucknow	25000
558.	UP081/2000	Shri Vigyan Sagar Baba sangat Gaushala Samiti	Mahmoodabad	25000
559.	UP083/2000	Sherin Animal Society	Lucknow	25000
560.	UP091/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala		50000
561.	UP092/2000	Gautam Buddha Jeevdaya Samiti	Bhadhya Dhaadar	25000
562.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Prem Nagar	40000
563.	UP099/2000	Agra SPCA	Agra	25000
564.	UP102/2000	Brij Sarvangin Vikas Samiti	Jasoli	25000
565.	UP119/2001	Shri Ram Raghuveer Gaushala Samiti	Ballpur	25000
566.	UP120/2001	Shri Sitaram Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	25000
567.	UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Katghara	25000
568.	UP125/2001	Shri Gausewa Gaushala Samiti	Nigara	25000
569.	UP126/2001	Shri Jai Bansiwale Gaushala Samiti	Dhakpura	25000
570.	UP130/2001	Gaushala Samiti	Fafund	25000
571.	UP137/2001	Smt. Ram Shri Gaushala Samiti	Tarapurva	25000
572.	UP140/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Prem Nagar	50000
573.	UP141/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kosikala	50000
574.	UP142/2001	Bhairav Go Sewa Samiti	Orai	25000
575.	UP148/2002	Om Shakthidham Gaushala Evam Vradha Ashram Samiti	Kakwan	25000
576.	UP165/2002	Mataramkali Kamdhenu Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	25000
577.	UP167/2002	Pt. Ramkumar Deiwvedi Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur Dehat	25000
578.	UP172/2002	Jai Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Palra	25000
579.	UP175/2002	PFA Gorakhpur	Begiahata	25000
580.	UP178/2002	Shri Radhakrishna Ananth Gaushala Samiti	Rajpur Bangar	25000

1	2	3	4	5
581.	UP191/2002	Vinoba Sewa Ashram	Bartara	40000
582.	UP193/2002	Punyabhumi Govansh Sanrakshan Sanvardhan Kendra	Bairampur	25000
583.	UP194/2002	Shri Siddh Gufa Jeevraksha Gaushala	Etawah	50000
584.	UP196/2002	Sant Kinaram Viklang Kalyan Avam Gau Seva Sodh Sanstha		25000
585.	UP205/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Devikheda	10000
586.	UP208/2002	Babu Singh Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	25000
587.	UP210/2002	Gau Sewa Sadan	Sumerpur	25000
588.	UP229/2002	Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sansthan	Ghoshiya	10000
589.	UP261/2003	Ranjeet Singh Adarsh Sewa Samarpan Samiti	Bhadohi	25000
590.	UP262/2003	Goraksha Kalyan Samiti		25000
591.	UP265/2003	Govind Gaushala		25000
592.	UP267/2003	Shri Kanhaiya Gaushala Samiti		25000
593.	UP269/2003	Jeev Jantu Kalyan Samiti		25000
594.	UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	25000
595.	UP276/2004	Shri Shiv Gaushala	Etawah	25000
596.	UP279/2004	Surjana Devi Pashu Pakshi Rakshak Sanstha	Kanpur	25000
597.	UP282/2004	Shri Mahavir Swami Sadanand Giri Pinjrapole Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Mathura	25000
598.	UP287/2004	Shri Bhgwati Gaushala Samiti	Kayamkanj	25000
599.	UP295/2005	Dr. Hedgevar Gop Gaushala	Aligarh	10000
600.	UP296/2005	Sumer Memorial Animals and Welfare Society		10000
601.	UP297/2005	Swami Devanand Gaushala Samiti	Kadhrabad	10000
602.	UP299/2005	Gopal Gaushala Seva Ashram		10000
603.	UP301/2005	Samajottan Sewa Sansthan	Kanpur	10000
UTTAR PRADESH (UTTARANCHAL)				
604	UP163/2002	Shri Radhey Krishan Gau Seva Sadan Trust	Lakhanpur	25000

1	2	3	4	5
605.	UP164/2002	Chitwal Kisan Vikas Samiti	Bungidhaar	10000
WEST BENGAL				
606.	WB006-1/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Ranigunj	25000
607.	WB006-2/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Kancharapara	50000
608.	WB006-3/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Sodepur	100000
609.	WB006-4/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Liluah	50000
610.	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	200000
611.	WB014/1995	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	Calcutta	25000
612.	WB016/1994	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Udayanarainpur	50000
613.	WB017/1994	Baranagar Social Service League	Calcutta	25000
614.	WB021/1997	Love 'N' Care for Animals	Calcutta	25000
615.	WB027/2000	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	25000
616.	WB029/2001	PFA Hoogly	Serampore	25000
617.	WB033/2001	Ashurali Vivekanand Smriti Sangha	Ashurali	25000
618.	WB039/2002	Kanthi Mahakumar Tapasili Unnayan Mahela Samiti	Ramnagar	25000
619.	WB040/2005	Pugmarks Society for Conservation of Natural Heritage	Santiniketan	25000
Total				33440000

*Details of Grants in Aid Released to AWOs under AWBI Plan (Regular Grant)
Amount Sanctioned in 2005-2006 and Released in 2006-2007*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organisation	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	50000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	AP053/2000	Shri Shri Radha Govind Go Raksha Samiti	Tirupathi	50000
3.	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	10000
ASSAM				
4.	AS003/1993	Blue Cross Society of Assam	Guwahati	25000
BIHAR				
5.	BH023/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Pakur	25000
6.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	10000
BIHAR (JHARKHAND)				
7.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	60000
DELHI				
8.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	10000
GUJARAT				
9.	GJ023/1991	Shri Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Kutch	100000
10.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	100000
11.	GJ039/1996	Shri Bhavnagar Panjrapole	Bhavnagar	100000
12.	GJ052/1998	Shri Mandal Mahajan Panjrapole	Mandal	100000
13.	GJ054/1998	Shri Harikrishna Niradhar Gauseva Trust	Naranpur	100000
14.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
15.	GJ066/1998	Shri Mehsana Panjrapole Sanstha	Mehsana	60000
16.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	100000
17.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandoma	75000
18.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	100000
19.	GJ098/2000	Bilkha Gaurakshan Panjrapole	Bilkha	25000
20.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	10000
21.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kotharia	60000
22.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panglapol	Bhujpur	100000

1	2	3	4	5
23.	GJ151/2002	Late Dilip Pareash Ashokchand Shah Sarvajanic Panjrapole	Miyagam	200000
24.	GJ152/2002	Shah Khodidas Dharamchand Panjrapole	Jampali Pole	60000
25.	GJ202/2002	Shri Junagadh Panjrapole Gaushala	Junagadh	100000
26.	GJ224/2003	Shri Shambhugiri Seva Trust	Asodar	100000

HARYANA

27.	HR007/1991	Akhil Bharatiya Gaushala	Pehrawar	100000
28.	HR008/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Chakri-Dadri	100000
29.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipat	100000
30.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	100000
31.	HR044/1999	Shri Kurukshetra Gaushala	Kaithal	100000
32.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	100000
33.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	100000
34.	HR072/2000	Dharmarth Gaushala	Bhatgaon	100000
35.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	100000
36.	HR082/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Bhitmada	100000
37.	HR083/2000	Shri Jayram Panchayati Gaushala Samiti	Jakholi	100000
38.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla Avam Gaushala	Rohtak	60000
39.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	10000
40.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	100000
41.	HR117/2002	Shri Gaushala	Chakka	10000
42.	HR122/2002	Pantilisa Gaushala Samiti	Kagdana	100000
43.	HR128/2002	Maharishi Dayanand Saraswathy Gaushala	Nathusari Kalan	100000
44.	HR151/2004	Baba Munganath Gaushala	Raniya	10000

HIMACHAL PRADESH

45.	HP024/2006	Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Hamirpur	10000
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1	2	3	4	5
KERALA				
46.	KL001/1966	SPCA Palghat (Palakkad)	Palghat	25000
MADHYA PRADESH				
47.	MP015/1994	M.P. Gaushala Sangh	Bhopal	25000
48.	MP016/1995	Bahubali Jeevaraksha Evam Paryavaran S. Sansthan	Chhindwara	100000
49.	MP022/1998	Gau Samrakshana Seva Samiti	Kurvai	25000
50.	MP108/1999	Jalpamata Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
51.	MP119/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Kachnariya	60000
52.	MP149/1999	Mahamrityunjai Gaushala	Hujur	25000
53.	MP180/1999	Shri Shri 1008 Shri Ramrathandasji Valshnav Go Sewa Samiti	Dhanela	100000
54.	MP251/2002	Ujjain People for Animal Welfare Association	Ujjain	25000
55.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	100000
56.	MP292/2004	Shri Kannahiya Gaushala	Rajgarh	25000
MAHARASHTRA				
57.	MH014/1991	Shri Vardhman Jivadaya Kendra	Mumbai	200000
58.	MH028/1973	SPCA Pune	Pune	25000
59.	MH038/1997	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	50000
60.	MH102/2002	Indian Herpetological Society		25000
ORISSA				
61.	OR015/2001	Kalyani	Maitratrilochanpur	25000
62.	OR033/2002	People for Animals	Berhampur	25000
PUNJAB				
63.	PJ031/2000	Gau Rakshak Mandal	Sangrur	100000
64.	PJ034/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	100000
65.	PJ045/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Muktsar	50000

1	2	3	4	5
66.	PJ071/2006	Shri Anath Gaushala	Patiala	10000
67.	PJ072/2006	SPCA Faridkot	Faridkot	10000
RAJASTHAN				
68.	RJ007/1991	Shri Umed Gaushala	Sojacity	10000
69.	RJ014/1993	Shri Hardayal Gaushala	Singharawat	25000
70.	RJ017/1993	Help in Suffering	Jaipur	25000
71.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	200000
72.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	10000
73.	RJ079/1999	Shri Panchdev Mahamandir Gosevashram Samiti	Sikar	50000
74.	RJ080/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Jodhpur	5000
75.	RJ085/1999	Shri Krishna Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Chipabarod	000
76.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	00000
77.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	100000
78.	RJ116/1999	Shri Krishna Go Sewa Samiti	Sahava	100000
79.	RJ117/1999	Canine Welfare Society	Bikaner	25000
80.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	10000
81.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	10000
82.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	10000
83.	RJ169/2000	Govansh Raksha Kendra Vaidik Sadhu Ashram	Nohar	100000
84.	RJ209/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sambhar Lake	25000
85.	RJ221/2001	Shri Jai Jain Gaushala	Tal	100000
86.	RJ225/2001	Shri Sankat Mochan Hanuman Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pipad Road	25000
87.	RJ230/2001	Shri Roop Rajat Shiv Gaushala Sansthan	Shivrajpurs	50000
88.	RJ261/2001	Shri Nadsar Gosewa Samiti	Nadsar	50000
89.	RJ263/2001	Sanghvi Kankubai Vardhi Chandji Gauri Gaushala Jeevdaya	Malwara	100000

1	2	3	4	5
90.	RJ275/2002	Indian Society for Cow Protection	Jaisalmer	25000
91.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Baawar	60000
92.	RJ288/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Roop Rajat Gaushala	Indawar	50000
93.	RJ307/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dheerdesar	25000
94.	RJ326/2002	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	50000
95.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	200000
96.	RJ374/2002	Shri Chain Public Gaushala Sansthan	Phokran	50000
97.	RJ380/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Nagaur	100000
98.	RJ393/2002	Jhahadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	100000
99.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	10000
100.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	60000
101.	RJ445/2004	Shri Vardhaman Jeevdaya Seva Samiti		50000
102.	RJ450/2004	Shri Baba Ramdev Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
103.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushal Samiti	Jaisalmer	100000
104.	RJ472/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Jobner	25000
105.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala -Sanganer	Jaipur	100000
106.	RJ513/2006	Shamuhik Gaushala Samiti	Raipur	10000
107.	RJ514/2006	Shri Mandev Suri Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Pali	10000
TAMIL NADU				
108.	TN001/1964	SPCA Chennai	Chennai	25000
109.	TN017/1965	Coimbatore District SPCA	Coimbatore	25000
110.	TN056/2000	Govardhan	Selaiyur	25000
111.	TN065/2000	Terra Anima	Ooty	25000
112.	TN072/2000	Kanchipuram Dist. SPCA	Kanchipuram	25000
113.	TN080/2001	Kamadhenu Trust	Chennai	25000
114.	TN108/2003	India Project for Animals and Nature	Mavanalla	50000

1	2	3	4	5
115.	TN138/2006	SPCA Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai	10000
116.	TN146/2006	Kothai Nachiyar Trust	Tirunelveli	10000
UTTAR PRADESH				
117.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	100000
118.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	10000
119.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	10000
120.	UP062/1999	Shyam Gau Sewa Sadan	Bansgaon	25000
121.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	100000
122.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Prem Nagar	10000
123.	UP183/2002	Shri Madh Ballabh Gaushala Gokul	Kasba Gokul	100000
124.	UP302/2006	Smt Vimaladevi Memorial Gaushala	Hariyawan	10000
WEST BENGAL				
125	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	100000
			Total	7450000

Annexure-I

*Details of Grants in Aid Released to AWOs under AWBI Plan (Cattle Rescue Grant)
Amount Sanctioned and Released in 2005-2006*

Sl. No.	New Code No.	Name of Organisation	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	Elluru	87500
2.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	78600
HARYANA				
3.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Ferozpur	300000

1	2	3	4	5
4.	HR084/2000	Adarsh Gaushala	Gurgaon	79400
5.	HR105/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Jamal	15300
MADHYA PRADESH				
6.	MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Narasinghar	162000
7.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	300000
8.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	21900
9.	MP119/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Kachnariya	48300
10.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Bhagwanpura	110400
11.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	300000
RAJASTHAN				
12.	RJ109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Budhibawal	300000
13.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	140100
UTTAR PRADESH				
14.	UP011/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ghaziabad	300000
15.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	66700
16.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	218200
17.	UP074/2000	Jai Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Pipraoli Shiv	78600
18.	UP122/2001	Shri Bachchan Lal Gaushala	Manikoti	50100
19.	UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Katghara	180800
20.	UP172/2002	Jai Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Palra	300000
21.	UP193/2002	Punjabhumi Govansh Sanrakshan Sanvardhan Kendra	Bairampur	300000
22.	UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	27700
23.	UP280/2004	Adarsh Gram Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur	136800
			Total	3600400

*Details of Regular Grants Released to AWOs-Amount Sanctioned in 2004-2005
and Released in 2005-2006*

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organisation	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ASSAM				
1	AS007/2000	People for Animals, Guwahati	Guwahati	25000
GUJARAT				
2.	GJ010/1991	Shri Dhrangadhara Panjrapole	Dhrangadara	76000
3.	GJ012/1991	Shri Sayla Mahajan Panjrapole	Sayla	16000
4.	GJ018/1991	Shri Botad Mahajan Panjrapole and Gaushala	Botad	200000
5.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	60000
6.	GJ046/1998	Rajkot Mahajan's Panjrapole	Rajkot	136000
7.	GJ065/1998	Shri Khodadhar Panjrapole	Thara	75000
8.	GJ075/1999	Shri Govansh and Panjrapole Sanstha	Jamkandoma	122000
9.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	15000
10.	GJ142/2002	Bhagvan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Pragpura	200000
11.	GJ152/2002	Shah Khodidas Dharamchand Panjrapole	Jampali Pole	35000
12.	GJ188/2002	Sheth Anandji Kalyanji Chhaparali Panjarapole Sarvajanik Trust	Chhaparali	200000
13.	GJ202/2002	Shri Junagadh Panjrapole Gaushala	Junagadh	25000
14.	GJ224/2003	Shri Shambhugiri Seva Trust	Asodar	25000
HARYANA				
15.	HR004/1991	Shri Krishna Adarsha Gaushala Seva Samiti	Gohana	60000
16.	HR007/1991	Akhil Bharatiya Gaushala	Pehrawar	120000
17.	HR019/1996	Rashtriya Gaushala	Dharoli	100000
18.	HR037/1999	Shri Krishna Adarsh Gaushala	Samalakha Mandi	10000
19.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	90000

1	2	3	4	5
20.	HR057/1999	Shri Vaishnav Agarsain Gaushala	Hissar	147000
21.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	75000
22.	HR062/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Gohana Mandi	9000
23.	HR079/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Faugaat	26000
24.	HR082/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Bhitmada	5000
25.	HR120/2002	Shri Gaushala Farrukh Nagar	Farukh Nagar	110000
26.	HR143/2003	Shri Haryana Kurukshetra Gaushala	Hissar	25000
27.	HR158/2005	Shri Goshala Committee	Jagadhri	10000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
28.	HP016/2002	SPCA Solan	Solan	25000
MADHYA PRADESH				
29.	MP016/1995	Bahubali Jeevaraksha Evam Paryavaran S. Sansthan	Chhindwara	25000
30.	MP030/1999	Shri Gautras Nivarni Gopal Gaushala	Badnagar	25000
31.	MP051/1999	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	A Lot	5000
32.	MP074/1999	Gau Seva Sadan Samiti	Jirapur	25000
33.	MP135/1999	Shri Gupteshwar Gaushala Samiti	Haripura	25000
34.	MP139/1999	Chwaneshwar Gaushala Samiti	Kargaon	25000
35.	MP148/1999	Shri Krishna Gopal Gorakshan Avam Samvardhan Samiti	Bhopal	37000
MADHYA PRADESH (CHHATTISGARH)				
36.	MP041/1999	Ujjwal Gorakshan Kendra	Raipur	300000
MAHARASHTRA				
37.	MH045/1998	Maharashtra Gopalan Samiti	Mumbai	25000
38.	MH102/2002	Indian Herpetological Society		50000
39.	MH103/2002	Acharya Anand Rishiji Gaurakshan Sansthan	Tanhara	25000
40.	MH115/2005	M/s. Jaingire Pajirapole Evam Goshala Charitable Sansthan	Aurangabad	10000

1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA				
41.	OR010/2000	Annapurna	Cuttack	25000
42.	OR026/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Berhampur	25000
43.	OR037/2004	District SPCA Nayagarh	Nayagarh	10000
PUNJAB				
44.	PJ045/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Muktsar	35000
RAJASTHAN				
45.	RJ007/1991	Shri Umed Gaushala	Sojacity	56000
46.	RJ039/1997	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh (Kannaiah Gaushala)	Jodhpur	45000
47.	RJ050/1998	Shri Gopal Govardhan Gaushala (4 Branches)	Sanchoe	200000
48.	RJ053/1998	Siwanchi Gate Gaushala	Jodhpur	26000
49.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	5000
50.	RJ072/1998	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ajmer	25000
51.	RJ077/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Govindgarh	25000
52.	RJ118/1999	Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala	Jodhpur	32000
53.	RJ136/1999	Go Sadan, Bajuwala	Sri Ganganagar	25000
54.	RJ151/1999	Shri Dayalu Gau Jivjan Paramarth Sewa Sansthan	Kedapa	38000
55.	RJ154/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Samiti	Mandal	20000
56.	RJ176/2000	Shri Shantinath Gaushala Sanstha	Bakra Road	25000
57.	RJ226/2001	Shri Ram Sagar Gaushala Samiti	Netrana	10000
58.	RJ237/2001	Gharsana Gaushala Samiti	Gharsana	13000
59.	RJ330/2002	Shri Gopal Gau Rakshan Evam Samvardhan Samiti	Chabra	25000
60.	RJ333/2002	Shri Roop Rajat Shri Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Atbara	20000
61.	RJ435/2004	Shri Gopal Gaushala Seva Sansthan	Jhalawar	25000
62.	RJ491/2005	Shri Kheteshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirasana	10000
63.	RJ493/2005	Shri Sheetal Gaushala Samiti	Mandrella	10000

1	2	3	4	5
64.	RJ497/2005	Shri Gopal Gaushala Trust	Bilara	10000
65.	RJ498/2005	Shri Govardhan Gaushala Samiti	Kanwalisar	10000
TAMIL NADU				
66.	TN124/2004	Yasotha Animal Welfare Trust	Chennai	10000
UTTAR PRADESH				
67.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	20000
68.	UP285/2004	Nirmal Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	10000
Total				3389000

List of AWOs to whom Regular Grant Released during 2004-2005

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Organisation	City	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	AP004/1972	SPCA Kakinada	Kakinada	25000
2.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	Eluru	25000
3.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	32000
4.	AP013/1996	Shri Gosamrakshana Punyasramam	Sattenapalli	25000
5.	AP016/1998	Visakha SPCA	Visakapatnam	58000
6.	AP017/1998	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Guttur	25000
7.	AP021/1999	Royal Unit for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Uravakonda	25000
8.	AP024/1999	Shri Raghavendra Pashu Samrakshana Sangham	Cuddapah	25000
9.	AP028/1999	Surabhi Gaushala	Jagtial	25000
10.	AP030/1999	Balaji Animal Welfare Society	Venkatagiri	25000
11.	AP032/1999	Rashtriya Gokula Samrakshana Kendram	Dharmavaram	25000
12.	AP033/2000	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Foundation Trust	Tirupati	30000

1	2	3	4	5
13.	AP034/2000	Sai Ram Animal Welfare Society	Cuddapah	25000
14.	AP037/2000	Foundation for Animals Trust	Nellore	30000
15.	AP038/2000	Society of Animal Welfare	Kothagudam	25000
16.	AP040/2000	SPCA Kumool	Kumool	25000
17.	AP042/2000	People for Animals Hyderabad and Secunderabad	Secunderabad	100000
18.	AP043/2000	Center for Animal Rehabilitation and Environment (CARE)	Baireddipalli	25000
19.	AP044/2000	Indian Rural Development Programme Animal Welfare Organisation	V Kota	25000
20.	AP045/2000	Shrinidhi Animal Welfare Society	V Kota	25000
21.	AP048/2000	Green Mercy	Visakapatnam	25000
22.	AP053/2000	Shri Shri Radha Govind Go Raksha Samiti	Tirupathi	28000
23.	AP054/2000	Blue Cross Youth Sewa Sangham	Erragudu	25000
24.	AP056/2000	Animal Care Land	Tirupathi	25000
25.	AP058/2000	Shri Krishna Animal Welfare Society	Nellore	25000
26.	AP061/2001	Shri Kumarpal Jeevdaya Trust	Jangampalli	25000
27.	AP062/2001	People for Animals, Kakinada	Kakinada	25000
28.	AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	25000
29.	AP071/2002	Adarsha SPCA	Gorantla	25000
30.	AP072/2002	Shri Vijayawada Go Samrakshan Sangham	Vijayawada	25000
31.	AP077/2002	Society for Health, Education, Environmental and People (SHEEP)	Chittoor	10000
32.	AP079/2003	Shri Satya Sai Cow Protection Seva Samiti	Cuddappah	25000
33.	AP080/2003	Shanthi Niketan Institute of Animal Welfare Trust	Hindupur	25000
34.	AP083/2004	Shri Karthikeya Animal Welfare Society	Chirala	10000
35.	AP084/2004	Shri Krishna Muarari Gosamrakshan Samiti (Trust)	Chittoor	10000
36.	AP085/2004	Blue Cross Animals and Environmental Welfare Society	Visakhapatnam	10000

1	2	3	4	5
37.	AP086/2004	Animal Welfare and Rural Development Society (AWARDS)	Gurramkonda	10000
ASSAM				
38.	AS008/2002	Early Birds	Guwahati	25000
39.	AS012/2003	Assam Go Seva Samiti	Guwahati	25000
BIHAR				
40.	BH007/1995	Blue Cross Society	Madhubani	25000
41.	BH014/1999	Jamshedpur Animal Welfare Society	Jamshedpur	25000
42.	BH021/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Gaurakshini	25000
43.	BH023/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Pakur	25000
44.	BH033/2002	Daudpur Seva Sansthan	Daudpur	25000
45.	BH036/2004	Gramin Vikas Sansthan		10000
46.	WB006-5/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Jhuljul	25000
47.	WB006-6/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Chakulia	37000
BIHAR (JHARKHAND)				
48.	BH003/1991	Shri Tatanagar Gaushala	Jamshedpur	80000
49.	BH008/1999	Shri Chaibasa Gaushala	Chaibasa	60000
50.	BH010/1999	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Katrasgarh P.O.	25000
DELHI				
51.	ND003/1988	The Friendicoes-SECA	New Delhi	71000
52.	ND008/1993	Delhi Panjrapole Society	New Delhi	99000
53.	ND011/1993	Sanjay Gandhi Animal Care Centre	New Delhi	98000
54.	ND013/1993	Circle of Animal Lovers	New Delhi	54000
55.	ND017/1998	Bharatiya Govans Rakshan Samvardhan Parishad (Gopal Gosadan Harewali)	New Delhi	55000
56.	ND018/1999	Ruth Cowell Foundation (PFA GOSADAN)	New Delhi	300000
57.	ND021/1999	Acharya Sushil Gausadan	New Delhi	69000

1	2	3	4	5
58.	ND022/1999	Society for Animal Welfare Organisation	New Delhi	25000
59.	ND024/1999	Sonadi Charitable Trust	New Delhi	25000
60.	ND026/2000	Manav Gau Sadan	New Delhi	60000
61.	ND027/2000	Dabar Hare Krishna Gaushala	New Delhi	200000
62.	ND032/2002	Love 4 Cow Trust	New Delhi	25000
63.	ND039/2002	Animal India Trust	New Delhi	10000
GOA				
64.	GO003/1999	Dwarakapuri Goseva Ashram	Ponda	25000
65.	GO004/2000	Goa SPCA Including the Socrates	Goa	25000
66.	GO005/2005	Panjim Animal Welfare Society	Panaji	10000
GUJARAT				
67.	GJ235/2004	Poojya Tapasvibapu Smruti Gauseva Trust	Limbdi	10000
68.	GJ012/1991	Shri Sayla Mahajan Panjrapole	Sayla	40000
69.	GJ014/1991	Shri Idar Panjrapole Sanstha	Idar	40000
70.	GJ016/1991	Shri Vrindhavan Gaushala Jivdaya Trust	Jivapur	25000
71.	GJ018/1991	Shri Botad Mahajan Panjrapole and Gaushala	Botad	100000
72.	GJ019/1991	Shri Sidhpur Panjrapole	Sidhpur	40000
73.	GJ020/1991	Shri Babra Panjrapole	Babra	30000
74.	GJ023/1991	Shri Kutch Mundra Panjrapole and Gaushala	Kutch	300000
75.	GJ024/1991	Shri Anjar Panjrapole	Kutch	100000
76.	GJ025/1991	Shri Vinchhiya Mahajan Panjrapole Trust	Rajkot	37000
77.	GJ027/1991	Vadodara SPCA	Baroda	25000
78.	GJ028/1993	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Kutch	40000
79.	GJ031/1994	Shri Okha Krishna Panjrapole	Okha Port	38000
80.	GJ033/1993	Shri Moti Rudrani Jagir Gaushala and Panjrapole	Bhuj	40000
81.	GJ034/1998	Shri Jakhau Panjrapole Trust and Gaushala	Jakhau	28000

1	2	3	4	5
82.	GJ038/1995	Shri Savarkundla Gaushala	Savarkundla	40000
83.	GJ039/1996	Shri Bhavnagar Panjrapole	Bhavnagar	272000
84.	GJ042/1997	Shri Mahuva Gaurakshak Sabha	Mahuva	40000
85.	GJ046/1998	Rajkot Mahajan's Panjrapole	Rajkot	160000
86.	GJ052/1998	Shri Mandal Mahajan Panjrapole	Mandal	300000
87.	GJ055/1998	Shri Jivdaya Mandal	Kutch	200000
88.	GJ073/1998	Radhanpur Khodadar Panjrapole Sanstha	Radhanpur	100000
89.	GJ076/1999	Shri Gaurakshan Sanstha	Palitana	120000
90.	GJ078/1999	Shri Purushottamlalji Gauluk Sevadham Trust	Dhari Tal	60000
91.	GJ086/1999	Shri Wankaner Panjrapole Gaushala	Wankaner	40000
92.	GJ089/1999	Shri Chotila Panjrapole Trust	Surendranagar	40000
93.	GJ095/2000	Gitaben Rambhia Smriti Ahimsa Trust	Ahmedabad	25000
94.	GJ097/2000	Shri Vadodara Panjrapole Sanstha	Vadodara	55000
95.	GJ098/2000	Bilkha Gaurakshan Panjrapole	Bilkha	25000
96.	GJ105/2000	Shri Hariji Panjrapole Sanstha	Harij	40000
97.	GJ111/2000	Shri Bhayavadar Panjrapole	Bhayavadar	15000
98.	GJ116/2001	Shri Unjha Panjrapole	Unjha	40000
99.	GJ120/2001	Shri Rajula Gaushala	Rajula City	25000
100.	GJ126/2001	Shri Ramroti Annakshetra Ashram	Kothera	80000
101.	GJ128/2001	Shri Somarpuri Maharaj Gaushala Ashram Sewa Trust	Sumerpura	200000
102.	GJ131/2001	Shri Bhujpur Panjrapole	Bhujpur	25000
103.	GJ135/2001	Shri Dhasa Junction Gaushala	Dhasa Junction	80000
104.	GJ139/2002	Shri Jetpur Panjrapole Mahajan	Jetpur	25000
105.	GJ142/2002	Bhagvan Mahavir Pashu Raksha Kendra	Pragpur	100000
106.	GJ144/2002	Kalpataru Gaushala Charitable Trust	Shikra	30000
107.	GJ161/2002	Vadala Panjrapole	Vadala	40000

1	2	3	4	5
108.	GJ174/2002	Go Seva Sadan	Sanand	25000
109.	GJ188/2002	Sheth Anandji Kalyanji Chhapariali Panjarapole Sarvajanik Trust	Chhapariali	100000
110.	GJ189/2002	Shri Yatindra Jayant Sarvajanik Gaushala Trust	Jhalod	25000
111.	GJ194/2002	Shri Jivdaya Gau Seva Samaj Trust	Lalitpur	33000
112.	GJ212/2002	Sant Vinoba Gram Swaraj Ashram Gaushala	Ahmedabad	7000
113.	GJ214/2002	Swami Shri Tejanand Maharaj Temple Panjrapole	Kharvasa	25000
114.	GJ215/2002	Shri Kevalpuniji Gaushala Trust	Thali	37000
115.	GJ227/2003	Shri Koth Panjarapole		25000
116.	GJ229/2004	Saryat Jain Panjarapole		10000
117.	GJ230/2004	Ashirwad Charitable Trust	Sudasana	10000
118.	GJ231/2004	Shri Kalyan Rai Sarvajanik Charitable Trust	Vadodara	10000
119.	GJ232/2004	Sri Sai Shyam Gaushala	Baroda	10000
120.	GJ233/2004	SShri Sahjanand Gaushala	Kodav	10000
121.	GJ234/2004	Kheda Jilla Mahila and Bal Vikas Sangh	Ahmedabad	10000
122.	GJ236/2002	Shri Suthri Panjrapole	Kutch	25000
123.	GJ237/2004	Rushibhume Pravruttya	Kalol	10000
HARYANA				
124.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Ferozpur	25000
125.	HR003/1991	Arsha Mahavidya Gurukul Gaushala	Kalwa	25000
126.	HR004/1991	Shri Krishna Adarsha Gaushala Seva Samiti	Gohana	40000
127.	HR005/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Yamkeshwarthirth	60000
128.	HR006/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Tohana	100000
129.	HR007/1991	Akhil Bharatiya Gaushala	Pehrawar	100000
130.	HR008/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Chakri-Dadri	25000
131.	HR009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Mohindrgarh	100000
132.	HR011/1991	Shri Gaushala Shala Dairy Datta	Datta	200000

1	2	3	4	5
133.	HR013/1991	Shri Ramakrishan Goseva Sadan Dharmartha Sabha	Bapouli	25000
134.	HR014/1991	Shri Gaushala Society	Panipat	170000
135.	HR017/1994	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Namraul	40000
136.	HR018/1994	Shri Ladwa Gaushala	Ladva	91000
137.	HR019/1996	Rashtriya Gaushala	Dharoli	200000
138.	HR025/1998	Shri Krishan Gopal Gaushala	Jhundla	25000
139.	HR032/1998	Akhil Bharatiya Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Rohtak	37000
140.	HR036/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nangura	40000
141.	HR037/1999	Shri Krishna Adarsh Gaushala	Samalakha Mandi	40000
142.	HR038/1999	Shri Gaushala Trust	Bhiwani	100000
143.	HR039/1999	Jai Bajarangbali Gaushala	Thaneshwar	25000
144.	HR042/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Siwani Mandi	100000
145.	HR043/1999	SPCA Dist. Yamuna Nagar	Yamuna Nagar	25000
146.	HR045/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ukalana Mandi	165000
147.	HR047/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Shala Charitable Trust	Saketri	30000
148.	HR049/1999	Shri Swami Gauraksha Nand Gaushala	Safidon	75000
149.	HR051/1999	Shri Swami Gaurakshanand Gaushala	Julana	174000
150.	HR052/1999	Shri Gaushala Baba Phulu Sadh	Uchana Khurd	260000
151.	HR053/1999	Shri Somnath Gaushala	Jind	77000
152.	HR054/1999	Shri Gaushala	Jind	100000
153.	HR057/1999	Shri Vaishnav Agarsain Gaushala	Hissar	53000
154.	HR058/1999	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Hansi	200000
155.	HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala	Rohtak	100000
156.	HR060/1999	Shri Gaushala	Sirsa	100000
157.	HR061/1999	Shri Balaji Gaushala	Jind	25000
158.	HR062/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Gohana Mandi	40000

1	2	3	4	5
159.	HR063/1999	Gaumath (Gaushala)	Dist. Bhiwani	25000
160.	HR071/2000	Shri Chetandas Gosamvardhan Sansthan	Gurgaon	25000
161.	HR072/2000	Dharmarth Gaushala	Bhatgaon	25000
162.	HR076/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Pandu Pindara	40000
163.	HR078/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Barwala	40000
164.	HR079/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Faugaat	40000
165.	HR080/2000	Shri 108 Brahmachari Jayram Das Panchayati Gaushala	Beri	50000
166.	HR082/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Bhitmada	40000
167.	HR083/2000	Shri Jayram Panchayati Gaushala Samiti	Jakholi	100000
168.	HR085/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ratiya	185000
169.	HR086/2000	Shri Baba Gudadiya Gaushala	Madhaugarh	25000
170.	HR093/2001	Arya Pashu Krurtha Niwaran Samiti	Patiala Chowk	25000
171.	HR095/2001	Lord Shiv Gaushala Samiti	Shahapur	40000
172.	HR097/2001	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Gurukul	25000
173.	HR099/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Gaushala	Jhajjar	25000
174.	HR100/2002	Shri Vaish Vyayamshalla Evam Gaushala	Rohtak	25000
175.	HR102/2002	Shri Gopal Gosadan	Jind	100000
176.	HR103/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Ismailabad	25000
177.	HR104/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gausewa Sadan Sabha	Cheeka Mandi	100000
178.	HR108/2002	Shri Jai Ram Adarsh Gaushala	Pundri	40000
179.	HR111/2002	Adarsh Gaushala	Jhajjar	25000
180.	HR116/2002	Shiv Shakti Gaushala	Kadalwa	200000
181.	HR123/2002	Gau Sewa Samiti	Kalthal	100000
182.	HR124/2002	Jyotipunj Gaushala	Tohana	40000
183.	HR128/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Sarawathy Gaushala	Nathusari Kalan	40000
184.	HR131/2002	Gehlu Gian Bharati Shiksha Samiti	Farmana	25000

1	2	3	4	5
185.	HR132/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sirsa	25000
186.	HR134/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Sirsa	25000
187.	HR136/2002	Shri Gaushala Sadewala	Sirsa	10000
188.	HR137/2002	Shri Haryana Gaushala	Fatehabad	25000
189.	HR141/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Hansi	66000
190.	HR144/2003	Gaushala Mathad	Kaleyat	152000
191.	HR145/2003	Shri Dayanand Gaushala Samiti	Badauli Gahbar	25000
192.	HR149/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Dhand	25000
193.	HR151/2004	Baba Munganath Gaushala	Raniya	10000
194.	HR152/2004	Shri Krishna Seva Dal	Bhiwani	10000
195.	HR155/2004	Jeev Sanjeevani	Jind	10000
196.	HR157/2005	Shri Krishan Chandra Gaushala	Bani	10000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
197.	HP003/1998	Blue Cross of Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	25000
198.	HP021/2004	Shri Siddha Baba Balaknath Gau Vigyan Kendra	Bilaspur	10000
JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
199.	JK002/1999	Jammu Kashmir Gau Raksha Samiti	Jammu	34000
KARNATAKA				
200.	KA001/1985	Mysore Panjrapole Society	Mysore	100000
201.	KA003/1987	The Hubli Panjrapole Sanstha	Hubli	25000
202.	KA004/1993	Compassion Unlimited Plus Action	Bangalore	25000
203.	KA005/1985	Shri Ragheverdas Gausharam Trust	Bangalore	25000
204.	KA017/1999	Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre	Bangalore	25000
205.	KA034/2004	Prem Chaaya		10000
206.	KA035/2004	SPCA Hassan	Hassan	10000
207.	KA037/2004	Grama Vikas Society	Agalakurki	10000

1	2	3	4	5
208.	KA038/2004	Shri Mahavir Jain Gaushala	Koppal	10000
KERALA				
209.	KL001/1966	SPCA Palghat (Palakkad)	Palghat	25000
210.	KL009/1994	The Malabar Animal Lovers Association	Calicut	25000
211.	KL010/1994	SPCA Kollam	Kollam	25000
212.	KL021/2002	The Animal Cruelty and Torture Preventions Squad	Wayanad	10000
213.	KL022/2002	Daya (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)	Mudavoor	25000
214.	KL025/2004	Smart Association		10000
215.	KL026/2005	Idukki SPCA	Thodupuzha	10000
216.	KL027/2005	People for Animals-Kollam	Kollam	10000
MADHYA PRADESH				
217.	MP004/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Gwalior	25000
218.	MP006/1991	Shri Gaushala Sadavart Committee	Satna	25000
219.	MP007/1991	Shri Akilanand Saraswathi Gramin Gaushala	Dalauda	25000
220.	MP010/1991	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Vidisha	25000
221.	MP011/1991	Brij Mohan Ramkali Gou Samrakshana Kendra	Bhopal	80000
222.	MP021/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shivpur Kalan	142000
223.	MP022/1998	Gau Samrakshana Seva Samiti	Kurvai	25000
224.	MP027/1998	People for Animals	Gwalior	25000
225.	MP028/1999	Anand Gaushala	Anjad P. Nimgad	25000
226.	MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Narasinghar	25000
227.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Ozhar	57000
228.	MP037/1999	Shri Sita Panchvati Gaushala	Agra	40000
229.	MP043/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dhar	30000
230.	MP045/1999	Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir Go Sewa Samiti	Ramtekari	25000
231.	MP050/1999	Govansh Rakshan Samiti	Warasiwani	40000

1	2	3	4	5
232.	MP051/1999	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	A Lot	40000
233.	MP052/1999	Sant Shri Rotiramji Gaushala	Behpur	40000
234.	MP054/1999	Shri Gopal Itikhar Gaushala	Jawara	40000
235.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	25000
236.	MP058/1999	Dayadaya Go Sewa Jeevraksha Evam Paryavaran S Sansthan	Khurai	25000
237.	MP060/1999	Shri Shreyasnath Pashu Raksh Kendra	Mandasaur	25000
238.	MP063/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Kishorpura	42000
239.	MP072/1999	Siyaram Lok Kalyan Goseva Parishad	Goth	25000
240.	MP084/1999	Kamadhenu Gosadan Sanchalan Samiti	Satva	25000
241.	MP085/1999	Sant Asharam Goseva Shramyog Vedant Sewa Samiti	Shajapur	25000
242.	MP089/1999	Arjun Gaushala	Narasinghar	25000
243.	MP092/1999	Madhav Gaushala	Agar Malwa	25000
244.	MP100/1999	Devnarayan Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
245.	MP108/1999	Jalpamata Gaushala Samiti	Rajgarh	25000
246.	MP109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Rajgarh	50000
247.	MP110/1999	Swami Radhakrishna Gaushala Trust	Sendhwa	30000
248.	MP132/1999	Satguru Kabir Dharmdas Gaushala	Dewas	30000
249.	MP138/1999	Shri Bajrang Go Sewa Samiti	Machalpur	25000
250.	MP147/1999	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Kendra Gaushala	Katni	16485
251.	MP149/1999	Mahamrityunjai Gaushala	Hujur	28000
252.	MP156/1999	Gau Sewa Samiti	Karkabel	25000
253.	MP171/1999	Satguru Neelkant Go Sewa Sadan	Dewas	25000
254.	MP173/1999	Shabri Gaushala Samiti	Bhamti	25000
255.	MP182/1999	Shri Gautam Gosamvardhan Sodh Sansthan	Badnagar	30000
256.	MP183/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Evam Paryavaran Kendra	Hata	25000

1	2	3	4	5
257.	MP188/2000	Dayodal Pashu Sewa Samiti	Gadarwara	25000
258.	MP188/2000	Shri Balaji Mandir Gaushala	Pandhana	25000
259.	MP190/2000	Savaliya Gau Sewa Ashram	Rajgarh	36000
260.	MP192/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Khandwa	25000
261.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Bhagwanpura	25000
262.	MP194/2000	Gopal Das Gau Sewa Ashram	Manikoot	25000
263.	MP196/2000	Shri Ahilyamata Gaushala Jivdaya Mandal	Indore	40000
264.	MP204/2000	Maa Narmada Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Kalkutch	25000
265.	MP205/2000	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Samiti	Dhanaura	25000
266.	MP214/2000	Sarvodal Pashu Samrakshan Samiti	Silwani	25000
267.	MP215/2001	PFA Muraina	Murena	25000
268.	MP216/2001	International Wild Life and Tiger Conservation NGO Group	Jabalpur	36450
269.	MP217/2001	Banka Bihari Gaushala	Tikri	25000
270.	MP222/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Ganj Basauda	30000
271.	MP225/2001	Dayoday Jeev Raksha Sansthan (Gaushala)	Seoni	25000
272.	MP236/2002	Acharya Vidyasagar Pashu Samrakshan avam Paryaveran Sudhar Samiti	Banda	30000
273.	MP237/2002	Shri Khandeshwari Gaushala samiti	Jaggakhedi	25000
274.	MP240/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Bhind	25000
275.	MP250/2002	Jai Shrikrishna Gaushala Samiti	Khamkheda	25000
276.	MP257/2002	Shrimad Bhagwat Gaushala Samiti	Neemuch	25000
277.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	25000
278.	MP261/2002	Shri Shantinath Pashu Rakshak Kendra Gaushala	Chitakheda	29000
279.	MP262/2002	Acharya Shri Vidyasagar Dayodal Pashu Sewa Kendra	Tendukheda	25000
280.	MP264/2002	Shri Manas Gesta Gaushala	Baradari	25000

1	2	3	4	5
281.	MP269/2002	Shri Vidyasagar Gau Raksha Evam Samvardhan Samiti	Pawai	25000
282.	MP270/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Papaura	75000
283.	MP271/2002	Gau Sewa Bharthi	Bairsiya	27000
284.	MP272/2002	Sant Sukharam Das Baba Gaushala	Naugaon	25000
285.	MP273/2002	Shri Krishna Yogeshwar Gaushala	Shajapur	28000
286.	MP275/2002	Shri Dayodai Pashudhan Sanrakshan Samiti	Harda	25000
287.	MP278/2002	Gau Bharti Sewa Samiti	Bhopal	33000
288.	MP280/2003	Paramdev Shri Krishna Gaushala	Shahjapur	25000
289.	MP281/2003	Gau Raksha Samiti		25000
290.	MP282/2003	Shri Govardhan Gaushala		10000
291.	MP283/2004	Sant Singhaji Gaushala Samiti		10000
292.	MP284/2004	Animal Cure and Care	Gwalior	10000
293.	MP285/2004	Shri Govind Goseva Samiti	Karedi	10000
294.	MP286/2004	Shri Chand Gaushala	Khandwa	10000
295.	MP287/2004	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Shahjapur	25000
296.	MP288/2004	Shri Geetadham Gaushala	Jabalpur	10000
297.	MP289/2004	Shri Ramakrishna Mahavir Nyas	Ujjain	10000
298.	MP290/2004	Khamadhenu Gaushala	Bhopal	10000
299.	MP291/2004	Shri Gopal Krishan Gaushala		10000
300.	MP293/2004	Siddhi Vinayak Sewa Samiti	Bhopal	10000
301.	MP294/2004	Maa Vaishnav Devi Gaushala	Chaan	10000
302.	MP295/2004	Keshav Gaushala	Dhooankheri	10000
303.	MP297/2004	Shri Satguru Kripa Gaushala	Piparia	10000
304.	MP298/2004	Kamdheni Gowardhan Samiti	Bhopal	10000
305.	MP299/2004	Utkarsh Jeevdaya Evam Paryavaran Sodh Kendra	Macherakalan	10000
306.	MP300/2004	Avdhoot Surbhi Shala	Dolaj	10000

1	2	3	4	5
307.	MP301/2004	Late Pt. Dhulichand Tenguria Smriti Gausadan	Degua	10000
308.	MP302/2005	Sonachal Surbhi Gau Seva Ashram	Amarpur	10000
309.	MP303/2005	Shri Shreejee Kripa Gaushala	Itarsi	10000
310.	MP304/2005	Shri Mahamritunjya Go Sewa Sadan	Bhopal	10000
MADHYA PRADESH (CHHATTISGARH)				
311.	MP026/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Jivaraksha Kendra	Durg	28000
312.	MP039/1999	Shri Rashtriya Gaushala Trust	Dhamtari	25000
313.	MP296/2004	SPCA Somni	Somni	10000
MAHARASHTRA				
314.	MH002/1966	Bombay SPCA	Mumbai	25000
315.	MH003/1991	Shri Gopalak Sangh (Gorakshan Sanstha) Trust	Solapur	25000
316.	MH004/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha Dhamangaon (RS)	Dhamangaon	25000
317.	MH008/1991	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Amravathi	28000
318.	MH013/1993	Voice of Animals in Distress (Stray Dog Lovers' Association)	Mumbai	25000
319.	MH014/1991	Shri Vardhman Jivadaya Kendra	Mumbai	114000
320.	MH016/1991	Shri Gaushala Panjrapole Sanstha	Malegaon	40000
321.	MH021/1964	All India Animal Welfare Association	Mumbai	25000
322.	MH030/1995	Amalner Gaushala (Panjrapole)	Amalner	40000
323.	MH038/1997	In Defence of Animals	Mumbai	25000
324.	MH039/1997	Shri Gorakshan Sanstha	Akola	39000
325.	MH040/1998	Panjrapole (Gorakshan) Sanstha	Ahmednagar	40000
326.	MH042/1998	Adarsh Go Sewa Avam Anusadan Prakalp (Adarsh Sanskar Mandal)	Akola	40000
327.	MH043/1998	Govigyan Anusandan Kendra	Nagpur	30000
328.	MH044/1998	Shri Ujjwal Goraksha Sansthan	Chandrapur	40000
329.	MH061/1999	Vatsalya	Mumbai	25000

1	2	3	4	5
330.	MH064/2000	Shri Gopal Krishna Gorakshan Sansthan	Jalgaon	30000
331.	MH078/2001	Laxmi Institute of Animal Welfare	Amravati	25000
332.	MH089/2002	Plant and Animals Welfare Society	Dombvili	36628
333.	MH092/2002	PFA Wardha	Gopuri	25000
334.	MH102/2002	Indian Herpetological Society		100000
335.	MH106/2003	Thane SPCA		25000
336.	MH107/2004	Keshav Gosadan	Pandharpur	10000
337.	MH108/2004	Buldhana SPCA	Buldhana	10000
338.	MH110/2004	Shri Panjarapole Sansthan		1100
339.	MH111/2004	Plant and Animals Welfare Society (PAWS)	Mumbai	10000
340.	MH112/2004	Vedmata Gayathri Gorakshan Trust	Hingoli	10000
341.	MH113/2004	Jeev Raksha Animal Welfare Trust	Pune	10000
342.	MH114/2004	Shri Jeevdaya Mandal	Sangamner	10000
MANIPUR				
343.	MR006/2000	PFA Manipur	Imphal	25000
344.	MR013/2004	People for Animals, Imphal	Imphal	10000
ORISSA				
345.	OR003/1991	Rairangpur Gaushala Committee	Mayurbhanj	25000
346.	OR005/1997	Asureswar Gomangal Samiti	Asureswar	25000
347.	OR006/1998	Orissa State Council for Animal Welfare	Bhubaneshwar	25000
348.	OR007/1998	Maitri Club	Bhatapada	25000
349.	OR009/1999	Action for Protection of Wild Animals (APOWA)	Kendrapara	25000
350.	OR015/2001	Kalyani	Maitratrilochanpur	25000
351.	OR016/2001	People for Animals-Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar	25000
352.	OR017/2001	Shri Ram Gaushala Trust	Puri	25000
353.	OR023/2002	Jive Hiteisy Sangh	Dolmundai	25000

1	2	3	4	5
354.	OR025/2002	Jiban Bikash	Lenoda	25000
355.	OR029/2002	Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies	Bhubaneshwar	25000
356.	OR030/2002	People for Animals-Rourkela	Jabaghat	25000
357.	OR033/2002	People for Animals	Berhampur	25000
358.	OR035/2003	Gramya Vikas Sansad	Madhyakhand	25000
PUNJAB				
359.	PJ003/1991	Amritsar Panjrapole Gaushala	Amritsar	40000
360.	PJ004/1991	SPCA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	25000
361.	PJ005/1999	Niswarth Pashu Seva Society	Patiala	25000
362.	PJ008/1999	People for Animals-Ludhiana	Ludhiana	25000
363.	PJ017/1999	Anath Gau Ashram	Rampurphul	25000
364.	PJ018/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Mandi Gobindgarh	40000
365.	PJ022/2000	Shri Siv Mandir Gaushala Committee	Panchvati	40000
366.	PJ027/2000	Gopal Gaushala Gau Sewa Samiti	Ropar	70000
367.	PJ028/2000	Sant Baba Labh Dassji Biriwale Gaushala Society	Dera Malkana	25000
368.	PJ029/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Maur Mandi	65000
369.	PJ030/2000	Shri Hindu Gau Rakshini Sabha	Hoshiarpur	25000
370.	PJ032/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Dana Mandi	Jagraon	100000
371.	PJ034/2000	Shri Gaushala Committee	Sangrur	40000
372.	PJ038/2000	People for Animals-Jalandhar	Jalandhar	25000
373.	PJ040/2000	Agarwal Gaushala Committee and Women College Committee	Samana	100000
374.	PJ044/2000	Shri Gaushala Parbandhak Committee	Bhawani Garh	40000
375.	PJ048/2000	Sati Lakshmi Devi Gaushala	Batala	26000
376.	PJ052/2001	Shri Krishan Gaushala	Moonak	40000
377.	PJ053/2001	Apahaj Gau Sewa Ashram	Barnala	82000

1	2	3	4	5
378.	PJ056/2002	PFA Chandigarh	Chandigarh	50000
379.	PJ058/2002	SPCA Mohali	Mohali	25000
380.	PJ062/2002	Janta Gaushala	Sherpur	25000
381.	PJ064/2002	Shri Gaushala	Bhatinda	25000
382.	PJ069/2004	Maa Parma Patee Gaudham	Ludhiana	10000
383.	PJ070/2004	Shri Radha Madhav Godham	Amritsar	10000
RAJASTHAN				
384.	RJ001/1997	Shri Gaushala Seva Samiti	Pilibangan	40000
385.	RJ004/1991	Shri Ganga Gaushala	Nokha	98532
386.	RJ005/1991	Shri Gaushala	Suratgarh	40000
387.	RJ006/1991	Shri Krishna Gulab Gaushala	Nimbi Jodhan	29000
388.	RJ008/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Didwana	25000
389.	RJ009/1991	Shri Gaushala	Nohar	200000
390.	RJ010/1991	Shri Gulab Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	86000
391.	RJ011/1991	Shri Gaushala	Bhadra	40000
392.	RJ013/1993	Shri Karni Gaushala	Deshnoke	71000
393.	RJ014/1993	Shri Hardayal Gaushala	Singharawat	30000
394.	RJ017/1993	Help in Suffering	Jaipur	25000
395.	RJ018/1985	Rashtriya Ahimsa Pratishthan	Jodhpur	25000
396.	RJ019/1987	Jiv Kalyan Parishad Jaipur (SPCA Jaipur)	Jaipur	25000
397.	RJ023/1991	Shri Ramshankar Gaushala	Chhapar	30000
398.	RJ024/1991	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sujargarh	40000
399.	RJ027/1993	Shri Rajaldesar Gaushala	Rajaldesar	25000
400.	RJ028/1998	Shri Gopinath Gaushala	Sikar	40000
401.	RJ031/1993	Shri Bhopalgarh Gaushala	Jodhpur	40000
402.	RJ032/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ramgarh	40000

1	2	3	4	5
403.	RJ034/1995	Shri Panjrapole Gaushala	Pali-Marwar	100000
404.	RJ036/1996	Shri Kalyan Bhoomi Goseva Sadan	Sri Ganganagar	150000
405.	RJ037/1996	Shri Bidasar Gaushala	Bidasar	37000
406.	RJ038/1996	Shri Krishna Gaushala Trust	Marwar	76000
407.	RJ039/1997	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh (Kannaloh Gaushala)	Jodhpur	40000
408.	RJ040/1997	Shri Gaushala Samiti	Hanumangarh	100000
409.	RJ042/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Udayapurvati	30000
410.	RJ044/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	25000
411.	RJ045/1998	Shri Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Gaushala Trust	Jaitharan	55000
412.	RJ046/1998	Shri Gopinath Gaushala Samiti	Gudhagorji	48000
413.	RJ047/1998	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Evam Shivgopal Samiti	Jodhpur	34000
414.	RJ048/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gosadan Samiti	Jaswantgarh	121000
415.	RJ049/1998	Rajasthan Goseva Sangh	Jaipur	25000
416.	RJ050/1998	Shri Gopal Govardhan Gaushala (4 Branches)	Sanchore	100000
417.	RJ050-1/1998	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Ashram		128000
418.	RJ051/1998	Satyapur Goseva Mandal	Satyapur	25000
419.	RJ052/1998	Shri Gururaj Vardhman Gaurakshani Sansthan	Bithadi	25000
420.	RJ053/1998	Siwanchi Gate Gaushala	Jodhpur	40000
421.	RJ054/1998	Shri Falodi Dharmartha Seva Samiti Gaushala	Falodi	40000
422.	RJ055/1998	Acharya Kakasaheb Kalerkar Lok Seva Kendra	Bargaon	25000
423.	RJ057/1998	Shri Dada Darbar Napali Baba Siddharth Mahadev G.S.S.	Jodhpur	25000
424.	RJ060/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Pragpur	25000
425.	RJ063/1998	Shri Sumer Gaushala	Barmer	61000
426.	RJ064/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Raipur	133000
427.	RJ066/1998	Shri Gaushala Sukhadiya Circle	Sri Ganganagar	190000
428.	RJ070/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Nimbaz	40000

1	2	3	4	5
429.	RJ074/1998	Shri Krishna Gaushala Praband Samiti	Hamavada Shahji	25000
430.	RJ075/1998	Jankalyan Gopal Gaushala	Marod Nagar	25000
431.	RJ076/1998	Shri Gopal Govansh Kalyankari Gaushala	Nethra	40000
432.	RJ079/1999	Shri Panchdev Mahamandir Gosevashram Samiti	Sikar	35000
433.	RJ080/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Jodhpur	36000
434.	RJ085/1999	Shri Krishna Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Chipabarod	58000
435.	RJ087/1999	Gwal Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	30000
436.	RJ089/1999	Shri Girdhar Goseva Samiti	Kota	50000
437.	RJ090/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Pipad Sahar	25000
438.	RJ092/1999	Shri Roop Rajat Gaushala Sansthan	Jodhpur	30000
439.	RJ093/1999	Shri Baba Ramdev Gaushala Samiti	Sojatcity	40000
440.	RJ097/1999	Shri Gaushala Pilani	Pilani	25000
441.	RJ098/1999	Shri Radhakrishnan Gaushala	Radawas	31491
442.	RJ099/1999	Shri Ram Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhamikhurda	54000
443.	RJ105/1999	Rajasthan Gau Sewa Samiti	Kuchera	25000
444.	RJ107/1999	Shri Balram Goseva Sadan	Ramnagar	25000
445.	RJ109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Budhibawal	76000
446.	RJ110/1999	Shri Jagadamba Sewa Samiti	Bhadrayut	300000
447.	RJ111/1999	Shri Gauri Shankar Gaushala	Bagar	25000
448.	RJ115/1999	Shri Brahmachari Ramkumarji Pannalalji Gaushala Dharmartha Trust	Jodhpur	116000
449.	RJ116/1999	Shri Krishna Go Sewa Samiti	Sahava	30332
450.	RJ117/1999	Canine Welfare Society	Bikaner	25000
451.	RJ119/1999	Bharatiya Govansh Rakshan Samvardhan Samiti	Sikar	40000
452.	RJ122/1999	Shri Oswal Singh Sabha Dharampura Gaushala	Jodhpur	40000
453.	RJ124/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Trust	Osiyan	25000
454.	RJ125/1999	Shri Mahavir Gaushala Evam Pashu Raksha Samiti	Maandal	33000

1	2	3	4	5
455.	RJ126/1999	Shri Gaushala Balotara	Balotara	40000
456.	RJ128/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala Trust	Jaftaran	60000
457.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	75000
458.	RJ131/1999	Akal Rahat Go Sewa Sansthan Trust	Churu	25000
459.	RJ132/1999	Hanuman Gosamvardhan Kendra	Hanumangarh	40000
460.	RJ133/1999	Shiv Gaushala	Ganga Nagar Kendra	25000
461.	RJ134/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Sri Ganganagar	30000
462.	RJ135/1999	Krishi Goseva Kendra	Chattargarh	37000
463.	RJ136/1999	Go Sadan, Bajuwala	Sri Ganganagar	40000
464.	RJ137/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kajuwala	29000
465.	RJ139/1999	Shri Madan Gaushala	Sikar	34000
466.	RJ141/1999	Shri Ramkrishna Gaushala	Gagrana	40000
467.	RJ154/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Samiti	Mandal	40000
468.	RJ156/1999	Shri Sameswar Siv Gaushala	Jalore	40000
469.	RJ159/1999	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sanstha	Churu	27000
470.	RJ163/1999	Gosewa Shiwir (Gaushala), Churu	Churu	25000
471.	RJ164/1999	Shri Ramdev Gaushala Sewa Sansthan	Bawadi	25000
472.	RJ171/2000	Shri Pashupathi Gaushala	Jaipur	25000
473.	RJ175/2000	Shri Guru Kripa Gaushala	Sarana	36000
474.	RJ180/2000	Shri Gaushala	Karanpur	40000
475.	RJ192/2000	Shri Gopal Gosewa Samiti	Tehandesar	25000
476.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	25000
477.	RJ195/2000	Shri Gau Sewa Samiti (Shri Krishna Gaushala)	Gotan	10000
478.	RJ199/2000	Shri Balaji Gaushala Sansthan	Salasar	25000
479.	RJ200/2000	Shri Hari Om Gaushala	Basani	25000
480.	RJ205/2000	Shri Jaisingh Gaushala	Kotputli	25000

1	2	3	4	5
481.	RJ206/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Neemkathana	30000
482.	RJ209/2000	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Sambhar Lake	28000
483.	RJ210/2000	Fatehapur (Rajasthan) Panjrapole Society	Fatehpur	61000
484.	RJ211/2000	Shri Om Janta Gaushala Trust	Mankasas	63000
485.	RJ212/2000	Shri Mamdiyaieji Rashtriya Samanvai Seva Samiti	Jaisalmer	123000
486.	RJ213/2000	Shri Radhey Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Bigga	25000
487.	RJ214/2000	Shri Kheteshwar Gaushala Samiti	Brahamdha Asotara	37000
488.	RJ216/2000	Gauraksha Sewa Trust	Hadola	37000
489.	RJ221/2001	Shri Jai Jain Gaushala	Tal	40000
490.	RJ223/2001	Shri Bhagwati Gau Sewa Samiti	Aadsur	10000
491.	RJ226/2001	Shri Ram Sagar Gaushala Samiti	Netrana	100000
492.	RJ228/2001	Swa Seth Shri Kewal Chand Kothari Jain Gaushala Samit	Khangta	25000
493.	RJ230/2001	Shri Roop Rajat Shlv Gaushala Sansthan	Shivrajpur	25000
494.	RJ237/2001	Gharsana Gaushala Samiti	Gharsana	100000
495.	RJ243/2001	Shri Pachpadra Gaushala	Pachpadra	25000
496.	RJ245/2001	Shri Suryakund Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Nimba Mandor	25000
497.	RJ249/2001	Shri Rohitaswa Gaushala Sansthan	Bilada	40000
498.	RJ250/2001	Om Shri Deweshwar Mahadev Gaushala Samiti	Jadan	25000
499.	RJ251/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jodhpur	25000
500.	RJ255/2001	Govind Gopal Gaushala	Baghnara	40000
501.	RJ256/2001	Shri Champaji Maharaj Gaushala Sansthan	Lambia	40000
502.	RJ259/2001	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Gangapur City	25000
503.	RJ261/2001	Shri Nadsar Gosewa Samiti	Nadsar	25000
504.	RJ267/2002	Shri Gurukripa Gau Sewa Sansthan	Narwakhurd	25000
505.	RJ268/2002	Shri Gopal Gosewa Sanstha	Kokliya	51000
506.	RJ271/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Khandela	25000

1	2	3	4	5
507.	RJ279/2002	Shri Charbhuja Gaushala	Balotara	25000
508.	RJ281/2002	Shri Krishna Gau Sewa Sansthan	Lacharsar	25000
509.	RJ282/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Udasar-Chaman	25000
510.	RJ283/2002	Shri Tijarti Chamber Sarafan Gaushala	Beawar	40000
511.	RJ287/2002	Shri Bhansali Umed Gaushala	Jhab	25000
512.	RJ288/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Roop Rajat Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Indawar	30000
513.	RJ290/2002	Shri Mahavir Hanuman Govansh Evam Paryavaran Sanrakshan Samvardhan	Golasan	120000
514.	RJ298/2002	Shri Rawatmuni Jain Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Bhoplagarh	30000
515.	RJ301/2002	Swami Shri Hajarimal Gosewa Samiti	Nokha	40000
516.	RJ306/2002	Shri Kunthunath Gausewa Samiti	Samdari	25000
517.	RJ307/2002	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Dheerdesar	19881
518.	RJ308/2002	Shri Ram Gau Sewa Samiti	Marwar	38000
519.	RJ311/2002	G.I.G. Gaushala (JIJIPAL)	Pataliawas	25000
520.	RJ316/2002	Shri Madhav Govind Gaushala Vikas Samiti	Bansdhuni	40000
521.	RJ322/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Borunda	25000
522.	RJ326/2002	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	25000
523.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	300000
524.	RJ332/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Munishwar Gau Sewa Ramdham Samiti	Kanwariyat	25000
525.	RJ333/2002	Shri Roop Rajat Shri Krishna Gaushala Sanstha	Atbara	40000
526.	RJ336/2002	Rajasthan Gau Sewa Samiti	Meharwala	31000
527.	RJ337/2002	Shri Devnarayan Gaushala	Lesarda	25000
528.	RJ340/2002	Shri Virteja Gausewa Samiti	Munda	40000
529.	RJ341/2002	Shri Ram Transport Welfare Society (Under Shri Ram Gaushala Society)	Anaj Mandi	20000
530.	RJ343/2002	Shri Jaisingh Shyam Gaushala Samiti	Aamet	25000

1	2	3	4	5
531.	RJ344/2002	Shri Gaushala Samiti	Rawatsar	25000
532.	RJ347/2002	Shri Rajeshwar Gaushala Sansthan	Doli	25000
533.	RJ351/2002	Shri Bal Gopal Gausewashram	Dhurwa	41000
534.	RJ352/2002	Shri Shivshakti Gosevashram	Luniyashar	60000
535.	RJ353/2002	Shri Laxmi Narayan Gosevashram	Pratapura	43000
536.	RJ354/2002	Shri Kedareswar Gaosevashram	Chaura	80000
537.	RJ355/2002	Shri Raj Rishi Dilip	Virol	47000
538.	RJ357/2002	Pashu Kalyan Samiti	Sriganga Nagar	25000
539.	RJ358/2002	Shri Jasnath Gaushala Samiti	Khetsar	25000
540.	RJ361/2002	Shri Bragurishi Gau Sewa Ashram Samiti		69000
541.	RJ362/2002	Shri Datareya Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	37000
542.	RJ363/2002	Shri Muralidhar Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	64000
543.	RJ364/2002	Shri Kamdhenu Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	78000
544.	RJ365/2002	Shri Surabhi Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	65000
545.	RJ366/2002	Shri Dhenukeshwar Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	58000
546.	RJ367/2002	Shri Bharatmatha Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	54000
547.	RJ368/2002	Shri Dhanwantari Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	69000
548.	RJ369/2002	Shri Sanatan Gau Sewa Ashram	Pathmeda	57000
549.	RJ372/2002	Shriram Gaushala Seva Sansthan	Siyat	54000
550.	RJ374/2002	Shri Chain Public Gaushala Sansthan	Phokral	25000
551.	RJ378/2002	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Chirana	25000
552.	RJ380/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Sansthan	Nagaur	25000
553.	RJ381/2002	Shri Oswal Gau Sewa Sadan	Jodhpur	10000
554.	RJ383/2002	Baba Khetanath Gaushala Samiti	Shahapur	40000
555.	RJ384/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Baragaon	25000
556.	RJ388/2002	Shri Krishna Gaushala Committee	Goluwala	40000

1	2	3	4	5
557.	RJ390/2002	Shri Marudhar Kesari Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Ransigaon	36000
558.	RJ391/2002	Shri Mahavir Gaushala	Barmer	40000
559.	RJ393/2002	Jhajhadiyawala Gau Sewa Sadan	Govindpur	25000
560.	RJ398/2003	Narayan Hari Goseva Samiti	Chuntisara	10000
561.	RJ399/2003	Shri Baba Gulabnath Gaushala Samiti	Palasni	25000
562.	RJ400/2003	Shri Radhey Govind Gaushala Sansthan	Bisalpur	25000
563.	RJ402/2003	Shri Mahaveer Jeevdaya Gaushala	Jalore	25000
564.	RJ404/2003	Shri Raj Purohit Sewa Sansthan	Udaipur	25000
565.	RJ405/2003	Shri Gopal Gau Sewa Samiti	Buntiya Road	25000
566.	RJ408/2003	Baba Bhali Kare Goseva Sansthan	Ramdevra	25000
567.	RJ409/2003	Shri Mahaveer Gaushala Kalyan Sansthan	Baran	25000
568.	RJ411/2003	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Padampur	25000
569.	RJ412/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti Gogasar	Ratangarh	25000
570.	RJ413/2003	Panchmukhi Darbar Shri Ramanand Acharya Paramarthik Gaushala		10000
571.	RJ414/2003	Shri Veer Tejaji Maharaj Gaushala		10000
572.	RJ415/2003	Shri Gau Seva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
573.	RJ416/2003	Shri Kaushal Gaushala	Jodhpur	10000
574.	RJ417/2003	Shri Krishan Gaushala Samiti		10000
575.	RJ418/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti		10000
576.	RJ419/2003	Shri Prakashanand Gaushala		10000
577.	RJ420/2003	Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti		10000
578.	RJ421/2003	Shri Krishna Goseva Samiti		10000
579.	RJ422/2003	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti		10000
580.	RJ423/2003	Shri Gaushala Panjarapole Samiti		10000
581.	RJ424/2003	Ananth Avam Apahij Goseva Samiti		10000
582.	RJ425/2003	Gau Sewa Samiti		10000

1	2	3	4	5
583.	RJ426/2003	Go Raksha Seva Samiti	Jaipur	10000
584.	RJ427/2003	Shri Ashapur (Mahodari) Mathaji Gaushala Samiti		10000
585.	RJ429/2003	Shri Goseva Sangh		10000
586.	RJ430/2003	Shri Gopal Gaushala Sanstha		25000
587.	RJ434/2003	Shri Dariyav Gaushala Sewa Samiti		10000
588.	RJ436/2004	Gau Raksha Samiti	Pali	25000
589.	RJ437/2004	Shri Vishnu Gaushala	Alsisar	10000
590.	RJ438/2004	Shri Gau Seva Ashram Samiti	Peelibanga	10000
591.	RJ439/2004	Shri Roop Rajat Gauseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
592.	RJ440/2004	Acharya Shri Nanesh Rooprekha Shri Ram Gaushala	Kapasan	10000
593.	RJ442/2004	Shri Gobind Gaushala	Bikaner	10000
594.	RJ443/2004	Kamadhenu Rathi Nasla Samvardhan Kendra	Bikaner	25000
595.	RJ444/2004	Sheetla Mata Gauseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
596.	RJ445/2004	Shri Vardhaman Jeevdaya Sewa Samiti		10000
597.	RJ446/2004	Shri Shiv Gorakhanath Gaushala Seva Samiti		10000
598.	RJ447/2004	Jai Shri Ram Gosewa Samiti	Nagaur	10000
599.	RJ448/2004	Shri Kamadhenu Gausewa Samiti	Jodhpur	10000
600.	RJ449/2004	Shri Hari Panjarapole Gaushala	Bikaner	10000
601.	RJ450/2004	Shri Baba Ramdev Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
602.	RJ451/2004	Shri Bhadariya Mata Gaushala Samiti	Jaisalmer	25000
603.	RJ452/2004	Shri Gopal Gauseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
604.	RJ453/2004	Shri Govind Govansh Sanrakshan Gaushala		10000
605.	RJ454/2004	Gaushala Evam Jankalyan Samiti	Jhalawar	10000
606.	RJ455/2004	Shri Jasnath Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jodhpur	10000
607.	RJ456/2004	Go Rakshak Seva Samiti Gaushala	Barisadri	10000
608.	RJ457/2004	Shri Govardhan Gaushala	Sikar	10000

1	2	3	4	5
609.	RJ459/2004	Sant Shri Sevasdaji Maharaj Goseva Samiti	Nagaur	10000
610.	RJ460/2004	Har Har Mahadev Gauri Shankar Gopal Gaushala	Jodhpur	10000
611.	RJ461/2004	Shri Ram Guru Sainik Kshatriya Mali Gaushala Samiti	Jodhpur	10000
612.	RJ462/2004	Shri Gopal Gausewa Samiti	Nagaur	10000
613.	RJ463/2004	Shri Lakhampuriji Gaushala Sansthan	Pali	10000
614.	RJ464/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Sikar	10000
615.	RJ465/2004	Tulsi Govardhan Nidhi Sansthan	Jaisalmer	10000
616.	RJ466/2004	Kisan Gaushala Samiti	Raipur	10000
617.	RJ467/2004	Shri Ganesh Gaushala Samiti		10000
618.	RJ468/2004	Shri Krishan Gaushala		10000
619.	RJ469/2004	Gaushala Sewa Samiti	Jaipur	10000
620.	RJ470/2004	Shri Bramaharishi Vishisth Gau Seva Samiti	Barmer	10000
621.	RJ471/2004	Kubaji Maharaj Gaushala	Zhiwara	10000
622.	RJ472/2004	Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Jobner	10000
623.	RJ473/2004	Shri Agrasen Jiv Jantu Kalyan Evam Go Seva Samiti	Bikaner	10000
624.	RJ474/2004	Bageshwar Mahadev Gaushala	Ghosunda	10000
625.	RJ478/2004	Animal Aid Society	Udaipur	10000
626.	RJ479/2004	Sanathan Dharma Gau Sewa Samiti Trust	Jaktaran	10000
627.	RJ480/2004	Shri Girdhar Gopal Goshala	Jhavra	10000
628.	RJ481/2004	Shri Krishan Gosewa Samiti	Umewala	10000
629.	RJ482/2004	Shri Godhan Sanvardhan Goshala Samiti	Uniyara	10000
630.	RJ484/2004	Gauvansh Sewa Samiti	Bhilwara	10000
631.	RJ485/2004	Govind Goshala Samiti	Baneth	10000
632.	RJ486/2004	Gosadan Dausa	Jaipur	10000
633.	RJ487/2004	Shri Pinjarpole Gaushala-Sanganer	Jaipur	10000

1	2	3	4	5
634.	RJ488/2004	Bara Mandir Gaushala	Khadab	10000
635.	RJ495/2005	Shri Shakambari Mata Gaushala Samiti	Sakrai	10000
636.	RJ496/2005	Shri Kashi Viswanath Gaushala Seva Samiti	Swaroopganj	10000
TAMIL NADU				
637.	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	136000
638.	TN010/1985	Erode District SPCA	Erode	25000
639.	TN016/1964	SPCA Vellore	Vellore	25000
640.	TN019/1964	SPCA Salem	Salem	100000
641.	TN020/1973	SPCA Pattukottai	Pattukottai	25000
642.	TN023/1979	Bhagwan Mahavir Ahimsa Prachar Sangh	Chennai	25000
643.	TN025/1993	The Madras Panjrapole	Chennai	25000
644.	TN027/1993	Chennai Snake Park Trust	Chennai	25000
645.	TN028/1993	Krishna Venkatesan Animal Welfare Trust	Chennai	25000
646.	TN030/1994	Violet Memorial Trust	Chennai	25000
647.	TN036/1997	Shri Marudhar Kesari Jain Gaushala Trust	Chennai	40000
648.	TN037/1997	ASSAAN	Chennai	10000
649.	TN039/1998	Care and Help Animals	Chennai	24000
650.	TN044/1998	People for Animals Charitable Trust	Chennai	117000
651.	TN045/1998	Animal Welfare and Protection Trust	Chennai	25000
652.	TN052/1999	Hosur Animal Welfare Society	Hosur	25000
653.	TN053/1999	SPCA Villupuram	Villupuram	10000
654.	TN054/1999	The Indian Vegetarian Congress	Chennai	25000
655.	TN056/2000	Govardhan	Selaiyur	25000
656.	TN062/2000	Shri Sathyasai Praniseva Shelters	Chennai	25000
657.	TN064/2000	Annai Pattammal Venu Mudaliar AW Trust	Palawakkam	25000
658.	TN065/2000	Terra Anima	Ooty	25000

1	2	3	4	5
659.	TN070/2000	Gosamrakshana Trust	Salem	25000
660.	TN071/2000	Award Animal Welfare Organisation	Endathur	25000
661.	TN076/2000	Mahatma Gandhiji Animal Welfare Trust	Chennai	25000
662.	TN079/2001	Trust for Animal Welfare	Vandalur	25000
663.	TN080/2001	Kamadhenu Trust	Chennai	25000
664.	TN085/2002	Karuna International	Chennai	200000
665.	TN087/2002	Pashu Padhukappu Illam	Thirunageswaram	25000
666.	TN092/2002	Goshakthi Trust	Vaitthur	40000
667.	TN095/2002	Sri Jayendra Sivamani Cow Samrakshanam	Surandai	25000
668.	TN097/2002	Gokulam Samvardhini Trust	Tiruchirapalli	25000
669.	TN102/2002	Great Trust	Tuticorin	25000
670.	TN104/2002	Coimbatore Animal Welfare Society	Coimbatore	89000
671.	TN107/2003	Rakshana (Animal Welfare Association)	Gobichettipalayam	25000
672.	TN108/2003	India Project for Animals and Nature	Mavanalla	25000
673.	TN110/2003	Tiruvannamalai Dist. Animals Protection Welfare and Development Society		25000
674.	TN112/2003	Animal Welfare Association		25000
675.	TN114/2003	Ahimsa Integrated and Animal Welfare Trust		10000
676.	TN116/2004	Amma Illam Trust (Cow Care Centre)		10000
677.	TN117/2004	Shri Gaushala Seva Trust	Chennai	10000
678.	TN119/2004	Amma Trust	Srivilliputtur	10000
679.	TN120/2004	Sudharma Gokulam Charitable Trust	Chennai	10000
680.	TN121/2004	Rajeswari Gaushala Trust	Uthumalai	10000
681.	TN125/2005	Society for Animal Welfare	Dindigul	10000
682.	TN128/2005	Prani Raksha Krishi Utpadan Sangh	Madurai	10000
TRIPURA				
683.	TR009/1999	Gandhigram Animal Welfare Organisation	Gandhigram	22550

1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH				
684.	UP005/1964	Shri Digamber Jain Balbodhini Sabha	Saharanpur	25000
685.	UP008/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Vrindavan	149000
686.	UP009/1993	Shri Panchayati Gaushala	Hapur	130000
687.	UP011/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ghaziabad	25000
688.	UP023/1994	Vivekanand Gramin Vikas Evam S. Samiti	Mirzapur	25000
689.	UP025/1994	Gorakhpur SPCA	Gorakhpur	25000
690.	UP026/1994	Society for Animal Welfare and Environmental Protection	Unnao	25000
691.	UP030/1998	Karuna Gaushala Seva Samiti	Siswa	26000
692.	UP032/1998	Godham	Allahabad	25000
693.	UP033/1998	The Muzzaffar Nagar New Mandi Gaushala	Muzzaffar Nagar	40000
694.	UP037/1999	Shri Raghav Go Samvardhan Shala	Jhansi	25000
695.	UP042/1999	Lala Premshankar Panchayati Gaushala	Pilkhuwa	25000
696.	UP044/1999	People for Animals	Lucknow	36000
697.	UP049/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Meerut	125000
698.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	25000
699.	UP051/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Kusi Nagar	25000
700.	UP052/1999	Vivekanand Shri Krishna Sahar Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	25000
701.	UP055/1999	Dayoday Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)	Lalitpur	122000
702.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Kathar	25000
703.	UP059/1999	Doctor's Pets Creche Animal Welfare Trust	Lucknow	46000
704.	UP061/1999	Shri Radhey Govind Surtanapur Gaushala Samiti	Surtana Pur	25000
705.	UP062/1999	Shyam Gau Sewa Sadan	Bansgaon	25000
706.	UP067/2000	Jeev Daya Mandal	Lucknow	25000
707.	UP069/2000	Sarweshwar Narayan Anath Goseva Samiti	Mont	100000
708.	UP072/2000	Shri Gau Rakshini Sabha	Khurja	25000

1	2	3	4	5
709.	UP074/2000	Jai Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Pipraoli Shiv	25000
710.	UP075/2000	Animal Care Organisation	Lucknow	25000
711.	UP076/2000	Brahmrishi Devraha Baba Jeev Jantu Kalyan Ashram Sansthan	Maell Devriya	25000
712.	UP081/2000	Shri Vigyan Sagar Baba Sangat Gaushala Samiti	Mahmoodabad	25000
713.	UP082/2000	Mukteshwari Gaushala Samiti	Moosa Nagar	15000
714.	UP083/2000	Sherin Animal Society	Lucknow	25000
715.	UP092/2000	Gautam Buddha Jeevdaya Samiti	Bhadhya Dhaadar	25000
716.	UP093/2000	Parth Institute of Vety.Science and AH	Aligarh	25000
717.	UP094/2000	Shyam Gaushala Baba Banshiwala	Prem Nagar	25000
718.	UP096/2000	Jagriti Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	25000
719.	UP099/2000	Agra SPCA	Agra	25000
720.	UP102/2000	Brij Sarvangin Vikas Samiti	Jasoli	25000
721.	UP105/2000	PFA Agra	Agra	25000
722.	UP111/2001	PFA Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	25000
723.	UP116/2001	Sant Prabhudutt Brahmachari Go Vigyan Shodh Sansthan	Allahabad	25000
724.	UP119/2001	Shri Ram Raghuveer Gaushala Samiti	Ballpur	25000
725.	UP120/2001	Shri Sitaram Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	25000
726.	UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Katghara	25000
727.	UP140/2001	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Prem Nagar	25000
728.	UP142/2001	Bhairav Go Sewa Samiti	Bhaghaura	25000
729.	UP153/2002	Prachin Shiv Durga Mandir Bhajrashram Sewa Samiti	Siparso	10000
730.	UP157/2002	Pt.Deendayal Upadhy and Siddharth Memorial Gaushala	Madhukar Pur	25000
731.	UP158/2002	Voluntary Ecology Aid Organisation	Gorakhpur	25000
732.	UP160/2002	PFA Kausambi	Rajendra Nagar	10000

1	2	3	4	5
733.	UP165/2002	Mataramkali Kamdhenu Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	10000
734.	UP169/2002	Mehdawal Pashu Pakshi Evam Paryavaran Kalyan Samiti	Nayak Tola	25000
735.	UP175/2002	PFA Gorakhpur	Begiahata	10000
736.	UP183/2002	Shri Madh Ballabh Gaushala Gokul	Kasba Gokul	25000
737.	UP194/2002	Shri Siddh Gufa Jeevraksha Gaushala	Etawah	25000
738.	UP195/2002	Shri Rajmangal Sewa Sansthan	Mazgaon	25000
739.	UP196/2002	Sant Kinaram Viklang Kalyan Evam Gau Seva Sodh Sanstha		10000
740.	UP198/2002	Society for Conservation of Nature (SCON)	Etawah	25000
741.	UP203/2002	Param Tapeshwari Mata Gyandevi Gaushala	Sakrawa	25000
742.	UP208/2002	Babu Singh Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur Nagar	10000
743.	UP210/2002	Gau Sewa Sadan	Sumerpur	25000
744.	UP213/2002	Academy of Science for Animal Welfare	Bareilly	10000
745.	UP221/2002	Manav Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	25000
746.	UP222/2002	Savera Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	25000
747.	UP225/2002	Basti SPCA	Basti	25000
748.	UP231/2002	Abhinavikaran Siksha Udyoprashikshan Kendra	Allahabad	25000
749.	UP242/2002	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gaushala Samiti	Kannauj	25000
750.	UP256/2003	Help in Suffering	Unwal	25000
751.	UP259/2003	Parvati Seva Kendra	Betiahata	25000
752.	UP261/2003	Ranjeet Singh Adarsh Sewa Samarpan Samiti	Bhadohi	25000
753.	UP262/2003	Goraksha Kalyan Samiti		25000
754.	UP265/2003	Govind Gaushala		25000
755.	UP267/2003	Shri Kanhaiya Gaushala Samiti		10000
756.	UP268/2003	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	Jhansi	25000
757.	UP269/2003	Jeev Jantu Kalyan Samiti		25000

1	2	3	4	5
758.	UP270/2003	People for Animals		10000
759.	UP272/2004	Unnao SPCA	Unnao	10000
760.	UP273/2004	Smt. Foolmati Gaushala Samiti		10000
761.	UP274/2004	Yug Nirman Gaushala	Bijnore	10000
762.	UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	10000
763.	UP276/2004	Shri Shiv Gaushala	Etawah	10000
764.	UP277/2004	Murti Devi Gauseva Samiti	Bulandshahr	10000
765.	UP278/2004	Shri Shri Padhbaba Gaushala	Mathura	10000
766.	UP279/2004	Surjana Devi Pashu Pakshi Rakshak Sanstha	Kanpur	10000
767.	UP280/2004	Adarsh Gram Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur	10000
768.	UP281/2004	SPCA Siddharthnagar	Siddharth Nagar	10000
769.	UP282/2004	Shri Mahavir Swami Sadanand Giri Pinjrapole Gaushala Sewa Sansthan	Mathura	10000
770.	UP283/2004	Sahara Gramin Vikas Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	10000
771.	UP284/2004	People for Animals, Allahabad	Allahabad	10000
772.	UP286/2004	Shri Hanuman Sewashram Sansthan	Kushinagar	10000
773.	UP287/2004	Shri Bhgwati Gaushala Samiti	Kayamkanj	10000
774.	UP288/2004	Blue Cross of Lucknow	Lucknow	10000
775.	UP289/2004	Life Line Sewa Sansthan	Gorakhpur	10000
776.	UP291/2004	Shri Gopal Goshala Samiti	Sitapur	10000
777.	UP292/2004	Shri Yogeswer Gosewa Samiti	Allahabad	10000
778.	UP293/2004	Kamdheni Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha	Bhadohi	10000
UTTAR PRADESH (UTTARANCHAL)				
779.	UP163/2002	Shri Radhey Krishan Gau Seva Sadan Trust	Lakhanpur	25000
780.	UP204/2002	Akhil Bhartiya Bharat Sewak Samaj Sansthan	Ranjhawala	25000
781.	UP215/2002	Sarvathikari Dharmarth Nyas Kalpataru Adarsh Gaushala	Shyampur	25000

1	2	3	4	5
782.	UP250/2002	Society for Community Involvement in Development	Garahawali	25000
783.	UP294/2004	Forest and Animal Welfare Trust	Kathor	10000
WEST BENGAL				
784.	WB006-1/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Ranigunj	25000
785.	WB006-2/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Kancharapara	45000
786.	WB006-3/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Sodepur	70000
787.	WB006-4/1991	Calcutta Panjrapole Society	Liluah	55000
788.	WB010/1965	The All Lovers of Animal Society	Calcutta	25000
789.	WB013/1993	Hitaljore Kishoribala Databya Chikitsalaya	Midnapur	100000
790.	WB014/1995	Compassionate Crusaders Trust	Calcutta	25000
791.	WB016/1994	Animal and Bird Welfare Society	Udayanarainpur	42000
792.	WB017/1994	Baranagar Social Service League	Calcutta	25000
793.	WB021/1997	Love 'N' Care for Animals	Calcutta	25000
794.	WB022/1997	Darjeeling Goodwill Shelter for Animals	Darjeeling	25000
795.	WB024/1998	Council for Rural Welfare	Sabang	25000
796.	WB025/1999	People for Animals	Calcutta	25000
797.	WB026/2000	Burdwan District SPCA	Calcutta	50000
798.	WB027/2000	Burdwan Society for Animal Welfare	Burdwan	25000
799.	WB029/2001	PFA Hoogly	Serampore	25000
800.	WB033/2001	Ashurali Vivekanand Smriti Sangha	Ashurali	25000
801.	WB037/2002	Sarboday Kendra	Tilantapara	10000
802.	WB038/2002	Palashi Gramin Prani Kalyan Samiti	Jahalda	25000
803.	WB039/2002	Kanthi Mahakuma Tapasili Unnayan Mahela Samiti	Ramnagar	25000
804.	WB040/2005	Pugmarks Society for Conservation of Natural Heritage	Santiniketan	10000
			Total	30040449

*List of AWOs to whom Cattle Rescue Grant Released for
the Financial Year 2005-2006*

Sl. No.	New code	Name of NGO	District	City	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
ANDHRA PRADESH					
1.	AP007/1988	Eluru Gosamrakshana Samiti	West Godavari	Elluru	87500
2.	AP011/1993	Blue Cross of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	76600
HARYANA					
3.	HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Gaushala Samiti	Gurgaon	Ferozpur	300000
4.	HR084/2000	Adarsh Gaushala	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	79400
5.	HR105/2002	Maharshi Dayanand Saraswathi Gaushala	Sirsa	Jamal	15300
MADHYA PRADESH					
6.	MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Rajgarh	Narasinghar	162000
7.	MP035/1999	Shri Gopal Krishna Gaushala	Barwani	Ozhar	300000
8.	MP055/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Nyas	Ratlam	Ratlam	21900
9.	MP119/1999	Gopal Gaushala	Ujjain	Kachnariya	48300
10.	MP193/2000	Vrindhavan Gaushala	Banwadi	Bhagwanpura	110400
11.	MP259/2002	Param Puja Sant Shri Ashramji Gau Sewa Samiti	Shoypur	Shoypur	300000
RAJASTHAN					
12.	RJ109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Alwar	Budhibawal	300000
13.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Udaipur	Kanod	140100
UTTAR PRADESH					
14.	UP011/1993	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	300000
15.	UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Kanpur	Kanpur Nagar	66700
16.	UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle	Basti	Kathar	218200

1	2	3	4	5
17. UP074/2000	Jai Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Auraiya	Pipraoli Shiv	78800
18. UP122/2001	Shri Bachchan Lal Gaushala	Auraiya	Manikoti	50100
19. UP124/2001	Shri Balaji Gaushala Samiti	Auraiya	Katghara	180800
20. UP172/2002	Jai Shri Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Hamirpur	Palra	300000
21. UP193/2002	Punjabhumi Govansh Sanrakshan Sanvardhan Kendra	Farukhabad	Balrampur	300000
22. UP275/2004	Dharmarth Gopal Gaushala Samiti	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	27700
23. UP280/2004	Adarsh Gram Gaushala Sansthan	Kanpur	Kanpur	136800
Total				3600400

List of AWOs to whom Cattle Rescue Grant Released during 2004-2005

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of NGO	City	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. AP017/1998	International Animal and Birds Welfare Society	Guttur	100000
2. AP053/2000	Shri Shri Radha Govind Go Raksha Samiti	Tirupathi	381100
3. AP059/2001	PFA Visakhapatnam	Visakapatnam	63900
4. AP063/2002	Sai SPCA, Birds and Trees	Dharmavaram	50000
5. AP064/2002	Karuna Society for Animals and Nature	Puttaparthi	919220
6. AP071/2002	Adarsha SPCA	Gorantla	50000
7. AP075/2002	Sri Venu Gopala Swamy Mandir	Janawada	170560
8. AP079/2003	Shri Satya Sai Cow Protection Seva Samiti	Cuddappah	50000

BIHAR (JHARKHAND)

9. BH003/1991	Shri Tatanagar Gaushala	Jamshedpur	140300
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DELHI

10. ND008/1993	Delhi Panjirapole Society	New Delhi	64020
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1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT				
11. GJ129/2001	Animal Saving Group		Valsad	30000
HARYANA				
12. HR002/1991	Mewat Kshetra Guashala Samiti		Ferozpur	300000
13. HR006/1991	Shri Krishna Gaushala		Tohana	61380
14. HR010/1991	Haryana SPCA		Ambala	300000
15. HR17/1994	Shri Gopal Gaushala		Narnaul	210740
16. HR032/1998	Akhil Bhartiya Maharishi Dayanand Gaushala		Rohtak	68210
17. HR049/1999	Shri Swami Gauraksha Nand Gaushala		Safidon	214830
18. HR051/1999	Shri Swami Gaurakshanand Gaushala		Julana	220400
19. HR052/1999	Shri Gaushala Baba Phulu Sadh		Uchana Khurd	313770
20. HR059/1999	Shri Gaushala		Rohtak	300000
21. HR084/2000	Adarsh Gaushala		Gurgaon	63290
22. HR085/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala		Ratiya	410700
23. HR116/2002	Shiv Shakri Gaushala		Kadalwa	236350
24. HR145/2003	Shri Dayanand Gaushala Samiti		Badauji Gahbar	300000
KARNATAKA				
25. KA001/1965	Mysore Panjrapole Society		Mysore	300000
MADHYA PRADESH				
26. MP007/1991	Shri Akilanand Saraswathi Gramin Gaushala		Dalauda	28600
27. MP016/1995	Bahubali Jeevaraksha Evam Paryavaran S. Sansthan		Chhindwara	113350
28. MP033/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala		Narasinghar	119090
29. MP045/1999	Shri Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir Go Sewa Samiti		Ramtekari	6300
30. MP085/1999	Sant Asharam Goseva Shramyog Vedant Sewa Samiti		Shajapur	103530
31. MP138/1999	Shri Bajrang Go Sewa Samiti		Machalpur	27900

1	2	3	4	5
32.	MP182/1999	Shri Gautam Gosamvardhan Sodh Sansthan	Badnagar	157950
33.	MP222/2001	Dayoday Pashu Sewa Sadan	Ganj Basauda	135710
34.	MP251/2002	Ujjain People for Animal Welfare Association	Ujjain	91310
35.	MP257/2002	Shrimad Bhagwat Gaushala Samiti	Neemuch	57500
36.	MP270/2002	Dayodai Pashu Sewa Kendra	Papaura	300000
MAHARASHTRA				
37.	MH042/1998	Adarsh Go Sewa Evam Anusadan Prakaip (Adarsh Sansthan)	Akola	508670
38.	MH102/2002	Indian Herpetological Society		600000
PUNJAB				
39.	PJ008/1999	People for Animals-Ludhiana	Ludhiana	50000
40.	PJ032/2000	Shri Krishna Gaushala Dana Mandi	Jagraon	140740
RAJASTHAN				
41.	RJ041/1998	Shri Adeshwar Gau Seva Samiti	Sirohi	110050
42.	RJ044/1998	Shri Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	216600
43.	RJ050/1998	Shri Gopal Govardhan Gaushala (4 Branches)	San chore	300000
44.	RJ058/1998	Banswada Dt. Gau Seva Sangh	Banswada	156220
45.	RJ077/1998	Shri Krishna Gopal Gaushala	Govindgarh	600000
46.	RJ087/1999	Gwal Gopal Gaushala	Chittorgarh	116920
47.	RJ095/1999	Dayo Daya Shri Kalyan Gauseva Sansthan	Udpura	154955
48.	RJ109/1999	Shri Krishna Gaushala	Budhibawal	300000
49.	RJ124/1999	Shri Gopal Gaushala Trust	Osiyan	118580
50.	RJ130/1999	Pashupati Kalyan Parishad	Udaipur	300000
51.	RJ193/2000	Shri Adinath Pashu Raksha Sansthan	Kanod	97900
52.	RJ326/2000	Nageshwar Parshavnath Gaushala	Bhinder	101350
53.	RJ329/2002	Shri Sumati Jeev Raksha Kendra	Pavapuri	459170
TAMIL NADU				
54.	TN002/1966	Blue Cross of India	Chennai	300000

1	2	3	4	5
55. TN080/2001	Kamadhenu Trust		Chennai	224910
56. TN104/2002	Coimbatore Animal Welfare Society		Coimbatore	300000
UTTAR PRADESH				
57. UP011/1993	Ghri Krishna Gaushala		Ghaziabad	299440
58. UP030/1998	Karuna Gaushala Seva Samiti		Siewa	152150
59. UP050/1999	Mohan Gopal Gaushala Samiti		Kanpur Nagar	105870
60. UP052/1999	Vivekanand Shri Krishna Sahar Gaushala Samiti		Kanpur	599450
61. UP055/1999	Dayoday Pashu Samrakshan Kendra (Gaushala)		Lalitpur	600000
62. UP058/1999	Shri Gaushala Kathar Jungle		Kathar	241450
63. UP061/1999	Shri Radhey Govind Surtanapur Gaushala Samiti		Surtanapur	300000
64. UP081/2000	Shri Vigyan Sagar Baba Sangat Gaushala Samiti		Mahmoodabad	277710
65. UP119/2001	Shri Ram Raghuveer Gaushala Samiti		Ballpur	597560
66. UP120/2001	Shri Sitaram Gaushala Samiti		Kanpur	47900
67. UP186/2002	Shyam Gaushala Sewa Samiti		Alipur	26710
68. UP194/2002	Shri Siddh Gufa Jeevraksha Gaushala		Etawah	292000
69. UP208/2002	Babu Singh Gaushala Samiti		Kanpur Nagar	132500
Total				15278815

[English]

Cultivation of Jatropha, Pongamia etc.

*195. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment to find out the impact of large scale cultivation of crops like Jatropha curcas, Pongamia etc. being used for bio-diesel on environment;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the adverse impact of cultivation of such crops on environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) The Government of India has not made any assessment, however it has identified Jatropha curcas and Pongamia pinnata for plantation on degraded land as the most suitable Tree Borne Oilseed for production of bio-diesel in view of its ability to thrive under a variety of agro-climatic conditions under National Mission on bio-diesel through a consultation

process involving farmers, Non Governmental Organizations, Automobile manufacturers, State Governments and Central Government Departments.

(d) The Government of India has issued direction to the State/UT Governments for plantation of *Jatropha curcas* on degraded forest land without felling of trees. *Pongamia pinnata* is a forestry species and its plantation is based on soil and climatic conditions of the respective forest area.

Deaths Due to Smoking

*196. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether smoking is likely to cause nearly a million deaths a year by 2010 in the country according to the study conducted by a team of doctors and scientists from India, Canada and Britain as reported in 'The Hindu' dated February 14, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Union Government to generate awareness among the people about the harmful consequences of smoking?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) The findings of research team from India, Canada and the U.K. as published in the New England Journal of Medicine in February, 2008, has revealed that there will be about one million (10 lakh) tobacco deaths a year in India during 2010.

The key finding of the Report are summarized as below:—

- During the 2010s, there will be about one million (10 lakh) tobacco deaths a year in India;
- About 70% of these one million deaths will be before old age; meaning 7,00,000 (7 lakh) per year killed at ages 30-69 (6,00,000 men and 1,00,000 women);

- Tobacco is responsible for 1 in 5 of all male deaths and 1 in 20 of female deaths in middle age (i.e. at ages 30-69);
- Men who smoke bidis lose on average six years of expected life, women who smoke bidies lose about eight years and men who smoke cigarette lose ten years;
- Smoking kills mainly by Cancer, tuberculosis, respiratory and heart disease;
- Even smoking only a few (1-7) bidis a day, raises mortality risks by one-third and smoking only a few (1-7) cigarettes a day nearly double(s) the risk;
- Most of the gap between male and female mortality rates in middle age is due to smoking;
- Substantial hazards were found both among educated and among illiterate adults and were found both in urban and in rural areas; and
- Stopping smoking works—but only 2% of adults have quit in India, and often only after falling ill.

Government of India has enacted a very strong Tobacco Control Act, 2003, which provides for the following:—

- Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement of all tobacco products.
- Prohibition of smoking in a public place.
- Prohibition of sale of all tobacco products to a person below the age of 18 years.
- Prohibition of sale of all tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions.
- Mandatory depiction of statutory warning (including pictorial warnings) on tobacco packs.

Government of India has launched the pilot phase of a comprehensive National Tobacco Control

Programme for effective implementation of tobacco control measures and various provisions of the Act. The measures also include strong mass media/awareness campaign.

Shortage of PG Teachers in Ayurveda

*197. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Post Graduates in Ayurveda for teaching in Ayurveda Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) to (c) As on 1-4-2007, intake capacity of the students at Post Graduate level is 991 in 62 colleges.

Post Graduate qualification is not essential for recruitment for the teachers appointed before 1-7-1989. In order to impart quality education, the Post Graduate qualification has, however, been made essential with effect from 1-7-1989.

The shortage of teachers has been reported in some of the disciplines. Keeping this in view, the Post Graduates in other allied disciplines, as indicated below, have been allowed as teachers in Ayurveda:—

Name of Subject/ Discipline	Allied Subject/ Discipline
1	2
1. Swastha Vritta	1. Kaya Chikitsa 2. Basic Principles
2. Agad Tantra	1. Kaya Chikitsa 2. Dravya Gun
3. Padarth Vigyan/ Samhita/Itiha	Basic Principles

1	2
4. Rog Vigyan	Kaya Chikitsa
5. Rachna Sharir/Kriya Sharir	1. Sharir 2. Basic Principles
6. Shalakya	Shalya
7. Nischetna Avam Ksha-Kiran	1. Shalya 2. Shalakya

Development of Nature Parks

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop Nature Parks in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such parks developed so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has decided to provide financial assistance to private parties for the development of such Parks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total funds allocated during the last three years for this purpose, State-wise and Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) Central Government does not have any specific proposal to develop 'Nature Parks' in the country. However, financial assistance is provided to State Governments, educational institutions, research organizations and NGOs for the development of Botanical Gardens. Similarly, financial assistance is also provided for the development and management of recognized public sector Zoos in the country. The details of such Botanical Gardens and recognized public sector Zoos in the country and the financial assistance provided by the Central Government for their management and development during the last three years are given in the enclosed statements.

Statement

State/UTs	No. of Botanical Gardens supported under the Central Scheme (upto March 31, 2007)	Financial Assistance under the Scheme—Assistance to the Botanical Gardens' (Rs. lakh)			No. of recognize Zoos	Financial Assistance under the Scheme—'Central Zoo Authority' (Rs. Lakh)				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07		
		1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	6		00	00	00	4.50	15	137.96	261.10	105.85
Arunachal Pradesh	4		3.00	00	00	1.30	4	20.00	155.49	116.41
Assam	9		00	00	00	29,494.95	4	70.42	0.00	0.00
Bihar	4		00	00	2.75	00	1	20.00	23.00	19.19
Chhattisgarh	0		00	00	00	00	3	6.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	3		00	00	4.00	1.50	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	9		5.25	00	00	16,237.36	9	95.00	41.52	132.42
Haryana	1		00	00	00	00	8	0.00	50.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	3		00	00	00	00	6	30.00	0.00	46.00
Jammu and Kashmir	4		00	00	8.50	5.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1		00	00	00	00	6	0.00	9.00	53.97
Karnataka	9	0.20085	15.00	10.00	10.00	17	193.59	145.05	155.01	
Kerala	12	14.12	10.61025	9.50	9.50	10	21.94	30.00	47.9	
Madhya Pradesh	12	5.07	13.00230	00	00	3	0.00	65.35	120.80	
Maharashtra	35	30.50	24.30	23,541.49	23,541.49	14	21.35	50.00	98.77	
Manipur	8	2.00	8.00	00	00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	3	00	00	4.00	2	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2	7.164	00	4.50	2	300.30	133.5	94.6
Nagaland	5	7.00	00	00	2	0.00	48.5	68.41
Orissa	4	6.50	1.80	3.50	8	181.1	178.8	75.75
Punjab	4	00	00	00	5	48.7	0.00	79.05
Rajasthan	3	00	0.73494	00	7	50.32	62.53	53.67
Sikkim	3	00	15.00	15.00	1	9.00	38.5	29.24
Tamil Nadu	31	8.25	23.75	25.88837	9	88.8	48.44	216.3
Tripura	4	2.00	00	3.00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	23	00	23.95	5.00	11	20.00	19.43	11.5
Uttarakhand	12	2.3075	15.00	6.00	3	0.00	6.39	0.00
West Bengal	8	00	1.35	00	23	51.75	35.37	110.7
Andaman and Nicobar	0	00	00	00	1	17.36	0.00	126.14
Chandigarh	0	00	00	00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	00	00	00	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0	00	00	00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0	00	00	00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	2	00	00	00	2	100.65	105.7	77.00
Pondicherry	0	00	00	00	0	0.00	0.00	
Total	224	93.36	154.75	167.98	180	1484.24	1507.67	1841.68

Accidents in Coal Mines***199. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:****SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:****Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:**

(a) the details of accidents that occurred in Coal Mines during the last three years and the current year, Company-wise, location-wise alongwith the causes therefor;

(b) the number of workers died/injured, separately, in these accidents during the said period alongwith compensation, relief etc. provided to them;

(c) whether the Government has made any appraisal of the existing safety standards for the workers in such mines; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The details of accidents that occurred in Coal Mines during the last three years and in the current year, till January 2008, are given in the enclosed Statements I to III.

(b) During the period January 2005 to January 2008, 352 persons lost their lives in 262 fatal accidents in coal mines. Besides, 2802 persons suffered serious injuries in 2742 serious accidents during this period. The amount of compensation paid in case of fatal accidents occurred during the said period in Coal India Ltd. (CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) has been Rs. 10.51 crore.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE) through the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) is responsible for monitoring and enforcing safety in coal mines as per the provisions of the Mines Act 1952. Coal mine operators are responsible for compliance of safety standards in mines as per the Mines Act 1952 and the Rules and Regulations there under. Safety performance monitoring is a continuous process and DGMS is the nodal agency for prescribing

the standards of safety in coal mines. Safety circulars are issued by DGMS taking into account the necessary improvements in safety standards and Coal Mines Regulations (CMR) are amended from time to time incorporating the necessary changes in safety standards on the basis of observations made during safety inspections and recommendations of various safety committees and courts of enquiries. All the major accidents/fatal accidents are enquired in detail by the mine management as well as DGMS. Government also constitutes Court of enquiry depending on the severity of the accidents under the provision of Mines Act 1952. Persons found guilty are prosecuted by the government and mine management also takes disciplinary action against the guilty. Tripartite safety committees comprising of mine management, Trade Unions (TUs) and DGMS officials review and monitor the safety standards in mines and make recommendations. At national level the safety aspects of coal mines in the country are reviewed periodically by a Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines under the Chairmanship of Minister of Coal. Based on the decisions taken in various meetings coal companies are taking following action:—

- Regular safety audit of mines and risk assessment to mitigate the potential dangers
- Filling up statutory vacancies on priority for effective safety monitoring
- Safety monitoring through multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organisation (ISO)
- Workers participation in safety management
- Thrust on training and retraining of supervisors and workmen including contractor's workers
- Scientific roof support systems based on rock-mass-rating
- Regular monitoring of mine environment for detecting inflammable and noxious gases
- Mechanisation of mining operations

Statement-4

Company-wise/cause wise fatal accidents in coal mines

Sl. No.	Cause	Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Fall of roof	2005	2	7	1	0	1	4	2
		2006	3	2	0	0	1	2	1
		2007	2	2	0	0	3	4	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Fall of Sides	2005	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
		2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Rope Haulage	2005	3	1	1	0	2	1	0
		2006	1	0	1	0	2	0	0
		2007	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Dumpers	2005	2	0	2	0	4	4	3
		2006	1	1	2	3	1	0	1
		2007	1	3	2	2	6	3	1
		2008-Jan.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Explosion	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2006	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Other Causes	2005	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
		2006	1	2	0	0	4	1	0
		2007	0	5	2	0	0	2	1
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2005	16	14	7	3	11	14	10
		2006	8	12	5	4	13	7	2
		2007	5	12	8	6	13	16	3
		2008-Jan.	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
	Total		30	38	20	15	37	38	15

Sl.	Cause	Year	NEC	CIL	SCCL	NLC	Tata Steel	IISCO	Others	Total
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Fall of roof	2005	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	18
		2006	0	9	3	0	1	0	0	13
		2007	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	12
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Fall of sides	2005	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	7
		2006	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
		2007	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Rope Haulage	2005	0	8	3	0	1	0	0	12
		2006	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
		2007	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Dumpers	2005	0	15	0	0	0	0	2	17
		2006	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
		2007	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	20
		2008-Jan.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
5.	Other Transport	2005	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		2006	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		2007	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	9
		2008-Jan.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Other Machinery	2005	0	15	3	0	0	1	0	19
		2006	0	14	2	1	0	0	0	17
		2007	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	15
		2008-Jan..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Explosives	2005	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
		2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2007	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Fall of Persons	2005	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
		2006	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
		2007	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Fall of object	2005	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	6
		2006	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	8
		2007	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
		2008-Jan.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Inundation	2005	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-II
Company-wise/Location-wise Details of Fatal accidents (Numbers)

Sl. No.	Location	Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Below Ground	2005	9	10	3	0	6	7	3
		2006	7	7	2	0	7	3	1
		2007	4	5	0	1	5	7	1
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Opencast	2005	3	1	4	1	4	5	4
		2006	1	5	1	3	1	3	1
		2007	1	4	5	4	7	4	2
		2008-Jan.	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
3.	Above Ground	2005	4	3	0	2	1	2	3
		2006	0	0	2	1	5	1	0
		2007	0	3	3	1	1	5	0
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2005	16	14	7	3	11	14	10
		2006	8	12	5	4	13	7	2
		2007	5	12	8	6	13	16	3
		2008-Jan.	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
	Total	Total	30	38	20	15	37	38	15

Sl. No.	Location	Year	NEC	CIL	SCCL	NLC	Tata Steel	IISCO	others	Total
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Below Ground	2005	1	39	8	0	2	1	0	50
		2006	0	27	13	0	2	2	0	44
		2007	0	23	5	0	1	0	1	30
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Opencast	2005	0	22	2	1	0	0	3	28
		2006	0	15	3	5	0	0	1	24
		2007	0	27	6	3	0	0	2	38
		2008-Jan.	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
3.	Above Ground	2005	0	15	1	0	0	0	2	18
		2006	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	10
		2007	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	15
		2008-Jan.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2005	1	76	11	1	2	1	5	96
		2006	0	51	16	5	3	2	1	78
		2007	0	63	13	3	1	0	3	83
		2008-Jan.	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
Total			1	194	41	9	6	3	9	262

Statement-III**Company-wise/Year-wise details of Serious accidents (Numbers)**

Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL	SCCL	NLC	Tata Steel	IISCO	Others	Total
2005	77	46	25	13	42	97	14	1	315	796	2	2	0	3	1118
2006	93	35	19	9	48	70	12	0	286	560	1	1	1	2	851
2007	72	31	16	9	51	56	7	0	242	499	0	2	2	0	745
2008-Jan. 2	2	6	1	1	1	3	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	28
Total	244	118	61	32	142	226	33	1	857	1869	3	5	3	5	2742

**Proposal to Declare State Highways as
National Highways**

*200. SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments for declaration of State Highways as National Highways till date, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government on these proposals;

(c) the number of proposals still pending with the Government for clearance till date and the steps taken to clear these proposals; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent therefrom for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, till date?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) A total of 148 proposals have been received from various State Governments for declaration of new National Highways. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) At present, emphasis is given to the development of existing National Highways to the requisite standards instead of declaring more roads as National Highways.

(d) The allocation of funds for development and maintenance of National Highways is made in lumpsum State-wise. No separate funds are allocated for new National Highways.

Statement

*List of proposals received from State Government/Union Territories for declaration of
new National Highways*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms.
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancheria-Chanda	330
		3. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Domala-Nandyal	300
		4. Gundugolu-Nallagera-devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		7. Kakinada-Dwarapudydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Suryapeta	300
		8. Rajamundry-Maredumilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kumool-Atmatur-Domala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	240

1	2	3	4
	11.	Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
	12.	Kalingapatnam-Srikakulam-Raygadh to NH 201	120
	13.	Sironcha Mahadevapur-Tungaturthi-Erpedu-Renigunta	650
	14.	Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
	15.	Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
	16.	Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
	17.	Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78
	18.	Puthalpattu-Naidupet road	117
	19.	Kurnool-Bellary road	126
		Sub-Total	4633
II.	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
III.	Gujarat	1. Sarkhej-Sanand-Virangam-NH No. 8A near Maliya	186
		2. Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway	165
		3. Vadodara-Por-Nasik road linking NH No. 8A with NH 6	245
		4. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		5. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		6. Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No. 5	506
		7. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border	125
		8. Bhaurch-Ankelshwar-Sagbara to Maharashtra border	90
		9. Himatnagar-Idar-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu road border	130
		10. Jafarabad-Rajula-avarkundala-Patadi-Sami-Radhanpur	440
		11. Gandevi-Manekpur-Chinchli upto Maharashtra border	120
		12. Vadsad-Pardi-Kaparada Maharashtra border	60
		13. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	200
		14. Gandhinagar-Goraria-Visanagar-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		15. Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro road	220

1	2	3	4
	16.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad	265
	17.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Bhavnagar	130
	18.	Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
	19.	Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		Sub-Total	3806.00
IV. Haryana	1.	Ambala Cantt. (NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
	2.	Saha (NH 73) to Sababad (NH I)	16
	3.	Uklana (NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
	4.	Between NH-71 and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		Sub-Total	63.00
V. Himachal Pradesh	1.	Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi	
	2.	Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00
	3.	Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghat Road	352.00
	4.	Kiratpur Sahib-Nangal-Una-Macloedganj Road	207.50
	5.	Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
	6.	Chandigarh (PGI)-Baddi-Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
	7.	Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagitar) Road	97.00
	8.	Nagrota-Ranital-Dehra-Mubarikpur road	91.00
	9.	Paonata-Rajban-Shillai-Minus-Hatkoti road	160.500
		Sub-Total	1335.20
VI. Karnataka	1.	Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
	2.	Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-Himachal Pradesh-Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
	3.	NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
	4.	Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487

1	2	3	4
	5.	Bangalore-Outer Ringroad Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
	6.	Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385
	7.	Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Huliyar-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala Srirangapatna	679
	8.	Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Hullyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road	140
	9.	Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad	144
	10.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh	336
	11.	Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	250
	12.	Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad	665
	13.	Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road	45
	14.	Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur) Road	167
	15.	Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road	140
	16.	S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh	115
	17.	Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa	248
	18.	Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal	82
	19.	Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura	245
	20.	Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharastra	480
	21.	Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road	95
	22.	Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur	130
	23.	Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border	80
	24.	Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No. 64	190
	25.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road	165
	26.	Koppala-Jewargi road	216
	27.	Navalgund-Kushtagi road	97

1	2	3	4
	28. Manadavady-H.D. Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road		197
		Sub-Total	7020
VII. Kerala	Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road		164
VIII. Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road		733.87
	2. Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur		
	3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol-Wardha-Nagpur		457.00
		Sub-Total	1190.870
IX. Meghalaya	1. Nongstoin-Tura Road		218
	2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara road		224
		Sub-Total	442
X. Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland		278
	2. Halfong-Mahur-Lalke-Kohima in Nagaland		182
	3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naganimora-Sibsagar in Assam		265
		Sub-Total	725
XI. Orissa	1. Cuttack-Paradeep		82.00
	2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road		162.50
	3. Jagatpur-Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road		152.18
	4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri		104.00
	5. Berhampur-Koraput road		313.60
	6. Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road		92.50
	7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road		40.49
	8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera		37.00
	9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road		111.00
	10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjibema-Salang bahal road		31.00
	11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road		35.60
	12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road		100.00

1	2	3	4
	13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road		323.00
		Sub-Total	1584.87
XII. Rajasthan	1. Mathura-Bharatpur road		40
	2. Nasirabad-Devli road		95
	3. Kotputli-Sikar road		125
	4. Khairwara-Doongarpur-Baanswara-Ratlam road		210
	5. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road		147
	6. Faludi-Nagore road		140
	7. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar		115
	8. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)		44
	9. Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur		139
	10. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer		306
	11. Phalodi-Balotra-Jalore-Sirohi		343
	12. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar		176
	13. Kirki chowki- Bhinder-Salulumber-Aspur-Durgapur		146
	14. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur		202
	15. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8		171
	16. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)		68
	17. Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur		248
		Sub-Total	2715
XIII. Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road		
	2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road		
	3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvavur road		
	4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoll-Akkoor road link with Karaikal		
XIV. Tamil Nadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road (State Highway No. 82)		52.80
	2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road		99.60

1	2	3	4
	3. Trichy-Namakkal road		77.40
	4. Thirucharapalli-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri-Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram		140.00
	5. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai		60.00
	6. Madurai-Thondi road (SH-33)		109.80
	7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road		120.40
	8. Cuddalore-Chittoor road		203
	Sub-Total		862.80
XV. Tripura	Kukital to Sabroom via Dhamanagar-Amarpur, Rupaichal		310
XVI. Uttar Pradesh	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road		73.158
	2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road		161.53
	3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road		262.39
	4. Jagdishpur-Gauniganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road		79.00
	5. Fatehpur-Raibareilly-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road		181.960
	6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No. 5		101.00
	Sub-Total		859.038
XVII. West Bengal	1. Gaigalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia		102
	2. Extension of NH 2B upto Mollarpur		53.50
	Sub-Total		155.50
XVIII. Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri		
XIX. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar		190
	2. Vapi-Silvassa- Talasari road		50
	Sub-Total		240
XX. Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border - Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna -Bridge-Almora-Lohaghat road)		706
XXI. Jharkhand	Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road		310

1	2	3	4
XXII. Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera-Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur		—
	2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahib-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur		—
	3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)		2480
	Sub-Total		2480
Total			30052.28

Minimum Wages of Overseas Workers

1734. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged the foreign countries to incorporate minimum wages as a constituent of the job contract; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the foreign countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has decided to prescribe the minimum wage for women household service workers emigrating to the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries. The minimum wage will be fixed by, the Indian Missions concerned in the range of US \$ 300-350 after taking into account the prevailing market wage in that country. It is intended to serve as a benchmark for the Indian Missions for attesting work contracts and for the Protectors of Emigrants before granting emigration clearance. This has been done for the women household service workers because they are not covered by the labour laws in the country of employment. As regards the monthly wage of other overseas workers it is a matter between the employer and the worker as set out

in the employment contract arrived at by mutual agreement based on market conditions. Therefore, the Government has not prescribed a minimum wage for other sectors.

[Translation]

Nuclear Weapons Acquired by Pakistan

1735. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has acquired nuclear weapons knowhow technology clandestinely;

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

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

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

(b) and (c) India has consistently shared its concerns regarding the adverse effects of such developments on India's security with the international community. Government carefully monitor all such developments that have a bearing on our security and are committed to taking necessary steps to safeguard our national security.

[English]

Evaluation of Statutory Educational Institutions

1736. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been undertaken to examine and evaluate the functioning of the University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Bar Council of India (BCI) and other statutory bodies imparting education and training in various professional courses to make their working more effective;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review alongwith its recommendations; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) Government has constituted on 28-2-2008 a UGC/AICTE Review Committee to review the role and functioning of UGC/AICTE in the wake of changes in higher, professional and technical education in India, and demands of a new knowledge economy. The term of reference of the Committee are given in the enclosed statement. The Committee is expected to submit its report within a period of one year from the date of its notification.

Statement

The terms of reference of the Committee UGC/AICTE Review Committee to review the role and functioning of UGC/AICTE in the wake of changes in higher, professional and technical education in India and demands of a new knowledge economy constituted on 28-2-2008:—

(a) To review the functioning of the UGC/AICTE

and to critically assess the role of the UGC/AICTE and their preparedness to provide institutional leadership to the emerging demands of access, equity, relevance and quality of higher education/technical education and the university system.

- (b) To review the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 and the All India Council for Technical Education Act 1987 and various suggestions for amendments to the said Acts by earlier Committees such as the Prof. Amreek Singh Committee.
- (c) The role of the UGC in coordinating standards of higher education vis-a-vis the functional role of other statutory bodies such as AICTE, MCI, DCI, NCI, NCTE, DEC, etc.
- (d) An assessment of the requirements of autonomy of the UGC vis-a-vis the Central Government and that of the university system vis-a-vis the UGC.
- (e) The role of the UGC/AICTE in determining and enforcing standards of higher education technical education in State Universities and the possibility of introducing a system of incentives and disincentives so that national standards of higher education/technical education are not compromised or diluted.
- (f) Recommendations in regard to an effective and efficient mechanism for flow of resources from the UGC to the universities for their timely utilization including mechanism of feedback thereto.
- (g) The requirement of transparency and efficiency in the functioning of the UGC/AICTE.
- (h) The role of the UGC vis-a-vis declaration of institutions to be deemed universities and recommendations for streamlining the process adopted by the UGC.
- (i) Recommendations about the need to change the eligibility criteria for becoming eligible to

receive grants under Section 12B of the UGC Act 1956.

- (j) Any other issue arising out of or relating to the above terms of reference and, the functioning of the UGC/AICTE which the Government or the Committee on its own, may desire to look into.

**Demand for Indian Women
Peacekeeping Mission**

1737. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a demand for Indian Women for U.N. Peacekeeping Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the foreign countries where the Indian Women Peacekeeping Mission so far has been deployed?

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

(b) and (c) Indian women personnel have been deployed in UN Missions relating to peace keeping operations as well as the UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations (UNDPKO) as given in the enclosed statement. The deployment includes a 105 strong unit of the CRPF deployed with the UN Mission in Liberia. This constitutes the first ever Female Formed Police Unit (FFPU) to a UN Peace Keeping Mission.

Statement

Indian women deployed in UN Peacekeeping Missions and the UN Department of Peace Keeping Operations.

Sl. No.	Mission	Military Observers MILOBs/ Staff Officers/Contingent Personnel Police Officers and Personnel
1	2	3
1.	MONUC United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo	30
2.	UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	05
3.	UNMEE United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	03
4.	UNIFIL United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	08
5.	UNDOF United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in Syria and Israel	01

1	2	3
6. UNMIL		105
United Nations Mission in Liberia		
7. UN Missions in Serbia, Sudan and Timor-Leste		07
8. UNDPKO New York, USA		02
Total		161

Speed Limit for Vehicles on Road

1738. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

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

(a) whether the Committee headed by A.P. Bahadur has recommended for new speed limits for vehicles on road;

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

the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to use "Interceptor" on the highways to track down overloading/over speeding/drunken driving and other traffic violation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:—

(Figures in Kilometer per hour)

Categories of Roads	Vehicle Categories				
	Light Passenger Vehicle	Medium and Heavy Passenger Vehicle	Goods Carriers	Two-wheelers	Three-wheelers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Expressway	100	80	80	80*	—
Four/Six lane National Highway/ State Highway	80	70	70	70	60
Two Lane National Highway/ State Highway	60	60	60	60	60
Major District Roads	50	50	50	50	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
Other Roads	50	50	50	50	50
Urban Arterials	50	50	50	50	50
Urban Distributors	50	50	50	50	50
Access Roads	30	30	30	30	30

*if allowed to travel.

The Central Government has not yet accepted the recommendations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. So far the Department of Road Transport and Highways has provided 24 Interceptors to various States for controlling different traffic violations, as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Interceptors
1	2	3
1.	Goa	2
2.	Uttarakhand	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Sikkim	2
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Rajasthan	1
10.	Orissa	1
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Chhattisgarh	1
13.	Gujarat	1

1	2	3
14.	Karnataka	1
Total		24

Textile Cargo Handling Facilities

1739. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up dedicated textile cargo-handling facilities at major sea-ports to boost this Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof, inter-alia indicating the places where such facilities are proposed to be created, State-wise, particularly in West Bengal;

(c) whether Government also proposes uniform tariff rates across all the ports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up dedicated facilities in the Major Ports for handling textile cargo.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to have uniform tariff rates across all the ports in the country.

[Translation]

Suicides by Indians in Saudi Arabia

1740. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents relating to suicide by Indians in Saudi Arabia have come to the notice of the Government;

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

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

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

(b) While some cases of deaths by suicides of Indian nationals are reported to the Indian Missions in Saudi Arabia from time to time, information on specific causes which prompted such suicides have not been reported. Details for the last three years are furnished below:—

Year	EOI, Riyadh	CGI, Jeddah	Total
2005	52	17	69
2006	50	20	70
2007	70	14	84

(c) The Government has introduced a package of measures for the protection and welfare of the Overseas Indian workers.

Improvement in the Conditions of PHCs

1741. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI KIREN RIJU:

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether primary health centres in our country are running short of doctors, lab-technicians and compounders as per the recent report of 'National Rural Health Mission';

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

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to improve the condition of Primary Health Centres keeping in view the revelations made in the said report; 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) As on March, 2007 there is a shortfall of 1410 doctors at Primary Health Centres across the country. A total of 7352 PHCs are functioning without lab technicians.

(c) and (d) The PHCs are run by the State/UT Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are released to States/UTs Governments for upgradation and strengthening of Primary Health Centres including contractual appointment of staff. The State/UT Governments are however required to incorporate their requirement in their annual NRHM Programme Implementation Plans.

A Task Group constituted under the National Rural Health Mission under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services has recommended the following measures to ensure the services of doctors in rural areas:—

- Increase in the age of retirement of doctors to 65 years preferably with posting near hometown;
- Decentralization of recruitment at district level;
- Walk-in-interview and contractual appointment of doctors; and
- Enhancing the salary for posting in rural areas by one-third.

[English]

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS Cases

1742. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prevalence of HIV/AIDS in various districts in Andhra Pradesh has declined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to replicate the same in other States which come under high prevalence category;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the annual sentinel surveillance report all the districts in Andhra Pradesh are category A districts with the prevalence rate of 1% or more among the antenatal women during any of the last three years. The state adult HIV prevalence rate has marginally declined from 1.16% in 2002 to 1.05% in 2006.

(c) and (d) The unlinked anonymous sentinel surveillance survey is carried out every year in all the states. Blood samples are collected from selected sites in the districts.

(e) Does not arise.

World Wetlands Day

1743. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has observed February 02, 2008 as the World Wetlands Day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several agencies actively involved in the conservation of eco-system have stressed the importance of protecting the DEEPOR BEEL WETLANDS;

(d) whether the government has recognized such Wetlands in Assam and North East for purposes of conservation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to conserve these Wetlands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At national level the World Wetlands Day was observed on 2nd February 2008 at Fatehapur near Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh which is one of the Ramsar sites. Minister of State for Environment and Forests was the chief guest. On this occasion, prizes were also distributed to winners of various painting, essay and declamation contests. A small brochure on wetlands of Himachal Pradesh was also released on this day.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Deepor Beel is one of the identified wetlands under National Wetland Conservation Programme from Assam apart from recently identified Urad Beel Wetland. Other wetlands from North East include Loktak (Manipur), Rudrasagar (Tripura), Tamdil and Palak (Mizoram). Khechuperi, Tamze, Tembao, Phendang, Gurudokmar, Tsomgo (Sikkim) and Umiari Lake (Meghalaya).

(f) An amount of Rs. 249.70 lakhs has been released for conservation of wetlands in North-East Region during the last three years for activities like catchment area treatment, fisheries development, removal of weeds, biodiversity conservation, socio-economic aspects, survey and demarcation, raising of horticulture plantations, education and awareness, etc.

[Translation]

Facilities for Detecting/Testing of Cancer Cases

1744. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the State-wise details of facilities provided for detecting/testing of cancer disease during the last three years including current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Health being a State Subject, it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate

facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are made available. Under the scheme of National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) special emphasis is now being laid on early detection, of Cancer through screening, promoting health education, creating awareness etc. under District Cancer Control Programme. The Central Government is also supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance

for setting up of Radiotherapy Units in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals for providing treatment facilities.

A state-wise and scheme-wise list of institutions to whom grant-in-aids have been given under NCCP during last three years for detection and treatment of cancer is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise Expenditure Under Revised NCCP

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Institution	Name of the Scheme	Year	Amount of Grant-in-aid (In lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Red Cross Society, Nellore	Oncology	2007-08	50.00
		Venkteshwara, Thirupati	Oncology	2006-07	300.00
		GMC, Ananthapura	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		GGH, Kakinada	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		IRCS, Nellore	Oncology	2004-05	250.00
2.	Assam	RCC, Guwahati	RCC	2007-08	500.00
		Barpeta Nalbari and Darang	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		AMC, Dibrugarh	Oncology	2006-07	218.00
		Medical College, Silchar	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	Oncology	2005-06	16.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	RCC	2004-05	284.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
3.	Chandigarh	PGIMER, Chandigarh	Oncology	2005-06	264.00
		PGIMER, Chandigarh	RCC	2005-06	500.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	RCC, Raipur	RCC	2007-08	300.00
5.	Gujarat	RCC, Ahmedabad	Excellence	2006-07	500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		RCC, Ahmedabad	DCCP	2006-07	6.99
		MGIC, Wardha	Oncology	2006-07	200.00
		RCC, Ahmedabad	DCCP	2005-06	15.00
		RCC, Ahmedabad	RCC	2004-05	300.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	RCC, Shimla	RCC	2007-08	300.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	GMC, Srinagar	Oncology	2006-07	114.00
		GMC, Jammu	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		SKIMS, Srinagar	RCC	2005-06	499.00
8.	Karnataka	RCC, Bangalore	Excellence	2006-07	500.00
		VIMS, Bellary	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		RCC, Bangalore	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		RCC, Bangalore	Oncology	2004-05	200.00
9.	Kerala	RCC, Trivnadrum	RCC	2007-08	400.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	DCCP	2007-08	17.00
		Kottayam	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
		RCC, Thiruvanthapuram	Excellence	2006-07	100.00
		GMC, Calicut	Oncology	2005-06	150.00
		GH, Ernakulam	Oncology	2005-06	270.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	DCCP	2005-06	22.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		MCC, Kannur	Oncology	2004-05	150.00
		GMCH, Trivandrum	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri, Guna and Ashoknagar	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Datia, Chhattarpur and Tikangarh	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Bikaner	DCCP	2007-08	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Seoni and Balaghat	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Bhind and Moreana	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Bhapal and Raisen	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		RCC, Gwalior	DCCP	2007-08	44.00
		GRMC, Gwalior	Oncology	2005-06	300.00
		RCC, Gwalior	RCC	2004-05	300.00
11.	Maharashtra	GMCH, Nagpur	Oncology	2004-05	288.00
12.	Manipur	RIMS, Imphal	Oncology	2005-06	300.00
		RIMS, Imphal	RCC	2005-06	500.00
13.	Meghalaya	CH, Shillong	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
14.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizwal	RCC	2007-08	200.00
		Civil Hospital, Aizwal	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
		Civil Hospital, Aizwal	RCC	2005-06	80.00
		RCC, Mizoram	DCCP	2005-06	22.00
15.	Nagaland	CH, Mokokchung	Oncology	2004-05	221.00
16.	Orrisa	RCC, Cuttack	RCC	2006-07	300.00
17.	Pondicherry	RCC, Pondicherry	RCC	2004-05	300.00
18.	Punjab	SGTBH, Amritsar	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
19.	Rajasthan	RNT, Udaipur	Oncology	2007-08	196.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	GAAMCRI and H, Kachipuram	RCC	2005-06	500.00
		RCC, Chennai	RCC.	2004-05	300.00
		GAAMCRI and H, Kachipuram	Oncology	2004-05	288.00
		GMCH, Trichur	Oncology	2004-05	120.00
21.	Tripura	Civil Hospital, Agartala	Oncology	2004-05	180.00
22.	Uttarakhand	Doon Hospital, Dehradun	DCCP	2006-07	66.00
		Doon Hospital, Dehradun	Oncology	2005-06	62.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	KNHM, Allahabad	Excellence	2006-07	500.00
		SGPGIMS, Lucknow	RCC	2005-06	500.00
		JK Cancer Institute, Kanpur	Oncology	2006-07	250.00
		KGMC, Lucknow	Oncology	2006-07	278.00
		SGPGI, Lucknow	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		GMCH, Allahabad	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
		KNHM, Allahabad	RCC	2004-05	300.00
24.	West Bengal	RG Kar Hospital, Kolkata	Oncology	2007-08	98.00
		MCH, Kolkata	Oncology	2006-07	100.00
		GMCH, Medinipur	Oncology	2004-05	300.00

[English]

Production of Coal by CIL

1745. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the production of different varieties of coal during the last three years by the Coal India Ltd, year-wise alongwith the revised targets;

(b) the initiatives taken and achievements made so far by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in modernization of its operations to get higher production and acquisition of

coal mines in foreign countries;

(c) whether the Government proposes to empower CIL to enter into joint ventures with private and public sector power generation entities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) Year-wise production of Coking and Non-coking coal during the last three years by the Coal India Limited (CIL) alongwith the revised targets (RE) are given below:

(Fig. in Million Tonne)

Variety	2006-07		2005-06		2004-05	
	Target (RE)	Actual	Target (RE)	Actual	Target (RE)	Actual
Coking	18.39	24.27	19.83	24.16	18.50	22.82
Non-coking	345.41	336.64	325.98	319.23	304.68	300.76
Total	363.80	360.91	345.81	343.39	323.18	323.58

(b) With a view to modernize/mechanize its mines as also to acquire coal mines in foreign countries, Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary companies have initiated a series of measures including:—

- (i) Gradual mechanization by introducing the Site Discharge Loaders (SDLs) Load Haul Dumpers (LHDs), Belt conveyors, Roof Bolting machines etc. in many underground mines in CIL where geo-mining conditions permit.
- (ii) Use of Continuous Miner Technology and Powered Support Longwall technology in some mines of CIL for obtaining higher production and productivity where geo-mining conditions permit.
- (iii) Identification of nine mines for development of, high capacity underground mines.
- (iv). Further steps to develop these mines have been initiated.
- (v) Plans to introduce higher capacity equipments namely Heavy Earth Moving Machines (HEMM) in its large opencast projects.
- (vi) Incorporation of in-pit crushing conveying and surface miner technologies in some opencast mines of CIL.
- (vii) Participation of CIL in a Joint Venture company with Steel Authority of India Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd., National Mineral Development Corporation and National Thermal Power Corporation with a view to have access to coal properties abroad.

(c) and (d) CIL and five of its seven coal producing subsidiary companies have been given the status of Mini Ratna Category-I Company. As per the instructions of Department of Public Enterprises Mini Ratna Companies have been delegated powers to setup Joint Venture Company within certain financial limits. If any proposal is beyond those delegated powers they can seek Government approval.

Extinction of Lions and Tigers

1746. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lions and tigers are going to be included in the list of animals nearing extinction;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any effective scheme for their growth and protection of environment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Lions and tigers have been accorded highest statutory protection, considering their endangered status, and have been placed under the Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, since its enactment.

(b) and (c) Central Assistance is provided to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Project Tiger" and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", for protection and conservation of wild animals including lions and tigers. Other initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation of wild animals are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government to protect wild animals, including lion and tiger, 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, 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.

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, interalia, 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 communities involved in traditional hunting, 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.

Bar on Retired AIIMS Doctors from Using Institute's Name

1747. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bar retired AIIMS doctors from using the Institute's name on their clinic boards or letter heads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) to (c) The Governing Body of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in its meeting on 20-12-2007 have discussed the issue of debarring doctors who seek voluntary retirement from AIIMS for practicing within 35-40 kms. radius of AIIMS and desired that the issue should be examined on priority and brought before the next Governing Body meeting of AIIMS for consideration.

(d) A clause is being inserted in the retirement orders that the concerned faculty member is required to take NO OBJECTION from the AIIMS in the event of his/her accepting any commercial employment within two years from the date of his/her voluntary retirement in accordance with Rule 10 of CCS (pension) Rules, 1972.

Widening and Upgradation of National Highways

1748. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for widening and upgradation of

National Highways from two to four, four to six and six to eight lane;

(b) the number of proposals received from various State Governments for widening and upgradation of National Highways, particularly for four-lane to six and eight lane, State-wise, location-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the proposal; and

(d) the number of proposals pending for clearance and the time by which the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The widening and upgradation of National Highways from two to four/six lane are considered based on volume of traffic, providing connectivity to places of economic, commercial and tourists importance etc. For the National Highways design service volume for 2-lane highways in plain terrain is taken as 15,000 PCU/day. When the traffic exceeds the capacity of 2-lane highway then widening to 4-lane is considered. When traffic exceeds 25,000 PCU/day, widening to 6-lane is considered. At present, no criteria has been decided for further widening from six to eight lane.

(b) to (d) During current year 15 proposals from State Government for widening from 2 to 4/6 lane were received. Out of which 11 proposals have been sanctioned. 3 proposals are at various stages of sanction. Sanction of remaining one proposal depends upon compliance of observation from State PWD. Detail is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	NH No.	Stretch/Location	No. or Proposal for four/six/eight laning received from the State Government	Action taken in the Ministry	Time by which proposal are likely to be cleared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	98	Km. 0.0-3.25	1	Sanctioned	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Delhi	24	Km. 5.700-6.800	1	Sanctioned	
3.	Gujarat	8A	Km. 7.200-10.900 Km. 26.200-33.400 (excluding km. 30.100-31.100)	2	Sanctioned	
4.	Haryana	64	Km. 0.00-0.480	2	Sanctioned	
		10	Km. 224.6-226.6			
5.	Karnataka	206	Km. 102.12-105.80 Km. 194.50-202.00	2	Sanctioned	
6.	Manipur	39	Km. 321.175-323.330 Km. 323.330-326.660	2	Under consideration 31-3-2008 Sanctioned	
7.	Punjab	64	Km. 119-120	3	Sanctioned	
		15	Km. 312.3-317.39		Sanctioned	
		21	Km. 11.4-15.54		Under Consideration	31-3-2008
8.	Rajasthan	11	Km. 557.80-562.80	1	Under Consideration	31-3-2008
9.	Uttarakhand	73	Km. 1-7	1	Under Consideration	Depending upon compliance from State PWD.

**Allocation of Funds to Karnataka
under CRF**

1749. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned under the Central Road Fund to Karnataka and utilised during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government received the utilisation certificates within the specified time limit from

the State Government of Karnataka;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 256.70 crore to the State of Karnataka under Central Road Fund during last three years. State Government have sent the utilization

certificates in time and utilized the entire amount released by the Ministry. The year-wise details are as under.

Year	Amount released/ Utilized (Rs. in crore)
2004-05	52.76
2005-06	95.13
2006-07	108.81
Total	256.70

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Global Warming

1750. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the prominent countries facing danger of global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard particularly in case of Sunderbans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The fourth assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) brought out in 2007, provide information on global impacts of projected climate change on various regions of the world and provides information on the impacts such as Ecosystems, Food, Fibre and Forest products, Coastal systems and low-lying areas, Industry, Settlement, Society and Health across the world. In general these reports do not state impacts on India but give on a global regional basis. With regard to Asia, the reports bring out the following interalia:—

(i) Glacier melt in the Himalayas is projected to increase.

(ii) Freshwater availability in Central, South, East and Southeast Asia particularly in large river basins is projected to decrease.

(iii) Coastal areas, especially heavily-populated mega-delta regions in South, East and Southeast Asia, are projected to be at greatest risk.

(iv) It is projected that crop yields could increase upto 20% in East and Southeast Asia while it could decrease upto 30% in Central and South Asia by the mid-21st century.

(v) Endemic morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal disease primarily associated with floods and droughts are projected to rise in East, South and Southeast Asia.

The Government has been spending over 2% of the GDP on various schemes related to adaptation to the India's natural climate variability. With climate change happening, this amount may have to be increased. In 2007 the Government of India had set up Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change under the Chairmanship of Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts.

Sunderbans are unique and ecologically sensitive ecosystems. Steps being taken for protection include:

(i) During the last decade, more than 4000 hectares of Mangrove plantations have been undertaken at a total cost of Rs 2.4 crores.

(ii) An amount of Rs. 24 crores has been spent during the 10th plan (countrywide) under the MOEF's programme of Conservation and Management of Mangroves

(iii) Annually, an area of 350-400 hectares is taken up for mangroves development in the Sunderbans.

- (iv) Besides several activities are undertaken under the Joint Forest Management Scheme aimed at people's participation at side forest area for alternative livelihood to offload pressure on Mangrove Forests.

Eleventh Plan Proposals for NEC

1751. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 1479 dated 22.8.2007 and state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Plan proposals and priorities of North Eastern Council have been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the NEC schemes taken up during the Tenth Plan viz. (i) Strengthening of Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Science, (ii) Construction of Bridges over Lohit and Khabohu river in Assam as well as construction of bridge over Lohit channel of Brahmaputra river, are being taken up for execution during the Eleventh Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which the projects are likely to be finalized indicating the source of fund against the projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) Only an indicative allocation for the Eleventh Plan proposals and priorities of the North Eastern Council has been finalized by the Planning Commission. The actionable plan allocation for NEC for 11th Plan year-wise will depend upon the GBS support provided during each financial year.

(d) to (f) The North Eastern Council has included the proposal for strengthening the Lakhimpur College of Veterinary Sciences in the Annual Plan 2008-09 with

a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh. For the construction of bridges over the Lohit and Khabolu rivers in Assam, the Government of Assam have submitted an estimate of Rs. 2.80 crores to NEC for the preparation of a DPR. These proposals would be considered by NEC subject to prioritization among competing demands and the availability of resources. The Ministry of Power have informed us that the construction of a bridge between Dhola and Sadia over the Lohit channel of the Brahmaputra is included in the DPR of the Dibang Multi-purpose project. The Ministry of Power is seeking the approval of the Public Investment Board (PIB) for the Dibang Multi-purpose project indicating two alternatives. Alternative one include external roads and bridges and alternative two excludes them. The proposal would be considered subject to the finalization of alternatives for the construction of the Dibang Multipurpose project by the Ministry of Power.

Use of Ambiguous Words to Denote Expiry Dates

1752. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain manufacturing firms use ambiguous words on the eatable items to denote expiry date of their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the firms and their products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 contains the provision regarding the requirement of mentioning the expiry date on the package of aspartame, infant milk substitute and infant foods only. As regards other food articles, the rules provide for mentioning "the best before date" only. None of the State Governments/UT Administrations implementing PFA Act and PFA Rules has reported the use of ambiguous words on the

package of food by any manufacturing firm to denote expiry date, through their annual reports or otherwise.

(c) Does not arise.

Filling Backlog Vacancies of OBC

1753. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to fill 28,671 vacancies reserved for OBCs without violating the 50% quota cap ordered by the Supreme Court as reported in the *Times of India* dated February 13, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the OBC backlog will be cleared?

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) A proposal to treat the backlog reserved vacancies of the OBCs as a separate and distinct group, which would not be subject to the limit of 50% on reservation in a year, is under consideration.

Indians Living in Dubai

1754. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of persons of Indian origin presently living in Dubai;

(b) the State-wise details of such persons who have been sent back, particularly from Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) State-wise data on Indians living in Dubai is not available.

(b) 17719 Emergency Certificates were issued by Consulate General of India, Dubai to illegal migrants

from Andhra Pradesh during the Amnesty in UAE from 2nd June 2007- 2nd November 2007. Details in respect of Indians from other States are awaited. However, it is estimated that around one lakh illegal migrants returned to India during the Amnesty for Dubai and Northern Emirates.

(c) The Consulate General of India (CGI), Dubai made elaborate arrangements to facilitate the return of illegal migrants to India, which included:

- (i) 12 collection centres all over Dubai and northern Emirates were opened for collection of applications for Emergency Certificates from Indian amnesty seekers.
- (ii) Dedicated helplines set up for disseminating information on Amnesty.
- (iii) Management, teachers and staff of Indian High Schools in Dubai and Sharjah alongwith volunteers from various Indian Associations were mobilized to support the Amnesty operations.
- (iv) A team of officers was deputed to Dubai which helped in quick decisions. Additional staff to expedite the work was also deputed.
- (v) Printed Emergency Certificates were introduced which expedited the delivery process.
- (vi) Efforts were made to convince the UAE authorities to make rules for regularization simple and easy so that the companies recruiting workers would benefit from the available work force.
- (vii) Efforts were also made to remove the clause of life ban so that people would be encouraged to avail the amnesty scheme.
- (viii) The Dubai Naturalization and Residency Department was assisted to set up an exclusive emigration centre for processing exit permits of Indian amnesty seekers.
- (ix) All major airlines were invited to set up offices

in the CGI collection centres. Special fares for amnesty seekers which were 25-30% less than normal fares were announced by Air India, Air India Express and Indian following intervention of the Government. Additional flights to Hyderabad, Mumbai and Calicut were operated by Air India Express.

Noise Pollution in NCT Delhi

1755. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Capital's noise level has exceeded the prescribed limits as per the data collected by the Central Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) its likely impact on the life of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The ambient noise levels in the national Capital city of Delhi are monitored during the day and night by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as well as by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Uneven trend has been observed with regard to ambient noise levels in the city showing an increase in some places and decrease in others. As per the available data, while the ambient noise standards are exceeded marginally in some places the situation in Delhi is however not very alarming.

Pictorial Warning on Tobacco Product Packs

1756. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has recommended for pictorial warning on tobacco product packs as reported in 'The Hindu' dated February 27, 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it comes into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Section 8 of the "The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" provides for display of specified health warnings which includes pictorial warning on a package of cigarettes or any other tobacco products.

The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Rules, 2006 has been notified, which are to come into force w.e.f. 17th March, 2008.

Embargo on Nuclear Industry

1757. PROF. M. RAMADASS:

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Nuclear Industry has been struggling with tackling the embargo imposed by foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Research and Development efforts are being spent on import substitution to tackle the embargo;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the efforts to develop reactor of international level technology will take considerable time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Despite embargo, NPCIL with the help of Indian Nuclear Industry is now capable of constructing Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) in around 5 years which is comparable with the best international practice.

(c) and (d) Focus of Research and Development efforts now is mainly on development of further stages of indigenous three stage nuclear power programme.

(e) and (f) Indian Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors technology is of international level. We are also constructing a Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) and India is ahead of several nations in Fast Reactor Technology as well.

Shortage of Coal

1758. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal based power projects are facing acute shortage of black diamond;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal for import of 20 million metric tonnes of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (e) No, Sir. There is no acute shortage of coal for Power Utilities in India. As against the Annual Action Plan (AAP) target of supply of 249.97 million tonnes of coal to power utilities by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during April, 2007 to January, 2008 the actual supply during this period

was 255.71 million tonnes (Provisional) showing materialization of about 102%. However, due to lesser materialization as against quarterly planned movement of coal on account of loading/unloading and movement constraints, short-term production constraints in the linked source etc., there has been depletion of stocks at power plants. In anticipation of this, it was decided by the Government that Ministry of Power would draw up a plan to import 20 million tonnes of coal by power utilities in 2007-08 to improve availability of coal and build up coal stocks at power house end. Moreover, due to various factors like increase in Plant Load Factor (PLF) and increase in specific coal consumption, there has been increase in consumption of coal by power plants. Further, keeping in view the expected power generation target and projected coal production and also with a view to build up coal stocks at the power plants end, Ministry of Power has been advised to retain the current year's target of 20 million tonnes for import during 2008-09 also by power utilities.

Recommendation of NKC on Primary Education

1759. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has made any recommendation regarding the nature of enrolment in primary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The relevant extract of the Report to the Nation 2007 of the National Knowledge Commission, with regard to parts (a) to (b) of the question, is enclosed as statement.

Statement

National Knowledge Commission Report to the Nation 2007

Overview of Recommendations under Formulation School Education

Complexity of the Issues involved in School

Education and their regional diversity necessitate consultations on a scale wider than any other work done by NKC. A series of workshops were therefore held around the country, addressing issues of-quantity, quality, management and access in school education. A wide range of stakeholders were involved in the consultations, including representatives from the government and bureaucracy, school administrators, teachers, personnel from DIETs and SCERTs, educationists, NGO/civil society organizations and private education providers.

At the end of an executive process of discussion and consultation, some of the key areas of intervention that have emerged are:

- Institutional reform within SSA and other central schemes to allow greater flexibility for the State and optimize learning outcomes.
- Streamlining the methodology of data collection to ensure timely access to reliable data, including data for tracking the average coverage of schools.
- A set of minimum requirements, norms and standards for all schools.
- Improvement and regulation of teacher training institutions, expansion and reform of in-service teacher training and creation of linkages with the university system, restoring dignity of school teaching as a profession, and simultaneously devising transparent systems for ensuring accountability of school teachers, setting up a national portal for teachers to exchange ideas, information and experiences.
- Undertaking curricular reform in light of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 to make it more flexible and relevant, and simultaneously change the examination system, especially at the board level, to reduce the pressure for rote-learning.
- Building infrastructure for new technologies, especially ICT, for cost-effective use of

resources, innovative pedagogical strategies and wider exposure for students and teachers.

- Evolving special strategies to ensure greater access to school education in backward and remote locations, ensure greater enrolment of girls and students from marginalized social groups, and address special needs of laboring children, children of migrant workers and the differently abled.
- Expanding the National Literacy Mission and reorient its programme to address the intellectual, physical and emotional needs of those too old to benefit from the SSA.
- Enhancing the capacity of the private sector to make positive contributions.

Exchange of Prisoners between India and Pakistan

1760. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the protocol on the exchange of prisoners between India and Pakistan is not being implemented in letter and spirit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The present arrangement between India and Pakistan on grant of consular access and the release of each other's nationals in custody is governed by the provisions of the Protocol on Consular Access of 2 November 1982. Government are concerned that 372 fishermen and an estimated 199 prisoners are in jails in Pakistan, many of whom have not been granted consular access despite prolonged periods of being in custody.

(c) A new Consular Agreement is being finalised with Pakistan to replace the existing protocol to ensure expeditious release of and consular access to prisoners.

A Judicial Committee comprising superior judges from both countries has been set up to address such issues.

[Translation]

Per Capita Income

1761. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

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

(a) whether a large number of people in the country are not getting sufficient food as per the report of National Sample Survey (NSS);

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

(c) the details of per capita income growth rate in the country for the last three years and current year, state-wise;

(d) whether the per capita average income has increased vis-a-vis increase in rising prices;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) State-wise percentage of households not getting enough food every day in different calendar months of the year during July 2004-June 2005 on the basis of the data collected through National Sample Survey during July 2004-June 2005 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise percentage growth of per capita income measured as per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices for the last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Per capita income has increased vis-a-vis increase in prices. The percentage increase in per capita income vis-a-vis increase in the wholesale price index is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(f) In view of above, does not arise.

Statement-I

Percentage of households not getting enough food every day in different calendar months of the year (July 2004-June2005)

State/UT/all-India	Percentage of households whose members did not have enough food every day during											
	July	August	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All India												Rural
Andhra Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Assam	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.6
Bihar	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.9
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.3
Gujarat	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jharkhand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Maharashtra	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2

Orissa	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.3
Punjab	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
West Bengal	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.7	5.8	6.0	4.0	2.2	1.5
All	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
All India												Urban
Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assam	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bihar	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Haryana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Orissa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Punjab	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rajasthan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Bengal	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
All	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Statement-II**Statement: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices as on 28-02-08**

(% Growth over previous year)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.63	7.78	10.40	12.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.04	14.39	5.53	NA
3.	Assam	7.39	9.86	7.04	10.74
4.	Bihar	-0.21	8.01	5.47	16.99
5.	Jharkhand	9.07	35.18	8.99	9.15
6.	Goa	11.75	21.18	6.01	NA
7.	Gujarat	18.69	9.46	15.91	NA
8.	Haryana	11.62	11.03	11.53	16.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.40	9.91	8.56	8.80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.54	6.29	NA	NA
11.	Karnataka	8.08	14.10	13.64	NA
12.	Kerala	10.51	8.65	10.06	9.59
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16.28	1.19	5.72	8.32
14.	Chhattisgarh	22.46	12.24	11.53	NA
15.	Maharashtra	11.51	10.78	12.44	NA
16.	Manipur	11.15	24.84	10.55	10.67
17.	Meghalaya	10.52	5.72	6.87	7.35
18.	Mizoram	5.11	2.07	6.62	7.44
19.	Nagaland	2.03	0.85	NA	NA
20.	Orissa	20.90	14.41	8.00	14.93
21.	Punjab	6.37	6.34	10.86	10.36
22.	Rajasthan	25.74	0.05	4.79	12.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	10.54	10.78	11.02	11.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	10.51	12.57	10.40	9.26
25.	Tripura	10.91	8.03	8.19	NA
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7.26	5.23	10.75	10.28
27.	Uttaranchal	9.04	7.67	11.28	13.40
28.	West Bengal	10.99	8.25	11.99	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	10.32	-6.47	12.42	NA
30.	Chandigarh	13.17	13.03	15.23	NA
31.	Delhi	9.55	10.82	11.70	NA
32.	Pondicherry	8.12	-7.50	7.95	8.65
All-India Per Capita NNP		10.64	11.03	11.88	14.20

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

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Year	% increase over previous year	
		Per Capita Income at current prices	Wholesale price index
1.	2003-04	10.6	5.4
2.	2004-05	11.0	6.5
3.	2005-06	11.9	4.4
4.	2006-07	14.2	5.4
5.	2007-08	11.8	4.4

Source: 1. Press Note on "Quick Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation, 2006-07" released by CSO on 31st January, 2008.

2. Press Note on "Advance Estimates of National Income, 2007-08" released by CSO on 7th February, 2008.

3. Economic Survey, 2007-08, page 10.

[English]

Procedure for Grant of Family Pension

1762. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for granting family pension in the event of death of the pensioner;

(b) whether the Government has identified the issues or problems being faced by the pensioners and the families who seek family pension in the event of the pensioner's death;

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether these issues have also been referred to the Sixth Pay Commission; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) In the event of death of a Pensioner, the surviving widow or widower, who is eligible for grant of family pension as per the provisions of Central Civil (Pension) Rule, 1972, is entitled to receive the family pension as indicated in the Pension Payment Order (PPO). In the event there being no widow or widower, the family pension is payable to the surviving child/children, including the handicapped child/children, unmarried/widowed/divorced daughters and the parents, as specified in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rule, 1972.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As and when the instances of grievances/problems being faced by the pensioners and their families, are brought to the notice of this Department, the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations are addressed in the matter for immediate redressal of such grievances/problems. Wherever necessary, amendments/introduction of new provisions in the pension policy/guidelines are carried out after due consultations with the concerned Agencies/Ministries/Departments.

(d) and (e) The Terms of Reference of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, inter-alia, include examining the principles which should govern the structure of pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity, family pension and other terminal or recurring benefits of the Central Government Employees.

Disease Among School Children

1763. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHIB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified school children suffering from major ailments in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The commonest diseases occurring among school children are measles, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, chickenpox, worm infestations and sepsis. The steps taken by the Government to prevent diseases among school children is to provide support for School Health Programmes in each and every district of the country based on the specific proposals prepared as part of the District Health Action Plans. Currently 21 states have initiated the School Health Programme as per the list enclosed as Statement. The key steps taken under this programme which help to improve the health of school children and prevent recurrence of such diseases in them are:—

- (i) Incorporation of good practices on Nutrition and Health Education in the text books and other learning materials as also in teacher training programmes;
- (ii) Putting in place a system of regular health checkup of children and provision of health card for every child;
- (iii) Incorporation of preventive and promotive health practices in teacher training modules;
- (iv) Provision for corrective action (provision of spectacles, medicines, hearing aid) as per need;
- (v) Provision of secondary and tertiary care help wherever required;
- (vi) Availability of medicines and regularity of programmes like de-worming, Vitamin-A, supplementation, micro-nutrients based on scientific evidence and local need;
- (vii) Incorporation of health practices in food preparation under the Mid Day Meal programme;

- (viii) Support for Yoga and meditation in Schools; and
- (ix) Provision of cleanliness drives and developing awareness and clean drinking water, sanitation.

Statement

List of States implementing School Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission

1. Haryana
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Gujarat
6. Kerala
7. Chhattisgarh
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
9. Daman and Diu
10. Uttarakhand
11. West Bengal
12. Jammu and Kashmir
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. Delhi
15. Orissa
16. Rajasthan
17. Tripura
18. Assam
19. Manipur
20. Meghalaya
21. Sikkim

Relating Economic Growth Rate with Social Development

1764. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relate economic growth rate with social development in the country as reported in the Hindu, dated February 03, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to continue relating economic growth rate with social development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) The news item in the Hindu dated 3rd February 2008 quoting Thandika Mkandawire Director of Geneva based U.N. Research Institute for Social Development states that India has to relate economic growth rate with social development. India's development strategy traditionally recognizes the importance of social development in the growth process. The Eleventh Plan has set the growth target for the economy at 9% per year for the plan period (2007-12) and aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. The target is not just faster growth but also inclusive growth, i.e. a growth process which yields broad based benefits and ensures equality of opportunity for all. This broad vision of the Eleventh Plan includes several inter related components: rapid growth that reduces poverty and creates employment opportunities, access to essential services in health and education especially for the poor, equality of opportunity, empowerment through education and skill development, employment opportunities underpinned by the National Rural Employment Guarantee, environmental sustainability, recognition of women's agency and good governance. The vision of inclusiveness in the Eleventh Plan, therefore, encompass equality of opportunity, as well as economic and social mobility for all sections of society, with affirmative action for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other

Backward Classes (OBCs), minorities and women. For realizing this vision of inclusiveness, the Eleventh Plan has not only set targets for the rate of growth of GDP, but also set monitorable targets for other dimensions of performance such as, in the area of poverty reduction, education, health, women and children issues, infrastructure and environment.

Economic Growth Rate

1765. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's growth rate for 2006-07 grew faster than estimated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the growth rate likely to be achieved during the current financial year 2007-08?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Planning commission does not estimate annual growth targets. As per the Quick Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation, 2006-07, released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the rate of growth of the economy, measured in terms of gross domestic product at factor cost (at constant 1999-2000 prices) was 9.6% for the year 2006-07.

(c) As per the Advance Estimates of National Income 2007-08, released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) the rate of growth of the economy, measured in terms of gross domestic product at factor cost (at constant 1999-2000 prices) for the current financial year (2007-08) is likely to be 8.7%.

[Translation]

Pollution in Damodar River

1766. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar river has become highly polluted due to the discharge of effluents from dozens of coal mines, coal washeries, thermal power plant, fertiliser and chemical units situated along its banks stretching from Khelari in Jharkhand to Durgapur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check the increasing pollution in the Damodar river including the details regarding the funds allocated and the actual amount spent during the last three years in this regard; and

(c) the time by which Damodar river would be made completely pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by Central Pollution Control Board, the coal mines, coal washeries, thermal power plants, chemical factories, located in the vicinity of the river Damodar, discharge their wastewater into the river Damodar after necessary treatment. The effluent discharged by these industries is regularly monitored by the respective State Pollution Control Board of Jharkhand and West Bengal to check compliance with the prescribed standards. Action is taken against the defaulting units as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Government of India is implementing the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for abatement of pollution of river Damodar from domestic sewage in the towns of Bokaro-Kargali, Chirkunda, Dugdha, Jharia, Ramgarh, Sindri, Sudamdih and Telmachu in the State of Jharkhand and Raniganj, Asansol, Andal and Durgapur in the State of West Bengal. The various schemes undertaken include Interception and Diversion (I and D) of sewage, installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP), Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) Units, Improved Wood Crematoria (IWC) among others. Four projects relating to LCS at Bokaro-Kargali, Ramgarh, Sudamdih and Telmachu towns in the State of Jharkhand have

been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 6.31 Lakh has been incurred in the State of Jharkhand during the last three years out of earlier funds provided to the State for the implementation of these projects. No further requirement of funds has been received from the State Government. In the State of West Bengal, ten projects have been sanctioned, out of which eight projects consisting of LCS and IWC each at Raniganj, Asansol, Andal and Durgapur towns have been completed. An expenditure of Rs. 2.23 crore has been incurred in execution of these projects during the last three years out of the amount of Rs. 3.0 crore allocated for the period.

Conservation of rivers is a dynamic activity with the ever increasing pollution load due to rapid urbanization and increase in population. Review of the strategies of conservation policy and identification of additional towns and rivers is a continuous process. Due to continuous increase in the population of the towns located along the banks of the rivers resulting in increased pollution load, and gap in the availability of financial resources to take up works commensurate with the requirements, there is likely to be persistent divergence between the tackled pollution load and the actual pollution load.

Gadgil Mukherjee Formula

1767. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:

SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to amend the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula which is the basis for providing assistance to the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Gadgil-Mukherjee formula is currently used for apportioning Normal Central Assistance for the Plan amongst the States. The Eleventh Five Year Plan

Document, as endorsed by 54th National Development Council Meeting, December, 2007, has indicated that there does not seem to be any reason any more for continuing with two different formulae for apportionment of share of Central taxes and Normal Central Assistance amongst the States.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan document has suggested that adopting the formula used for sharing of Central Taxes also for distribution of Normal Central Assistance would have the added advantage of providing for a fresh examination of the formula, criteria and weights by an impartial, professional body once every five years, unlike in the case of the Gadgil formula and its variants, where the process of adapting to change is very time consuming.

[English]

Health and Family Welfare Programmes

1768. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Health and Family Welfare programmes under implementation at the National Level for the last three years; and

(b) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Major centrally sponsored Health and Family Welfare Programmes under implementation for the last three years include inter-alia, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) and National AIDS Control Programme. NRHM cover under its gamut the National Programmes relating to Vector Borne, Blindness Control, Leprosy Eradication and Tuberculosis Control.

The success achieved in respect of the above major programmes is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement***The achievement respect of major Health and Family Welfare Programme***

Sl.No.	Health and Family Welfare programmes under implementation	Achievements
1	2	3
1.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — By December, 2007, 5.48 lakh ASHAs/Link Workers have been selected and over 4.62 lakhs trained. — Rogi Kalyan Samitis have been established in 551 District Hospitals, 4066 Community Health Centres/Sub-Divisional Hospital and in 12983 Primary Health Centres. — 188 Mobile Medical Units have become operational in 2007-08. — 1.24 lakh Sub-Centres have been made more effective through utilization of untied funds. — Upgradation work commenced in 1161 CHCs. — 8756 Primary Health Centres have been made operational on 24X7 basis. — To fill in the gap of human resources at this level, 4279 doctors, 2471 Specialists and 13864 Staff Nurses appointed on contract basis.
2.	Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	All districts in the country are covered by DOTS since March 24, 2006. The cure rate has been consistently above the global target of 85%.
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	Achieved the principal goal of elimination of leprosy as a public health problem, defined as less than 1 case per 10,000 population, at the National Level in the month of December, 2005.
4.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	The prevalence of blindness has come down to 1% as against the target for the 10th Plan of 0.8% by 2007.
5.	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)	<p>Malaria: Over the years, the incidence of malaria has been brought down to below 2 million annually.</p> <p>Filaria: In pursuit to achieve the goal of Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis by the year 2015, the coverage of target population was 72.6% in 2004, 79.8% in 2005, 84% in 2006 and 87% in 2007.</p>

1	2	3
		Kala-azar: Elimination of Kala-azar by 2010 has been envisaged as National Health Policy Goal. Government of India has accelerated the Kala-azar elimination efforts.
6. National AIDS Control Programme		As per the results of annual sentinel surveillance, the prevalence rate of HIV. Infection in adults has stabilized. The prevalence rate in 2004 was 0.41%; 0.39% in 2005 and 0.36% in 2006.
7. National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP):		The objective, of the programme is prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. Under the programme financial assistance is provided for modernization of three Regional Cancer Centres.

Monitoring for Quality Education

1769. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI:

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has recommended for creation of a national body to monitor the quality of education in both Government and private schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the recommendations of the NKC; and

(d) the time by which such national body would be created to monitor the quality of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) The Extract from National Knowledge Commission recommendations regarding creation of a national body to monitor the quality of both government and private schools is enclosed as statement. These recommendations are under examination.

Statement

Extract of NKC recommendation

2.5 There is need for a national body to monitor the quality of both government and private schools,

to ensure that minimum standards are met in terms of learning outcomes.

Currently there is no systematic and continuous feedback on the actual impact and outcome of various educational schemes and initiatives, or the actual quality of education imparted in schools. There is a strong case for a testing body at the national level for quality assessment of schools. A results-based monitoring framework with due process indicators and outcome indicators needs to be evolved. This should be based on a short list of monitorable criteria. These should include fixed infrastructural requirements, enrolment and attendance, as well as outcome indicators such as learning levels achieved in certain basic areas such as language skills and numeracy, etc. Such a process of assessment needs to be applied to all schools—both public and private. However, the testing of students must not involve topics or questions that provide any incentives for rote-learning. The tracking mechanism should ideally be concerned with the profile of skill attainment of each student.

Since school education is largely a state subject, but it is also important to achieve minimum schooling norms at the national level, the institutional framework for this could be at the national level with state subsidiaries. The role of this testing body will simply be to provide information on the results of its assessments, with the state governments free to act upon this information. The results of such regular tests must be

made publicly available in a format accessible to all, including websites.

The monitoring of private schools, in terms of ensuring a transparent admissions process, regulation of fee structures, as well as meeting minimum set standards for quality of teaching and infrastructure, also requires attention. There is currently no exact data on the numbers and enrolment of unrecognized private schools in the country, their fee structure or admission policy, or their standards of infrastructure and quality. Private schools should become the subject of regulation and inspection within a set framework which is universally applicable.

Low Carbon Technology

1770. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government in pursuance of the Bali Convention has decided to promote alternate low carbon technologies to become a low carbon economy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The principal outcome of the thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at Bali in December 2007 was to launch a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, upto 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.

As decided by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change, the National Action Plan on Climate Change is being prepared and that would consider approaches to address the concerns of climate change.

While India does not have any Green House Gases (GHG) abatement commitments under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC, nevertheless a range of policies and programs help mitigation of climate change. These include:

- (i) Improving energy efficiency and conservation as well setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- (ii) Power sector reforms
- (iii) Promoting hydro and renewable energy
- (iv) Promotion of clean coal technologies
- (v) Coal washing and efficient utilization of coal
- (vi) Afforestation and conservation of forests
- (vii) Reduction of gas flaring
- (viii) Use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- (ix) Encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems
- (x) Environmental quality management

Allocation of Coal Blocks to West Bengal

1771. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of West Bengal to allocate coal blocks to facilitate the operation of steel companies which are investing in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry has been receiving requests from the Government of West Bengal for allocation of coal blocks in the State of West Bengal to meet requirement of companies with committed investment for setting up end use plants in that State. Out of the 16 coal blocks

requested for allocation by the State Government of West Bengal, 6 coal blocks with geological reserve of about 1307.17 million tonnes have already been allocated to West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation to meet the requirement of various industries including those of steel companies.

**Violence Against Indian
Students in USA**

1772. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

SHRI RAMESH DUBE:

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

SHRI PUSP JAIN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed the recent incidents of attacks on the students of Indian origin, which led to their deaths;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Government of USA; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d) In the recent past, four incidents have taken place in the US where Indian students have died:—

(i) On 16 April 2007, 33 persons in Virginia Tech University, including an Indian student Ms. Meenal Panchal, were killed by Cho Seung Hui, an undergraduate student. The police investigation concluded that the assailant, who later committed suicide, had committed the crime on his own.

(ii) On December 13-14, 2007, unknown assailants murdered Chandrasekhra Reddy Komma and Kiran Kumar Allam, both Ph.D. students, in the Louisiana State University campus in Louisiana.

Police investigation is still continuing. No arrest has yet been made in connection with this incident.

(iii) On January 17-18-2008, unknown assailants shot and killed Abhijit Mahto, an Indian student on the outskirts of Duke University in North Carolina. Police has arrested Stephen Oates for breaking into the apartment and killing Abhijit Mahto. The accused has been refused bail and, investigation is continuing.

(iv) Akkaladevi Srinivas, an Indian doctor pursuing his post-graduation in Internal Medicine in Pennsylvania in the US was found dead on March 1, 2008. Investigations are continuing.

Our Embassy and Consulates in the USA have in each instance closely coordinated between local authorities and the families of the victims, and rendered assistance as required.

Menace of Stray Dogs

1773. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to transit the stray dogs in the wildlife sanctuaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Study on Ill-effects of Soft Drinks

1774. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the ill-effects caused by drinking by soft drinks;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government as a result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The National Level Expert Group to guide the pesticide residues sub-committee of CCFS, constituted by the Ministry of Health and F.W. under the chairmanship of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research, in its report has observed that the studies to establish co-relationship between consumption of carbonated water and its effects on health are extremely difficult as it involved several confounding factors. The Expert Group has recommended that there is a need to carry out well controlled studies to assess effect of consumption of carbonated water on health. The Indian Council of Medical Research has already been requested to initiate such studies. ICMR is currently examining the feasibility of carrying out such a study.

[English]

Upgradation of Bangalore-Outer Ring Road-Dobaspet-Solur to Sarjapura

1775. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:

SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for upgradation of the Bangalore-Outer Ring Road-Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramanagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibele-Sarjapura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Karnataka has proposed several Ring Roads namely satellite, peripheral and intermediate. The alignment proposed under Satellite Ring Road i.e. Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramanagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibele-Sarjapura does not fulfil the requirement of Highway traffic and as such Ministry cannot take up this Ring Road for development. Thus the choice left is between peripheral and the Intermediate Ring Road. After detailed discussions with the State Government, it is decided that the construction of peripheral Ring Road which is financially viable will be taken up by the Ministry to be executed by National Highways Authority of India under NHDP phase-VII on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds under RAN

1776. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are being provided to various States under National Arogya Nidhi (RAN) funds to the states;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise, till date;

(c) whether some of the States have demanded additional funds; 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) Yes, Sir. All State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised vide Ministry of Health and Family Welfare letter dated 11-11-96 to set up an Illness Assistance Fund in their respective States/UTs/It has been decided that Grant-in-aid from Central Government would be released to each of these States/UTs (with Legislature) where such funds are set up. The Grant-in-aid to States/UTs would

be to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State Governments/UTs to the State fund/Society. The details of funds released to State/UTs. During the last three years, State-wise, year-wise, till date is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)

States/UTs	Amount released
YEAR 2004-05	
Government of Chhattisgarh	Rs. 205.00 lakhs
Government of Karnataka	Rs.100.00 lakhs
Government of Goa	Rs. 90.00 lakhs
Government of Puducherry	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Government of Delhi	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Government of Andaman and Nikobar	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
YEAR 2005-06	
Government of Mizoram	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
Government of Rajasthan	Rs.100.00 lakhs
Government of Haryana	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Government of Tamil Nadu	Rs. 105.00 lakhs
Government of Delhi	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
Government of Andaman and Nikobar	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Government of Lakshadweep	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
Government of Chandigarh	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
YEAR 2006-07	
Government of Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 65.00 lakhs
Government of Kerala	Rs. 27.50 lakhs

States/UTs	Amount released
Government of Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 12.50 lakhs
Government of Rajasthan	Rs.100.00 lakhs
Government of Tamil Nadu	Rs. 95.00 lakhs
Government of Delhi	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Government of Andaman and Nikobar	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
YEAR 2007-08	
Government of West Bengal	Rs. 110.25 lakhs
Government of Goa	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
Government of Rajasthan	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
Government of Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 27.00 lakhs
Government of Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 87.50 lakhs
Government of Punjab	Rs. 45.25 lakhs
Government of Puducherry	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
Government of Delhi	Rs. 70.00 lakhs
Government of Andaman and Nikobar	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Government of Lakshadweep	Rs. 50.00 lakhs

**Illegal Mining Causing
Environment Pollution**

1777 SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal mining is causing damage to environment in the country;

(b) if so, the administrative and remedial measures taken/being taken to check the same;

(c) whether any complaint has been received regarding causing damage and pollution to environment and rivers due to the illegal mining in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The mining activity is covered under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 through a notification, dated 14th September 2006 on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) under which environmental clearance is required to be obtained for mining projects having area equal to 5 hectare and above.

The mining activity is also regulated under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 in terms of air and water pollution respectively by the concerned State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)/Pollution Control Committee (PCC) of the UT.

Further, under section 23(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, powers have been delegated to the respective State Governments/UT Administrations for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

While there is no general information regarding mining being undertaken not in accordance with the legal provisions, as and when such specific references related to mining in specific areas are received the same are referred to the concerned Authority/SPCBI PCC. In regard to mining of boulders from river bed in district Saharanpur of the State, Uttar Pradesh, a reference is received by the ministry and the same has been referred to the Central Pollution Control Board for further examination.

[English]

Development of SEZ by JNPT

1778. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust has taken upto develop multi product SEZ over 745 hectares of port land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the manufacturing activities which are so close to the port are likely to create congestion and cause delay in port activities; and

(d) the precaution/steps taken to remove such congestions at port and delay in handling the traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has acquired about 2584 hectares of land and as per approved Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), about 1200 hectares is balance for future development such as operational activities, commercial/social facilities, residential facilities for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) under 12.5% scheme, roads and rails etc. The Jawaharlal Nehru Port proposes to set up SEZ/EPZ for the port based industries in the above mentioned balance developable land. The port has invited applications for appointment of Consultants to advise on the creation of a port based Special Economic Zone/ Export Processing Zone at JNPT.

(c) and (d) Taking into consideration the existing traffic and future traffic potential, the selected consultant would be required to formulate an appropriate planning concept and develop a master plan for appropriate land use for the area within SEZ project so as to have a synergy with the port operations. The port will allow commercial activities directly related to the port activities only and no manufacturing industry is proposed to be set up in the port. Due care would be taken at the planning stage itself to ensure that there is free flow of port traffic and there is no delay in handling of cargo

Second Line Treatment for HIV/AIDS Patients

1779. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to launch a second line of treatment for HIV/AIDS patients from January 1, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the second line of treatment would be extended to the entire country from April 2008; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Second line treatment for eligible AIDS patients has been initially launched at two centres i.e. at Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra and Government Hospital of Thoracic Medicine, Tambaram, Chennai on a pilot basis till June 2008. Based on experience gained in the pilot, the second line ART will be expanded in a phased manner during the year 2008-09 to cover other states. Provision of second line drugs for 3000 patients has been made for the year 2008-09.

[Translation]

Procurement of Oxygen Gas Cylinders

1780. SHRI BHUVANESWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oxygen gas cylinders are being procured by Central Government Hospitals in the NCT Delhi despite the gas plants installed in these hospitals itself;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name of

the companies who supply the same and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the liquid oxygen gas pipe line supply is available in critical service areas in Safdarjung Hospital. The oxygen gas cylinders are used in Anaesthesia Machine/ ambulance/portable ventilators/trolleys, in wards and is kept as stand by arrangement in different critical areas in case of need in the same hospital. In Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, the Gas plant is working for fixed hours and for remaining time, gas is supplied from gas cylinders, as there is no pipeline at some places.

The Oxygen gas cylinders are provided by the following companies in the three Central Government hospitals:—

1. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
 - (i) M/s. Goyal MG Gases Pvt. Ltd, A-4/2, UPSIDC Industrial area, Ghaziabad.
2. Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi
 - (i) M/s. Goyal MG Gases Pvt. Ltd., A-4/2, UPSIDC Industrial area, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh.
 - (ii) M/s. Inox Air Products, Surajpur, Kasana, Greater Noida District, Gautam Budh Nagar-201306 (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital
 - (i) BOC India Ltd.; B-821, RIICO, Industrial Area Phase II, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar-301 019.
 - (ii) Uttam Air Product Pvt. Ltd., F-90/5, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110 020.

Non-Existence of Tigers in Sanctuaries

1781. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether even not a single tiger exists in Sariska, Kunno, Kaila Devi and Ranthambhore sanctuaries;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) There is no report of tiger presence in Sariska. As per the recent (2008) All India Tiger Estimation using the refined methodology, tiger presence has been reported in the Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh. The tiger population is estimated around 32 in the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan, which encompasses the Kaila Devi Wildlife Sanctuary, at times frequented by transient tigers.

Monitoring of Health Schemes

1782. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national level programmes and schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are not being monitored effectively leading to the wastage of Government funds;

(b) the number of NGOs found guilty of improper monitoring of the said programmes and schemes during the last three years, alongwith their names; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) National level programmes and schemes under the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare are being monitored in accordance with the guidelines framed under each programme/scheme to ensure proper utilisation of funds and achieve the programme objectives.

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

Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna

1783. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

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

(a) the details of the highways proposed to be converted into four-lanes under Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna;

(b) the status of the project till date; and

(c) the number of proposals received from various State Governments in this regard till January, 2008, State-wise particularly for Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna has been approved. Government has approved upgradation of National Highways totaling a length of 12,109 km. under Phase-III of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The State-wise length of highways identified under NHDP Phase-III is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The present status of NHDP Phase-III is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Based on the proposal received and the interaction with State Governments, a consolidated list of stretches of National Highways were identified , aggregating to a total length of 12,230 km. out of which 12,109 km. have been approved by the Government. In addition to this proposals received from various State Governments, State-wise, for inclusion in Phase-III of NHDP are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I**State-wise length of highways identified under NHDP Phase-III**

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	18	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	192.5
2.	202	Hyderabad-Yadgiri	30
3.	205	Tirupati-TN/AP Border-Tiruthani	44
4.	9	Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam	240.5
Total :			507
Arunachal Pradesh			
1.	52A	Itanagar-Arunachal Pradesh/Assam Border	22
Total :			22
Assam			
1.	36	Doboka-Assam/Nagaland Border	118
2.	44	Assam/Meghalaya Border to Assam/Tripura Border	116
3.	52	Baihata Chariali-Banderdewa	314
4.	52A	Badardewa-Assam/Arunachal Pradesh Border	9
5.	54	Silchar-Assam/Mizoram Border	50
Total :			607
Bihaar			
1.	19 and 77	Patna-Muzzaffarpur	60
2.	19 and 85	Gopalganj-Chapra-Hajipur	153
3.	28A	Motihari-Raxaul	67
4.	30	Patna-Bakhtiarpur	53
5.	31	Bakhtiarpur-Begusarai-Khagaria-Purnea	255
6.	57A	Forbesganj-Jogwani	13
7.	77	Muzzaffarpur-Sonbarsa	89

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
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	Kurnud-Dhamtari	23
3.	6	Aurang-Raipur	45
4.	6	Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border-Durg	94
Total :			190
Delhi			
1.	1 and 24	upto Delhi/Uttar Pradesh border	8
2.	10	upto Delhi/Haryana border	20
Total :			28
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/Madhya Pradesh Border-Ahmedabad	210
5.	8A Ext.	Kandla-Mundra Port	73
Total :			523
Haryana			
1.	10	Delhi/Haryana border-Hissar	140

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
2.	22	Ambala-Kalka (Haryana Portion)	27
3.	71	Rohtak-Bawal	97
4.	71A	Panipat-Rohtak	73
5.	65	Ambala-Kaithal	78
6.	71	Rohtak-Jind	45
7.	73	Panchkula-Barwala-Saha-Yamuna Nagar upto Uttar Pradesh border	108
Total :			568
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	22	Himachal Pradesh/Haryana border (Kalka)-Shimla	110
Total :			110
Jharkhand			
1.	33	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	75
2.	33	Barhi-Hazaribagh	40
3.	33	Ranchi-Jamshedpur	150
Total :			265
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-Hosur	25
7.	13	Bijapur-Hospet	194
8.	4	Mulbagal-Karnataka/Andhra Pradesh Border	11
Total :			682

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
Kerala			
1.	17	KNT/Kerala border-Khozikode-Eddapally	451
2.	47	Thiruvananthapuram-Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border	29
3.	47	Cherthalai-Thiruvananthapuram	180
Total :			660
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	3	Guna Bypass	14
2.	3	Indore-Khalghat	83
3.	3	Khalghat-Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border	88
4.	59	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh 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	Madhya Pradesh/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	97
6.	4	Kalamboli-Mumbra (6 laning)	20
7.	50	Pune-Khed	30
8.	6	Nagpur-Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border	60
9.	6	Wainganga Bridge Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border	72

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
10.	6	Nagpur-Talegaon	90
11.	6	Talegaon-Amravati	58
12.	9	Pune-Sholapur	170
13.	13	Solapur-Maharashtra/Karnataka Border	30
Total :			989
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 and 39	Assam/Nagaland Border-Dimapur	6
2.	39	Kohima-Nagaland/Manipur border	28
Total :			34
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-Chhattisgarh/Orissa Border	88
Total :			553

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
Pondicherry			
1.	66	Pondicherry to Tamil Nadu/Pondicherry border	4
Total :			4
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	Ludhiana-Talwandi	84
Total :			373
Rajasthan			
1.	11	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan Border-Bharatpur	21
2.	11	Bharatpur-Mahua	57
3.	11	Mahua-Jaipur	108
4.	11	Jaipur-Reenagus-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	Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh Border-Tiruthani-Chennai	94
2.	220	Theni-Kumili	57
3.	45	Dindigul-Trichy	80
4.	45B	Maduri-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	144
5.	45 Ext.	Dindigul-Perigulam-Theni	73

Sl. No.	NH No.	Stretch Under NHDP Phase-III	Length (Km.)
6.	47	Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Kanyakumari	56
7.	49	Madurai-Ramnathpuram-Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi	186
8.	66	Tamil Nadu/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
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	11	Agra-Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan Border	42
2.	24	Sitapur-Lucknow	76
3.	24	Muradabad-Sitapur	246
4.	58	Delhi/Uttar Pradesh border to Meerut	47
5.	58	Meerut to Muzaffamagar	79
6.	58	Meerut to Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal border	21
7.	91	Ghaziabad-Aligarh	106
Total :			617
Uttaranchal			
1.	58 and 72	Uttar Pradesh/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**Present status of NHDP Phase-III (as on 29-2-2008)****1. Approval of NHDP Phase-III**

Length	:	12,109 Km.
Cost	:	Rs. 80,626 crore

2. Status of award

Total number of projects awarded	:	33 no.
Total length of projects awarded		2,075 km.
Total cost of projects awarded	:	Rs. 12,488 crore
Balance length to be awarded		10,034 km.

3. Status of Implementation

Total length completed		44 km.
Length under implementation	:	2,031 km.

4. Status of Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation

DPR in progress	:	10,130 km.
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Statement-III**Additional proposals received from various State Governments**

Sl. No.	NH No.	NH Sections
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	27	Allahabad-Mangawa
2.	86 Ext.	Sehore-Dewas
3.	75	Jhansi-Dhasan Border to Chhatarpur-Panna-Bela
Maharashtra		
1.	6	Dhule-Jalgaon-Amravati

1	2	3
2.	17	Indapur-Zarap
3.	50	Khed-Nashik
4.	211	Aurangabad-Beed
Punjab		
1.	21	Desumajra-Kharar

Funds for Health Care Schemes

1784. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to spend around Rs. 15,000 crore on Health Care Schemes in the cities and towns of the country as reported in the Mint dated January 18, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to check that the funds are not misused; 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) The Government proposes to launch the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) for urban poor, particularly for slum dwellers by making available to them essential primary health care services. The proposed outlay is approximately Rs. 8600 Crores.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise at this stage.

National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016

1785. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA": Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down under the National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016 to protect landscapes around Wildlife reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Mini-Hydel Projects in the Western Ghats are being granted forest clearance according to the National Wildlife Action Plan 2002-2016;

(d) if so, the details of such projects; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) provides for extending 'Ecological

Fragile' status under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to adjoining areas of Protected Areas to be used as an additional tool to strengthen the buffers and corridors around the Protected Area network.

(c) to (e) The National Wildlife Action Plan (2002-2016) does not provide any particular guidelines for clearance of mini hydel projects in Western Ghats or any other area. All the projects including mini hydel projects are given clearance in accordance with the existing Rules and Laws of Ministry.

Review of Schemes Concerning Female Foeticide

1786. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed/monitored its various schemes concerning female foeticide;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government has taken action on strengthening the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC and PNDT Act) as well as creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, which are reviewed and monitored on continuous basis. 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 and 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 and Monitoring Committee for undertaking field visits periodically across the country, and constitution of the National Support and 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, organizing sensitization workshops/seminars, launching of 'Save the Girl Child' campaign, seeking cooperation from the NGOs/religious leaders etc. Further, under the National Rural Health Mission, Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are being sensitized 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. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh for each of the 126 Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) from the States/UT of Chandigath, Dehi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan has been provided through the concerned District Authorities to create public awareness on sex selection and declining sex ratio by organizing exhibitions, seminars, workshops, trainings/orientations programmes for PRIs, SGHs, public meetings, debates, essay competitions, nukkad natak, stage shows etc.

[Translation]

Sports Hostels in Rajasthan

1787. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up sports hostels to promote sports in Rajasthan during the year 2007-08;

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

(c) the amount of funds proposed to be allocated by the Union Government for this 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) No, Sir. There is no scheme available to the Ministry for setting up sports hostels.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Mapping of Resources by Satellites

1788. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mapping of resources in the remote and inaccessible areas of the country is being done through satellites by using remote sensing technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard, particularly to ensure safety and security of the country?

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

(b) Mapping of natural resources addressing areas such as forestry; land use/land cover; water resources; snow and glacier; are carried out using satellite remote sensing techniques. These studies are carried out for remote as well as inaccessible areas of the country also.

(c) The maps and findings of these studies are being utilized by the Government for planning purposes. The Remote Sensing Data Policy of Government of India empowers the Government to impose restrictions over distribution of remote sensing data to ensure safety and security of the country.

Conservation of Marine Turtles

1789. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Kerala for

conservation of marine turtles and endangered marine animals found along the sea coast of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has received a proposal from Government of Kerala for the conservation of marine turtles and other endangered marine animals along the coast of Kerala at a cost of Rs. 6.65 crores. Such proposals are processed by the Central Government subject to the availability of funds, conformity of the proposal to the guidelines in vogue and fulfillment of necessary legal and administrative requirements.

[Translation]

**Public-Private Partnership In
Developmental Projects**

1790. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects under different departments are being implemented with private-public participation;

(b) if so, the number of such projects being implemented as on December, 2007;

(c) whether the Government has a proper monitoring mechanism in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The details regarding number of public private partnership (PPP) projects approved by PPPAC in various infrastructure sectors, upto December, 2007 are as under:—

Sector	Number of PPP projects approved by PPPAC
Road	40
Shipping	8

(c) and (d) The concerned Ministries/Departments monitor the progress of implementation of the concerned PPP projects. The Committee on Infrastructure (Col) and the Empowered Sub-Committee of the Col also regularly review progress of key projects of various infrastructure sectors to ensure that established targets are realized.

[English]

IPCC Report on Climate Change

1791. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken the cognizance of the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study of the Report for its implementations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to contain the consequences of the expected climatic changes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government is aware of the reports of Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and is seized of the concerns. The IPCC has brought out the Fourth assessment report containing the information on the science of climate change, Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability to Climate Change, mitigation of climate change. The report provides global

observed changes in the climate parameters and also contains future projections of climate change during upto end of 21st century. According to the report, the global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide has increased from a pre industrial value of about 280 ppm to 379 ppm in 2005. The projected temperature increase by the end of this century is likely to be in the range 2 to 4.5°C with a best estimate of about 3°C.

The report provides global and regional level impacts—both observed and projected for various physical and biological systems besides various sectors of economy. The observational evidence from all continents and most oceans shows that many natural systems are being affected by regional climate changes, particularly temperature increases and by 2050s, annual average river runoff and water availability are projected to increase by 10-40% at high latitudes and in some wet tropical areas, and decrease by 10-30% over some dry regions at mid-latitudes and in the dry tropics, some of which are presently water stressed areas. Further, heavy precipitation events, very likely to increase in frequency, will augment flood risk. The reports provides impacts on Ecosystems. Food, Fibre and Forest products, Coastal systems and low-lying areas, Industry, Settlement and Society and Health.

The report further provides global level assessment of new literature on scientific, technological, environmental, economic and social aspects of climate change after 2002. It provides global trends of greenhouse gas emissions; mitigation in short and medium term (until 2030); mitigation in long term (after 2030); policies, measures and instruments to mitigate climate change; sustainable development and climate change mitigation and gaps in knowledge. The report does not provide country specific information and discusses the various issues at global level.

A range of under mentioned policies, programmes and initiatives address the concerns of projected climate change:—

- (a) energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

- (b) promoting use of renewable energy
- (c) power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme
- (d) use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport
- (e) fuel switching to cleaner energy
- (f) afforestation and conservation of forests
- (g) promotion of clean coal technologies
- (h) reduction of gas flaring
- (i) encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems
- (j) environmental quality management for all sectors

The Government has set up "Expert Committee on Impacts of Climate Change". The Terms of Reference of the Committee are to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts and any other matter relevant to these.

A coordination committee chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister called "Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change" was constituted on 6th June 2007 to evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and to provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

[Translation]

Training of Personnel to Monitor Projects

1792. SHRI SURAJ SINGH:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

- (a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to meet the requirement of trained personnel

for monitoring the under-construction projects being run in joint ventures of Government and private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of personnel proposed to be trained under the said scheme; and

(d) the details of the curriculum prescribed for the training?

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 (d) The Government has formulated no specific training programme/scheme to train personnel for monitoring the under construction projects being run in joint ventures of Government and private partnership.

Financial Assistance for Infant Welfare Programme

1793. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by World Bank for providing financial assistance to India for Infant's Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The World Bank is committed to provide financial assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, to improve infant and child health care under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH II) Programme which is a centrally sponsored scheme covering all States and Union Territories.

(b) The total World Bank financing for this project is proposed to be 360 million U.S. Dollars.

(c) The RCH II programme aims to reduce Infant Mortality to below 30 per thousand live births by year 2010.

Quality of Packaged Drinking Water

1794. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed any norms for maintaining quality for packaged drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases unearthed by the Government for violating the quality norms alongwith;

(d) action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government proposes to modify the standards of quality, for packaged drinking water;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these standards are likely be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Standards of packaged drinking water have been prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 wherein it has been provided that no person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale packaged drinking water except under Bureau of Indian Standards certification mark.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 is carried out by the State Governments/UT Administrations, who take action in case of any violation of the PFA Rules. The requisite information is accordingly being collected from them and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

[English]

Treatment of Urological Diseases

1795. MS. INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients suffering from urological diseases in the country, particularly in Delhi for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of facilities available for treatment of such diseases; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the arrangements for the patients, particularly the senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are several tests which may be done on urine to determine various ailments related to urine or manifest through urine. The data regarding number of patients' suffering from urine related diseases in the country is not collected and maintained by the Ministry.

(b) The patients of urine related diseases are treated in the health care delivery system at all levels upto CHC/PHC. The complicated cases are treated in District Hospitals and Medical Colleges besides premier Institutions like AIIMS/PGI etc.

(c) The National Rural Health Mission is already operational and taking care of the health delivery system.

Modernisation and Expansion of Hospitals in Delhi

1796. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out plans for the expansion and modernization of Central Government Hospitals in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount already spent/likely to be incurred for purpose during the last three years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Modernization of Central Govt. Hospitals in the Capital under the Administrative Control of this Ministry is a continuous process. The Vardhman Mahavir Medical College (VMMC) has been established in the Safdarjung Hospital. The Government of India is contemplating a Redevelopment Plan of Safdarjung Hospital for its expansion and modernization during 11th Five Year Plan. Casualty and Emergency Department (Trauma Centre) in Dr. RML Hospital has been strengthened and upgraded at a cost of Rs. 50.11 Crore incurred so far. PGIMER at Dr. RML Hospital has been set up at a cost of Rs. 60.16 Crore. In addition, Request for Proposal for Redevelopment Plan for Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals (LHMC) has been invited.

Dwindling of Water Level in Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary

1797. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that UNESCO has threatened to drop the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary from its world heritage list because the sanctuary is losing its birds due to dwindling water level;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The World Heritage Committee in their meeting held during 2005 at Durban, expressed serious concern over the situation of Keoladeo National Park resulting from inadequate availability of water to maintain the wetland ecosystem. In their next meeting held at Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2006,

the World Heritage Committee sought an updated, comprehensive report on the state of conservation of the World Heritage property alongwith the request to implement long term solutions for water problem of the Park.

(c) The steps taken to rectify the situation are as given below:—

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been providing financial and technical assistance to the State Government for the better management of Keoladeo National Park. An amount of Rs. 26.3472 lakhs has been released during the current financial year under the centrally Sponsored Scheme "Assistance to Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries".
- (ii) An UNESCO funded project has been launched for better management of Keoladeo National Park.
- (iii) The State Government has completed the Chiklsana Canal project, which would draw 50-60 Mcft. flood water to Keoladeo National Park during the monsoon period.
- (iv) Two more projects, viz, Govardhan Drain project and Dholpur-Bharatpur Chambal drinking water project have also been prepared by the State Government to mitigate the water scarcity in Keoladeo National Park.
- (v) To address the emergency situation four new deep bore wells and two new shallow bore wells have been dug inside the Park.

Indian Rare Earths Limited

1798. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of expansion work in Indian Rare Earths Limited, Manavalakurichi;

(b) the time by which the expansion work is likely to be completed and production to be start; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The present Mineral Separation Plant (MSP) of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) at Manavalakurichi has a capacity to process 90,000 tons per year of Ilmenite and associated minerals. The raw material for this was being obtained partly from mining carried out by IREL from the land for which mining lease has been issued by the State Government and partly from collection of beach washings from the said area. As per the long term corporate plan of IREL, expansion of the Manvalakurichi Plant from 90,000 tpy to 1,50,000 tpy in phase-I and to 2,50,000 tpy in phase-II was one of the action points. Implementation of this action point commenced in the year 2000. Parallel action was taken to invite tenders for expansion of the MSP, take steps to obtain fresh mining leases and/or renewal of existing mining leases from the Government of Tamil Nadu and pre-project activities with a view to obtain various statutory clearances.

The Beach Sand Mineral industry faces volatile business cycles. Keeping this in mind, based on the then prevailing demand in the world market for Ilmenite and other heavy minerals, for sometime the expansion plan was put on hold. With the market condition becoming more favourable, the implementation process was recommenced and the expansion programme was formally launched on 12-9-2006. However, thereafter there has been a series of hurdles on various fronts. The foreign party in favour of whom a Letter of Indent (LOI) was issued for turnkey expansion of the MSP, first had to obtain clearances from his host country. Certain conditionalities attempted to be incorporated for getting the clearance were found to be not acceptable to IREL. Further, the party wanted to be compensated fully for the appreciation of the Indian Rupee which has occurred over the last couple of years and certain tax liabilities arising under the Income Tax Act on being a foreign entity having a permanent establishment in India.

On the front of mining leases and raw material

supply, only part of the existing mining leases have been agreed to be renewed by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. On the applications made for fresh mining leases, no decisions have yet been taken by the State Government. Because of IREL being able to operate only on part of the erstwhile mining leases it had, the collection of beach washings have also substantially gone down.

As far as statutory clearances are concerned, as per the revised notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, it has become mandatory on IREL as the project proponent to carry out de-novo EIA/EMP studies.

Actions are being initiated by IREL to sort out all the above issues. Under these circumstances, the execution of the project can be revisited only after the above mentioned issues have been sorted out.

[Translation]

National Urban Health Mission

1799. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI-RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA:

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

(a) the number of cities likely to be covered under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in the first phase;

(b) the time by which the remaining cities are likely to be covered subsequently under the NUHM;

(c) the number of Urban Health Centres required to cover the identified cities and rural areas under the NUHM alongwith the funds likely to be sanctioned for the purpose; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The XIth plan document has proposed National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) for urban poor, particularly for slum dwellers by making available to them essential primary health care services. The NUHM would cover all cities with a population of one Lakh and above as per Census 2001.

(c) The NUHM proposes to cover all the cities with a population of one lakh and above. The population of such cities is 21.07 crores as per census 2001.

(d) The National Urban Health Missions proposes to address health needs of Urban Poor with special focus on urban area.

Forest Development Projects

1800. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States for development of forests;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) A statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme, which is mainly aimed at development of forests. The scheme is being implemented through a two-tier decentralized institutional set up of Forest Development Agency (FDA) at the Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at the village level. As on 15-2-2008 the Ministry has received proposals for 778 FDA projects out of which 753 FDA Projects have been

approved at a total cost Rs. 2063.78 crores. The State-wise figures are given in the enclosed statement. The remaining proposals will be approved subject to their

suitability as per the Guidelines of the NAP Scheme, the submission of proper documents and availability of funds under the Scheme.

Statement

Number of FDA Project Proposals received and approved

(15-02-2008)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of FDA Project proposals received	No. of FDA Project proposals approved	Approved Cost of FDA Project (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	35	95.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	22	32.55
3.	Assam	30	30	50.82
4.	Bihar	10	10	27.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	32	32	133.16
6.	Goa	3	3	2.39
7.	Gujarat	23	21	108.12
8.	Haryana	18	18	65.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	30	64.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	31	86.31
11.	Jharkhand	32	32	92.25
12.	Karnataka	45	45	149.52
13.	Kerala	28	25	66.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	55	52	132.28
15.	Maharashtra	46	45	130.96
16.	Manipur	16	14	46.12
17.	Meghalaya	8	8	22.61

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	21	21	82.30
19.	Nagaland	18	18	48.55
20.	Orissa	45	43	109.18
21.	Punjab	15	15	28.05
22.	Rajasthan	33	33	41.30
23.	Sikkim	7	7	45.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	32	32	102.61
25.	Tripura	13	13	29.57
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	60	145.89
27.	Uttarakhand	38	38	73.06
28.	West Bengal	20	20	51.64
Total		778	753	2063.78

[English]

**Pakistani Foreign Minister's
Visit to India**

1801. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistani Foreign Minister recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the discussions held during his visit;

(c) whether the issue regarding cross-border terrorism had also been discussed; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Foreign Minister of Pakistan Mr. Inamul Haq visited India on December 7-8, 2007 to attend the 29th session of the SAARC Council of Ministers. On the margins of the SAARC

Meeting, a bilateral meeting was held with the Minister of External Affairs where issues of mutual concern including those relating to terrorism were discussed.

Capture of Pakistani Fishing Boats

1802. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of boats of Pakistani fishermen captured by Indian Security Agencies;

(b) the number of such boats released by Indian Security Agencies during the last three years;

(c) whether Government pays any compensation to the fishermen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per information available 50 boats belonging to Pakistani fishermen are in custody of the authorities since September 2005.

(b) No boats were released in the last three years.

(c) No compensation is being paid by Government to Pakistani fishermen.

**Environment Clearance to the
Pending Projects**

1803. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several tourism as well as other developmental projects in various States are pending for environmental clearance with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of these projects lying pending, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to expedite clearance of these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Section-wise break up of 1014 development projects which await environment clearance in the Ministry is as follows:—

(i)	Coal	—	3
(ii)	Construction	—	726
(iii)	Industry	—	68
(iv)	Mining (Non-Coal)	—	147
(v)	Nuclear	—	1
(vi)	River Valley	—	28
(vii)	Thermal	—	41

(b) State-wise and Union Territory-wise details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The steps taken for early decision on the

projects include the continuous monitoring of the status, the enhanced duration of the Expert Appraisal Committee meetings and appraisal of Category 'B' proposals at State level as per Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(d) Efforts are made to clear these projects within the stipulated time frame as per EIA Notification, 2006.

Statement

STATES

1.	Assam	04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	04
4.	Bihar	03
5.	Chhattisgarh	14
6.	Goa	17
7.	Gujarat	52
8.	Haryana	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	02
11.	Jharkhand	18
12.	Karnataka	23
13.	Kerala	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43
15.	Maharashtra	76
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	01
18.	Orissa	61
19.	Punjab	02
20.	Rajasthan	89
21.	Sikkim	02

22. Tamil Nadu	166
23. Uttaranchal	19
24. Uttar Pradesh	04
25. West Bengal	09

UNION TERRITORIES:

1. Chandigarh	06
2. Delhi	71

**Vessels Traffic System and
Ro-Ro Terminal Project**

1804. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Vessels Traffic System in Gulf of Kutch to regulate the shipping traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof and furnish action taken in this regard alongwith the time-frame fixed for;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Government of Gujarat regarding the environmentally sound Ro-Ro terminal project in Gulf of Cambay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project consists of Civil Engineering work and installation of VTS equipment. It comprises establishment of one Master Control Centre at Kandla, nine Radar Stations spread over entire Gulf of Kutch, six Port Monitor stations, two Radio Direction finders Meteorological and Hydrological Sensors and associated microwave link. The Civil Engineering work consists of construction of ten 60 meter, one 50 meter and two 30 meter high RCC towers, one Master Control Centre

building and other ancillary buildings. The Civil Engineering work is spread over 17 sites. The project is likely to be completed by October, 2008.

(c) Yes, Sir. A proposal from Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board for viability gap funding for Ro-Ro Ferry Service in Gujarat was received by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, in August, 2006.

(d) Government of Gujarat has requested for grant of Rs. 50 crores under the viability gap funding scheme. The ferry terminals were to be built by a private party who would also operate the ferry service on a monopoly basis. The proposal was considered by the Empowered Institution and it was pointed out that Government of India Grant funds cannot be utilized to support monopoly infrastructure services. The Project Authority was requested to revise the proposal. Revised proposal has not been submitted by the State Government.

**Appointment of Doctors in
CGHS Dispensaries**

1805. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint specialist doctors in all the C.G.H.S. dispensaries to meet the growing demand of the diabetic patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Javed Chowdhary Committee Report

1806. SHRI OHENGARA SURENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to implement the recommendations of Javed Chowdhary Committee Report which was set up to enquire into the working conditions of Government Doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee inter-alia include (i) Removal of stagnation at Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) and Higher Administrative Grade (HAG) level; (ii) enhancement of retirement age to 62 years; (iii) Terminal benefits of additional 5 years of service over and above 5 years already admissible under Pension Rules; (iv) Permission to attend International Conferences/Symposia once in 2 years with financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 Lac per case (v) Enhancement of NPA to 30%; and (vi) Enhancement of Book/Research/Academic Allowance.

The age of retirement of Specialist doctors of Central Health Service has already been enhanced to 62 years. Orders for allowing Central Health Service (CHS) Doctors to attend International Conferences/Symposia once in 2 years with financial assistance of Rs. 1.00 Lac per case has also been issued.

The proposal for allowing Terminal benefits of additional 5 years of service over and above 5 years already admissible under Pension Rules was taken up thrice with Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare but not agreed to by that Department.

While the action towards implementation of other recommendations was in progress, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance have in the meantime issued instructions vide OM No. 5/16/2006-E.III.A dated 21-12-2006 that all cases involving upgradation of pay-scales, grant of fresh non-functional scales, new allowances, enhancement of existing allowances are to be brought before the 6th Central Pay Commission. Accordingly the issues relating to enhancement of Non Practicing Allowance, increase of Annual Allowance or

Book/Research/Academic Allowance and the proposal for enhancement of age of superannuation of General Duty Medical Officers sub-cadre have been referred to 6th Central Pay Commission.

Annual Plan Outlay 2008-09 for Tamil Nadu

1807. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated Rs. 16,000/- crores as Annual Plan Outlay for 2008-09 for State Government of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the allocations include funds for interlinking of rivers within the State;

(c) if so, the proposal for spending the amount on such proposed projects, details thereof project-wise;

(d) the mechanism of monitoring the same by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Tamil Nadu's Annual Plan Outlay for 2008-09 has been fixed at Rs. 16,000/- crores.

(b) to (d) The projectwise allocations will be provided by the State Government after the details thereof are finalized and the State Budget is presented to the Legislative Assembly.

Special Package for Employment Generation in NER

1808. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Prime Minister's special package of assistance for development of North Eastern States of the country, State-wise;

(b) the areas of activity for which the proposed funds are to be utilized; and

(c) the nature of employment generated in the region during the financial year 2007-08 and the

employment proposed to be generated during the year 2008-09?

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 details of the announcements made by the Prime Minister during his visit to the North East Region may be seen in the website of this Ministry www.mdoner.gov.in. A summary of announcements made during the last three years, also indicating the areas of activity to be covered during

implementation, may be seen as the enclosed statement.

(c) These special packages are for the socio-economic development of the North-East States comprising, primarily, infrastructure projects in sectors such as Road Transport and Highways, Hydro Power, Water Resources, Railways, Tourism, Civil Aviation, IT and Communication, Rural Development, Human Resource Development and Health and Family Welfare. Employment generation is in-built in all these development programmes, during their implementation as well as maintaining them thereafter.

Statement

State-wise Special Packages announced by Prime Minister during the last 3 years

Sl.No.	Date/Year	Region	Areas of activity
1.	20th and 21st Nov., 2004	Manipur	Develop administrative infrastructure, improve connectivity and rural health infrastructure, electrification of tribal villages, upgradation of higher institutions, establishment of sports academy at Khuman Lampak and development of irrigation facilities.
2.	21st and 22nd Nov., 2004	Assam	Flood control and soil conservation, blueprint for employment, improving connectivity-air, rail, road, improving health infrastructure, setting up micro hydel projects including rural electrification, setting up NE water authority, support to tea industry and create games infrastructure.
3.	29th October, 2005	Tripura	Improve connectivity road, rail and telephone, upgradation of higher institution, connection of Agartala to East-West Corridor at Jorbat on NH-37, restoration of rail and road transit through Bangladesh, four-laning of NH-44 and construction of state capital complex.
4.	16th and 17th January, 2006	Assam	Setting up of Gas Cracker Project, upgradation of ITIs in 4 centres, upgradation of Doordarshan transmission, setting up of an IT park and SEZ, rural electrification, safe drinking water supply, telephone connection to all villages, setting up of nursing college, launching of North East Water Resources Authority (NEWRA).
5.	2nd December, 2006	Manipur	Upgradation of Regional Institute of Medical Sciences

Sl.No.	Date/Year	Region	Areas of activity
			(RIMS) and Manipur Institute of Technology, improving connectivity, setting up of five hospitals and a convention centre at Imphal, installation of night landing facilities at Imphal Airport, launching of Tipaimukh and Loktak downstream hydro electric projects.
6.	31st Jan. and 1st Feb., 2008	Arunachal Pradesh	<p>(i) Electrification of all the houses in the State through solar power as well as small hydro-project projects.</p> <p>(ii) Construction of a new Greenfield Airport in Itanagar.</p> <p>(iii) Improvement of infrastructure of Advanced Landing Grounds at Tuting, Mechuka, Pasighat, Vijainagar and Walong.</p> <p>(iv) Daily helicopter facility between Guwahati and Tawang.</p> <p>(v) Construction of two-lane Trans-Arunachal Pradesh Highway from Tawang to Madeopur.</p> <p>(vi) Connection of Itanagar with four-lane highway within four-five years and all District HQ with two-lane roads.</p> <p>(vii) Connection of 500 small settlements by roads under "Bharat Nirman".</p> <p>(viii) Provision of fund for providing drinking water facilities in remote villages and settlements.</p> <p>(ix) Provision of assistance of 400 crore rupees from Central Government to stop losses due to floods.</p> <p>(x) Provision of an amount of Rs. 265 crores for completion of the on-going projects.</p> <p>Foundation stones laid by the Prime Minister:</p> <p>(i) New Secretariat Building</p> <p>(ii) Para power project</p> <p>(iii) Dibang power project</p> <p>(iv) Itanagar Water supply scheme</p> <p>(v) New Railway Line between Hamuti and Itanagar.</p>

**Ships Owned by Lakshadweep
Administration**

1809. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ships owned, operated and ordered for construction By the Lakshadweep Administration till date;

(b) the number of (i) Mainland-Island Passenger Ships, (ii) Inter Island Ferry Vessels, (iii) Cargo Barges, (iv) Landing Barges, (v) Oil Barges, and (vi) Bullard Tug etc.;

(c) the funds spent on acquisition, construction, purchase and hiring of these ships;

(d) the number of ships which are not operational and are under repairs;

(e) the total amount spent on running these vessels/ships per year; and

(f) the total amount spent on repairs of these

ships?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The details of Ships owned and operated by the Union Territory of Lakshadweep Administration (UTL) are as follows:

Type of Vessels	Owned and Operated
Mainland-Island Passenger Vessels	5
Inter-Island Ferry Vessels	10
Cargo Barges	4
Oil Barges	1
Bullard Tugs	2
Total	22

The details of the Ships ordered for construction by the UTL Administration are as follows:

Type/Name of Vessel	Name of Shipyard	Contract signed on	Contractual Date of delivery	Delivery date/ expected delivery date
700 Passenger-cum-100 MT cargo ship (M.V. Kavaratti)	Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Vizag	18-08-2000	February, 2003	March, 2008
2 Nos. 250 Passenger-cum-100 MT cargo ship	Colombo Dockyard limited Sri Lanka	02-05-2007	1st Ship—Jan., 2010 and 2nd Ship—July, 2010	
6 Nos. 200 Passenger Landing Barges	Vipul Shipyard, Goa	17.11.2007	1st—16-10-2008 2nd —16-11-2008 3rd —16-05-2009 4th—16-06-2009 5th—16-11-2009 6th—16-12-2009	

In addition to above, tenders for acquisition of one 150 MT Oil Barge and one 2500-3000 LPG Cylinder

Carrier Ship are under finalization.

(c) The information is being collected from UTL Administration.

(d) 4 Ships are not operational and are under dry-docking repairs at Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi.

(e) The total amount spent on running these Vessels/Ships during 2007-08 is Rs.126.47 crores.

(f) The total amount spent on repairs of these ships during 2007-08 is Rs. 87.50 crores.

**Sectoral Capital Investment during
Eleventh Five Years Plan**

1810. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether capital investment has been reduced in some sectors under the Eleventh Five Year Plan as

compared to the Tenth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has identified sectors which need more attention and investment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that key sectors do not have fund-constraints during the implementation of the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) A comparative statement of Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan sectoral allocation, which indicates the inter-sectoral prioritisation, is enclosed.

Statement

Sectoral GBS Allocation-Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan

(Rs. Crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sl. No.	Sectors	Tenth Plan		Eleventh Plan	
		BE#	% to Total	Projected Allocation	% to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education	62,461	7.68	274,228	19.29
2.	Rural Development, Land resources and Panchayati Raj	87,041	10.70	190,330	13.39
3.	Health, FW and Ayush	45,771	5.62	123,900	8.71
4.	Agriculture and Irrigation	50,639	6.22	121,556	8.55
5.	Social Justice	36,381	4.47	90,273	6.35
6.	Physical Infrastructure	89,021	10.94	128,160	9.01
7.	Scientific Departments	29,823	3.66	66,580	4.68
8.	Energy	47,266	5.81	57,409	4.04
	Total Priority Sector	448,403	55.10	1,052,436	74.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Others		365,375	44.90	369,275	25.97
Total		813,778	100.00	14,21,711	100.00

#Tenth Plan BE represents the *actual allocation* during the five years and not the original Tenth Plan projections.

[Translation]

Status of Human Development Index

1811. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH
DEO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the level of Human Development Index of the country;

(b) the chief characteristics of the report received in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the Human Development Index; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) As per Human Development Report 2007/2008 released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2007, India's value of Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.619 in 2005.

(b) The Human Development Report 2007/2008 notes the warming of the climate system, linking it directly to human activity. According to the Report, climate change is the defining human development challenge of the 21st Century. Failure to respond to that challenge will stall and then reverse international efforts to reduce poverty. The poorest countries and populations will suffer the earliest and most damaging setbacks, even though they have contributed least to the problem. Looking to the future, no country—however wealthy or powerful—will be immune to the impact of climate

change. The Report mentions that there is now overwhelming scientific evidence that the world is moving towards the point at which irreversible ecological catastrophe becomes unavoidable. Increased exposure to droughts, floods and storms is already destroying opportunities and reinforcing inequalities. It is the poor who are bearing the brunt of climate change. The Report states that there is a window of opportunity for avoiding the most damaging climate change impacts, but that window is closing. The world has less than a decade to change the course. Actions taken-or not taken—in the years ahead will have a profound bearing on the future course of human development. The Report argues for initiating measures for deep and early cuts in greenhouse gas emissions.

(c) India's development strategy recognises human development as of paramount importance. The growth of the economy no doubt caters to this aspect. The objective of growth alongwith inclusive development adopted in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to usher in an era of greater well-being of the people of the country. The Government in the recent years has launched a number of programmes for Social Sector development. This includes National Rural Health Mission; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Bharat Nirman, etc. In addition, some programmes specifically for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, elderly, etc. is being implemented. All these programmes are meant to raise the level of income, particularly of the poor and the underprivileged, as well as ensuring greater human development. Further, governance has been considered as a key component for attainment of growth and poverty reduction objectives. Improved people's participation especially through Panchayati Raj

Institutions (PRI) and Urban Local Bodies, involvement of NGOs and Civil Society Organisations as development partners, enactment of Right to Information Act, reforms for improving transparency, accountability and efficiency, effective monitoring of public expenditure to prevent leakages, judicial reforms and use of information technology are recognized as integral elements for a good governance structure. Emphasis is also laid on inclusion and involvement of the poor in the design and implementation of programmes and building their organization capacity through social mobilization in order to make them active partners in the growth process.

(d) The value of HDI for India, as estimated by the UNDP using a consistent methodology and on comparable trend data, is observed to increase in a secular fashion since 1990. HDI for India as estimated by the UNDP is observed to increase from 0.521 in 1990 to 0.551 in 1995, 0.578 in 2000 and further to 0.619 in 2005.

[English]

**Upgradation of State Roads in
Gujarat as NH**

1812. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) the details of National Highway projects undertaken in Gujarat by Union Government during the last three years and current year, Project-wise;

(b) the status of each of these projects and the reasons for delay in execution of the same;

(c) whether Union Government proposes to upgrade the State-Roads connecting the Union Territories near Gujarat and other coastal Highways as National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details of National Highway projects (each work costing Rs. 5.00 crores and above) undertaken under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) and under National Highway (Original) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I and reasons for delayed projects are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The declaration of more State Roads including that of the connecting the Union Territories near Gujarat and other coastal Highways as National Highways, at present, is not a priority for the Government. The existing National Highways system of about 66,754 km. itself has deficiencies in many respects such as inadequate pavement crust, poor geometrics and drainage, weak and narrow bridges etc. and there is a need to concentrate on the development of existing NH network.

Statement-I

Upgradation of State Roads in Gujarat as NH

Sl. No.	Contracts Stretch	NH	Length in State	Status Physical Progress	Start Date Original Completion Date/ Antici. Compl. Date
				Length Completed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
East-West Corridor					
1.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI) km. 372.60 to km. 458.0	14	85.40	Under Implementation <u>85.7</u> 75	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 Mar.-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V) km. 138.80 to km. 245.00	15	106.20	Under Implementation <u>90.14</u> 102	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 Mar.-2008
3.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV) km. 245.0 to km. 281.3 and km. 308.00 to km. 254.00	15, 8A	90.30	Under Implementation 63.02 63	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 Mar.-2009
4.	Garamore to Bamanbore Package-III) km. 254.00 to km. 182.60	8A	71.40	Under Implementation <u>59.3</u> 54	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 Sep.-2008
5.	Rajkot Bypass and Gondal Jetpur (Package-(VII) km. 117.00 to km. 143.00 and km. 175.00 to km.	8B	36.00	Under Implementation <u>95</u> 35	Sep.-2005 Mar.2008 Mar.-2008
6.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II) km. 117 to km. 52.50	8B	64.50	Under Implementation <u>68.5</u> 40	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 Sep.-2008
7.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I) km. 52.50 to km. 2.00	8B	50.50	4 Laned <u>100</u> 50.5	Feb.-2005 Nov.-2007 May-2007
8.	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan-42 km. and Gujarat-34 km.) km. 264 to Km. 340	14	34.00	Under Implementation <u>19.45</u> 0	Sep.-2006 Mar.-2009 June-2009
NHDP Phase -IIIA					
1.	Kandla-Mundra Port	8A	73.00	Balance for award 0 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Surat Hazira Port	6	29.00	Balance for award	
				0	
				0	
Sum of length of contracts on NHDP Phase IIIA (2 Contracts) 102					
On NHDP Phase IIIB					
1.	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat	6	84.00	Balance for award	
				0	
				0	
2.	Gujarat/Madhya Pradesh Border-Ahmedabad	59	210.00	Balance for award	
				0	
				0	
3.	Jetpur-Somnath	8D	127.00	Balance for award	
				0	
				0	
Sum of length of contracts on NHDP Phase IIIB (3 Contracts) 421					
On NHDP Phase V					
1.	Vadodara to Bharuch Package BOT-1 (6 lane) 6 lanning (km.108.7 to km.192)	8	83.30	Under Implementation	Jan.-2007
				19	July-2009
				0	July-2009
2.	Bharuch to Surat Package BOT-II (6 lane) 6 lanning	8	65.00	Under Implementation	Jan.-2007
				30	July-2009
				0	July-2009
3.	Surat to Dahisar 6 lanning	8	239	Under Implementation	Oct.-2008
			(118 km. in Gujarat)		April-2011
					April-2011

National Highway (Original)

Year	NH No.	Name of Project	Length (Km.)	Amount of sanction (Rs. in crores)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	8A Extn.	Construction of major bridge in lieu of existing causeway across river Surai at km. 61/0 to 61/6	1 No.	5.68	In progress. Likely date of completion by May, 2008.
2006-07	8E Extn.	Strengthening from km. 283/2 to 305/2 of NH-8E Extn.	22.00	6.21	Completed
2006-07	8A Extn.	Strengthening from km. 113/225 to 133/700	20.48	6.12	Completed
2006-07	8E Extn.	Strengthening from km. 154/200 to 174/625 of NH-8A Extn. (Mandvi Naliya road)	20.425	7.01	In progress. Likely date of completion by April, 2008.
	8A Extn.	Widening of existing 6.10m wide carriageway to 7.0m carriageway alongwith construction of 1.50m wide paved shoulders from km. 442/0 to 467/0	25.00	10.00	In progress. Likely date of completion by May, 2008.
	8A Extn.	Strengthening from Km. 133/700 to 154/200 of NH-8A Extn.	20.50	8.79	In progress. Likely date of completion by June, 2008.
	8E Extn.	Four laning from km. 369/2 to 376/0 of NH-8E Extn.	6.80	6.82	In progress. Likely date of completion by May, 2008.
2007-08	8A	IRQP with 40 mm BC to existing 4-lane carriageway with paved shoulder from km. 33/3 to 58/3 of NH-8A	17.00	10.45	At award stage.
	8E	Improvement of riding quality from km. 88/0 to 115/0	27.00	10.54	At award stage.
	15	Construction of paved shoulders of 1.50m wide on either side from km. 59/0 to 82/0	23.00	7.71	At award stage.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	15	Construction of paved shoulders of 1.50m wide on either side from km. 9/4 to 43/0	33.60	7.84	At award stage.
	8A	Widening to 6-lane from km. 7/2 to 10/9	3.70	9.93	At award stage.
	8C	Widening to 6-lane from km. 26/200 to 33/400 (except km. 30/1 to 31/1)	6.20	11.36	At award stage.
	8A Extn.	Construction of major bridge across river Nagawati in lieu of existing causeway at km. 68/0	1 No.	5.02	At award stage.
	8E	Improvement of riding surface and repair and rehabilitation of existing pavement from km. 220/0 to 233/0	13.00	5.03	At award stage.
	8C	6-laning with 1.50m footpath of existing 4-lane flyover with full coverleaf facility at km. 20/100 near Adalaj in Gandhinagar city		10.65	At award stage.

Statement-II*Stretch-wise reasons for delay*

Sl.No.	Stretch	Reasons for delay
1.	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan-42 km. and Gujarat-34 km.) km. 264 to km. 340	Slow progress by contractor and delay due to heavy rains
2.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI) km. 372.60 to km. 458.0	Slow progress by contractor and delay due to heavy rains
3.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V) km. 138.80 to km. 245.00	Delay due to heavy rains
4.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV) km. 245.0 to km. 281.3 and km. 308.00 to km. 254.00	— Very slow progress by contractor in Surajbari bridge — Insufficient management staff — Slow progress on structural and asphalt work — Heavy rains

Sl.No.	Stretch	Reasons for delay
5.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III) km. 254.00 to km. 182.60	— Contractor did not mobilize required manpower and machinery — Heavy rains
6.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II) km. 117 to 52.50	— Late mobilisation by contractor — Communication problem being chinese contractor — Heavy rains

Global Bids for Development of Coal Mines

1813. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. plans to go for global bids to develop, operate and maintain mines as reported in Business Line dated February 19, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As a preliminary exercise by Coal India Limited (CIL), nine mines have been identified for development of high capacity underground mines for which expression of interest (EOI) for identifying interested parties in the global market is being prepared.

New Forest Policy

1814. PROF. CHANDER KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out New Forest Policy in the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for New Nursing Schools in Gujarat

1815. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for opening new nursing schools;

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

(c) the time by which such schools are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Gujarat for opening new nursing schools.

Protection of Flora and Fauna

1816. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the endangered Flora and Fauna in all geographical regions of the country; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect, propagate and patent them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 155 endangered plant species and 91 endangered animal species are found in different geographical regions of the country.

(b) The Government have taken several steps to protect and propagate the flora and fauna of the country through creation of Protected Areas like National Parks/ Wildlife Sanctuaries, Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Biosphere Reserves for in-situ conservation. The Government is also extending financial support to the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, Botanic Garden of the Indian Republic, NOIDA I associated gardens of Botanical Survey of India and other institutions under the scheme of Assistance to Botanic Gardens' of the Ministry and Zoos for promoting ex-situ conservation.

The Government has enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with the aim of conservation and sustainable utilisation of flora and fauna of the country. The Patents Act, 1970 excludes plants and animals from the purview of patentability.

Amendment to PNDT Act

1817. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the provisions that are likely to be incorporated through amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PC and PNDT Act) to check female foeticide in the Country. An exercise is on to amend the Act and the Rules/Regulations framed thereunder, in consultation with the stake holders and the Union Law Ministry, to further strengthen them, particularly the penal provisions the Act, on the basis of the experience gained so far.

Extension of Mormogao Port Trust

1818. SHRI SARDINHA FRANCISCO COSME: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to notify the extended jurisdiction of Mormogao Port Trust from the river Juary upto the Zuari bridge and the coast of South Goa upto the Betul Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total revenue collected from the shipyard on the river front;

(d) the total contribution made by Mormogao Port Trust for the infrastructure on the Zuari River;

(e) whether State Government of Goa has requested for denotifying the jurisdiction of Mormogao Port Trust (MPT) in the river Zuari and to the South Goa upto Betul; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Does not arise; the jurisdiction of Mormogao Port Trust over the specified area of the Zuari river and Betul area has always been there.

(c) During the last three years for the period from 01-01-2005 to 31-12-2007, the total revenue collected is Rs. 94,85,462/-.

(d) The total contribution made by Mormogao Port Trust for the infrastructure on the Zuari River is Rs. 1,61,55,000/-.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Coastal Zone Management (CZM)

1819. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating

making the process of Coastal Zone Management (CZM) open participatory to enable, the coastal and fishing communities and other stakeholders to put across their views on the issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) For the purpose of conserving and protecting the coastal environment, the Ministry has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification (CRZ), 1991. Taking into account inter-alia various requests made by the different stakeholders including local communities, the notification has been amended from time to time.

In order to have an holistic approach towards the Coastal Zone Management in a scientific manner, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan in June, 2004, which submitted its report in 2005. One of the recommendations of the Committee concerns preparation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, which provides for a participatory approach of the stakeholders for management of the coastal areas. Government has initiated steps for implementing the recommendations of Swaminathan Committee.

[Translation]

Sickle Cell Disease

1820. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include sickle cell and other blood related diseases under the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up diagnosis and treatment centres in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof. State-wise, particularly in Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is an over arching umbrella initiative seeking to establish a fully functional, decentralized health delivery system.

As part of Annual State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs), states are envisaged to include initiatives relating to locally relevant morbidities and priorities.

As part of this process activities for management of Sickle Cell Anemia have been included in the state PIP. An amount of Rs.150 lakhs was approved under NRHM for FY 2007-08 for management of sickle cell anemia in the state of Maharashtra.

As such, the GOI is not proposing to set up and manage diagnosis and treatment centres in different parts of the country.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds by PRS

1821. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to various States/ Union Territories under Panchayati Raj System during the last three years, State-wise especially to Gujarat;

(b) whether the State Governments, particularly Gujarat have utilized these funds fully and properly;

(c) if not, the reasons for not utilizing the amount; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) to (c) Funds are allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Central Finance Commission Grants, the Backward Regions Grant Fund and the National Rural Employment Guarantee programme. In the case of other Centrally

Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and funding initiatives of the Government of India such as Additional Central Assistance, States have an option to entrust them for planning and implementation to the Panchayats.

The Central Finance Commission is required to make recommendations on the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions. The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 20,000 crore as grants for Panchayati Raj Institutions for the period 2005-2010. The state-wise allocation and releases of funds is enclosed as Statement-I.

The Backward Regions Grant Fund aims to address redress regional imbalances in development, by providing largely untied financial resources to Panchayats and Municipalities in identified districts so that they can supplement and converge existing developmental inflows and bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through these existing inflows, through a process of participative planning culminating in the consolidation of a district plan by the District Planning Committee. The details of funds released to States, including Gujarat, for onward transmission to local bodies under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07 and 2007-08 are enclosed as Statement-II.

Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels are the principal authorities for planning and implementing the programme. Panchayats were also the implementing authorities in respect of the outgoing scheme of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. State/ Union-Territory wise allocation and releases of funds under SGRY in 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are enclosed as Statement-III, IV, V. The NREGS is a demand-based scheme, releases made under NREGA for 2005-06 and 2006-07 are given in the enclosed

Statement-VI.

In respect of the Twelfth Finance Commission grants, BRGF and NREGA, the release of funds is contingent upon the progress of expenditure and utilisation of earlier instalments. In respect of the Twelfth Finance Commission Grants, Gujarat has obtained the release of 5 instalments of Rs. 93.10 crore each from 2005 onwards. However, the State has not obtained the release of the latest instalment of Rs. 93.10 crore, which is available to be drawn from January 2008 onwards. In respect of the BRGF programme, the State has not constituted District Planning Committees in accordance with the provisions of Article 243ZD of the Constitution and, therefore, is not in a position to submit district plans as required under the programme. Therefore, the State has been unable to draw funds under the programme. The Chief Minister has been requested by the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj to expedite the constitution of DPCs so as to avail of grants available under BRGF.

(d) The matter of release and expenditure of funds is closely monitored at the central level. The mode of release of local body grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions under Twelfth Finance Commission is monitored by a Committee, chaired by Secretary, Panchayati Raj. Every State is also required to constitute a High Level Committee to ensure proper utilisation of these funds.

As regards BRGF Grants, there are provisions in the guidelines of the programme for regular monitoring at the grassroots, district and state level by the Gram Sabhas, Review Committee constituted by DPCs and the State Nodal Department, respectively.

Regarding the schemes under the NREGA, the Gram Sabha, the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats monitor the works completed, employment generated and payments made at the respective tier of governance. Verification and quality audits through field visits, inspections and sample checks are also conducted by external monitors in respect of NREGA schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	198300	19830	19830	19830	19830	19830	19830	
Manipur	4600	460	212*	212	212	212		
Meghalaya	5000	500	500	500	500	0		
Mizoram	2000	200	200	200	200	200		
Nagaland	4000	400	400	400	400	400		
Orissa	80300	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030
Punjab	32400	3240	3240	3240	3240	3240		
Rajasthan	123000	12300	12300	12300	12300	12300	12300	
Sikkim	1300	130	130	0	0	0		
Tamil Nadu	87000	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	
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	74060
Grand Total								978171

* 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 instalments.

Statement-II**Release of Developmental Grant under the BRGF**

Sl. No.	State	Amount released in 2006-07 (Rs. in crore)	Amount released in 2007-08 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	301.88
2.	Assam	Nil	46.90*
3.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	223.15
4.	Karnataka	Nil	84.47
5.	Kerala	Nil	9.25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	20.04	378.42
7.	Orissa	Nil	251.21
8.	Rajasthan	Nil	300.81
9.	West Bengal	Nil	187.75
10.	Bihar	Nil	511.39
Total		20.04	2295.23

* This excludes Rs. 13.08 crore released to Kokrajhar district of Assam which is covered under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution where Panchayati Raj does not exist.

Statement-III**Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under SGRY (2004-05)**

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	State	Allocation			Total Availability of Funds from all sources	Expenditure
		Centre	State Share	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23487.18	7829.06	31316.24	19140.65	11606.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1245.98	415.66	1662.64	1696.52	142.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	32368.00	10789.33	43157.33	40254.91	25335.53
4.	Bihar	46512.14	15504.05	62016.19	60125.59	7840.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	13108.64	4369.55	17478.19	16372.87	10937.15
6.	Goa	336.74	112.25	448.99	270.68	53.25
7.	Gujarat	10283.30	3427.77	13711.07	13716.22	7779.93
8.	Haryana	5417.38	1805.79	7223.17	6450.44	3673.16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2281.48	760.49	3041.97	3805.24	2603.70
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2681.02	893.67	3574.69	3210.77	1415.36
11.	Jharkhand	31543.52	10514.51	42058.03	34018.77	7067.01
12.	Karnataka	17539.74	5846.58	23386.32	20396.46	13077.10
13.	Kerala	7870.10	2623.37	10493.47	11226.19	4812.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28308.64	9436.21	37744.85	32217.38	23574.23
15.	Maharashtra	34672.18	11557.39	46229.57	38043.12	24849.93
16.	Manipur	2172.42	724.14	2896.56	2298.99	889.17
17.	Meghalaya	2433.74	811.25	3244.99	2057.99	507.55
18.	Mizoram	563.18	187.73	750.91	473.38	238.66
19.	Nagaland	1669.40	556.47	2225.87	1233.53	296.93
20.	Orissa	26567.30	8855.77	35423.07	27897.69	7522.15
21.	Punjab	6025.60	2008.53	8034.13	5129.01	4050.04
22.	Rajasthan	13318.66	4439.55	17758.21	21309.34	17529.53
23.	Sikkim	623.52	207.84	831.36	623.52	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	20538.10	6846.03	27384.13	27804.37	17726.81
25.	Tripura	3922.76	1307.59	5230.35	5548.98	3024.38
26.	Uttarakhand	5242.62	1747.54	6990.16	7746.55	4212.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	78495.06	26165.02	10466.08	95006.86	55644.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	29524.26	9841.42	19365.68	39821.27	22606.89
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	220.94		220.94	49.61	5.95
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	145.46		145.46	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	70.50		70.50	2.79	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	110.50		110.50	38.67	0.39
33.	Poducherry	223.94		223.94	233.27	13.21

Statement-IV**Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under SGRY (2005-06)**

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Sl. No.	State	Allocation			Total Availability of Funds from all sources	Expenditure
		Centre	State Share	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28139.33	9379.78	37519.11	41792.73	37705.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1524.09	508.03	2032.12	2110.73	675.53
3.	Assam	39560.89	13186.96	52747.85	68966.84	46499.28
4.	Bihar	55724.88	18574.96	74299.84	99362.43	73195.24
5.	Chhattisgarh	15705.09	5235.03	20940.12	23562.56	22093.18
6.	Goa	403.44	134.48	537.92	333.49	319.55
7.	Gujarat	12320.13	4106.71	16426.84	19125.92	16887.56
8.	Haryana	6490.41	2163.47	8653.88	10073.38	9531.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2733.38	911.13	3644.51	4615.10	3587.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3212.07	1070.69	4282.76	5117.32	4570.88
11.	Jharkhand	37791.40	12597.13	50388.53	54969.92	52866.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	21013.87	700.62	28018.49	34183.53	30855.62
13.	Kerala	9428.94	3142.98	12571.92	17255.22	15532.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33915.78	11305.26	45221.04	48368.94	45495.65
15.	Maharashtra	41539.76	13846.59	55386.35	58539.33	53360.78
16.	Manipur	2655.18	885.06	3540.24	4041.17	966.20
17.	Meghalaya	2974.57	991.52	3966.09	3318.98	3503.10
18.	Mizoram	688.33	229.44	917.77	1070.33	988.29
19.	Nagaland	2040.38	680.13	2720.51	2169.30	1989.25
20.	Orissa	31829.53	10609.84	42439.37	46128.38	35694.05
21.	Punjab	7219.10	2406.37	9625.47	8796.74	6246.18
22.	Rajasthan	15956.71	5318.90	21275.61	26852.08	23423.21
23.	Sikkim	762.08	254.03	1016.11	1172.18	1076.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	24606.12	8702.04	32808.16	37354.11	35587.77
25.	Tripura	4794.48	1598.16	6392.64	7136.46	6155.50
26.	Uttarakhand	6281.04	2093.68	8374.72	10457.65	9358.23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	94042.72	31347.57	125390.29	145143.47	128965.23
28.	West Bengal	35372.18	11790.73	47162.91	58980.68	37779.37
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264.70		264.70	248.43	88.03
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174.27		174.27	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	84.46		84.46	4.49	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	132.39		132.39	138.72	44.20
33.	Poducherry	268.30		268.30	277.01	186.24

Statement-V**Allocation and Utilisation of Funds under SGRY (2006-07)**

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation			Total Availability of Funds from all sources	Expenditure
		Centre	State Share	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10903.95	3634.65	14538.60	11636.86	7823.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1403.65	467.88	1871.53	1480.05	180.75
3.	Assam	25385.99	8462.00	33847.99	38053.76	25552.51
4.	Bihar	21299.37	7099.79	28399.16	24588.79	8399.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	4937.19	1645.73	6582.92	6060.12	3723.45
6.	Goa	417.64	139.21	556.85	404.27	202.81
7.	Gujarat	8741.19	2913.73	11654.92	9654.23	5636.75
8.	Haryana	6048.66	2016.22	8064.88	7585.22	3868.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2296.24	765.41	3061.65	2760.21	1747.97
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2628.03	876.01	3504.04	3405.24	2123.46
11.	Jharkhand	3338.58	1112.86	4451.44	2940.39	480.06
12.	Karnataka	16224.75	5408.25	21633.00	20758.08	11366.81
13.	Kerala	8116.50	2705.50	10822.00	8318.65	5548.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16854.62	5618.21	22472.83	17904.47	14798.31
15.	Maharashtra	25603.73	8567.91	34271.64	28763.83	16595.39
16.	Manipur	2403.18	801.06	3204.24	1441.90	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1946.47	648.82	2595.29	1759.00	1072.43
18.	Mizoram	556.39	185.46	741.85	431.90	358.42
19.	Nagaland	1752.72	584.24	2336.96	1273.71	495.87
20.	Orissa	9623.95	3207.98	12831.93	11166.70	6453.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	6753.65	2251.22	9004.87	5558.91	3640.78
22.	Rajasthan	12542.23	4180.74	16722.97	16173.09	10493.96
23.	Sikkim	562.78	187.59	750.37	506.08	379.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	18850.46	6283.49	25133.95	23883.25	14714.78
25.	Tripura	3820.26	1273.42	5093.68	4214.89	2497.02
26.	Uttarakhand	4920.58	1640.19	6560.77	2596.33	2832.30
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56504.34	18834.78	75339.12	59974.52	43050.74
28.	West Bengal	15660.57	5220.19	20880.76	21793.79	7951.48
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	274.01	0.00	274.01	108.19	9.89
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180.40	0.00	180.40	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	87.44	0.00	87.44	3.98	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	137.05	0.00	137.05	158.41	13.20
33.	Puducherry	277.74	0.00	277.74	260.81	104.73

Statement-VI*Funds Released under NREGA during 2005-06 and 2006-07*

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases in 2005-06	Releases in 2006-07
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16474.81	91461.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	446.31	1210.85
3.	Assam	33650.13	13970.85
4.	Bihar	30806.3	41581.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	785.00	55716.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Gujarat		4241.12		6165.94	
7.	Haryana		873.83		3129.39	
8.	Himachal Pradesh		898.37		2207.64	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		1135.29		2776.35	
10.	Jharkhand		23429.66		48618.59	
11.	Karnataka		4402.01		17595.69	
12.	Kerala		1169.18		2179.51	
13.	Madhya Pradesh		13713.82		178129.20	
14.	Maharashtra		19743.56		19235.64	
15.	Manipur		461.63		1252.89	
16.	Meghalaya		1457.87		2066.68	
17.	Mizoram		770.91		783.90	
18.	Nagaland		1031.28		430.11	
19.	Orissa		7384.75		75456.49	
20.	Punjab		822.54		2755.75	
21.	Rajasthan		4142.11		72961.00	
22.	Sikkim		722.16		451.50	
23.	Tamil Nadu		6571.72		14389.21	
24.	Tripura		2572.97		1456.66	
25.	Uttarakhand		1269.11		2710.60	
26.	Uttar Pradesh		33242.07		48655.69	
27.	West Bengal		17038.15		30858.84	
Total			229256.74		738206.53	

Construction of Bridge at Chowkighat

1822. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Model Study regarding construction of the bridge across Jia-Bharali at Chowkighat on NH-52 has since been completed and approved by the Central Water Research Station, Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the further action taken by the Government for construction of the Bridge;

(d) the funds allocated and spent on the construction of the Bridge; and

(e) the present status of work undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report has been submitted by Brahmaputra Board to Border Road Organisation (BRO), the salient details of the bridge as recommended are given below:—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification
1.	Waterway	1200 m
2.	No. of Spans	25
3.	No. of piers	24
4.	Piers width	2.25 m
5.	Span width	
	(i) Center to center	48.00 m
	(ii) Clear	45.75 m
6.	Type of foundation	Well foundation
7.	Well diameter	6.00m
8.	High Flood Level	RL 73.76 m

Sl. No.	Particulars	Specification
10.	Top of pier cap	RL 75.26 m
11.	Top of well cap	RL 65.10 m
12.	Foundation level	RL44.76 m

(c) The report is under examination by BRO.

(d) and (e) It is too early to indicate funds allocated and spent on the construction of the bridge and its present status as decision to construct the bridge, or otherwise has not been taken by Government, so far.

[Translation]

Launching of Micro-Satellites

1823. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO is planning to launch micro-satellites in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith likely expenditure to be incurred;

(c) the objectives behind launching of such micro-satellites alongwith the progress made so far; and

(d) the benefits likely to accrue to the country as a result thereof?

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

(b) Following micro-satellites will be launched by India's PSLV as piggy backs alongwith Indian satellites:—

(a) RUBIN-8 satellite weighing 7 kg. from Germany for communication experiments;

(b) NLS-4 Cluster of 6 Satellites weighing 25 kg. from University of Toronto, Canada for scientific research and technology demonstrations;

(c) NLS-5 satellite weighing 14 kg. for University of Toronto, Canada for communication experiments;

- (d) A Cluster of 3 Nano-satellites called CUBESATS all weighing together 6 kgs. from Netherlands for scientific observations and technology experiments; and
- e. X-SAT satellite weighing 120 kgs. from Nanyang Technological University, Singapore for technology demonstrations.

The launch of these satellites by PSLV will not involve additional expenditure since they are launched alongwith Indian primary satellites and use very small spare capacity of the rocket.

(c) The micro-satellites are used for testing new technologies of miniaturization or for conducting applications experiments.

(d) The launch of micro-satellites by Indian launch vehicles promotes international co-operation and also provides revenues as per prevailing international rates.

[English]

Genetically Modified Paddy

1824 SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Approval Committee has given the permission to use genetically modified paddy in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the basmati rice producing areas in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, where the use of genetically modified paddy has been allowed are likely to be destroyed by the infection caused by the modified paddy; and

(d) if so, the effective steps to be taken by Government to prevent the damage likely to be caused by genetically modified paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Genetic

Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) has approved the confined experimental field trials of genetically modified (GM) paddy developed by M/s. Maharashtra Hybrid Company, Mumbai during Rabi-2007 to generate biosafety and agronomic data at 11 locations, viz. Anand in Gujarat, Bhandara and Rajgad in Maharashtra, South 24 Parganas and Midnapur in West Bengal, Gaya in Bihar, Ranchi in Jharkhand, Davangere and Mandya in Karnataka and Tanjore and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) As no experimental field trials on GM Paddy are being conducted in proximity to basmati growing area, the question of destroying the basmati rice producing areas does not arise. To prevent the possible contamination due to gene flow during experimental field trials, the GEAC, in accordance with the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards, 1988, stipulates stringent norms which include a minimum of 200 m isolation distance as well as biological and physical barriers. The Government has also taken a decision not to permit transgenic research in crop commodities such as Basmati where international trade may be affected.

Enforcement of Panchayati Raj Act

1825. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Act has not been implemented in several States of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure proper implementation of Panchayati Raj Act in all the States?

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 73rd Constitutional Amendment incorporated Part IX covering Article 243 and Articles 243A to 243O in the Constitution

of India. All 24 States to which the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution apply have enacted Panchayati Raj legislation. The State Panchayati Raj Acts define the contours of implementation of Panchayati Raj in different States. In pursuance of Article 243B of the Constitution, all States to which provisions of this constitutional amendment apply (except Jharkhand) have constituted Panchayats. All the States have provided for the reservation of seats for SC, ST and women in conformity with Article 243D. 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), elections to Panchayats in all the States/UTs have by and large, been held regularly in conformity with Article 243E. Also, all the States have constituted State Election Commissions which have the mandate to ensure compliance with the provisions enshrined in Article 243F. In conformity with Article 243K, 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.

Article 243G 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 formal devolution through State legislation needs to be translated into the actual transfer of activities relating to devolved functions to Panchayats at different levels through executive orders, instructions and administrative arrangements. Such transfer of powers and responsibilities will need to be matched by the corresponding transfer of funds and functionaries so that Panchayats can perform their role

as institutions of self-government in the spirit of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The position in this regard varies from State to State.

In the spirit of Article 243H, 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 budgets to supplement the resources of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

In pursuance of Article 243M of the Constitution, Parliament has enacted the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. This Act extends the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to the Fifth Schedule 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 legislation related to this Act.

(c) Since Panchayati Raj is essentially a State subject, the Ministry has worked closely with States to develop and operationalise a national consensus on the measures to be taken to strengthen Panchayati Raj and ensure that Panchayats function as institutions of self-government as envisaged in Part IX of the Constitution. Such a consensus, arrived at through detailed consultations with States through seven Round Tables of State Ministers of Panchayati Raj held between July and December 2004, touches upon the effective devolution of functions, finances and functionaries, planning, empowerment of Gram Sabhas, issues relating to reservation for SCs/STs, and women, elections, maintenance of accounts and audit, Panchayats vis-a-vis parallel bodies, capacity building and training of elected representatives, preparation of a State of the Panchayats Report and work on Panchayati Raj jurisprudence. The consensus decisions are reviewed through a host of consultations, review meetings and intensive tours to States and Panchayats. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj regularly assesses the ground realities regarding the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats through the institutional mechanism of meetings of the Council of State Ministers of

Panchayati Raj, the Committee of Chief Secretaries of States and Panchayati Raj Secretaries and the Empowered Sub-Committee of National Development Council on Administrative and Financial Empowerment of PRIs. State-specific road maps for devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayats have been arrived at following intensive tours by the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj, in respect of twenty two States and Union Territories. This road map, contained in a Statement of Conclusions jointly signed with the Chief Minister of the State concerned, highlights the key points of action on which the State would move to operationalise the recommendations of the Round Tables with a special focus on devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats.

In 2006-07, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj undertook a Mid-term Review and Appraisal of the State of the Panchayats based on information sourced from State Governments/UT Administrations in fulfillment of the commitment made by the Ministry at the Fourth Round Table of Panchayati Raj Ministers held in Srinagar in October 2004. This Report was tabled in Parliament on 23 November, 2006 and discussed in Lok Sabha during December 2006. The Ministry has also entrusted to the Institute of Rural Management, Anand the task of undertaking an independent evaluation of the State of Panchayati Raj in States and UTs, which would, *inter alia*, contain independent assessments of States in respect of the scope and ambit of empowerment of their respective Panchayats. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also commissioned studies by independent agencies on the role and functioning of Panchayats.

State laws express the mandate on the functions and activities devolved to the Panchayats in different modes. They might contain elaborate provisions laying out the details of functions assigned to Panchayats, or undertake it through a schedule to the State law, or through a combination of both approaches. This causes some element of non-standardization in the reporting of the devolution of functions by States. While some tend to report a high range of devolution by counting individual activities assigned under law separately as

'subjects' devolved, others tend to give reports in terms of 'departments' devolved.

It is a common experience that legislative devolution by States often remains on paper and needs to be patterned from an Activity Map, followed up with executive orders, which define precisely the devolution to different tiers of Panchayati Raj system of activities related to different functions but also devolve the required finances and place functionaries with the Panchayats in accordance with the Activity Map for the effective performance of the devolved functions. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has commenced undertaking a nuanced and critical analysis of functional devolution to Panchayats in States, which is considering all aspects of devolution in detail.

Decentralization of Green Clearance Procedure

1826. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently decided about decentralization in the sphere of green clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification issued vide SO 1533(E) dated 14th September, 2006 provides for decentralization of prior environmental clearance required under the provisions thereof.

(b) The EIA Notification has categorized the projects/activities requiring prior environmental clearance into two categories—Category 'A' and Category 'B', based on the potential of impacts on human health and natural and man made resources and their spatial extent. The Category 'A' projects are required to obtain prior environmental clearance at the central level in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Category 'B' projects from the State/Union Territory Environment Impact Assessment Authority.

More Funds Sought by National Knowledge Commission for States

1827. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has sought more funds for the States for effective implementation of its recommendations during the Eleventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) National Knowledge Commission has made no specific recommendations for more funds for the States for effective implementation of its recommendations during the Eleventh Plan period. However, these recommendations entail additional funding for both Union Ministries and the States.

Ban on Saw Mills in NER

1828. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain categories of saw mills in the NER were banned from secondary of timber for furniture etc.;

(b) If so, details thereof indicating types of ban imposed on specific category of timber and the duration of such ban;

(c) whether the Central Empowered Committee had consulted the concerned State Governments on their demand for lifting the ban on wood-based industries on furniture, electrical and sports goods etc;

(d) If so, whether a decision was taken up in this regard; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court

by order dated 15-01-1998 and 12-05-2001 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 has issued detailed direction for working of wood based industries in the North-Eastern States. Pursuant to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders, wood-based industries are required to shift to Industrial Estates approved for wood-based industries and function only therein. The Central Empowered Committee has not issued any specific direction for functioning of secondary wood based industries in the North Eastern States.

Pension for HIV Patients

1829. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to introduce a scheme of monthly Pension for HIV positive people in the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Funds to Local Bodies

1830. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central grants to local bodies in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands reach late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the procedure followed in this regard; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the grants reach the local bodies in time?

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) As per

Information provided by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, SGSY, IAY and SJSRY are the schemes being implemented at present by Rural and Urban Local Bodies in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For these schemes, Central grants are channelized by the District Rural Development Agencies and District Urban Development Agencies of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to the Local Bodies. The Ministries and Departments of the Central Government do not directly release grants to Local Bodies. Complaints have reached the Ministry of Panchayati Raj that there have been delays in Central grants reaching Local Bodies in the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, who supervises Administration of the Union Territory, these complaints are being looked into.

(d) Devolution of funds is a key component of empowering Panchayati Raj Institutions. In the Joint Statement of Conclusions signed by the Union Minister of Panchayati Raj and the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of UT Administration in March 2007, it was resolved that the devolution of finances would be brought in line with the devolution of functions through the Activity Map and a Panchayat sector window opened in the UT budget. Under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayat) Regulation, 1994, a separate budget head has been opened in the sectors of Roads, Water Supply, Minor Irrigation, Education, Agriculture, Fisheries, Panchayats, Forestry etc. Union Ministry of Panchayati Raj has agreed to assist through guidelines the UT Administration in the modalities of maintaining a data base of Panchayat Bank Accounts and monitoring the transfer of funds from the State Treasuries to these accounts without delay or diversion.

[Translation]

NKC's Second Report

1831. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission

has submitted its second 'Report' to the Nation to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the Government has initiated interaction with the State Governments in the light of these recommendations;

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

(e) the road map laid down to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has submitted its second annual Report to the Nation (2007). This report is a compilation of the NKC's recommendations submitted in 2006 and in 2007.

The details of reports are available on its website: <http://www.knowledgecommission.gov.in>

(c) to (e) The reports/recommendations are presently under examination in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments.

[English]

Progress in Infrastructure Projects

1832. SHRI P. MOHAN:

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

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

(a) the number of infrastructure projects initiated during the last three years;

(b) the number of projects completed and the number of projects facing delays till date, project-wise; ' , and

(c) the time frame fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI G.K.VASAN): (a) As per the latest information available with this Ministry, 211 Central Sector projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above were initiated during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Of these 211 projects, 5 projects were completed, 2 projects were dropped due to redesign and

change of scope, 4 projects are ahead of schedule, 127 projects are on schedule, 41 projects are delayed with respect to their original approved schedule and 32 projects do not have any date of commissioning. The sector-wise anticipated completion schedule of 41 delayed projects is given in the enclosed Statement-I and 32 projects without date of commissioning is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of Delayed Projects (w.r.t. Original Schedule) sanctioned since April, 2005
(Status as on 01-12-2007)*

Sl. No.	Project Name (Agency) [Location]	Original Date of Approval	Date of Commissioning Original [Anticipated]	Time Overrun w.r.t. Original Schedule (in months)
1	2	3	4	5
CIVIL AVIATION				
1.	Construction of new terminal building at Dibrugarh, Assam (Airport Authority of India Limited) [ASSAM, Dibrugarh]	7/2005	11/2006 [12/2007]	13
2.	C/o new terminal building complex at Maharana Pratap Airport (Airport Authority of India Limited) [Rajasthan, Udaipur]	4/2005	11/2006 [11/2007]	12
3.	Exp. and Mod. of existing terminal building at Dr. Ambedkar airport (Airport Authority of India Limited) [Maharashtra, Nagpur]	11/2005	9/2007 [12/2007]	3
4.	Modular Expansion of Terminal building at Amritsar airport (Airport Authority of India Limited) [Punjab, Amritsar]	7/2005	12/2007 [3/2008]	3
COAL				
5.	Jhanjira Longwal UG Phase 2, ECL (Eastern Coal Fields Limited) (West Bengal)	11/2006	11/2009 [3/2010]	4

1	2	3	4	5
STEEL				
6.	Revamping of Mae-West Block in HSM [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand]	6/2005	8/2007 [5/2008]	11
7.	Procurement of WDS Locos (BSP) [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Chhattisgarh, Bhilai]	10/2005	3/2007 [11/2007]	8
8.	ATC and OTC at Oxygen Plant [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand, Bokaro]	3/2006	11/2007 [7/2008]	8
9.	50 MW Power tapping for Oxygen Plant [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand, Bokaro]	1/2006	5/2007 [12/2007]	7
10.	Installation of Slab Castler, RH Degasser and Ladle Furnace (SAIL) [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Chhattisgarh, Bhilai]	7/2005	9/2007 [3/2008]	6
11.	Cooking Coal Facilities in Coal Handling Plant [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand]	9/2006	3/2008 [9/2008]	6
12.	Expansion of Liquid Steel Capacity from 3MT to 6.3 MT (RINL) (Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited) [Andhra Pradesh, V. Patnam]	10/2005	10/2009 [2/2010]	4
13.	HCI Regeneration plant for pickling Line-II and CRM [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand, Bokaro]	1/2006	6/2007 [10/2007]	4
14.	Hot metal Desulphurisation at SMS-II [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Madhya Pradesh, Bhilai]	1/2006	8/2007 [11/2007]	3
15.	EDT Machine in Roll Grinding and Bearing shop of CRM [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand]	9/2006	1/2008 (3/2008)	2
16.	Augmentation of Power distribution system (Ph-I) [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [West Bengal, Durgapur: DSP]	5/2006	9/2007 [11/2007]	2

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Coal Dust Injection in BF-2 and 3 [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [Jharkhand, Bokaro]	4/2006	5/2008 [7/2008]	2
PETROLEUM				
18.	Addl. Development of A-1 Layer, L-III Reservoir MHN., ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited) [Maharashtra]	4/2005	12/2006 [12/2007]	12
19.	Augmentation of Mundra-Panipat Crude Oil Pipeline (IOCL) (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) [Gujarat/Rajasthan/Haryana]	6/2005	3/2008 [12/2008]	9
20.	Dabhol-Panvel Pipeline Project (GAIL) (Gas Authority of India Limited) [Maharashtra]	1/2006	7/2007 [4/2008]	9
21.	Expansion of Panipat Refinery from 12 to 15 MMTPA (IOCL) (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) [Haryana]	6/2005	3/2008 [12/008]	9
22.	Inst. of Facilities for Improvement in Diesel Quality (IOCL) (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) [West Bengal, Haldia]	11/2005	4/2009 [12/2009]	8
23.	Dadri-Panipat R-LNG Spur Pipeline (IOCL) (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) [Haryana]	6/2005	6/2008 [1/2009]	7
24.	Panipat Naphta Cracker Project (IOCL) (Indian Oil Corporation Limited) [Haryana]	4/2006	9/2009 [11/2009]	2
25.	Diesel Hydrogen Treatment Project, BRPL (Bongaigaon Refinery Petroleum Limited) [Assam]	6/2006	9/2009 [10/2009]	1
POWER				
26.	Transmission System Associated with Parbati-II HEP (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) [Himachal Pradesh]	12/2005	12/2008 [9/2010]	21
27.	Koteswar Transmission System (PGCIL) (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) [Uttarakhand]	6/2006	6/2008 [9/2009]	15

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Teesta Low Dam HEP, Stage-IV (NHPC) (National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation) [West Bengal]	9/2005	9/2009 [8/2010]	11
29.	Uri H.E.P. Stage-II (NHPC) (National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation) [Jammu and Kashmir]	8/2005	11/2009 [8/2010]	9
30.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme-VIII (PGCIL) (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) [Northern. Region]	10/2006	4/2009 [12/2009]	8
31.	National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-II (NTPC) 2x490 MW (National Thermal Power Corporation) [Uttar Pradesh]	10/2006	4/2010 [10/2010]	6
32.	Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (1,000 MW) (THDC) (Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited) [Uttarakhand]	7/2006	6/2011 [12/2011]	6
33.	Koldam HEP Transmission Line (PGCIL) (Power Grid Corporation of India Limited) [Himachal Pradesh]	9/2005	9/2008 [10/2008]	1
34.	Parbati H.E.P. Stage-III (NHPC) (National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation) [Himachal Pradesh]	10/2005	10/2010 [11/2010]	1
RAILWAYS				
35.	Ajmer-Phulera-Ringus-Rewari (G.C) (NWR) (RVNL) (Gauge Conversion) [Rajasthan]	4/2005	3/2008 [8/2008]	5
SHIPPING AND PORTS				
36.	Deepening and Widening of Main Harbour Channel and JN Port (Ports) [Maharashtra]	10/2005	10/2008 [1/2010]	15
37.	Deepening of Chennel at Paradip Port (Paradip Port) (Ports) [Orissa, Paradip Port]	12/2005	6/2007 [8/2008]	14
38.	Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project (Tuticorn Port) (PORTS) [Tamil Nadu. Tuticorin]	6/2005	10/2008 [11/2008]	1

1	2	3	4	5
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TELECOMMUNICATION

39. Mumbai Convergent Billing and CRM (MTNL) (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited) [Maharashtra, Mumbai]	1/2006	2/2007 [12/2007]	10
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URBAN DEVELOPMENT

40. Construction of truck terminus at Aizawal (National Building Construction Company) [Mizoram, Aizawal]	8/2005	6/2007 [3/2008]	9
41. Delhi MRTS Phase-II Project (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation) [Delhi]	8/2005	6/2010 [9/2010]	3

Statement-II

List of Projects sanctioned but without their latest date of completion (Status as on 01-12-2007)

Sl. No.	Project Name (Agency) [Location]	Original Date of Approval	Date of Commissioning Original [Anticipated]
1	2	3	4

CIVIL AVIATION

1. C/o New Integrated Terminal Building at Trichy Airport (Airport Authority of India Limited) [Tamil Nadu, Trichy]	11/2005	9/2007 [N.A.]
2. Exp. and Mod. to Anna-International Terminal, Ph-II at Chennai (Airport Authority of India Limited) Tamil Nadu, Chennai)	4/2005	1/2007 [N.A.]

COAL

3. Dugga OC Expansion Surguga (CG) (South-Eastern Coal Fields Limited) [Chhattisgarh]	9/2006	N.A. [N.A.]
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1	2	3	4	5
STEEL				
4.	Coal dust injection in BF-3 and 4 (Durgapur Steel Plant) [Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)] [West Bengal, Durgapur]	1/2006		8/2007 [N.A.]
RAILWAYS				
5.	Jaggayapat-Mellacheru, SCR (New Line) [Andhra Pradesh]	7/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
6.	Manoharabad-Kothapalli New Line (SCR) (New Line) [Andhra Pradesh]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
7.	Bhatni-Jiradei Patch Doubling (NER) (Line Doubling) [Uttar Pradesh/Bihar]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
8.	Jaipur- Dausa (NWR) (Line Doubling) [Rajasthan]	4/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
9.	Hathua-Bhatni (NL) (NER) (New Line) [Bihar, Uttar Pradesh]	4/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
10.	Chhindwara-Nagpur (GC) (SECR) (Gauge Conversion) [Madhya Pradesh]	4/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
11.	Munderwa - Babhnan patch doubling (Line Doubling) [Uttar Pradesh, Basti]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
12.	Munderwa-Babhnan Patch Doubling (NER) (Line Doubling) [Uttar Pradesh]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
13.	Chengannur-Chingavanam doubling (Line Doubling) [Kerala]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
14.	Panki-Bhoupur, 3rd Line, NCR (Line Doubling) [Uttar Pradesh]	6/2005		N.A. [N.A.]

1	2	3	4	5
15	Extn. of MRTS from Velachery to STN. Thomas Mount-(MTP) (Metropolitan Transport Projects) [Tamil Nadu]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
16.	Talcher-Bimalagarh (NL) (ECOR) (New Line) [Orissa]	4/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
17.	Podapahar-Banspani, (LD) (SER) (Line Doubling) [Orissa]	4/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
SHIPPING AND PORTS				
18.	Development of Land in West of Existing Custom Fencing Wall (Ports) [Gujarat]	10/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
19.	Upgradation and Modernization of Iron Ore Handling Facility (Ports) [Andhra Pradesh, Visakapatnam]	11/2007		N.A. [N.A.]
TELECOMMUNICATION				
20.	Construction of Admn. Building at Grrams Road, Chennai [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited] [Tamil Nadu, Chennai]	9/2006		5/2007 [N.A.]
21.	GSM Exp.-I, Delhi [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Delhi]	5/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
22.	GSM Exp.-II, Delhi [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Delhi]	5/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
23.	GSM Expansion Ph. IV (B) (BSNL) Maharashtra [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited] [Maharashtra]	7/2005		3/2006 [N.A.]
24.	GSM Expansion Ph. IV (B) (BSNL) (West Zone-Madhya Pradesh) [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited] [Madhya Pradesh]	7/2005		3/2006 [N.A.]
25.	Expansion of existing GSM N/W Mumbai (Phase-V) [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Maharashtra]	11/2005		5/2006 [N.A.]

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Delhi Convergent Billing and CRM-MTNL [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Delhi]	12/2005		2/2007 [N.A.]
27.	Mumbai broad band project-2 [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Maharashtra]	7/2005		2/2006 [N.A.]
28.	Delhi 750K GSM Lines of 2.5 GSM and Validation EQPT of WCDMA [Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited] [Delhi]	2/2007		10/2007 [N.A.]
29.	Managed Leased Line Network (MLLN): Phase-II [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited] [For 94 Cities]	8/2005		N.A. [N.A.]
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
30.	Upgradation of National Fire Service College at Nagpur (Central Public Works Department) [Maharashtra, Nagpur]	4/2005		1/2007 [N.A.]
31.	C/o office premises for IT-Dep., B.K. Complex-Mumbai (Central Public Works Department) [Maharashtra, Mumbai]	11/2006		N.A. [N.A.]
32.	C/o 4 lane carriage way covering Nallah, Ansari Nagar, AIIMS (Central Public Works Department) [Delhi, New Delhi]	3/2006		7/2007 [N.A.]

All India Services

1833. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide competitive exam training and prioritise recruitment of women to All India Services especially the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of IAS, IFS and IPS women officers as on date, State-wise?

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) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) The statement indicating the number of IAS and IPS women officers, State (cadre)-wise is enclosed. The number of women officers in the IFS is 92.

Statement**Number of Women IAS officers, State (Cadre)-wise**

Cadre	No. of officers
AGMUT	38
Andhra Pradesh	40
Assam Meghalaya	17
Bihar	21
Chhattisgarh	14
Gujarat	27
Haryana	27
Himachal Pradesh	20
Jammu and Kashmir	6
Jharkhand	15
Karnataka	37
Kerala	20
Madhya Pradesh	50
Maharashtra	44
Manipur Tripura	8
Nagaland	3
Orissa	22
Punjab	20
Rajasthan	31
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	36
Uttar Pradesh	53
Uttarakhand	9
West Bengal	30
Total	591

**Number of Women IPS officers,
State (Cadre)-wise**

Cadre	No. of officers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	12
Assam Meghalaya	3
Bihar	6
Chhattisgarh	3
Gujarat	6
Himachal Pradesh	2
Haryana	7
Jammu and Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	9
Karnataka	6
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	13
Maharashtra	9
Manipur-Tripura	3
Nagaland	3
Orissa	12
Punjab	6
Rajasthan	10
Sikkim	2
Tamil Nadu	10
Uttarakhand	7
Uttar Pradesh	13
West Bengal	5

1	2
AGMU	12
Total	165*

* In addition, it is stated that on the basis of the Civil Services Examination-2006, 15 female IPS officers joined the service. However, the cadre allocation to these IPS officers is yet to be decided.

Challenges to Bio-Diversity

1834. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cope up with challenges posed to bio-diversity due to global warming and climate change; and

(b) if so, the initiatives undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As India is among the countries more vulnerable to climate change, the Government set up the Expert Committee on the impacts of Climate Change on 7th of May 2007, under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. Chidambaram, Principal Scientific Adviser to Government of India, to study the impacts of anthropogenic climate change on India including impacts on Bio-diversity and to identify the measures that we may have to take in the future in relation to addressing vulnerability to anthropogenic climate change impacts. A high level coordination Committee chaired by Prime Minister called Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change was constituted on 6th of June 2007 to evolve a coordinated response to issues relating to climate change at the national level and to provide oversight for formulation of action plans in the area of assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

Proposal for Natural Science Museums

1835. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Rajiv Gandhi Regional Natural Science Museum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed locations;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on each of such regional museums;

(d) the benefits likely to accrue for the protection of ecology, environment and wild animals in the country with the setting up of such museums; and

(e) the time by which such museums are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (b) and (e) The Government has approved to set up the Rajiv Gandhi Regional Museum of Natural History at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. The foundation stone of the Museum was laid by Hon'ble Vice President of India on 23rd December, 2007 and is expected to be opened to the public by 2011.

(c) The estimated expenditure on the Rajiv Gandhi Regional Museum of Natural History at Sawai Madhopur will be around Rs. 40 Crores.

(d) The Rajiv Gandhi Regional Museum of Natural History at Sawai Madhopur will serve as a non-formal center for Environment Education and creation of public awareness on conservation of nature and natural resources through potential medium of exhibits and educational activities. It would also provide an understanding of the diversity of life on the earth, the factors responsible for their well being, man's dependence upon nature and the necessity to maintain our ecological heritage and to ensure sustainable development with special emphasis on the Western Arid region of India.

**Financial Assistance for Implementation of
RTI Act, 2005**

1836. DR. R. SENTHIL:

SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States seeking financial assistance for implementing the Right to Information Act, 2005;

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

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be allocated for implementing RTI Act during the next financial year 2008-09 alongwith the funds earmarked for publicity of the same; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred particularly in tribal dominated States for publicity of RTI Act during the last two years, till date?

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) Some State Governments such as Governments of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Tripura and Uttarakhand had sought Central assistance for implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The Parliament has, by law, cast an obligation on the State Governments to implement the Act. The State Governments are required to meet the statutory obligation out of their own funds.

(d) The information is not centrally maintained.

**Proposal for Social Development
Zones in Lieu of SEZs**

1837. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Social Development Zones (SDZs) in place of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

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

(c) whether all the Ministries including Planning Commission have agreed to the idea of SDZs;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the strategy chalked out by the Government to take a final decision in this regard; and

(e) the role likely to be played by SDZs to curb social unrest and social upliftment of the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (e) Preliminary discussions to explore the feasibility of setting up Social Development Zones have been held.

[Translation]

**Replacement of Central Government
Health Scheme**

1838. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the existing Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the newly proposed scheme; and

(c) the manner in which the proposed scheme is likely to benefit the beneficiaries?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[English]

**Construction of New Berth at
Paradeep Port**

1839. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to construct new berths at Paradeep Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of construction of these new berths;

(c) the target date fixed for the completion of the said berths; and

(d) the progress made thereon as on date?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) As part of the on-going process of development, it is planned to construct Deep Draught Iron Ore Berth and Deep Draught Coal Berth at Paradip Port at a total estimated cost of Rs. 892.60 crores. The projects are at tendering stage. Plan for Development of Southern Dock Complex at the Port is also at preliminary stage.

Conservation of Sacred Groves

1840. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal for Conservation of Sacred Groves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme to the Union Government in this regard and requested for financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision 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) There is no scheme for Conservation of Sacred Groves as on date. Under the Scheme-Intensification of Forest Management, a proposal to provide financial assistance for Conservation of Sacred Groves is under consideration.

(c) The Government of Kerala had submitted ten proposals for Conservation of Sacred Groves requesting financial assistance.

(d) No final view in the matter has been taken in the light of reply at (a) and (b) above.

**Loss of Forest Cover due to
Tsunami**

1841. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to see that 728 square kilometres of rich forest area has been lost because of the destruction caused by Tsunami and due to the construction of dams in several States as reported in The Hindu dated February 17, 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, according to the latest assessment (State of Forest Report 2005) there is a loss of 728 sq.km. of forest cover in the country, the main reasons of loss in forest cover include Tsunami and submergence of forest areas due to construction of dams.

The main reasons of loss of forest cover in different States are given in the following table.

States/UT	Change	Important Reasons
Andhra Pradesh	-40	Felling of matured plantations by APFDC.
Assam	-90	Illicit felling in insurgency affected areas, encroachment, shifting cultivation in hill districts
Chhattisgarh	-129	Submergence (Champi dam, Bilaspur), shifting cultivation Bhojmad area, Bastar, illicit felling
Gujarat	-99	Large scale uprooting of <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Kuchchh district)
Madhya Pradesh	-132	Submergence due to construction of dams on Narmada river (Indira Sagar, Omkareshwara, Madikheda)
Maharashtra	-38	Felling of matured plantations by the FDC
Manipur	-173	Shifting cultivation, flowering of bamboo
Nagaland	-296	Shifting cultivation, flowering of bamboo
Uttarakhand	-18	Rehabilitation of the displaced people in forest areas (Haridwar) and rotational felling of Eucalyptus (Udham Singh Nagar)
Andaman and Nicobar	-178	Tsunami

Forest Survey of India (An organization under Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India) carries out forest cover assessment using remote sensing technology on a two year cycle. The results are published in 'State of Forest Report' (SFR). Besides area of forest cover at national, State/UT and district level and changes between two consecutive cycles, the

maps of forest cover are also published. The SFR 2005 gives the latest information on forest cover of the country based on satellite data of the period October to December 2004 and January-February, 2005.

(b) The changes in the forest cover of States/UTs between 2001 and 2003, and between 2003 and 2005 assessments are shown in the table below.

(area in km²)

State/UT	Forest Cover 2001	Forest Cover 2003	Forest Cover 2005	Forest Cover Change (between 2001 and 2003)	Forest Cover Change (between 2003 and 2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	43,195	44,412	44,372	1,217	-40
Arunachal Pradesh	69,760	67,692	67,777	-2,068	85

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	25,290	27,735	27,645	2,445	-90
Bihar	5,375	5,573	5,579	198	6
Chhattisgarh	57,730	55,992	55,863	-1,738	-129
Delhi	125	174	176	49	2
Goa	1,565	2,164	2,164	599	0
Gujarat	12,913	14,814	14,715	1,901	-99
Haryana	1,135	1,576	1,587	441	11
Himachal Pradesh	12,907	14,359	14,369	1,452	10
Jammu and Kashmir	19,886	21,273	21,273	1,387	0
Jharkhand	22,531	22,569	22,591	38	22
Karnataka	33,296	35,246	35,251	1,950	5
Kerala	13,417	15,595	15,595	2,178	0
Madhya Pradesh	75,282	76,145	76,013	863	-132
Maharashtra	45,040	47,514	47,476	2,474	-38
Manipur	17,889	17,259	17,086	-630	-173
Meghalaya	16,535	16,925	16,988	390	63
Mizoram	16,397	18,583	18,684	2,186	101
Nagaland	13,980	14,015	13,719	35	-296
Orissa	49,044	48,353	48,374	-691	21
Punjab	1,628	1,545	1,558	-83	13
Rajasthan	14,542	15,821	15,850	1,279	29
Sikkim	3,164	3,262	3,262	98	0
Tamil Nadu	20,992	23,003	23,044	2,011	41
Tripura	8,869	8,123	8,155	-746	32
Uttar Pradesh	10,778	14,127	14,127	3,349	0
Uttarakhand	23,354	24,460	24,442	1,106	-18

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	10,392	12,389	12,413	1,997	24
Andaman and Nicobar	6,621	6,807	6,629	186	-178
Chandigarh	13	15	15	2	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	217	221	221	4	0
Daman and Diu	6	8	8	2	0
Lakshadweep	12	25	25	13	0
Pondicherry	18	42	42	24	0
Grand Total	653,898	677,816	677,088	23,918	-728

Mechanism for Disabled Students to Compete in MBBS Exam.

1842. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has evolved any mechanism for the physically challenged students to compete for the MBBS examination conducted by the AIIMS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has asked the MCI and AIIMS to lay down methodology/guidelines for the benefit of the disabled persons in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the time by which such guidelines are likely to be issued by the Medical Council of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dr. Kumar Saurav Vs. Union of India and Others has asked the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare and Medical Council of India to examine the feasibility of giving benefit to disabled persons for admission to MBBS Course under All India quota. The Medical Council of India has submitted his views in the matter and the Ministry has accepted them. The Ministry has conveyed its stand to the Hon'ble Supreme Court where the matter is pending for decision.

(c) to (e) Information from National Human Rights Commission is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

NHDP Projects in Bihar

1843. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether all the National Highways Development projects in Bihar are running behind their schedule time of completion;

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

(c) the cost escalation as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of NHDP Projects running behind schedule in Bihar are enclosed as statement. There has been some delays in completion of some contracts under NHDP due to problems associated with land acquisition, sifting of utilities, delay in obtaining clearances for cutting of trees, poor performance by some of the contractors and law and order problems in initial stages of implementation.

(c) There is a provision for price escalation clause

in contract agreements. The cost of construction may increase based on wholesale price index and final cost of construction can be assessed only after completion of project. In case the project is delayed due to fault on the part of contractor, liquidated damage is imposed and no escalation is paid. Escalations are paid only in case of default by NHAI.

(d) All phases of NHDP are monitored by NHAI, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Planning Commission, Committee of Secretaries and the Committee on Infrastructure.

Statement

Details of NHDP Projects

Bihar

Sl. No.	Contracts	NH Stretch	Length in State	Project Exp. Cumulative (Rs. in crs.)	Status Physical Progress Length completed	Start date Original completion date/Antici. compl. Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

On EW

1.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW/4) km. 476.15-km. 470 and km. 419-km. 410	31	15.15	79.5	Under Implementation	Dec.-1999 <u>95</u> 13.3 Mar.-2002 Mar-2008
2.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR) km. 447-km. 419	31	28.00	168.26	Under Implementation	Sep.-2001 <u>70.5</u> 5 Sep.-2004 June-2008
3.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1) km. 309.0 to km. 268	57	41.00	123.48	Under Implementation	Nov.-2005 <u>38.5</u> 10 April-2008 Aug.-2008
4.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2) km. 268.0 to km. 230	57	38.00	120.20	Under Implementation	Nov.-2005 <u>34.5</u> 0 April-2008 Aug.-2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3) km. 230 to km. 190	57	40.00	68.19	Under Implementation	April-2006
					<u>19.5</u>	Sep.-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
6.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4) km. 190 to km. 165	57	15.00	37.37	Under Implementation	April-2006
					<u>25.5</u>	April-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
7.	Ring bunds to Jhanjhapur (BR-6) km. 155 to km. 110	57	45.00	124.17	Under Implementation	Jan.-2006
					<u>21.02</u>	June-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
8.	Jhanjhapur to Darbhanga (BR-7) km. 110 to km. 70	57	40.00	73.58	Under Implementation	April-2006
					<u>8.36</u>	Sep.-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
9.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8) km. 110 to km. 70	57	40.00	114.88	Under Implementation	Jan.-2006
					<u>26.93</u>	June-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
10.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9) km. 30 to km. 0	57	30.00	105.74	Under Implementation	Jan.-2006
					<u>26.46</u>	June-2008
					0	Dec.-2008
11.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12) km. 520 to km. 480	28	40.00	59.76	Under Implementation	Sep.-2005
					<u>9.73</u>	Sep.-2008
					0	Mar.-2009
12.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11) km. 480 to km. 440	28	40.00	56.94	Under Implementation	Sep.-2005
					<u>10.23</u>	Sep.-2008
					0	Mar.-2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10) km. 440 to km. 402	28	38.00	52.46	Under Implementation	Nov.-2005
					<u>9.66</u>	Nov.-2008
					0	Mar.-2009
14.	Deewapur to Uttar Pradesh/ Bihar Border (LMNHP-9) km. 402 to km. 360.915	28	41.09	100.89	Under Implementation	Nov.-2005
					<u>11.1</u>	Nov.-2008
					0	Mar.-2009

On GQ

1.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A) km. 317-329(0) km. 0-km. 65 (55 km. in Uttar Pradesh and 21 km. in Bihar)	2	21.00	117.35	Under Implementation	Mar.-2002
					<u>88.63</u>	Mar.-2005
					18.97	June-2008
2.	Sasaram-Dehri on Sone (GTRIP/ IV-C) km. 110-km. 140	2	30.00	226.63	Under Implementation	Mar.-2002
					<u>90.99</u>	Mar.-2005
					26.3	Apr.-2008

**Amount Sanctioned to Indian
Women Hockey Players**

1844. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5
lakh to Indian Women Hockey Federation for purchasing
kits and equipments of international standard for women
hockey players while touring Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis on which such amount has been
sanctioned to the Federation and the steps taken/being
taken to promote the women hockey game?

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) No, Sir. The
Government has not sanctioned any amount to the
Indian Women Hockey Federation (IWHF) for purchase
of kits and equipment while touring Australia.
Requirements of equipment, consumables, including
personal consumables, as approved in the Long Term
Development Plan (LTDP), are fully funded by the
Government under the Scheme of Assistance to National
Sports Federations (NSFs). Besides, NSFs are also
entitled to seek assistance for the procurement of
equipment on a 75:25 sharing basis under which
Government funds 75% of the cost and the NSF
contributes 25%. No proposal for assistance under this
Scheme has been received from IWHF.

Details of assistance provided to the Indian
Women's Hockey Federation (IWHF) during the last 3
years under the Scheme of 'Assistance to National
Sports Federations', are given below:—

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Amount Released
2004-05	110.35
2005-06	78.81
2006-07	111.64
2007-08 (As on 29-2-2008)	153.46

In addition, the Sports Authority of India has also assisted IWHF in organizing national coaching camps for Sub-junior, junior and senior teams. During 2007-08, 9 coaching Camps for 161 days have been organized and expenditure of Rs. 28.65 lakh has already been incurred till February 2008 on this account.

Further, Government have approved the Federation's proposal for the engagement of a foreign coach for the national women hockey team and for men under the age of 21 for a period of one-year. A short term coach from the Netherlands was also engaged to train women hockey players for 15 days.

Improvement of Shiradi-Ghat Section on NH 48

1845. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for improvement of National Highway No. 48 Shiradi-Ghat section from km. 226 to 270;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Government of Karnataka has urged the Union Government to undertake the project without any delay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The stretch between km. 226 to km. 270 of NH-48 (Bangalore-Mangalore section) passes through Shiradi Ghat. For the improvement of this stretch four works amounting to Rs. 51.62 Crore have already been sanctioned and the works are in different stages of progress.

Naxal Threat to Tiger Reserves

1846. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naxalites are destroying the tiger reserves in the country according to the Wildlife Institute of India's latest tiger census report as reported in the Hindustan Times dated February 18, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of tigers in these reserves in areas affected by Naxalites; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the tiger reserves from the Naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) While Naxalites have been reported by several tiger reserve States, their presence to the extent of affecting the day-to-day management has come to light in Indravati (Chhattisgarh) and Palamau (Jharkhand) Tiger Reserves.

(c) The steps taken for protecting tiger and other wild animals in tiger reserves are given in the enclosed statement. However, since problems relating to extremist engineered disturbances are of policing as well as social in nature, efforts have been taken to elicit local public support for conservation, which, inter alia, include ecodevelopment package, ecotourism and antipoaching operations involving local workforce to provide livelihood options to stakeholder people.

Statement

The steps taken by the Government to protect tiger and other wild animals, are as below:—

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.
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, 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.
6. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, interalia, 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 communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
7. Memorandum of Understanding developed for better/concerted implementation of conservation inputs through tiger reserve States.
8. 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.
9. Enabling provisions provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, through amendment in 2006, for preparing tiger reserve specific 'Tiger Conservation Plan', addressing issues relating to tiger (in the core/critical area) and people (in the buffer/fringe area).
10. Enabling provisions provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, through amendment in 2006, for preparing reserve-wise Tiger Conservation Foundation, for involving local stakeholder communities.
11. Enabling provisions provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, through amendment in 2006, for creating State level Steering Committees by States under the Chief Minister for ensuring coordination, monitoring, protection

and conservation of tiger, copredators and prey animals.

Regional Nursing Centres

1847. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Nursing Council proposes to set up Regional Nursing centres in the country to monitor the functioning of the nursing centres located in the States; and

(b) if so, the objective thereof including the time by which such centres are likely to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Indian Nursing Council to set up Regional Nursing centres in the country to monitor the functioning of the nursing centres located in the States. However, under the XI plan Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is proposing to help facilitate setting up of 24 Centres of Excellence with the objective of offering courses in Ph.D. (Nursing), M.Sc. (Nursing), Continuing Education, Nurse Practitioner Course and Speciality Courses. In addition 4 Regional Institutes of Nursing are proposed to be set up in the States during the XI plan period under the Centrally sponsored scheme.

Respiratory Diseases

1848. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Respiratory diseases are increasing in the country, particularly in Delhi;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The respiratory diseases include chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchial asthma, respiratory infections including TB and some other lung diseases. The data available does not show increasing trend.

(c) The treatment of respiratory diseases is available in health care delivery system upto the level of PHC/CHC besides district hospitals and Medical Colleges and apex tertiary level Institutes like AIIMS, PGI etc. In addition, the National Rural Health Mission is already operational and taking care of the health delivery system.

Debarment of European Chemical Firms

1849. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether several major European chemical firms face possible debarment by the World Bank following allegations that they colluded to overcharge a bank funding anti malaria programme in India as published in the Mint dated January 23, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any such steps contemplated by the World Bank.

The World Bank has carried out a detailed implementation review (DIR) of the World Bank supported Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP 1997-2005). DIR Report received in January, 2007, alludes to

possible cartelization by four multinational firms for supply of insecticide (Synthetic Pyrethroids) to the EMCP.

Possible cartelization had been identified early in the implementation of EMCP. Effective steps taken by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, led to disappearance of possible collusion, increase in competition and fall in prices of Synthetic Pyrethroids.

Review of NH Projects in West Bengal

1850. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the progress of various National Highway projects in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the fund allocated and spent thereon;

(c) the details of National Highway projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in West Bengal for last three years and current year, project-wise;

(d) the status of each project; and

(e) the timeframe fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Progress of all ongoing National Highway Projects are monitored periodically during workwise review meetings, conducted at the end of each quarter of the year. Fund allocated during 2007-08 for development of National Highways with PWD is Rs. 61.00 crore and expenditure upto February 2008 is Rs. 46.91 crore. For the National Highway works with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Road Organisation (BRO), no State-wise allocation is made but expenditure for the State of West Bengal during 2007-08 upto January 2008 for NHAI and upto February 2008 for BRO is Rs. 242.05 crore and Rs. 0.77 crore respectively.

(c) to (e) The details of National Highway projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in West Bengal during the last three years and current year, project-wise, their status and timeframe fixed for the completion of these projects are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Details of National Highway Projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in West Bengal for last Three Years and Current Year, their Status and Timeframe fixed for the completion of these projects

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of work	sanc. cost (Rs in lakh)	Date of sanction	Present status		Target date	Remarks
					Physical	Financial		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(A) NHs entrusted to State PWD**2007-08**

1.	117	FS and DPR for construction of high level PSC bridge over river Hatania-Doania at km. 112.35	50.03	16-10-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded	
2.	55	Improvement of narrow stretch at sharp curve portions from km. 65/500-65/610 including construction of drain	45.42	16-10-2007	10%	0%	3/2008	
3.	35	Improvement of riding quality (IRQ) in km. 10/0-26/0	572.92	16-10-2007	1%	10%	12-8-2008	10% mobilization given
4.	60	IRQ in km. 320/0-330/0	595.51	30-10-2007	0%	0%	10/2008	
5.	60	IRQ in km. 394/0-401/0	427.12	30-10-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded	
6.	31	IRQ in km. 742/0-745/0	90.46	30-10-2007	90%	0%	04/2008	
7.	31	IRQ in km. 645/0-665/0	1195.54	30-10-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded	

8.	31	IRQ in km. 689/50-700/00	751.54	31-10-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
9.	60	Widening to two lane in km. 178/0-181/0	475.54	12-11-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
10.	60	Widening to two lane in km. 181/0-189/0	1099.95	12-11-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
11.	60	Strengthening existing pavement in km. 374/0-384/0	1153.99	12-11-2007	0%	0%	8/2008
12.	55	Improvement of stretches in km. 32/70-33/50	49.59	12-11-2007	40%	0%	3/2008
13.	31	IRQ in km. 700/00-710/00	729.57	12-11-2007	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
14.	60	L.A. for construction of ROB at km. 230	462.02	04-12-2007	100%	100%	completed
15.	60	Strengthening for km. 348/0-355/0 and 360/0 to 363/0	1205.02	15-11-2007	0%	0%	11/2008
16.	60	Strengthening from km. 384/0 to 394/0 of NH-60	1111.81	27-11-2007	0%	0%	11/2008
17.	60	Reconstruction of Bridge at km. 214/455	159.79	14-01-2008	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
18.	60	Rehabilitation of Bridge at km. 132/1	134.79	22-02-2008	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
19.	35	Rehabilitation of Naubhasan Bridge at km.	50.73	22-02-2008	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded
20.	35	Rehabilitation of Ichamati Bridge at km.	63.30	22-02-2008	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	81	Strengthening from km. 180/0 to 183/6 of NH-81	596.37	29-02-2008	0%	0%	Yet to be awarded	
			11021.01					
2008-07								
1.	31C	IRQ in km. 18/0-32/75	446.01	11-09-2006	100%	100%	completed	
2.	60	IRQ in km. 303/0-314/0 except km. 305/502-306/302 (Pandabeshwar bridge)	308.87	25-09-2006	100%	100%	completed	
3.	31	IRQ in km. 810/0-816/0	217.41	25-08-2006	100%	100%	completed	
4.	60	Widening and IRQ in km. 115-126	822.21	17-10-2006	25%	20%	9/2008	
5.	35	IRQ in km. 28/0-38/0	391.08	10-11-2006	100%	100%	completed	
6.	55	Reconstruction of Culvert no 477 at km. 10.70, 459 at km. 11.800, 458 at km. 11.85, 457 at km. 11.9, 454 at km. 12.4, 393 at km. 20.4, 363 at km. 23.85, 331 at km. 27.20 and 191 at km. 39.5 (9 no.)	303.68	29-12-2006	90%	68%	3/2008	
7.	55	Construction of Drain inbetween km. 4/0 and 20/0 (6000 m)	31.31	09-01-2007	100%	100%	completed	
8.	31	Repair of old road acting as diversion to the damaged ROB at km. 737	21.45	20-02-2007	80%	60%	3/2008	
9.	31	IRQ in km. 756/0-760/0	110.47	01-03-2007	100%	100%	completed	
10.	60	Widening to two lane and Strengthening the same in km. 148/0-156/0	1056.37	12-03-2007	5%	10%	1/2009	10% mobilization given

11.	60	Widening to two lane and Strengthening the same in km. 215/221/0	722.35	19-03-2007	2%	10%	10/2009	10% mobilization given
12.	60	Reconstruction of Bridge at km. 127.370	98.75	23-03-2007	15%	0%	9/2008	
13.	60	Culvert at km. 185/533, 186/180, 186/550, 186/858 and 187/055	39.07	28-03-2007	40%	20%	3/2008	
14.	55	Road safety work including drains from km. 20-40	28.96	30-03-2007	100%	100%	completed	
15.	60	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 181/78	171.60	30-03-2007	10%	0%	3/2009	
16.	55	Culvert No. 20, 65, 79, 106, 109, 113, 116 and 128 (8 no.) in km. 45-65	142.48	30-03-2007	100%	100%	completed	
17.	31	Reconstruction/widening of minor bridge Sonakhali at km. 699/450	171.45	30-03-2007	10%	0%	5/2008	
18.	6	Strengthening from km. 136/638 to 142/0	542.33	30-03-2007	25%	30%	8/2008	
19.	60	Widening to 2-lane and strengthening from km. 205/2-215/5	1282.16	30-03-2007	5%	10%	3/2009	10% mobilization given
20.	55	Fixing of road pavement marker on both edge and delineator on sharp curves on newly laid mastix asphalt surfaces in between km. 0.00 to 4.00	28.00	30-03-2007	100%	100%	completed	
21.	117	Widening to 2-lane and strengthening from km. 72/8 to 75/0 and 88/0-95/0	1350.87	30-03-2007	2%	10%	4/2009	10% mobilization given
22.	6	Strengthening from km. 142/0 to 151/353	822.88	30-03-2007	40%	30%	10/2008	
23.	55	Widening to 2-lane and strengthening from km. 67/0-77/0	990.40	30-03-2007	20%	10%	3/2009	10% mobilization given
			10100.16					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005-06								
1.	55	Reconstruction of culvert no 539 at km. 3.10, 382 at km. 21.6 and 190 at km. 36.60	106.04	08-07-2005	100%	100%	completed	
2.	55	Widening narrow stretches on vally side in km. 24.4	18.67	27-07-2005	100%	100%	completed	
3.	55	Road safety works including drains in km. 55 and 66	45.22	27-07-2005	100%	100%	completed	
4.	55	Reconstruction of RCC culvert no 156 at km. 42.85	26.44	27-07-2005	100%	100%	completed	
5.	55	Road Safety works including construction of drains in between km. 40/0 and 55/0	50.51	04-08-2005	100%	100%	completed	
6.	55	Providing mastic asphalt surfacing at congested inhabited area of Goyabari (km. 45/0-46/0)	34.08	04-08-2005	0%	0%		Due to high tender pre-mum till date work not awarded
7.	55	Reconstruction of culvert no 96 at km. 51.85	23.82	09-08-2005	100%	100%	completed	
8.	31C	IRQ in km. 8/0-18/0	340.09	20-09-2005	100%	100%	completed	
9.	60	IRQ in km. 281.11-292.58 and 299.16-303 (15.31 km.)	412.34	26-10-2005	100%	100%	completed	
10.	55	Widening existing narrow sttetches to two lane in km. 30.15 to 30.81 (660 m)	135.75	15-12-2005	100%	100%	completed	
11.	31	IRQ in km. 745/0-756/0	290.57	09-01-2006	100%	100%	completed	

12.	31	Realignment of Falakata-Pundibari section of NH-31 including construction of bridge across river Torsa	6052.90	25-01-2006	Bridge 80% Road 95%	93%	04/2008
13.	117	IRQ in km. 78/2-88/0	308.12	24-02-2006	100%	60%	3/2008
14.	117	Widening to two lane and improvement of IRQ in km. 66/0-72/8	679.83	24-02-2006	10%	5%	8/2008
15.	117	Widening to two lane and improvement of IRQ in km. 56/0-66/0	637.72	24-02-2006	5%	5%	8/2008
16.	60A	IRQ in km. 0/0-6/2 including re-sectioning in selected stretches in 1600 m length and raising in km. 5/875-6/20 (325 m)	221.88	06-03-2006	100%	80%	
2004-05			9383.98				
1.	55	Construction of drain (length=3010 m) and parapet walls (length=5550 m) between 20 Kmp. and 40 Kmp. on NH-55	47.39	07-10-2004	100%	100%	completed
2.	60	Construction of 4.00 m span slab culvert at km. 179.861 on NH-60	28.53	02-11-2004	100%	100%	completed
3.	60	Reconstruction of 4 Nos. RCC slab culverts at km. 195.596, 200.081, 206.215 and 210.125 on NH-60.	28.91	04-11-2004	100%	100%	completed
4.	31	Construction of diversion road for the damaged Sonakhali Bridge at km. 699.450	25.60	22-11-2004	100%	100%	completed
5.	60	Reconstruction of 4 culverts at km. 143.382, 143.680, 144.085 and 144.703 on NH-60	41.18	11-11-2004	100%	100%	completed
6.	60	Reconstruction of 4 culverts at km. 145.188, 151.942, 153.299 and 153.363 on NH-60	43.94	22-11-2004	100%	100%	completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	55	Construction of drain (Total length=3940 m) and parapet walls (Total length=5020m) between 4 Kmp. and 20 Kmp. on NH-55 (Andhra Pradesh 2004-05)	51.94	22-11-2004	100%	100%	completed	
8.	31	Widening of existing SL c/w to 2-lane c/w and IRQ from km. 733.00 to km. 742.00	473.44	01-04-2005	100%	100%	completed	
9.	60	Widening of existing SL/SKT c/w to 2-lane c/w from km. 189.00 to km. 194.00	370.75	05-01-2005	100%	100%	completed	
10.	6	IRQ in km. 150.00 to 161, 166.00 to 168.00 and km. 178.0 to Km. 180.0	547.41	01-12-2005	100%	100%	completed	
11.	32	Strengthening existing pavement from km. 70.524-90.00	1217.83	17-01-2005	100%	100%	completed	
12.	34	IRQ of existing 2-lane c/w from km. 408.00 to km. 423.00 of NH-34 (Andhra Pradesh 2004-05)	386.23	10-02-2005	100%	100%	completed	
13.	35	IRQ of existing c/w from km. 38.00 to km. 51.00 of NH-35	342.88	21-02-2005	100%	100%	completed	
14.	60	Widening of existing SL/IL c/w to 2-lane c/w from km. 173.00 to km. 178.00	271.53	22-02-2005	100%	100%	completed	
15.	35	Rehabilitation of Old Hakor Bridge at km. 58.213	13.60	23-03-2005	100%	100%	completed	
16.	81	IRQ of existing c/w from km. 42-50	256.46	29-03-2005	100%	100%	completed	
17.	6	IRQ of existing c/w from km. 161-166	168.44	29-03-2005	100%	100%	completed	

18.	55	Geological Survey for remedial measure in respect of rehabilitation of NH-55 in Giddah Pahar area	5.60	31-03-2005	100%	100%	completed
19.	60	Widening existing carriageway to 2 lane and IRQ from km. 195/0-202/5 and 203/2-205/2	618.19	31-03-2005	40%	30%	19-6-2008
20.	55	Reconstruction of 4 no. RCC slab culverts between 12-38 km.	147.00	31-03-2005	100%	100%	completed
21.	55	Reconstruction of 4 no. RCC slab culverts between 6-12 km.	135.46	31-03-2005	100%	100%	completed
			5146.39				
(B) NHs entrusted to BRO							
1.	31	IRQ works	99.68	30-03-2007	100%	100%	completed
2.	31	Provision of additional pavement works	85.90	29-12-2005	93%	93%	31-03-2008
			185.58				
(C) NHs entrusted to NHAI							
1.	31	4-laning of Assam/WB Border to Gairkata (WB-1) km. 255.00 to km. 223.00	22182.00	June-06	16%	21%	November-08
2.	31	4-laning of Siliguri to Islampur (WB-6) km. 551.00 to km. 526.00	15500.00	April-06	51%	78%	October-08
3.	31	4-laning of Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7) km. 526.00 to km. 500.00	22500.00	January-06	15%	17%	December-08
4.	34	Construction of Dalkhola Bypass	6700.00	September-06	14%	13%	August-08
			37682.00				

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Villages from
Tiger Sanctuaries**

1851. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRAMANI TRIPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the process of displacing the villages located in the tiger sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the process of rehabilitation of the people already displaced/ to be displaced;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that such villages are also being displaced which are not located within such tiger sanctuaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Relocation/rehabilitation of villages from core areas of tiger reserves has been ongoing since the inception of Project Tiger in 1973.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(c) and (d) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has provisions for settlement of rights in areas declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary by States or notified by States for declaration as a National Park/Sanctuary under the said Act. This, interalia, involves village relocation from such areas, which may not form part of a Tiger Reserve.

Statement-I

Detail on number of villages relocated from Tiger Reserve and non-Tiger Reserve protected areas

Sl. No.	Name of the Protected Area	No. of villages relocated
1	2	3
1.	Similipal Tiger Reserve	3

1	2	3
2.	Melghat Tiger Reserve	3
3.	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	11
4.	Sariska Tiger Reserve	1
5.	Panna Tiger Reserve	3
6.	Kanha Tiger Reserve	27
7.	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	12
8.	Corbett Tiger Reserve	3
9.	Buxa Tiger Reserve	1
10.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve	1
11.	Bandipur Tiger Reserve	3
12.	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	12
	Total	80
13.	Kuno Palpur	19
14.	Madhav National Park	1
15.	Chandaka Dampara	3
	Total	23
Grand Total		103

Statement

1. The village relocation/rehabilitation process is implemented as per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, which interalia, also includes:

- Identification of village pockets in core or critical tiger habitat of tiger reserves.
- Socio economic survey of such villages.

- (c) Discussion with villagers and selection of site in consultation with villagers. activities and any other site specific input desired by people for their bonafide use.
- (d) Preparation of a rehabilitation plan for: Providing land and its development, irrigation facility, house building, drinking water, village road, cattle pond, wood-lot plantation, pasture development, transport of household goods, school/community center, income generation
- (e) Presentation of rehabilitation plan and discussion with people.
- (f) Implementation 1 rehabilitation with funding support under Project Tiger (and also State funding, if available).

2. Details of old village relocation/rehabilitation package (Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development)

1. Land Development (2 ha.)	Rs. 36,000/-
2. Building material per family	Rs. 36,000/-
3. Transport of household goods per family	Rs. 1,000/-
4. Community facilities commuted per family	Rs. 9,000/-
5. Wood lot and fuel reserves per family	Rs. 8,000/-
6. Pasture and fodder plantation per family	Rs. 8,000/-
7. Cash incentives for shifting	Rs. 1,000/-
8. Miscellaneous activities	Rs. 1,000/-
Total	Rs. 1,00,000/-

3. Details of new, enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger

Option 1- Payment of the entire package amount to the family (at the rate Rs. 10 lakhs/family) in case the family opts so, without involving any rehabilitation 1 relocation process by the Forest Department.

Option II- Carrying out relocation 1 rehabilitation of village from protected area 1 tiger reserve by the Forest

Department.

- (i) In case of option I, a monitoring process involving the District Magistrate of concerned District(s) would be ensured so that the villagers rehabilitate themselves with the package money provided to them.
- (ii) In case of option II, the following package (per family) is proposed, at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per family:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) Agriculture land procurement
(2 hectare) and development | 35% of the total package |
| (b) Settlement of rights | 30% of the total package |
| (c) Homestead land and house construction | : 20% of the total package |

- (d) Incentive : 5% of the total package
- (e) Community facilities commuted by the family (access road, irrigation, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, tele-communication, community center, religious places for worship, burial/cremation ground) 10% of the total package

(iii) The relocation process would be monitored/implemented by the following two Committees:

(State level Monitoring Committee)

Chief Secretary of the State	—	Chairman
Secretaries of related departments	—	Members
Chief Wildlife Warden	—	Member-Secretary

(District level Implementing Committee for ensuring convergence of other sectors)

District Collector	—	Members
CEO	—	Member
Representative officials from:	—	Members
PWD, Social Welfare, Tribal Department, Education Department, Power and Irrigation Departments		
Deputy Director of the Tiger Reserve/ PA	—	Member Secretary

being relocated, so that they derive benefits out of the same apart from ensuring the field implementation to their satisfaction.

(vii) In case resettlement has been done on a forest land, the new settlement will be eligible for access to forest resources for their bonafide use through the village level committee and Gram Sabhas.

(viii) The District Administration would facilitate fair price shop, education, health center close to the relocated site.

(ix) "Landholding" after relocation would be ensured through independent agency with ongoing ecodevelopmental inputs through central assistance and district level inputs, which should also have an inbuilt grievance redressal system.

(x) The relocated villagers would be given priority for livelihood options emanating from the protected area.

(iv) The above cost norms are indicative in nature to facilitate flexibility for State/site specific situation.

(v) The relocated village would be taken up on a priority basis for eco development as well as local development through convergence of District level schemes.

(vi) The labour oriented works involved in the relocation process would be preferably implemented through the villagers who are

[English]

Construction of National Highways by NHAI

1852. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI M. APPADURAI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) the details of the National Highways/Express Highways constructed by NHAI in various States in the country for last three years, till date;

(b) the fund spent on these Highways and the toll collected for last three years including the current year;

(c) the percentage share of the Union Government and the State Governments in sharing the expenditure and income;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to withdraw toll tax on some of the National Highways;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the likely revenue loss to the Government after the such withdrawal of toll tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The project-wise, State-wise details of National Highways/Expressways

constructed by National Highways Authority of India and the funds spent thereon, during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Details of user fee (toll tax) collected are as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	User fee (in crore)
1.	2004-05	Rs. 452.59
2.	2005-06	Rs. 798.34
3.	2006-07	Rs. 1080.00
4.	2007-08 (upto Feb, 2008)	Rs. 1275.93

(c) There is no sharing of expenditure and income between Union Government and State Governments.

(d) There is no such proposal to withdraw toll tax on National Highways.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Project-wise and State-wise details of expenditure incurred on National Highways/Expressways by NHAI

(*figure in bracket indicate adjustment of pre-construction expenditure which is normally charged against one package and later distributed over the entire stretch)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year 2004-05	Year 2005-06	Year 2006-07	During 2007-08 (upto Jan. '08)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Champavati-Srikakulam (Kms 49-Kms 97) AP-I	15.33	12.47	27.03	31.75	86.58
2.	Srikakulam-Palasa (Kms 97-Kms 171) AP-II	75.10	25.94	2.31	0.41	103.76
3.	Visakhapatnam-Champavati River (Km. 2.8-49) (AP-III)	18.57	7.44	0.29	0.11	26.40
4.	Korlam-Palasa (Km. 171-200), Pkg. AP-IVA	30.22	11.64	3.61	0.28	45.75
5.	Ichapuram-Korlam (KM. 233-200 on NH-5 Pkg. AP-IVB	23.81	21.84	0.75	0.86	47.25
6.	Visakhapatnam-Champavati (Bridges section Km. 49-97) AP-V	(1.66)	1.50	—	—	(0.16)
7.	Ichapuram-Champavati (Bridges Section 98-233) AP-VI	13.44	7.46	0.04	0.85	21.79
8.	Tuni-Antapalli Km. 300-359 BOT [A]-III	75.79	1.70	0.19	0.21	77.88
9.	Rajahmundry-Dharmavaram AP-15 Km. 200-254 BOT [A]-I	79.95	0.84	0.44	0.10	81.33

669	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 22, 1929 (SAKA)					to Questions	670
10.	Dharmavaram-Tuni AP-16 Km. 254-300 BOT [A]-II	87.16	0.99	0.33	0.09	88.57		
11.	Rajahmundry-Eluru AP-17 (Gowthami-Rajahmundry) (Km. 200-165)	29.45	5.29	3.70	0.90	39.34		
12.	Rajahmundry-Eluru AP-18 (Eluru-Gowthami) Km.80-165) AP-18	7.30	1.81	1.01	1.52	11.64		
13.	Eluru-Rajahmundry (Bridges-II) AP-19	10.13	0.28	—	0.01	10.41		
14.	Eluru-Rajahmundry (Bridges-I) AP-20	26.09	1.42	—	—	27.51		
15.	Kavali-Neelore (AP-11) Km. 222 to 178	30.83	7.32	0.61	0.26	39.02		
16.	Kavali-Ongole (AP-12) Km. 291 to 222	104.51	36.25	20.23	—	160.99		
17.	Ongole-Chilakaluriptet (AP-13) Km. 357.9 to 291	61.23	38.88	48.63	—	148.74		
18.	Neelore bypass	10.78	0.08	—	54.05	64.89		
19.	Tada-Neelore (Pkg. AP-7 and 8) on GQ	48.87	1.35	0.93	—	51.15		
20.	Chilikaluriptet-Vijayawada Package I	6.76	—	—	—	6.76		
21.	Chilikaluriptet-Vijayawada (Pkg.-II)	1.43	—	—	—	1.43		
22.	Chilikaluriptet-Vijayawada, Pkg.-IV (Krishna Bridge)	3.63	—	—	—	3.63		
23.	Near Eluru (Rajahmundry-Vijayawada) (Km. 75-80)	0.57	—	0.32	0.02	0.91		
24.	Vijayawada-Eluru (ADB, Pkg-V) (Km. 3.4 to 75)	—	0.03	0.02	2.82	2.87		
25.	Kalkattu-Gundla Pochampalli (Km. 447-464 of NH-7) NS/8(AP)	0.19	(0.03)	0.01	—	0.17		
26.	Thondapalli-Farukhnagar (Km. 22.30 to Km. 34.80 of NH-7) NS/8(AP)	1.00	1.01	—	—	2.01		
27.	4-laning of Km. 464-474 (Gundla Pochampalli-Bowenpalli) and Km. 9.40-22.30 (Shivarampalli-Thondapalli) of NH-7 in AP, NS-23/AP	2.50	5.41	5.98	18.18	32.08		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Nandigama-Vijayawada (ADB, Pkg-IV)	0.33	0.06	0.02	—	0.41
29.	Nandigama-Ibrahimpuram (Km. 217-252) of NH-9	11.39	0.37	0.48	0.01	12.25
30.	Port Connectivity (Visakhapatnam Port)	15.46	16.86	10.75	1.73	44.80
31.	Arumr-Attlor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1)	—	1.67	27.82	—	29.49
32.	Arumr-Kalkallu Village (AP-2)	—	0.92	89.88	263.72	354.53
33.	Farukhanagar-Kottakata (AP-3) Km. 34.100-80.000	—	1.87	55.92	163.03	220.83
34.	Farukhanagar-Kottakata (AP-4) Km. 80.000-135.740	—	3.31	57.31	115.95	176.56
35.	Kottakata-Kumool (AP-5) Km. 135.740-211.000	—	1.67	185.55	206.65	393.87
36.	MH/AP Border to Islam Nagar (Ns-2/BOT/AP-6) Km 175/0 to Km. 230/0	—	—	—	29.83	29.83
37.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7) Km. 230.00 to Km. 278.00	—	—	—	10.30	10.30
38.	Kadthal to Arumr (NS-2/BOT/AP-8) Km. 278/0 to Km. 308/0	—	—	—	50.16	50.16
39.	Kumool-Anantpur (AP-10) ADB Km. 211.000- 251.000-ADB Sector-II/C-10	—	0.15	10.35	28.37	38.87
40.	Anantpur-AP/Karnatak Border (AP-11) ADB Km. 251.000-293.40-ADB Sector-II/C-11	—	0.16	14.73	31.29	46.18
41.	Kumool-Anantpur-(NH-7) Km. 293.40-336.000-ADB Sector-II/C-12	—	0.07	4.22	11.32	15.61
42.	Anantpur-AP/Karnatak-(NH-7) Km. 336.000-376.000- ADB Sector-II/C-13 in AP	—	0.14	1.60	11.95	13.69
43.	Anantpur-AP/Karnatak-(NH-7) Km. 376.000-418.000- ADB Sector-II/C-14 in AP	—	0.96	10.77	31.79	43.52

	673	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 22, 1929 (SAKA)			to Questions	674
44. Anantpur-AP/Karnatak-(NH-7) Km 418.000-463.640- ADB Sector-I/C-15	—	0.84	12.75	37.01	50.60		
Total	790.16	219.95	598.56	1,105.53	2,714.19		
Assam							
1. Guwahati Bypass (Km. 156-163.90 of NH-37 in Assam) Pkg.-EW/7(AS)	0.03	(0.70)	—	0.66	(0.01)		
2. Guwahati Bypass (Km..146-156.50 of NH-37 in Assam) Pkg.-EW/14(AS)	10.00	(0.20)	—	—	9.80		
3. Silchar to Udarband (Km. 275-309 of NH-54) AS-1	5.79	20.19	10.34	19.88	56.20		
4. Nagaon to Dharmatul (Km. 255-230) of NH-37) AS-2	—	2.80	7.03	—	9.83		
5. Sonapur to Guwahati (Km. 183-163.89 of NH-37) AS-3	—	10.96	54.05	13.94	78.95		
6. Guwahati-Nalbari (Km. 1121-1093 of NH-31) AS-4	—	2.02	16.94	6.21	25.17		
7. Guwahati-Nalbari (Km. 1093-1065 of NH-31) AS-5	—	0.18	13.90	14.72	28.80		
8. Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 1065-1040.30 of NH-31) AS-6	—	3.82	18.45	17.99	40.26		
9. Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 1040.30-1013 of NH-31) AS-7	—	0.77	9.02	5.67	15.45		
10. Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 1013-983 of NH-31) AS-8	—	0.50	13.85	19.58	33.93		
11. Nalbari-Bijni (Km. 983-961.50 of NH-31) AS-9	—	0.01	8.57	12.65	21.23		
12. Bijni-Assam/WB Border (Km. 93-60 of NH-31C) AS-10	—	16.83	11.75	8.66	37.24		
13. Bijni-Assam/WB Border (Km. 60-30 of NH-31C) AS-11	—	12.23	10.90	7.60	30.73		
14. Bijni-Assam/WB Border (Km. 30-0 of NH-31C) AS-12	—	11.42	12.83	15.76	40.01		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Lumding-Daboka (Km. 22-40 of NH-54) AS-15	—	—	3.88	—	3.88
16.	Lanka-Daboka (Km. 22-2.40 of NH-54) AS-16	—	0.66	19.58	—	20.25
17.	Daboka-Nagaon (Km. 36-5.50 of NH-36) AS-17	—	0.62	20.85	—	21.47
18.	Nagaon Bypass (Km. 5.5 on NH-36 to Km. 262.70 on NH-37 and Km. 262.70-255 of NH-37) AS-18	—	14.73	43.56	18.73	75.02
19.	Dharmatul-Sonapur (Km. 230.50-205 of NH-37) AS-19	—	0.23	31.65	—	31.88
20.	Dharmatul-Sonapur (Km. 205-183 of NH-37) AS-20	—	—	9.25	11.09	20.34
21.	Harangajo-Maibang (Km. 178-244 of NH-54) AS-21	—	—	14.92	7.60	22.52
22.	Harangajo-Maibang (Km. 154-178 of NH-54) AS-22	—	—	18.63	1.52	20.15
23.	Harangajo-Maibang (Km. 140-154 of NH-54) AS-23	—	—	49.02	0.86	49.88
24.	Maibang-Lumding (Km. 40-65 of NH-54) AS-24	—	—	12.76	—	12.76
25.	Maibang-Lumding (Km. 65-90 of NH-54) AS-25	—	—	4.18	—	4.18
26.	Maibang-Lumding (Km. 90-115 of NH-54) AS-26	—	—	13.13	—	13.13
27.	Maibang-Lumding (Km. 115-140 of NH-54) AS-27	—	—	14.10	—	14.10
28.	Brahmaputra Bridge (Km. 1121-1126 of NH-31) AS-28	—	—	12.04	2.27	14.31
29.	Service road and Flyover on Guwahati Bypass EW/14A(AS)	—	1.69	5.83	0.80	8.31
Total		15.82	98.77	460.97	184.19	759.75
Bihar						
1.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP-5) Pkg. IV-A (Bihar-21/UP-55)	39.41	21.56	0.59	0.28	61.84

2. Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Pkg. IV-B in Bihar	79.79	84.04	9.88	0.02	173.73
3. Dehri-on-Sone-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Pkg. IV-D	75.69	53.34	0.30	1.25	130.58
4. Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Pkg. V-A [Aurangabad-Barachati]	64.26	97.23	37.82	24.12	223.44
5. Sasaram-Dehri-on-sone (GTRIP-6) Pkg. IV-C	55.02	62.80	26.58	21.30	165.70
6. Purnea-Gayakota (Km. 410-419 and Km 470-476.15 of NH-31) in Bihar, Pkg.-EW/4(BR)	11.72	17.11	1.68	6.57	37.08
7. Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar] (Bihar-10/Jh-70)	12.16	23.73	8.68	2.39	46.96
8. Purnea-Gayakota (Km. 419-447 of NH-31 in Bihar), Pkg.-EW/12(BR)	8.93	25.29	43.72	41.69	119.63
9. Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	—	14.09	83.67	25.72	123.48
10. Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	—	15.90	68.19	36.11	120.20
11. Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	—	—	50.71	17.48	68.19
12. Simrahi-Ring Bund (BR-4)	—	—	13.46	23.91	37.37
13. Kosi Bridge and Approaches on NH-57 in Bihar (Km 165.00 to 155.00) (BR-5)	—	—	0.26	83.31	83.57
14. Ring Bund-Jhanjharpur (BR-6)	—	19.17	0.26	104.74	124.17
15. Jhanjharpur-Darbhangha (BR-7)	—	—	0.26	73.32	73.58
16. Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur (BR-8)	—	1.68	0.26	112.95	114.88
17. Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur (BR-9)	—	16.15	44.34	45.25	105.74
18. Uttar Pradesh/Bihar Border-Dewapur (Km. 360.91 to 402) on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-IX	—	16.38	41.57	42.94	100.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Dewapur-Kotwa (Km. 402 to 440 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-X	—	14.99	27.80	9.67	52.46
20.	Kotwa-Mehsi (Km. 440 to 480 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XI	—	18.73	35.15	3.06	56.94
21.	Mehsi-Muzaffarpur (Km. 480-520 on NH-28 in Bihar) Pkg-XII	—	16.71	32.19	10.86	59.76
22.	DPR for Km. 360.57-520 on NH-28 in Bihar	4.91	37.58	3.80	—	46.29
	Total	351.90	556.48	531.14	686.93	2,126.47
Chhattisgarh						
1.	Raipur-Aurang	—	—	10.00	86.24	96.24
	Total	—	—	10.00	86.24	96.24
Common						
1.	NSEW-Prioritisation (Nagpur-Kanyakumari)	10.23	2.92	—	—	13.15
2.	NSEW-Prioritisation (Srinagar-Nagpur)	4.85	2.61	—	1.72	9.18
3.	NSEW-Prioritisation (Lucknow-Silchar)	6.47	5.18	—	—	11.65
4.	NSEW-Prioritisation (Porbandar-Lucknow)	4.04	1.71	—	—	5.75
5.	DPR and other preconstruction studies for NHDP Phase-III-BOT Projects	3.35	7.94	—	—	11.29
	Total	28.94	20.36	—	1.72	51.02
Delhi						
1.	Delhi-Gurgaon (Access controlled 8/6 Lane) (Delhi-8/Haryana-18)	55.03	51.01	8.05	65.18	179.28

2. Mukarba Chowk-Mall Road (Km. 8.20-16.20 of NH-1) NS-3/DL	12.98	14.35	4.70	0.16	32.19
3. 8-Laning of (Km. 16.500 to 29.295 of NH-1 in Delhi) NS/18(DL)	7.47	7.38	22.20	16.85	53.90
Total	75.48	72.75	34.95	82.19	265.37
Goa					
1. Port Connectivity (Mummugao Port)	—	25.52	—	—	25.52
Total	—	25.52	—	—	25.52
Gujarat					
1. Pindwara-Palanpur (Km. 284.00-340.00 of NH-14) (Gujarat-34/Rajasthan-42)	—	3.91	15.30	14.41	33.62
2. Surat-Manor (Int. During Construction) (Gujarat-118/Maharashtra-57.4)	—	33.60	—	—	33.60
3. Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Ratanpur-Himatnagar) Km. 388.4-Km. 443 UG-III	3.63	—	1.80	—	5.43
4. Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Himatnagar-Chiloda/Gandhinagar) (Km. 443-495) UG-IV	73.14	46.38	11.53	—	131.05
5. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway-I	8.04	—	—	—	8.04
6. Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway-II	37.82	16.50	0.02	—	54.35
7. Surat-Manor Package-I	55.42	62.42	—	—	117.84
8. Surat-Manor Package-II	28.88	13.41	1.08	—	43.37
9. Abu Road-Disa (Km. 340-350) near Palanpur on NH-14 in Gujarat, Pkg.-EW/1(G&J)	1.69	—	—	—	1.69
10. Gondal to Ribda (Km. 143-160 of NH-88) EW/10(GB)	0.15	—	—	—	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	4-laning of Km. 350-372.70 (near Palanpur) of NH-14 in Gujarat, Pkg.-EW/11(GJ)	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
12.	Samakhyali-Gandhidham Package I (GJ)	1.83	—	—	—	1.83
13.	Samakhyali-Gandhidham Package II (GJ)	1.12	—	—	—	1.12
14.	Samakhyali-Gandhidham Package III (GJ)	1.07	—	—	—	1.07
15.	Gondal-Jetpur (Km. 117-143.3) and Rajkot Bypass (Km. 175-185) on NH-8B in Gujarat, Pkg-VII	5.01	5.21	21.43	293.18	324.83
16.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Km. 52.5-2) of NH-8B, Pkg-I	14.14	88.16	90.78	45.26	238.34
17.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Km. 117-52.5) of NH-8B, Pkg-II	4.14	35.89	76.93	143.42	260.38
18.	Garamore-Bamanbore (Km. 254-182.60) of NH-8A, Pkg-III	20.60	86.58	63.94	73.15	244.27
19.	Garamore-Gagodhar (Km. 254-308 of NH-8A) and (Km 281.30-245 of NH-15), Pkg-IV	18.14	125.85	62.35	58.35	264.69
20.	Rachanpur to Gagodhar, (Km.138.80-245 on NH-15), Pkg-V	14.29	110.22	99.88	91.73	316.12
21.	Rachanpur-Deesa (Km. 458-372.60 on NH-14), Pkg-VI	16.66	113.84	102.22	105.70	338.43
22.	Six Laning of Vadodara to Bharuch Section (Km. 108/700 to 192/000 of NH-8) Pkg-I	—	—	—	179.17	179.17
23.	Six Laning of Bharuch to Surat Section (Km. 198/000 to 283.400 of NH-8) Pkg-II	—	—	—	204.39	204.39
	Total	305.76	741.99	547.27	1,208.76	2,803.77
Haryana						
1.	Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg-I) (Har.-55/Raj.-71)	0.01	—	—	0.19	0.20

2. Delhi-Gurgaon (Access controlled 8/6 Lane) (Del-9/Har-18)	102.12	94.66	14.95	120.96	332.68
3. Delhi Border-Samalkha (Km. 29.30-44.30) of NH-1 in Haryana, Pkg.-NS/2(HR)	0.26	—	—	—	0.26
4. 6-lanning of Panchi Gujran-Karnaspur (Km. 44.300 to 66 of NH-1) NS/17(HR)	10.00	1.05	12.41	16.09	39.55
5. Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak on NH-10	—	—	—	3.73	3.73
6. Zirakpur-Parwanoo (NH-22) (Pun.-2/Har-20/ HP 6.69)	—	—	—	4.18	4.18
7. Panipat Elevated Highway Project (Km.86-96 on NH-1)	—	—	34.59	260.71	295.30
8. Panipat-Panchi Gujran (Km. 66.00 to 86.00 on NH-1) NS-89/HR	—	2.16	5.27	14.51	21.94
Total	112.39	97.87	67.22	420.36	697.84
Himachal Pradesh					
1. Zirakpur-Parwanoo (NH-22)(Pun-2/Har-20/ HP 6.69)	—	—	—	1.40	1.40
Total	—	—	—	1.40	1.40
Jammu and Kashmir					
1. Jammu-Pathankot (Km. 80-97.20 of NH-1A in J and K) Pkg.-NS/15/J and K	12.36	47.52	13.48	12.27	85.64
2. Srinagar Bypass on NH-1A in J and K, (NS- 30/J and K	8.44	24.58	38.85	19.68	91.55
3. Jammu-Kunwari (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J and K	—	5.38	34.73	—	40.11
4. NS-88/J and K (Km. 256 to Km. 286)	—	—	—	136.49	136.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	NS-92/J and K (Km. 220 to Km. 286)	—	—	—	56.32	56.32
6.	NS-96/J and K (Km. 130 to Km. 151)	—	—	—	7.34	7.34
7.	NS-97/J and K (Km. 67 to Km. 39)	—	—	—	34.76	34.76
8.	NS-100/J and K (Jammu to Udhampur)	—	—	—	0.99	0.99
9.	Vijaypur-Pathankot (NS-34/J and K)	—	8.22	29.69	16.20	54.11
10.	Vijaypur-Pathankot (NS-35/J and K)	—	8.72	20.50	13.64	42.86
11.	Pathankot-J and K Border (NS-36/J and K)	—	23.49	17.29	17.18	57.95
	Total	20.81	117.91	154.54	314.87	608.12
Jharkhand						
1.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] Pkg. V-C (Km. 320-398.75)	84.55	44.00	5.50	27.65	161.71
2.	Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar] (Bihar-10/Jh-70)	85.13	166.13	60.78	16.70	328.74
3.	Barwa-Adda-Barakar (ADB Pkg-III)	(0.00)	—	0.89	—	0.89
	Total	169.68	210.13	67.18	44.35	491.34
Karnataka						
1.	Tumkur Bypass	26.96	5.51	3.21	1.60	37.28
2.	Nelamangla-Tumkur (BOT)	26.61	3.70	0.13	0.29	30.73
3.	Belgaum Bypass	22.05	27.01	11.15	2.16	62.36
4.	Belgaum-Maharashtra Border (Pkg-IV)	88.72	147.89	1.17	—	237.77
5.	Dharwad-Belgaum (KT) NH 4 Pkg-III	79.51	70.42	26.38	5.72	182.04

6. Hubli-Haveri	32.99	64.35	53.01	33.59	183.94
7. Tumkur-Haveri (Tumkur-Sira) Pkg-I	73.35	5.12	0.38	0.13	78.99
8. Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-II	77.10	57.98	31.54	60.95	227.56
9. Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga section) Pkg-III	18.82	3.97	1.00	13.01	36.80
10. Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Hanihar) Pkg-IV	48.42	63.50	24.98	2.54	139.44
11. Tumkur-Haveri (Davengere-Haveri) Pkg-V	48.38	45.24	19.57	1.75	114.94
12. Hyderabad-Bangalore (Km. 524-527 and Km. 535-539) of NH-7 in Kamataka Pkg.-NS/10(KN)	0.01	0.68	(0.16)	13.22	13.75
13. Hyderabad-Bangalore (Km. 556-539 and Km. 535-527 of NH-7 in Kamataka) Pkg.-NS/24(KN)	40.70	21.97	23.77	6.38	92.81
14. Port Connectivity Pkg-V (New Mangalore)	2.46	4.72	7.82	19.66	34.66
15. AP/Karnataka Border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu kunte Village (Km. 463.60-527 and Km. 535-539 of NH-7 in Kamataka) (avathi village) (KNT-1)	0.09	0.22	0.29	107.90	108.50
16. Bangalore-Hoskote-Mudgal Section Km. 237.700 to Km. 318.000 on NH-4	—	—	0.57	29.81	30.38
17. Bangalore-Neelmangla on NH-4 (Km. 10/00 to 29/50)	—	—	—	35.29	35.29
18. Neelmangla-Hassan (Pkg-I) Km 28/200 to Km. 110/000 on NH-48	—	—	0.51	0.31	0.81
19. Neelmangla-Hassan (Pkg-II) Km 110/000 to Km. 191/200 on NH-48	—	—	0.70	0.10	0.80
20. Six Lining of Bangalore-Hosur Section of NH-7 (Km. 18.750 to Km. 33.130)	—	—	—	21.45	21.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Bangalore Elevated Highway Silkboard to Electronic City (Km. 8.765-18.75 on NH-7)	—	2.53	209.47	282.80	494.80
	Total	586.17	524.80	415.49	638.65	2,165.11
Kerala						
1.	Aluva to Angamali (Km. 332.60 to 316 of NH-47) in Kerala, NS/28(KL)	8.26	2.32	0.11	0.16	10.85
2.	Port Connectivity Pkg-IV (Cochin)	22.02	14.42	1.61	—	38.05
3.	Kerala Border to Trishur (Km 182 to 270) in Kerala on NH-47	0.14	0.49	0.29	0.08	1.00
4.	Trishur-Angamali (Km. 270-316.70 of NH-47) KL-1	1.03	6.81	7.81	91.87	107.53
5.	NH (Port) Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	—	—	—	16.47	16.47
	Total	31.45	24.05	9.82	108.58	173.90
Madhya Pradesh						
1.	Agra-Gwalior (Km 60-70) of NH-3 in MP, Pkg.-NS/6(MP)	—	—	0.17	—	0.17
2.	Agra-Gwalior (Km. 70-85 of NH-3 in MP) Pkg.-NS/20(MP)	0.39	0.24	—	—	0.63
3.	Agra-Gwalior (Km. 85-103 of NH-3 in MP) Pkg.-NS/21(MP)	0.20	0.69	—	—	0.90
4.	Lalitpur-Sagar (Km.132-187 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/4	—	—	41.84	8.57	50.21
5.	Lalitpur-Sagar (Km.187-211 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/5	—	—	26.86	—	26.86

693	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 22, 1929 (SAKA)				to Questions	694
6.	Lalitpur-Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (Km. 211-297 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/6	—	1.93	27.77	—	29.70	
7.	Lalitpur-Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (Km. 255-297 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/7	—	—	16.05	35.74	51.79	
8.	Rajmarg Chauraha-Lakhnadon (Km. 297-351 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/8	—	—	11.00	10.15	21.15	
9.	Rajmarg Chauraha-Lakhnadon (Km. 351-405.70) of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/9	—	—	10.21	—	10.21	
10.	Lakhnadon-MP/MH Border (Km. 544-652 of NH-7) in MP C-II/C-2	—	0.41	4.03	—	4.44	
11.	Lakhnadon-MP/MH Border (Km. 547.4-596.75 of NH-7) in MP Ns-1/BOT/MP-2	—	—	—	68.84	68.84	
12.	Lakhnadon-MP/MH Border (Km. 596.75-653.225 of NH-7 in MP NS-1/BOT/MP-3	—	—	—	15.99	15.99	
13.	Shivpuri Bypass-MP/RJ Border (MP-1)	—	87.83	101.40	67.48	256.71	
14.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (MP-2)	—	19.92	40.68	52.91	113.50	
15.	Guna Bypass (Km 319.700-Km 332.100 on NH-3)	—	—	52.50	14.50	67.00	
16.	Indore-Khalghat (Km. 12.600-Km. 84.700 on NH-3)	—	—	71.80	171.97	243.77	
17.	NS-1/BOT/MP-UP/Gwalior-Jhansi (Km. 16- Km. 96.127 of NH-75) (MP-68.5/UP-11.5)	—	—	3.63	68.26	71.89	
18.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (MP-30/UP-11)	—	12.98	24.06	27.07	64.11	
19.	Lalitpur-Sagar (Km. 94-132 of NH-26) in MP/ADB C-II A/3 (MP-66/UP-40)	0.02	0.37	6.44	—	6.84	
20.	Upgradation of Sehore-Dewas section of NH-86 Extn. in Madhya Pradesh	6.96	—	2.97	—	9.93	
Total		7.58	124.36	441.22	541.48	1,114.63	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra						
1.	Surat-Manor Package-III	13.85	(3.52)	0.38	—	10.71
2.	Surat-Manor (Int. during Construction) (Guj. 118.2/ Mah-57.4)	—	16.32	—	—	16.32
3.	Westerly Diversion (Pune bypass)	—	(7.01)	1.95	1.86	(3.20)
4.	Pune-Satara (Wathar-Satara) Km. 760-Km. 725 (PS-1)	8.43	5.79	2.89	1.60	18.71
5.	Pune-Satara (Sarole-Wathar) 760-Km. 797 (PS-2)	6.02	(1.19)	3.51	—	8.34
6.	Pune-Satara (Katraj-Sarole) Km. 797-Km. 825.5 (PS-3)	17.72	5.46	22.61	8.14	53.93
7.	Pune-Satara (Katraj Bypass), Katra realignment (PS-4)	80.93	24.57	31.68	3.84	141.02
8.	Satara-Karnataka Border (Kagal)	167.18	20.09	1.81	0.21	189.29
9.	Chinchgavan-Butibori-Borkhedi (Km. 9.20-22.85 and Km. 24.65-36.60 of NH-7) pkg.-NS/7 (MH)	—	1.49	—	—	1.49
10.	Borkhedi-Jam (Km. 36.60 to Km. 64 of NH-7) NS/22/MH	0.11	7.59	1.71	35.23	44.64
11.	Amravati Bypass in Maharashtra	(0.00)	0.02	0.15	—	0.17
12.	Port Connectivity JNPT Pkg-I	49.08	24.35	7.99	—	81.42
13.	Port Connectivity JNPT Pkg-II	13.02	65.32	34.20	7.73	120.27
14.	Butibori ROB Km. 22.850 to 24.650 (NS/29)	—	6.22	7.70	1.29	15.21
15.	MP/MH Border-Manasar (Km. 652-689 of NH-7) in Maharashtra C-II/C-3	—	0.11	0.01	—	0.12

16. Manasar-Nagpur I/C Kamptee Kanoon Bypass (Km 689-723 of NH-7) C-II/C-4	—	0.18	0.03	0.11	0.32
17. Nagpur Bypass	—	—	0.10	0.37	0.47
18. Nagpur-Hyderabad (Km. 64-94 of NH-7) NS-59/ MH	—	7.27	13.14	14.02	34.43
19. Nagpur-Hyderabad (Km. 94-123 of NH-7) NS-60/ MH	—	7.58	3.73	7.90	19.21
20. Nagpur-Hyderabad (Km. 123-153 of NH-7) NS-61/ MH	—	6.18	20.72	14.21	41.11
21. Nagpur-Hyderabad (Km. 153-175 of NH-7) NS-62/ MH	—	—	9.78	5.88	15.66
22. Vadape-Gonde	—	—	150.00	190.00	340.00
23. Pimpalgaon-Dhule	—	—	160.00	235.00	395.00
24. Kondhali-Telegaon	—	—	55.00	213.77	268.77
25. Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	—	—	—	33.03	33.03
26. Nagpur-Kondhali	—	—	3.00	126.14	129.14
Total	356.34	166.82	532.09	900.33	1,975.57
Orissa					
1. Bridges Balasore-Kharagpur OR-WB-I	8.94	13.95	4.15	0.16	27.19
2. Bhubaneswar-Khurda Or-I	9.90	18.94	15.05	6.86	50.55
3. Chandikhol-Bhadrak OR-II	83.26	19.19	2.02	1.65	106.12
4. Bhadrak-Balasore OR-III	29.16	33.71	21.36	9.75	93.98
5. Balasore-Laxmannath OR-IV	36.91	57.14	28.11	12.27	134.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandikhol-Balasore (Bridges) OR-V	19.52	26.76	13.89	7.18	67.34
7.	Sunakhala-Khurda OR-VI Km. 338-388	36.72	34.26	4.46	2.34	77.78
8.	Ganjam-Sunakhala OR-VII Km. 284-338	12.44	48.77	3.30	4.06	68.56
9.	Ichapuram-Ganjam OR-VIII Km. 233-284	3.40	1.96	24.88	8.23	38.47
10.	Jagatpur-Chandikhol (IDP-100)	0.22	—	—	1.73	1.95
11.	Port Connectivity Pkg-VI (Paradeep Port)	56.35	107.71	88.98	85.15	338.19
	Total	296.82	362.37	206.20	139.18	1,004.57
Other						
1.	Study and Consultancy on Road Maintenance and Corridor Management	1.98	—	—	—	1.98
2.	Consultancy-Institutional Strengthening, Road Safety and Policy Study	0.37	—	—	—	0.37
3.	Consultancy-Safety Audit, Policy Study and Quality Audit	0.89	—	—	—	0.89
	Total	3.24	—	—	—	3.24
Punjab						
1.	Jalandhar Bypass (Km. 372.70-387.10) of NH-1 in Punjab, Pkg.-NS/1(PB)	1.45	—	—	0.03	1.48
2.	Jalandhar-Pathankot (Km. 4.23-26 of NH-1A in Punjab), Pkg.-NS/16(PB)	11.09	4.23	3.41	0.18	18.91
3.	Pathankot-Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	—	21.63	66.24	24.91	112.78
4.	Pathankot-Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	—	16.60	32.36	9.53	58.49

5. Ambala-Chandigarh (Zeerakpur)	—	—	112.00	251.46	363.46
6. Jalandhar-Amritsar	—	—	55.00	79.00	134.00
7. Zirakpur-Parwanoo (NH-22) (Pun.-2/Har.-20/HP-6.69)	—	—	—	0.42	0.42
8. Kurali-Kiratpur	—	—	—	36.05	36.05
Total	12.54	42.45	269.01	401.58	725.58
Rajasthan					
1. 4-laning of (Km. 24-41) in UP and Rajasthan, Pkg.-NS/19/(UP/RJ) (Raj.-10/UP-7)	0.60	—	1.72	—	2.32
2. Pindwara-Palanpur (Km. 264.00-340.00 of NH 14) (Guj.-34/Raj.-42)	—	4.84	18.90	17.80	41.53
3. Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg.-I) (HR-55/Raj.-71)	0.01	—	—	0.24	0.25
4. Jaipur-Kishangarh	334.90	(12.02)	10.34	—	333.22
5. ROB Kishangarh	—	—	0.61	—	0.61
6. Jaipur Bypass (Phase-I) Zone-C	(0.00)	0.00	—	—	0.00
7. Jaipur Bypass, Phase-II, Zone-D (including payments to RSRDCC and Const. of Toll Plaza)	32.60	11.49	7.55	—	51.64
8. Kishangarh-Nasirabad (KU-I)	6.28	0.57	(0.09)	0.24	7.00
9. Nasirabad-Gulabpura (KU-II)	9.95	1.33	0.51	0.32	12.11
10. Gulabpura-Bhiwara Bypass (KU-III)	27.26	7.15	0.86	1.19	36.46
11. Bhiwara Bypass to Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	16.43	2.35	0.08	0.66	19.52
12. Kishangarh-Udaipur (Chittorgarh-Mangalwar) Pkg. (KU-V)	0.02	8.82	2.89	—	11.73
13. Kishangarh-Udaipur (Mangalwar-Udaipur) Km. 172-Km. 113.825 Pkg (KU-VI)	37.29	13.44	0.36	0.21	51.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Chittorgarh Bypass	7.39	46.74	55.59	51.48	161.20
15.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Udaipur-Kesariaji) Km. 278-Km. 340 of NH-8 UG-I	11.51	0.50	7.15	0.03	19.19
16.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Kesariaji-Ratanpur) Km. 340-Km. 388.4 UG-II	37.99	2.33	0.05	0.03	40.39
17.	Agra-Dholpur (Km. 41-51) of NH-3 in Rajasthan, Pkg.-NS/5(RJ)	0.00	—	—	—	0.00
18.	Pindwara-Bakaria (RJ-1)	—	18.85	63.66	45.44	127.95
19.	Bakaria-Gogunda (RJ-2)	—	56.89	138.65	92.36	287.90
20.	Gogunda-Udaipur (RJ-3)	—	15.65	104.75	84.62	205.02
21.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	—	3.70	14.88	20.90	39.48
22.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	—	—	4.53	29.21	33.74
23.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	—	24.55	91.52	87.92	203.99
24.	Kota-Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	—	5.27	90.64	155.12	251.03
25.	Kota-Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	—	0.09	75.72	135.27	211.08
26.	RJ/M P Border-Kota (RJ-9) Km. 406 to Km. 449	—	10.28	72.41	24.47	107.16
27.	RJ/M P Border-Kota (RJ-10) Km. 449 to Km. 509	—	12.71	142.48	33.80	188.99
28.	RJ/M P Border-Kota (RJ-11) Km. 509 to Km. 579	—	31.94	111.49	50.98	194.41
29.	Mahua-Jaipur	—	30.25	225.40	193.98	449.63
30.	Bharatpur-Mahua	—	12.82	140.00	75.68	228.50
31.	Kotputli-Aamer [HTMS]	0.05	—	—	—	0.05
Total		522.27	310.55	1,382.65	1,101.95	3,317.42

Tamil Nadu

1. Hosur-Krishnagiri	3.10	12.91	2.60	—	18.61
2. Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi, Pkg-KR-1	46.33	16.71	—	—	63.04
3. Vaniyambadi-Pallickonda (Km. 49-100) Pkg-KR-2	59.33	55.84	18.49	—	133.66
4. Pallickonda-Ranipet (Km. 100-145) Pkg-KR-3	61.71	63.42	83.90	—	209.04
5. Poonamallee-Kanchipuram (Km. 70.20-13.80) Pkg-RC-1	48.22	71.27	46.39	17.52	183.41
6. Vajrapet-Kanchipuram (Km. 70.2-106.20 on NH-46) Pkg. RC-2	24.28	4.30	3.57	2.37	34.53
7. Chennai-Tada	72.75	12.02	3.02	2.54	90.34
8. Hathipalli-Hosur (Km. 33.015-48.60) of NH-7 in TN, Pkg.-NS/11 (TN)	0.01	1.15	0.02	—	1.18
9. Salem Bypass (Km. 199.20-207.60 of NH-7) NS-12/ (TN)	0.13	—	—	—	0.13
10. Thoppur Ghat Section (Km. 156-163.40 of NH-7) NS/14/ (TN)	0.02	—	—	—	0.02
11. Karur ROB in Tamil Nadu	0.21	—	—	—	0.21
12. Karur Bypass including additional bridge across river Amravati in TN	0.12	—	—	—	0.12
13. Omalur-Thumpipadi (Km. 163.40 to Km. 180 of NH-7) NS/25 (TN)	0.05	9.65	—	13.49	23.19
14. Thumpipadi-Salem (Km. 180 to Km. 199.20 of NH-7) NS/26(TN)	9.76	6.61	0.29	7.30	23.96
15. Namakkal Bypass (Km. 248-Km. 259.6 of NH-7) NS/27 (TN)	8.26	3.72	—	—	11.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Chennai Bypass Phase-I	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.25
17.	Tambaram-Tindivanam (BOT/Annuity) Km. 67 to Km. 122	371.37	10.21	0.79	0.40	382.77
18.	Port Connectivity Pkg-VII (Tuticorin)	2.15	59.61	—	—	61.76
19.	Port Connectivity (Chennai-Ennore Port)	8.18	38.16	—	2.49	48.83
20.	Madurai-Kanyakumari section of NH-7 in Tamil Nadu, (NS-32/TN)	17.10	8.65	6.09	—	31.85
21.	Madurai-Tirunelveli including Madurai Bypass (NS-39/TN)	—	16.49	59.58	96.31	172.38
22.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-40/TN)	—	4.28	51.12	65.02	120.42
23.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-41/TN)	—	1.46	31.11	52.80	85.37
24.	Madurai-Kanyakumari (NS-42/TN)	—	15.52	69.30	82.22	167.04
25.	Madurai-Panagudi-Tirunelveli (NS-43/TN)	—	13.14	26.99	61.03	101.16
26.	Krishnagiri-Thoppurghat (KM. 94-156 of MH-7) TN-1	—	0.55	66.69	187.40	254.64
27.	Salem-Karur (Trichy-Karur) Km. 207.05-248.62 of NH-7) TN-2	—	—	31.10	97.71	128.81
28.	Salem-Karur (Namakkal-Karur) Km. 258.65-292.60 of NH-7) TN-3	—	—	59.48	16.44	75.92
29.	Karur-Madurai (Karur-Dindigul) (Km. 292.60-373.725 of NH-7) TN-4	—	0.42	82.90	6.18	89.50
30.	Karur-Madurai (Dindigul-Samayanalur) (Km. 373.27-426.60 of NH-7) TN-5	—	0.42	67.02	30.69	98.13
31.	Salem-Kerala Border (Km. 0-53 of NH-47) TN-6	—	0.32	25.29	55.62	81.23
32.	Salem-Kerala Border (Km. 53-100 NH-47) TN-7	—	0.32	26.68	76.90	103.90

709	Written Answers	PHALGUNA 22, 1929 (SAKA)	to Questions		710
33.	Improvement of Access to Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) Corridor by construction of Free Flow Facilities along in Chennai city (NH-4, 45 and 205)	—	163.33	155.44	391.71
34.	Chennai Bypass Phase-II	—	35.66	335.97	497.88
35.	Trichy Bypass-Tovaramkurchi (Pkg-VII-A)	1.55	23.98	38.23	134.52
36.	Tovaramkurchi-Madurai (Pkg-VII-B)	1.55	24.48	41.33	139.25
37.	Tindivanam-Ulundurpet (Package-VIA) Km 21-Km 192.25	3.14	6.63	124.33	374.27
38.	Ulundurpet-Padalur (Package-VI-B) Km 192.25-Km. 285	3.14	6.63	112.09	321.07
39.	Padalur-Trichy (Package-VI-C) Km. 285-Km. 325	3.13	6.63	29.60	189.50
40.	Karur-Kangayam KC-I Km.. 213.2 to 277.4	—	—	5.11	26.75
41.	Kangayam-Coimbatore KC-2 Km. 277.4 to 332.6	—	—	5.94	27.57
42.	Lalapet ROB (Km.-183/4 NH-67)	—	—	3.32	8.70
43.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin (Km. 138.8-Km 264.5) TN-14	—	—	8.00	123.30
44.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam on NH-66	—	—	—	0.54
Total		745.64	694.52	1,631.86	5,148.93
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	Sikandra-Bhaunri (TNHP-1) Pkg.II-A	66.40	66.56	14.71	155.06
2.	Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP-5) Pkg. IV-A (Bih.-21/UP-55)	103.22	56.46	1.55	161.97
3.	4-laning of (Km. 24-41) in UP and Rajasthan, Pkg.-NS/19(UP/RJ) (Raj-10UP-7)	0.42	—	1.21	1.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (MP-30/UP-11)	—	4.76	8.82	9.92	23.51
5.	Lalitpur-Sagar (Km. 94-132 of NH-26) in MP/ ADB C-II A/3 (MP-66/UP-40)	0.01	0.22	3.91	—	4.14
6.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Pkg. II-C, KM-38-115 on NH2 in UP	77.74	62.27	37.38	42.96	220.35
7.	Khaga-Kokhraj (TNHP-3) Pkg. III-A (UP)	62.09	10.84	3.30	2.04	78.27
8.	Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Pkg. III-C	69.26	48.92	26.78	11.66	156.62
9.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Pkg. I-A (Km. 199.66- 250.50)	79.03	111.37	37.76	14.95	243.11
10.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Pkg. I-B (Km. 250.50- 307.50)	2.00	54.20	105.68	73.32	235.19
11.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Pkg. I-C (Km 321.10-393)	63.08	83.61	77.33	43.13	267.15
12.	Bhaunti-Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Pkg. II-B	106.66	154.11	83.55	56.95	401.27
13.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg. ABP-I) (Km. 163.28- 164.30 on NH-2) (Ganga Bridge)	26.81	31.96	36.98	17.54	113.28
14.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg. ABP-II) (Km. 158- 198 on NH-2)	72.85	139.38	115.71	96.76	424.71
15.	Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg. ABP-III) (Km. 198- 242.708 on NH-2)	64.88	127.67	121.67	107.66	421.89
16.	Etawah Bypass on NH2 Km. 307.5 to 321.100	0.49	15.52	60.83	41.56	118.40
17.	Agra-Gwalior (Km. 8-24) of NH-3 in UP, Pkg.-NS/4 (UP)	(0.00)	—	0.67	—	0.67
18.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Km.59.50-75.50 of NH-25 in UP) Pkg.-EW/3A(UP)	7.46	3.99	6.08	8.06	25.59

19. Lucknow-Kanpur (Km. 21.80-44 of NH-25 in UP), Pkg.-EW/8(UP)	9.42	16.10	—	3.27	28.79
20. Lucknow-Kanpur (Km. 44-59.50) of NH-25 in UP, Pkg.-EW/9(UP)	15.18	2.00	1.29	0.01	18.48
21. Lucknow Bypass connecting NH-25 and NH-28 via NH-56 in UP, Pkg.-EW/15(UP)	27.17	40.07	28.90	9.13	105.26
22. Cable stayed bridge on river Yamuna near Naini (Naini Bridge, Allahabad)	20.66	2.60	0.10	—	23.36
23. Ghaziabad-Hapur and Hapur Bypass	0.15	0.56	—	—	0.71
24. Gorakhpur Bypass (Km. 251.70-279.80)	—	0.62	12.28	137.06	149.96
25. NS-1/BOT/MP-UP/Gwalior-Jhansi (Km. 16-Km. 96.127 of NH-75) (MP-68.5/UP-11.5)	—	—	0.61	11.46	12.07
26. NS-1/BOT/MP-1/Gwalior Bypass (Km. 103 of NH-3 to Km. 16 of NH-75)	—	—	6.81	15.96	22.77
27. Jhansi-Lalitpur (Km. 0-49.79 of NH-25, 26) in UP NS-1/BOT/UP-2	0.04	0.97	0.90	82.03	83.95
28. Jhansi-Lalitpur (Km. 49.79 of NH-25, 26) in UP NS-1/BOT/UP-3	0.04	0.97	0.89	74.50	76.41
29. Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km. 8.25 to 45 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-I	—	14.89	42.81	62.94	120.64
30. Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km. 45 to 93 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-II	—	23.32	44.89	63.60	131.81
31. Lucknow-Ayodhya (Km. 93 to 135 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-III	0.13	28.89	38.24	76.47	143.72
32. Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km. 135 to 164 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-IV	—	14.74	53.29	60.85	128.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km. 164 to 208 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-V	—	17.59	42.21	12.36	72.16
34.	Ayodhya-Gorakhpur (Km. 208-251.70 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VI	—	17.82	43.10	61.80	122.72
35.	Gorakhpur-Kasia (Km. 279.80-319.80 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg-VII	—	19.76	47.93	73.99	141.68
36.	Kasia-Bihar-UP Border (Km. 319.80 to 360.91 on NH-28 in UP) Pkg.-VIII	—	19.24	30.98	45.51	95.73
37.	New 4 Lane Agra Bypass Connectivity Km. 176.80 of NH-2 to Km. 13.03 of NH-3	—	—	—	7.10	7.10
38.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	—	5.76	26.72	24.37	56.85
39.	Orai-Jhansi (UP-4)	—	19.17	101.93	67.56	188.66
40.	Orai-Jhansi (UP-5)	—	—	33.52	16.48	50.00
41.	Bara-Orai (Km. 449 to Km. 422 on NH-2 and Km. 255 to 220)	—	—	7.38	8.91	16.29
42.	Ganga Bridge-Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6) (EW/6)	—	7.95	12.73	4.83	25.51
43.	Bridge across river Rapti at Gorakhpur (Km. 261-263 on NH-28) in UP EW-II (UP-I)	12.77	1.86	0.48	2.44	17.55
44.	Hapur-Garhmukteshwar (Km. 58-93 on NH-24) Pkg-I	1.29	19.10	24.10	14.09	58.58
45.	Garhmukteshwar-Moradabad (Km. 93-149.25 on NH-24) Pkg-II	1.55	51.67	84.20	12.35	149.77
46.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	—	—	12.00	173.87	185.87
47.	Agra-Bharatpur (Jaipur) UP/Rajasthan Border	—	—	70.32	98.32	168.64

48. Sitapur-Lucknow

Total**West Bengal**

1. Dhankuni-Kolaghat WB-I	111.60	92.26	34.37	11.20	249.43
2. Kolaghat-Kharagpur NH-6 WB-II	101.63	8.51	—	—	110.14
3. Dhankuni-Kharagpur WB-III (Bridges) Km 17.6-136 of NH-6)	5.01	14.98	1.75	—	21.74
4. Laxmannath-Kharagpur WB-IV	62.57	100.95	4.14	0.76	168.43
5. Panagarh-Palsit	253.20	44.28	19.77	—	317.26
6. Palsit-Dankuni Durgapur Expressway	189.76	23.15	10.52	—	223.43
7. Raniganj-Panagarh (ADB Pkg-II)	7.04	—	—	—	7.04
8. Vivekananda Bridge (2nd)	223.18	234.85	53.73	86.21	597.97
9. Dalkhola-Islampore (Km. 447-470 of NH-31 in West Bengal) Pkg.-EW/5(WB)	8.78	1.32	—	0.24	10.35
10. Dalkhola-Islampore (Km. 476.15-500 of NH-31 in West Bengal) Pkg.-EW/6(WB)	9.67	18.03	0.31	0.24	28.25
11. Port Connectivity Pkg-III (Calcutta-Haldia)	18.33	20.64	18.16	—	57.13
12. Assam/WB Border-Gairkatta (Km.255-223 of NH-31C) WB-1	—	—	6.30	45.98	52.28
13. Siliguri-Islampur (Km. 551-526 of NH-31) WB-6	—	2.21	45.29	72.64	120.14
14. Siliguri-Islampur (Km.526-500 of NH-31) WB-7	—	14.83	6.99	16.08	37.90
15. Dalkhola Bypass	—	—	0.24	8.70	8.94
Total	990.77	576.02	201.57	242.05	2,010.40

Total of Projects

	6,314.56	6,305.15	9,090.23	12,093.14	33,803.08
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[Translation]

**Role of NGOs in Controlling of
HIV/AIDS.**

1853. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reported number of AIDS cases during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise and gender-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in controlling HIV/AIDS; and

(c) the State-wise details of AIDS Consultation

Centres existing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The number of AIDS cases yearwise and genderwise reported by the State AIDS Control Societies during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Funds allocated to NGOs for targeted interventions and community care centres are given below:

(c) The State-wise number of integrated counseling and testing centres, as information provided by the State AIDS Control Societies are given at Statement- II.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Targeted Intervention	Community Care Centre	Total
2004-05	8101.00	1239.50	9340.50
2005-06	14482.00	1302.56	15784.56
2006-07	14587.75	2519.96	17107.71

(c) The State-wise number of integrated counseling and testing centres, as per information provided by the

State AIDS Control Societies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I
State-wise Gender Distribution of Reported AIDS Cases (2004-07)

State	2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	0	1	3	1	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Andhra Pradesh	3220	2391	5611	4264	3542	7806	5553	4614	10167	3486	2444	5930
Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	13	0	13	1	2	3
Assam	9	4	13	29	11	40	78	29	107	7	3	10
Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chandigarh	146	77	223	480	269	749	289	162	451	468	245	713
Chhattisgarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delhi	48	20	68	1015	449	1464	1335	590	1925	1281	541	1822
Goa	71	38	109	108	59	167	15	8	23	73	33	106
Gujarat	1071	553	1624	1280	675	1955	563	296	859	521	184	705

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haryana	57	28	85	123	75	198	126	76	202	154	53	207
Himachal Pradesh	43	32	75	39	34	73	3	3	6	67	22	89
Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	22	12	34	154	57	211
Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	102	71	173	93	66	159	257	212	469
Karnataka	137	85	222	1228	991	2219	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kerala	39	34	73	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Madhya Pradesh	NR	NR	NR	225	134	359	144	86	230	350	139	489
Maharashtra	136	73	209	3292	2391	5683	2518	1829	4347	1594	832	2426
Manipur	2987	1844	4831	NR	NR	NR	44	36	80	241	137	378
Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	9	10	19
Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	2	2	4	11	12	23
Nagaland	36	18	54	9	9	18	NR	NR	NR	187	185	372
Orissa	138	131	269	115	62	177	75	41	116	46	12	58
Pondicherry	127	59	186	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Punjab	NR	NR	NR	60	43	103	140	99	239	181	85	266
Rajasthan	39	23	62	186	117	303	185	117	302	329	180	509
Sikkim	154	74	228	2	1	3	NR	NR	NR	10	3	13

Tamil Nadu	NR	NR	NR	2173	1683	3856	6470	5011	11481	NR	NR	NR
Uttar Pradesh	9202	6069	15271	201	138	339	406	279	685	124	99	223
Uttaranchal	NR	NR	NR	29	20	49	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
West Bengal	71	38	109	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	72	31	103
Ahmedabad MACS	13	6	19	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	72	29	101
Chennai MACS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai MACS	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	3357	1751	5108
Total	17745	11596	29341	14962	10776	25738	18074	13356	31430	13114	7321	20435

(Note: NR: Not Reported. Source: State AIDS Control Societies.)

Statement-II

**State-wise details of AIDS Consultation
Centres (Integrated Counselling
Testing Centres till 2007)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Integrated Counselling Testing Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	677
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25
4.	Assam	51
5.	Bihar	207
6.	Chandigarh	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	72
11.	Goa	11
12.	Gujarat	203
13.	Haryana	60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
16.	Jharkhand	20
17.	Karnataka	561
18.	Kerala	51
19.	Lakshadweep	0

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55
21.	Maharashtra	678
22.	Manipur	54
23.	Meghalaya	6
24.	Mizoram	13
25.	Nagaland	60
26.	Orissa	129
27.	Pondicherry	10
28.	Punjab	33
29.	Rajasthan	72
30.	Sikkim	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	760
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	182
34.	Uttaranchal	29
35.	West Bengal	104
All India		4245

**Installation of Instruments in
Government Hospitals**

1854. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes instal new medical and diagnostic instruments in the major Government hospitals in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, in so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, installation/upgradation of new medical/diagnostic instruments is a continuous process as per the need/priorities within the available resources as part of the process of modernization of the hospital facilities.

Besides, the above, the Central Government has also decided to upgrade 13 existing medical institutions in different states under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

Proposal for Atomic Plants

1855. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals/request has been received by the Union Government from the State Governments of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh to set up atomic energy plants in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which, approval is likely to be given for the said proposal; and

(d) the reasons for delays in this regard?

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

(b) The Chief Ministers of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh had requested the Prime Minister for setting up of nuclear power plants in their States.

(c) and (d) As a first step, the Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Government has evaluated the sites offered by the States. Report of Site Selection

Committee has been submitted to the Government. No decision has been taken. Setting up of nuclear power projects, in addition to availability of site, depends on various other parameters related to the nuclear power programme of the country.

[English]

WHO Guidelines on Breast Feeding

1856. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the WHO guidelines regarding breast feeding for the infants; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for ensuring compliance of the WHO guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines regarding breast feeding of the infants is enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development based on the WHO Global Strategy issued guidelines on Infant and Young child Feeding in 2004.

The Department of Family Welfare under its Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) II/ National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), is implementing the following to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding:

- Behaviour change to promote breastfeeding by involving all grassroots workers viz. Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs), Angan Wadi Workers (AWWs), Auxilliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs), village practitioners, male workers, link volunteers etc.; panchayats, self help groups, agents of change, opinion leaders, Non Governmental Organisation (NGOs); using all health related contacts to promote improved breastfeeding; employing mass media.

- Augment ANMs/AWWs contacts with mothers. Promote home visits by ASHAs/AWWs in the antenatal and postnatal periods as a part of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child Hood Illness (IMNCI) activities and use contacts to promote breast feeding and complementary feeding.
- Use all ANM/male health worker contacts for feeding counseling. Use immunization sessions, field visits of ANMs and male health workers for feeding counseling.
- Strengthen breastfeeding promotion efforts at facilities.
- Improve feeding counseling skills of providers like ASHAs, A WWs, ANMs, Lady Health visitor (LHVs), etc.

Statement

WHO Global strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding

The Global Strategy is based on the evidence of nutrition's significance in the early months and years of life, and of the crucial role that appropriate feeding practices play in achieving optimal health outcomes. Lack of breastfeeding—and especially lack of exclusive breastfeeding during the first half-year of life—is important risk factors for infant and childhood morbidity and mortality that are only compounded by inappropriate complementary feeding. The life-long impact includes poor school performance, reduced productivity, and impaired intellectual and social development.

The global strategy for infant and young child feeding is based on respect, protection, facilitation and fulfillment of accepted human rights principles. Nutrition is a crucial, universally recognized component of the child's right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health as stated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children have the right to adequate nutrition and access to safe and nutritious food, and both are essential for fulfilling their right to the highest

attainable standard of health. Women, in turn, have the right to proper nutrition, to decide how to feed their children, and to full information and appropriate conditions that will enable them to carry out their decisions. These rights are not yet realized in many environments.

The aim of this strategy is to improve—through optimal feeding—the nutritional status, growth and development, health, and thus the survival of infants and young children.

The strategy's specific objectives are:

- to raise awareness of the main problems affecting infant and young child feeding, identify approaches to their solution, and provide a framework of essential interventions;
- to increase the commitment of governments, international organizations and other concerned parties for optimal feeding practices for infants and young children;
- to create an environment that will enable mothers, families and other caregivers in all circumstances to make—and implement—informed choices about optimal feeding practices for infants and young children.

Breastfeeding is an unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants; it is also an integral part of the reproductive process with important implications for the health of mothers.

- As a global public health recommendation, infants should be exclusively breastfed for the first six months life to achieve optimal growth, development and health.
- Thereafter, to meet their evolving nutritional requirements, infants should receive nutritionally adequate and safe complementary foods while breastfeeding continues for up to two years of age or beyond.

- Exclusive breastfeeding from birth is possible except for a few medical conditions, and unrestricted exclusive breastfeeding results in ample milk production.

Infants are particularly vulnerable during the transition period when *complementary feeding* begins. Ensuring that their nutritional needs are met thus requires that complementary foods be:

- *timely*—meaning that they are introduced when the need for energy and nutrients exceeds what can be provided through exclusive and frequent breastfeeding;
- *adequate*—meaning that they provide sufficient energy, protein and micronutrients to meet a growing child's nutritional needs;
- *safe*—meaning that they are hygienically stored and prepared, and fed with clean hands using clean utensils and not bottles and teats;—
- *properly fed*—meaning that they are given consistent with a child's signals of appetite and satiety, and that meal frequency and feeding method—actively encouraging the child, even during illness, to consume sufficient food using fingers, spoon or self-feeding—are suitable for age.

The strategy is intended as a guide for action; it is based on accumulated evidence of the significance of the early months and years of life for child growth and development and it identifies interventions with a proven positive impact during this period. Moreover to remain dynamic, successful strategy implementation will rely on keeping pace with developments, while new clinical and population-based research is stimulated and behavioural concerns are investigated.

Governments, international organizations and other concerned parties share responsibility for ensuring the fulfillment of the right of children to the highest attainable standard of health and the right of women to full and unbiased information, and adequate health care and nutrition. Each partner should acknowledge and embrace

its responsibilities for improving the feeding of infants and young children and for mobilizing required resources. All partners should work together to achieve fully this strategy's aim and objectives, including by forming fully transparent innovative alliances and partnerships consistent with accepted principles for avoiding conflict of interest. The primary obligation of governments is to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate a comprehensive *national policy* on infant and young child feeding. In addition to political commitment at the highest level, a successful policy depends on effective national coordination to ensure full collaboration of all concerned government agencies, international organizations and other concerned parties. This implies continual collection and evaluation of relevant information on feeding policies and practices. Regional and local governments also have an important role to play in implementing this strategy.

Increasing Wildlife Sanctuaries

1857. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of wildlife sanctuaries in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the sites or areas surveyed in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) The responsibility and powers to establish wildlife Sanctuaries in the country vests primarily with the State/UT Governments. As per the information available, some States are contemplating to establish new Sanctuaries. However, only after the issuance of the final notification in this regard by the State/UT Governments, such informations are collated at Government of India level.

Coral and Mangrove Management Authority

1858. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the year 2008 is being observed as the year of the Coral Reef;

(b) if so, whether the Government has a proposal to constitute Coral and Mangrove Management Authority;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is aware that most of the fishes being sold out to private aquariums across the country are taken from coral reefs, damaging them in the process; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to regulate the aquariums so that this kind of trade does not take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), a partnership among governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations throughout the world, has designated 2008 as the International Year of the Reef (IYOR 2008).

(b) and (c) For the purpose of conserving the coastal environment, the Government had issued the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991. Under the Notification, mangroves, corals and coral reef areas are classified as Coastal Regulation Zone-I(i). No developmental activities in these areas, other than those permissible under the Notification, can be taken up. For implementing and enforcing the said Notification, the Government has constituted one National and State/Union Territory level Coastal Zone Management Authorities under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These Authorities have been delegated with necessary powers under the aforesaid Act to take punitive action against violations. The Ministry of Environment and Forests also has a National Committee on Mangroves and Coral Reefs to oversee their conservation and management.

(d) and (e) Some species of fishes are included in Schedule I Part II A of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and any trade of the scheduled species is not allowed

under the provisions of the Act. However, the Chief Wildlife Warden of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments, with the prior permission from the Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India can permit the collection of such Scheduled species for research purpose. Besides, the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries is regulating the import of exotic aquatic species including ornamental fishes through the National Committee on Introduction of Exotic Aquatic Species into Indian Waters.

Agreement Between IREL and M/s VV Minerals

1859 SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Agreement has been signed between Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL) and M/s V.V. Minerals, permitting the latter to do sand mining in the beach which was earlier done by IREL;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons to allow private parties in this strategic sector; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure safety of such strategic sector in the country?

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

(b) The agreement entered into on 23-2-2005 based on a meeting convened by Ministry of Mines briefly envisages the following:

(i) IREL withdrawing of mining lease application in the Mel Midalam area of Midalam village in the land towards the seaside.

(ii) Permitting M/s. V.V. Minerals conducting mining operations from Midalam Hamlet to Inayam Hamlet.

(iii) M/s. V.V. Minerals agrees to transfer specified patta land in favour of IREL at registered price.

(iv) M/s. V.V. Minerals withdrawing all pending cases filed against IREL/Officers of IREL.

(v) The State Government will recommend all applications of IREL for renewal/fresh mining lease applications.

However, the agreement was not operationalised.

Beach Sand Mineral sector was opened up for private sector participation through the Policy Resolution dated 6-10-1998 taking into account the low rate of exploitation of the vast resources available in the country and also to bring in value addition technology to the country.

(c) The BSM Policy, inter alia, envisages appropriate dispersal of the new production facilities, regulate exploitation of the resources by such facilities to ensure that the exploitable reserves last for about 100 years besides being subject to the regulations/guidelines issued by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board from time to time.

Decline in Transportation of Goods through Sea

1860. SHRI HITEN BARMAN:

SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN:

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

(a) whether the share of shipping industries in transporting goods is declining in spite of growth of import and export in the country;

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

(c) the total number of cargo and passenger ships owned by SCI alongwith the names of the ships and their status as cargo or passenger separately;

(d) the destinations from where the ships are operated, port-wise;

(e) whether most of the existing vessels may be retrieved by 2021;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps that have been taken or proposed to be taken to improve the condition of shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b): The share across various modes of transport is dependent on a host of factors including growth of trade, composition of trade, freight rates, geographical origin and destination etc. However, a large proportion of the trade in high value goods like gems and jewellery, precious metals, electronics items and high-fashion apparel is carried by air.

(c) The total number of ships owned by Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) is 79, which includes 67 cargo ships, 10 Offshore Supply Vessels and two passenger cum cargo ships. The name of the ships and the type of cargo they carry are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) SCI's vessels ply globally catering to Indian overseas as well as coastal trade and also international cross trade. The ports called by the vessels are decided upon the requirements of the trade segments in which the vessels are operated.

(e) and (f) As far as SCI is concerned, by 2021 around 45% of the present fleet is expected to be phased out.

(g) The Government has been taking various measures from time to time to improve the growth of Indian tonnage. These include:

(i) The acquisition of vessels has been brought under Open General Licence. The shipowners are free to decide on type of ships to be acquired and their area of operation etc.

(ii) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is permitted in Shipping Sector.

(iii) Rate of depreciation has been increased from 20% to 25%.

(iv) Tonnage Tax has been introduced from 2004-05 whereby in the matter of taxation a level

playing field has been given to Indian Shipping Industry vis-a-vis international shipping industries.

- (v) The formalities for registration of newly acquired vessels have been simplified.

Statement-I

List of Vessels owned by SCI

TANKERS (Crude Oil Carriers)

1. Maharshi Karve
2. C.V. Raman
3. Homi Bhabha
4. Major Somnath Sharma PVC
5. Lance Naik KaramSingh PVC
6. Lt. Rama Raghoba Rane PVC
7. Naik Jadunath Singh PVC
8. Comp. Havildar Major Piru Singh PVC
9. Captain Gurbachan Singh Salaria PVC
10. Major Dhan Singh Thapa PVC
11. Subedar Joginder Singh PVC
12. Major Saitan Singh PVC
13. Havildar Abdul Hamid PVC
14. Col. Ardeshir Burzorji Tarapore PVC
15. Motilal Nehru
16. Jawaharlal Nehru
17. Ankleshwar
18. Gandhar
19. Maharaja Agrasen
20. Guru Gobind Singh
21. Abul Kalam Azad

22. Maharshi Parashuram

23. Desh Bhakt

24. Desh Prem

25. Desh Rakshak

26. Desh Gaurav

27. Desh Shakti

28. Desh Shanti

29. Desh Ujaala

30. Desh Vaibhav

TANKERS (Product Carriers)

1. Flying Officer Nirmaljit-Singh Sekhon PVC
2. Lt. Arun Khetarpal PVC
3. Major Hoshier Singh PVC
4. Lance Naik Albert Ekka PVC
5. Rabindranath Tagore
6. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
7. Bharatidasan
8. Suvama Swarajya
9. Sampurna Swarajya

PASSANGER CUM CARGO SHIPS

1. Ramanujam
2. Harsha Vardhana

DRY BULK CARRIERS

1. Kanpur
2. Alaknanda
3. Mandakini
4. Uttarkashi
5. Dev Prayag

6. Rishikesh
7. Hardwar
8. Lok Maheshwari
9. Varanasi
10. Pataliputra
11. Murshidabad
12. Dakshineswar
13. Ganga Sagar
14. Lok Rajeshwari
15. Lok Prakash
16. Lok Prem
17. Lok Pratap
18. Maharashtra
19. Goa
20. Tamil Nadu

PHOSPHORIC ACID/CHEMICAL CARRIERS

1. Tirumalai
2. Sabarimala
3. Palanimalai

LPG/AMMONIA CARRIERS

1. Nanga Parbat
2. Annapurna

CONTAINER VESSELS

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. Indira Gandhi
3. Rajiv Gandhi

OFF-SHORE SUPPLY VESSELS

1. Feroze Gandhi

2. C.P. Srivastava
3. SCI-01
4. SCI-02
5. SCI-03
6. SCI-04
7. SCI-05
8. SCI-06
9. Capt. F.M. Juvele
10. Dr. Nagendra Singh

Total no. of vessels : 79

**Food Security and Economic
Slow Down**

1861. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Security and slow down of economic growth were the two areas of concern that came up for discussion at the National Development Council's meeting on December 19, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the food and economic growth scenario as projected therein;

(c) the response of the G-8 Summit thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) National Development Council (NDC)'s meeting on 19th December, 2007 was held to consider and approve the draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), where in high growth rate of the economy was noted. The Eleventh Five Year Plan has set a growth target for the economy at 9% per year for the plan period (2007-12) and aims at putting the economy on a sustained growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. In the meeting attention was also drawn to the

impending problem of food security calling for productivity enhancement strategies.

(c) Last G-8 summit meeting was held in June, 2007 in Germany, much before the NDC meeting mentioned in part (a) of the question.

(d) The Eleventh Plan strategy to enhance food security is based on (i) enhancing production of rice, wheat and pulses by 20 million tonnes by the end of Eleventh Plan through National Food Security Mission launched in 2008 in selected districts (ii) increasing allocation to the Agriculture and Allied Sectors, (iii) increasing public expenditure on and strengthening agricultural research, (iv) increasing irrigation facilities, (v) focussing on natural resources management and watershed development in rainfed areas, (vi) strengthening input and other support services, and (vii) adjusting foodgrains management planning to the emerging requirements. The Eleventh Plan also mentions raising the growth rate of agricultural GDP to 4% per year in the Plan period from the current level of around 2% per year, strengthening of the Public Distribution System, rural development and poverty alleviation programmes including the programmes of wage employment, mid-day meals to the school children, etc as instruments to ensure food security.

National Highway Project In Andhra Pradesh

1862. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the National Highway projects implemented/proposed to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh for the last three years and current year, project-wise, location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent on the same during the said period;

(c) the status of each project, till-date; and

(d) the details of other NH projects proposed to be taken up during the Eleventh plan in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Developmental works are being implemented on 14 National Highways (NH No. 4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 219, 221 and 222) in Andhra Pradesh under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) by NHAI, National Highways (Original) [NH(O)] scheme by the Ministry through State PWD and through Border Road Organization (BRO). So far, 198 developmental works have been taken up during the last three years including current year. Out of this, 108 works have been completed and balance 90 works are under various stages of implementation. An expenditure of about Rs. 3029.00 crore has been incurred on National Highways in the state including above works during the last three years including current year till January, 2008.

(d) Developmental works on National Highways are taken up through Annual Plans. During first year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 28 works have been taken up on various NHs in the State of Andhra Pradesh under above schemes, so far.

Peace Process between India and Pakistan

1863. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sudden assassination of Ms. Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan is likely to have an adverse impact on the peace process initiated by both the Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether further meetings are proposed to be held to give further boost to the peace process; and

(d) if so, the dates fixed for the same and the level at which the talks are likely to be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Government are ready

to resume the Composite Dialogue process as soon as the new government is in place in Pakistan. It remains our hope that we will be able to resolve outstanding issues and build a mutually beneficial relationship with Pakistan in an atmosphere free of violence and terrorism.

[Translation]

Free-Traffic-System on Expressway

1864. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently announced some special measures to introduce Free-Traffic-System on Expressway and some National Highways in the country for tackling the problem of traffic jam as reported in Dainik Jagran Dated February 17, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problem of traffic jam is being faced by various States including Jharkhand and Bihar;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The newspaper article published in Delhi Edition of Dainik Jagran, dated 17-02-2008 is regarding traffic jam on recently opened to traffic, Delhi-Gurgaon section of National Highway No. 8. The Concessionaire who has developed this project on Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis has recently announced several measures to avoid waiting period/long queues at toll plazas. However, Government has not announced any special measures to introduce free traffic system on the Expressway and some National Highways in the country.

(c) to (e) Traffic congestion in some sections of National Highways is due to inadequate capacity for the

present day traffic. For giving relief to traffic congestion, National Highways are being widened depending upon availability of funds and inter-se priority of other works. For reducing traffic jam at check barriers, States/UTs have been advised to have an integrated check post at entry point at Inter-state border.

[English]

Conservation of Bio-diversity of Western Ghats

1865. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bio-diversity of the Western Ghats is not fully explored; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to explore and protect the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The bio-diversity of the Western Ghats is not yet fully explored. The exploration of the area is carried out by the Botanical Survey of India; Zoological Survey of India; 'Centre of Ecological Sciences' under the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and many other regional institutions. The technical man power of the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India have been strengthened. In order to protect the biodiversity of the region, a number of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves and Elephant Reserves have been notified. In addition, the parts of Nilgiri and the Augasthiyamalai areas have been designated as Biosphere Reserves. Ex-situ conservation of rare and endemic plants has been promoted through botanic gardens and the centres of ex-situ conservation.

HIV Affected Women

1866. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number and percentage of HIV affected women in the country as on December 31, 2007;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch any scheme for treatment and rehabilitation of such women affected, with HIV and abandoned by their families;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sanctioned in this regard; and

(d) the time by which such scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The estimated number of HIV infected women in 2006 is 0.96 million. 39.1% of the estimated total number of HIV infections in the country is in women. Estimates for 2007 are not available.

(b) to (d) Free treatment of eligible persons living with HIV/AIDS, including women, is provided through 137 ART centres in the country. US\$ 122.67 million and US\$ 214.17 million under Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Rounds IV and VI are available till March 2012 for treatment.

Sovereign Wealth Fund

1867. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to create a multi-billion-dollar sovereign wealth fund as reported in the *Times of India* dated February 20, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its composition;

(c) the purpose for creating such fund; and

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No such

proposal is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Ambulance Facility under NRHM

1868. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to provide Ambulance vans to every State under National Rural Health Mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Union Government is providing financial assistance under the NRHM to States/UTs for purchase/outourcing of ambulances for providing referral transport for transporting of emergency patients in the Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Hospitals as per the guidelines prescribed under the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).

With the objective to take health care to door step of the public in rural areas, especially in under-served areas, Mobile Medical Units (MMU) have also been approved @ one MMU per district under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Two kinds of MMUs are envisaged, one with diagnostic facilities for the state other than North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, for the North East, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, specialized facilities and services such X-ray, ECG and ultra-sound have been proposed to be provided due to their difficult hilly terrain, non-approachability by public transport, long distances to be covered etc. The states are however expected to address the diversity and ensure the adoption of most suitable and sustainable model for MMU to suit their local requirement.

The funds are released to States/UTs Government as per their requirement in their respective annual NRHM programme implementation plan.

Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission

1869. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission in its latest report has recommended immediate transfer of elementary education and health care services to Panchayatiraj institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Commission have been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 terms of the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, local level activities of elementary education, preventive and promotive health care, water supply, sanitation, environmental improvement and nutrition should immediately be transferred to the appropriate tiers of the PRIs.

(c) and (d) The recommendations contained in the report are under consideration of the Government.

Smoking Free Work Places

1870. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to introduce rules effecting smoking-free work places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether areas will be designated in work places for smoking;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the date from which these rules are proposed to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Section 4 of the "The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" prohibits smoking in a Public Place which includes public office, libraries, restaurants, educational institutions, court building, railways waiting room etc.

The provisions of the Act 2003 already prohibit Smoking in Public Places.

The Government is in the process of framing rules, to further improve implementation of the legal provisions to ensure that there is no smoking in Public Places including Work places.

NICD Research Centres

1871. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) research centres in the country, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up more NICD research centres in the country particularly in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) with Headquarter at Delhi has eight branches as under:—

1. Alwar (Rajasthan)
2. Bangalooru (Karnataka)
3. Coonoor (Tamil Nadu)
4. Jagadapur (Chhattisgarh)

5. Kozhikode (Kerala)
6. Patna (Bihar)
7. Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)
8. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

(b) There is no such proposal so far as NICD is concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

Release of Indian Fishermen and Their Boats

1872. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 204 dated 27-02-08 and state:

(a) the time by which the 372 Indian Fishermen and 342 boats which continue to be in Pakistani custody are likely to be released;

(b) the details of the outcome of the first meeting of Judicial Committee which was held on 26-27 February, 2008; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During the SAARC Summit in New Delhi on 4 April 2007, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Shaukat Aziz had assured Prime Minister that Pakistan would take early action to return fishing boats seized from Indian fishermen to their owners. They also agreed to review the status of each other's citizens held prisoners in the two countries. We await the implementation of this commitment.

(b) The Judicial Committee has recommended that (i) a consolidated list with full particulars and their present status of nationals in each others' jails be exchanged on 31st March 2008; (ii) prisoners who have completed their sentences and whose national status has been verified be released forthwith; (iii) special

consideration, on compassionate and humanitarian basis, be accorded to women, juvenile and disabled prisoners for their repatriation; (iv) as agreed between the two Governments, those fishermen in custody whose nationality status is confirmed be released forthwith and in remaining cases, Consular Access be provided by 31st March 2008; (v) all efforts be made to arrange early release of all those prisoners, accused or convicted of minor offences, once their nationality status is confirmed; and (vi) each country may immediately notify the other of the arrest of its nationals and provide Consular Access expeditiously.

(c) Government have been taking up the issue of the release of Indian fishermen and their boats regularly with the Government of Pakistan including at the highest level. It is hoped that in terms of the recommendation of the Judicial Committee, fishermen, whose national status is confirmed, would be released forthwith and in remaining cases consular access would be provided by 31 March 2008.

Health and Family Welfare Programmes in AP

1873. SHRI G. NIZAMUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Level Health and Family Welfare Programmes and Projects that are under implementation in the State of Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) if the amount allocated for the implementation of the schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which includes Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Program and various disease control programmes and related schemes like training, IEC etc.

A detailed list including allocation of funds and schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Andhra Pradesh Health Sector Reforms Programme (AP HSRP) developed by DFID and Government of Andhra Pradesh, is being implemented by the Department of Health, Medical and Family Affairs

of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The first tranche of £9.5 million has been released to the State for the activities of 2007-08.

The States are frequently monitored at planning and implementation stage for completion of planned activities.

Statement

Allocation of Funds under NRHM during 2007-08 for Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allocation
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	452.00
2.	Maintenance of Urban FW Centres	804.00
3.	Maintenance of Health Posts	0.00
4.	Maintenance of Sub-Centres	19615.48
5.	Training of ANM/LHVs	764.36
6.	Maintenance of HFWTCs	155.64
7.	Training of MPWs (Male)	218.56
8.	RCH Flexible Pool	11584.00
9.	Mission Flexible Pool	17989.00
10.	Information, Education and Communication	58.00
11.	Operating Cost of Pulse Polio Immunization	2929.00
	Total—Schemes relating to Family Welfare	54570.04
12.	National TB Control Programme	2206.71
13.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme #	174.91
14.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme #	82.00

1	2	3
15.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	12.50
16.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	763.50
17.	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme #	1973.85
	Total—Disease Control Programmes	5213.47
	Grand Total	59783.51

Includes grants in kind.

Delhi-Lahore Bus Service

1874. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to increase the frequency of Delhi-Lahore bus service as reported in *Hindustan* dated February 22, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which both countries are going to check illegal activities being carried out through this bus service?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes. It has been decided to increase the frequency of the Delhi-Lahore bus service from two trips per week to three trips per week from each side.

(c) Necessary measures are in place to check misuse of these services for illegal activities.

Passport Offices in the State of Karnataka

1875. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing passport offices and collection centres in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the number of passport applications received and the number of passports issued during each of the last three years by passport offices in the State;

(c) whether there is any demand to open more passport offices in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The State of Karnataka has a Regional Passport Office at Bangalore and a Passport Application Collection Centre at Mangalore. In addition, 21 District Passport Cells (DPCs) attached to the Offices of the District Superintendents of Police, 72 Speed Post Centres in Karnataka and 15 Bangalore-One centres in Bangalore city accept applications for passports.

(b) The data regarding the total number of passport applications received and passports issued by the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore (applications from other application collection centres in the State also come to this office for issuance of passports) is as follows:

Year	Total number of Passport Applications received			Total number of Passport issued		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	190481	241202	270124	186602	271941	279812

(c) and (d) In view of the growing demand from different sections of the society, the Government are considering to open a Passport Office at Mangalore.

[Translation]

Upgradation of NH-76

1876. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress and the expenditure being incurred on the construction of bridges, bypasses and widening of National Highway No. 76 under East-west Corridor alongwith the progress made thereon, project-wise particularly of Kota. bypass and bridge on Chambal;

(b) whether the complaints regarding upliftment of soil without permission/purchase have been received; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The construction packages under East-West Corridor include the construction of bridges as well as bypasses which fall under the package. Therefore, separate expenditure on bridges and bypasses cannot be segregated. However, project wise detail of expenditure being incurred on projects under NH-76 under the East West Corridor and its progress is enclosed as Statement.

The physical progress of Kota bypass work is 8.3 per cent. The foundation work on bridge over river Chambal is in progress.

(b) and (c) Some complaints were received which were immediately taken up with the contractor and with the District Administration and were found to be fictitious.

Statement

East-West Corridor

(List of Projects on NH-76)

Status as on 29-02-2008

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch (State)	NH No.	Length (Km.)	Start	Date of Completion (Anticipated)	Funded by	Cost of (Rs. Crore)		Expenditure up to January, 2008 (Rs. in crore)	Commulative Physical Progress
							Total Project	Award to civil contractor/ BOT grant/ Annuity Payment		
1.	Shivpuri Bypass and upto MP/RJ Border EW-II (MP-1) Km. 15.00 to Junction of NH-76/NH-3 of NH-25 and Km. 610 to Km. 579.00 of NH-76 (Madhya Pradesh)	25 and 76	54	22-8-05	June, 2008	ADB	360.70	294.98	256.71	85.08%
2.	RJ/MP Border to Kota EW-II (RJ-11) Km. 579 to Km. 509 (Rajasthan)	76	70	10-9-05	June, 2008	ADB	404.36	278.08	194.41	85.56%
3.	RJ/MP Border to Kota EW-II (RJ-10) Km. 509 to Km. 449.15 (Rajasthan)	76	60	20-10-05	Dec., 2008	ADB	471.85	347.36	188.99	57.41%
4.	RJ/MP Border to Kota EW-II (RJ-9) Km. 499.15 to Km. 406.00 (Rajasthan)	76	43	24-10-05	March, 2009	ADB	377.65	286.65	107.16	51.36%

5. Kota Bypass EW-II (RJ-4) Km. 406.00 to Km. 381.00 (Rajasthan)	76	26.42	11-5-06	June, 2009	NHAI	250.39	205.51	39.48	8.3%
6. Chambal Bridge EW-II (RJ-5) (Rajasthan)	76	1.4	7-11-06	Sep., 2010	NHAI	281.31	213.59	33.74	Foundation work in Progress
7. Kota to Chittorgarh EW-II (RJ-8) Km. 381.00 to Km. 316.00 (Rajasthan)	76	65	23-10-05	Sep., 2008	ADB	558.043	397.44	211.08	63.91%
8. Kota to Chittorgarh EW-II (RJ-7) Km. 316.00 to Km. 253.00 (Rajasthan)	76	63	27-10-05	Sep., 2008	ADB	532.01	375.98	251.03	73.91%
9. Chittorgarh Bypass Km. 253.00 to Km. 229.25 EW-II (RJ-6) (Rajasthan)	76	40	23-10-05	Sep., 2008	ADB	472.57	314.41	203.99	65.32%
10. Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3) Km. 73 to Km. 104.724 (Rajasthan)	76	31.724	14-1-06	Sep., 2008	NHAI	336.37	208.08	205.02	62.70%
11. Bekaria to Gogunda (RJ-2) Km. 29 to Km. 73 (Rajasthan)	76	44	6-11-05	Dec., 2008	NHAI	551.5	411.60	287.90	68.31%
12. Swaroopgarh to Bekariya (RJ-1) Km. 249.70 to Km. 264.00 Km. 0.00 to Km. 29.00 (Rajasthan)	14 and 76	43	8-12-05	Dec., 2008	NHAI	243.11	173.34	127.95	56.00%

[English]

Allocation of Coal Block for State owned Companies

1877. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments including that of the State Government of Orissa for allotment of coal blocks for their shell companies created by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above proposals/requests are likely to be considered and approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The issue of allocation of five coal blocks viz. Ghogarpali, Dip side or Ghogarpali, Sakhigopal, Aalaknanda, Bankhui in Orissa, Mourya coal block in Jharkhand and Bhivkund coal block in Maharashtra is under consideration in the Ministry of Power.

Forestry Projects Funded by International Finance Institutions

1878 SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of forestry projects funded by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other international financial institutions in the country particularly in Karnataka during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the present status of the above projects;

(c) the cost of the projects indicating their objectives; and

(d) the target dates set for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) Of the ten ongoing forestry

projects funded externally, nine are funded by Japan Bank of International Cooperation and one project by the World Bank. The total project outlay of these projects is about Rs. 4977 crores spread over ten different States. The details of these projects, their total outlay, project period and objectives are given in the enclosed Statement.

In the State of Karnataka, the Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project is being implemented with the total project cost of Rs. 745 crores including 131.734 crores as State share. An amount of Rs. 157.951 crores has been claimed as reimbursement from JBIC till 19th February 2008: The objectives of the project are to increase forest cover, to manage forests sustainably, conservation and protection of protected areas, to support JFPM and village communities, development of natural resources on degraded forests sites, to develop enabling policy environment to achieve the sustainable forest management objectives. The project period is 2005-06 to 2012-13.

Statement

1. Integrated Natural Resource Management and Poverty Reduction Project in Haryana funded by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)

Project Cost:—286 cr.

Project Period:—2004-05 to 2010-11

Objectives—To rehabilitate forest land, to improve the quality of life of the villagers adjoining forests, facilitate empowerment of women, ensure active people's participation, strengthening VFCs, Promotion of IGA.

2. Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project (JBIC)

Project Cost:—442 cr

Project Period:—2003-04 to 2006-09

Objectives—To check desertification and to

restore the ecological status of the Aravalis, protect the infrastructure like canals, railway lines from drifting sand in the IGNP area, to conserve gene pool, to augment availability of fuelwood, fodder, to generate employment opportunities, to elicit people's participation.

3. Punjab Afforestation Project Tranche 2 (JBIC)

Project Cost:—263 cr

Project Period: 2002-03 to 2009-10

Objectives—To check the environmental degradation, develop degraded forests of Shivalik region on sustainable basis, to improve economic condition of marginal farmer, to improve the existing livestock, to introduce horticultural practices, to improve depleting water table, to promote farm forestry, agroforestry.

4. Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase 2 (JBIC)

Project Cost—567 cr

Project Period:—2005-06 to 2012-13

Objectives—Ecological restoration of degraded forests, to ensure livelihood security for forest dependent people, ensure active people's participation in reforestation programme, water and soil conservation measures, encourage tree growing on private land, to green the urban areas of Tamil Nadu.

5. Karnataka Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project (JBIC)

Project Cost:—745 cr

Project Period:—2005-06 to 2012-13

Objectives—To increase the forest cover, to manage forests sustainable, conservation and protection of protected areas, to support JFPM and village communities, development of natural

resources on degraded forest sites, to develop enabling policy environment to achieve the sustainable forest management objective

6. Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project of Himachal Pradesh (JBIC)

Project Cost:—160 cr.

Project period:—2006-07 to 2013-14

Objectives:—To regenerate the forests, protect the agricultural land in the catchment area of Swam river, by carrying out the integrated watershed management activities including afforestation, soil protection, land reclamation, thereby improving living conditions of the people.

7. Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project (JBIC)

Project Cost:—660 cr.

Project period:—2006-07 to 2012-13

Objectives:—Ecological restoration of degraded forests, to improve the quality of life of the villagers adjoining forests, participatory approach.

8. Andhra Pradesh Community Forest Management Project (World Bank)

Project Cost:—653 cr.

Project period:—2002-03 to 2006-07 (Under extension)

Objectives:—To reduce rural poverty through improved forest management with community participation.

9. Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase-II (JBIC)

Project Cost:—944 cr.

Project period:—2007-08 to 2015-16

Objectives:—To maintain environmental stability, ecological balance, checking of soil erosion,

preserving coastal zone ecosystem, increasing vegetal density, enhancing economic potential of tribals, meeting the requirement of fuelwood, timber, fodder, NTFP etc.

10. Tripura Integrated Forestry Development Project (JBIC)

Project Cost:—256 cr.

Project period:—6 years starting 2007-2008

Objectives:—To maintain biological diversity, promote multiple use forestry, regenerate and conserve *Melocanna baccifera*, develop livelihood opportunities through value addition, promote farm forestry, ecotourism, commercial tree farming, promote, JFM.

Repayment of Loan to Asian Development Bank

1879. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India has defaulted in repayment of loans to the Asian Development Bank;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The first installment of Asian Development Bank Loan No. 1747-IND for Surat Manor Tollway Project amounting to USD 43,08,820.36 (Rs. 19,14,40,889) taken by National Highways Authority of India (NHA) directly was due on 01-01-2006. It was paid on 10-01-2006. Delay in payment by 9 days occurred due to Administrative oversight.

(c) A fact finding enquiry was conducted. Based

on the enquiry, one General Manager (Finance and Accounts) who was on deputation to the NHA was repatriated to his parent organization and disciplinary action was initiated against one Deputy General Manager (Finance and Accounts). As a result of disciplinary action the officer was issued with a warning.

[Translation]

Report of ASSOCHAM on Bamboo use Instead of Wood

1880. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have gone through the report submitted by Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) wherein it has been stated that by using bamboo instead of wood, seven thousand crores of rupees can be saved;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps in the light of this useful proposal for conservation of forests and ecological balance in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that bamboo has a very high potential as a viable substitute to wood and other traditional material for housing, joining, furniture and other building materials.

(b) To promote substitution of wood by bamboo, the Government of India have launched the National Mission on bamboo Application under the supervision of Ministry of Science and Technology. The Mission is actively engaged in promoting and disseminating technology for use of Bamboo and is also encouraging entrepreneurs to establish bamboo based industrial units with the help of available technology.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In order to conserve natural Forest Resources, Government of India have initiated National Bamboo Mission at Central level to promote

bamboo plantations and their application as wood alternatives. Institute like Indian Plywood.

Industries Research and Training Institute under Ministry of Environment and Forests is actively engaged in promoting the value added products like Bamboo Mat Board, Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheet, bamboo Wood doors from bamboo and their applications for different uses as mentioned at (a).

[English]

**Land under Reserved and
Protected Forests**

1881. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land coming under reserved forests and protected forests, State-wise;

(b) the number of families and population residing in these forest lands;

(c) how many of them belong to Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether Government are proceeding to establish the right to forest land in favour of these families; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Percentage of land under Reserved Forests and Protected Forests State/UT-wise is given below:

(area in KM²)

State	Geographic Area (GA)	Record Forest Area (2005)			
		RF	(%)	PF	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	275,089	50,479	18.35	12,365	4.50
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	10,546	12.59	9,528	11.38
Assam	78,438	17,864	22.77	—	0.00
Bihar	94,163	693	0.74	5,779	6.14
Chhattisgarh	135,191	25,782	19.07	24,036	17.78
Goa	3,702	237	6.40	—	0.00
Gujarat	196,022	14,067	7.18	696	0.36
Haryana	44,212	249	0.56	1,158	2.62
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1,896	3.41	33,043	59.35
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	17,643	7.94	2,551	1.15
Jharkhand	79,714	4,387	5.50	19,185	24.07
Karnataka	191,791	28,690	14.96	3,931	2.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	38,863	11,123	28.62	142	0.37
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	61,886	20.08	31,098	10.09
Maharashtra	307,713	49,226	16.00	8,195	2.66
Manipur	22,327	1,467	6.57	4,171	18.68
Meghalaya	22,429	1,112	4.96	12	0.05
Mizoram	21,081	7,909	37.52	3,568	16.93
Nagaland	16,579	86	0.52	508	3.06
Orissa	155,707	26,329	16.91	15,525	9.97
Punjab	50,362	44	0.09	1,137	2.26
Rajasthan	342,239	11,860	3.47	17,652	5.16
Sikkim	7,096	5,452	76.83	389	5.48
Tamil Nadu	130,058	19,388	14.91	2,183	1.68
Tripura	10,486	4,175	39.81	2	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	11,509	4.78	1,837	0.76
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,638	46.07	9,882	18.48
West Bengal	88,752	7,054	7.95	3,772	4.25
Andaman and Nicobar Island	8,249	2,929	35.51	4,242	51.42
Chandigarh	114	31	27.19	—	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	199	40.53	5	1.02
Daman and Diu	112	—	0.00	6	5.36
Delhi	1,483	78	5.26	7	0.47
Lakshadweep	32	—	0.00	—	0.00
Pondicherry	480	—	0.00	—	0.00
Total	3,287,263	419,028	12.75	216,605	6.59

(b) and (c) The information with respect to the population, number of families and how many of them belong to Scheduled Tribe is maintained with the concerned State Governments and these figures are not available with this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Government of India has enacted the Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 for the recognition of rights of such families. This Act has come into force on 31-12-2007 and Rules have also been notified on 01-01-2008 for implementation of the said Act.

Construction of Harbour Wall Berth in Mumbai Port

1882. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop harbour wall berth in Mumbai Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and the funds sanctioned thereto;

(d) the likely benefits to be accrued to Mumbai Port after the completion of the project; and

(e) the time-frame by which the said project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved the project of Mumbai Port Trust for Development of Harbour Wall Berths (18-22) at Indira Dock in January, 2008. The Project includes provision for cargo handling equipment and dredging in project area and approach channel to facilitate handling of deep drafted ships. The ingredients of the Project are:—

- (i) Construction of berth platform (Size 882 M. X 10 M.) on Pile Foundation.

- (ii) Dredging of berth pocket from -8.5 M.CD to -14.64 M. CD. Approach channel from -7.3 M.CD to -9.3 M.CD and Turning circle.

- (iii) Strengthening of existing Harbour Wall.

- (iv) Providing Cargo Handling infrastructure facilities like cranes, portable conveyer belts, mobile hoppers etc.

(c) The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 353 Crores which is to be met by Mumbai Port from its internal resources.

(d) Presently, Deep Drafted Vessels/Over Dimensional Vessels cannot be taken into Indira Dock Basin. This Project is required to create deep draft facility to cater to the need of Deep Drafted Vessel/Over Dimensional Vessels. After completion of the Project the handling capacity of Mumbai Port would increase by 8 Million Tonnage which would enable the Port to handle Projected Traffic in bulk, general cargo including iron and steel.

(e) The Project is scheduled to be completed by February, 2010.

Prevalence of Yaws Disease

1883. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prevalence of Yaws disease has been detected in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the State-wise and gender-wise details of persons afflicted with this disease; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for eradication of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yaws was prevalent in 49 endemic districts of 10 States in the country. However, due to effective implementation of the Yaws

Eradication Programme (YEP), a Central Sector Programme since 1996, Yaws has been declared Eliminated from the country, as no new case has been reported from the endemic States since 2004. The strategy adopted for Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP) has brought down the number of cases of Yaws from more than 3500 in the year 1996 to Nil during the year 2004.

The programme is being continued in 49 endemic districts of ten states in order to achieve eradication of Yaws by the year 2009-2010.

Eco-Sensitive Zones

1884. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Board of Wildlife (IBWL) decided to declare 10 km. area around National Parks and Sanctuaries into eco-sensitive zone;

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

(c) the name of the States which have not taken any action in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether IBWL has diluted its earlier decision and asked the States to decide themselves in this regard; and

(e) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (d) The eco sensitive zones need to be declared in order to provide better sanctity to protected areas; as an additional tool to strengthen the buffers and corridors around the Protected Area network; and to check the negative impact of industrialization and unplanned development in and around Protected Areas. In this background the Indian Board for Wildlife in its XXI meeting held on 21st January 2002 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister had adopted a 'Wildlife Conservation Strategy-2002' in which one of the action point envisaged to notify lands falling within 10 km. of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries

as Eco-fragile zones under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

However, some of the State Governments like Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Goa, etc raised concern over applicability of the 10 Kms range from the Protected Area boundary and informed that most of the human habitation and other areas including important cities in these States would come under the purview of eco-sensitive zone and will adversely affect the development. Considering the constraints communicated by the states, the proposal was re-examined by the National Board for Wildlife in its 2nd meeting held on 17th March 2005 and it was decided that the delineation of eco-sensitive zones would have to be site specific and relate to regulation, rather than prohibition, of specific activities. The decision was communicated to all the State Governments for compliance.

(e) Only the States of Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Sikkim, Chattisgarh and Goa have so far submitted the proposal for declaration of eco-sensitive zones around Protected Areas. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have time and again requested the State Governments to declare areas as Eco-sensitive zones, as per the decision of the National Board for Wildlife. It is also mentioned that a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 460/2004 has been filed by the Goa Foundation before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hon'ble Court vide their interim order dated 4th December 2006 has also directed the State Governments for declaring eco-sensitive zones at the earliest around Protected Areas.

Forest Cover in Eleventh Plan

1885. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the forest cover in the country, during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the target set therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to increase the forest cover in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been mooted to increase the Forest and Tree Cover of the country by 5 percentage points. No State-wise target has been fixed by the Government.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a number of Schemes, including the National Afforestation Programme scheme and the Grants-in-Aid for Greening India scheme, which contribute to increase in forest and tree cover in the country. The Ministry has also mooted Gram Van Yojana scheme for afforestation of non-forest lands involving Panchayati Raj Institutions during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Besides, tree planting is one of the permissible activity in the schemes of other Ministries including Integrated Watershed Management Programme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Bamboo Mission, etc.

Role of Members of Parliament In Centrally Sponsored Development Schemes

1886. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Members of Parliament in the Centrally Sponsored Development Schemes to be implemented in the States including Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the number of schemes in operation for the development of Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has sought the recommendation and suggestion from the Members of Parliament in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(**SHRI G.K. VASAN**): (a) There are a number of Centrally Sponsored Development Schemes in operation in the States/UTs which are administered by various Ministries of the Central Government. Under these Schemes, funds are either directly given to the State/UT Governments or to the District Authorities. These Schemes are implemented as per the approved Guidelines of each scheme which may include provisions for involvement of the Members of Parliament at various levels. MPs are also nominated as Chairman/Co-chairman of the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

(b) to (e) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has reported that 36 centrally sponsored schemes are presently in operation. They have also stated that the Hon'ble Member of Parliament is included as a Member in the Monitoring Committee, wherever required.

Acquisition of Coal Mines Abroad

1887. **SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Indian Companies including Coal Videsh Ltd. have acquired coal mines in various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith names of such companies;

(c) Whether Coal Ventures International (CVI) has been offered coal blocks in Mazambique; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith terms and conditions fixed by such countries for production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) There is no Company in the name of Coal Videsh India Limited working under Coal India Limited (CIL). However, CIL is pursuing the initiative for acquiring coal equities abroad through participation in a joint venture company formed with SAIL/RINL/NMDC and NTPC and also working independently through a Coal Videsh Department in CIL, (HQ), Kolkata. No acquisitions have been made till date either by the Joint Venture or by CIL.

(c) and (d) The Joint Venture Company formed with CIL/AIL/RINL/NMDC and NTPC is scouting for coal blocks in different countries abroad, including Mozambique. No acquisition has however, been made till date.

Use of Tobacco among Young Women

1888. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

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

(a) whether the WHO in its First report on Global Tobacco Use and Control Efforts has revealed that the use of Tobacco among young women in India is rapidly increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the steps taken by the Government to control use of tobacco by citizens have not been proved effective; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the further strategies to check the use of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) WHO report on Global Tobacco Use and Control measures has revealed rise in tobacco use among young women in high population countries. The report has projected the trend having portents of an ominous potential of an epidemic. The report indicates that women smoke at about one fourth the rate of men and tobacco industry is aggressively marketing to tap this potential.

(c) and (d) Government of India has enacted a very strong Tobacco Control Act, 2003 which provides for the following:—

- Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement of all tobacco products;
- Prohibition of smoking in a public place;
- Prohibition of sale of all tobacco products to a person below the age of 18 years.

- Prohibition of sale of all tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions.
- Mandatory depiction of statutory warning (including pictorial warnings) on tobacco packs.

States Government are the implementing agencies for the various provisions of this Act.

As the implementation of the Act in various states is not to the desired level, the Central Government envisages strengthening of the States/Districts capacity by establishment of State/District Tobacco Control Cells under the National Tobacco Control Programme pilot phase of which has been launched in the year 2007-08 in 9 States.

Bio-Engineering Technology

1889. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bio-engineering technologies are being developed by some of the Asian countries to deal with the increasing demand of human organs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to replicate such technologies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Specific information about bioengineering technologies being developed by the Asian countries is not available with the Government of India. Bioengineering has been identified as a potential area of research by the Department of Biotechnology during 10th Plan, with the aim to initiate advanced research, human resource development, create facilities in the four key areas of bioengineering i.e. tissue engineering, biomaterials, biomedical sensors; medical devices, implants and bioinstruments. A number of projects have been implemented in the identified key areas including tissue engineering. The projects implemented by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology on tissue

engineering related to human organs are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Title of the project
1.	Bioengineered cell sheet for corneal tissue engineering.
2.	Reconstruction of epidermal and dermal cells of skin in collagen three dimensional scaffold for skin tissue engineering.
3.	Development and studies on noval biodegradable polymeric materials as functionally active cardiac implant.
4.	Development of biodegradable scaffolds for tissue engineering of blood vessels.
5.	Production and biodegradation studies of curdian to be used as stand material.
6.	Tissue engineered hybrid artificial lung model for testing pollutants and drugs.
7.	Tissue Engineered Small Diameter Vascular Graft (TEVG): Fabrication and Evaluation.
8.	Biomechanical analysis and design of Orthopaedic implants.
9.	Implanted neural interfaces and control schemes for artificial hand control.

**Study of Health Care Projects by
World Bank**

1890. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU
YADAV:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has conducted a study

of Health Care Projects in the country, as reported in the Mint dated January 12, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the World Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the 11th January, 2008, the World Bank has shared with us a report, viz., Detailed Implementation Review (DIR). In this report, the World Bank has mentioned deficiencies relating to procurement, oversight and implementation like collusion, bid rigging, deficiency in civil works, equipments not installed because of lack of staff etc. Majority of the deficiencies reported relate to decentralized procurements at the district level, which are implemented at the State level. Report is based on the review of five health sector projects which were being implemented during periods varying from 1997 till 2006 end. One project was under State health sector.

The World Bank report suffers from several infirmities. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has already conveyed its response on the infirmities in the methodology adopted by World Bank emphasizing that the World Bank did not discuss with any of the programme officers either during the review or before finalizing the review report. These discussions would have clarified most of the issues raised in the report. Had this been done, most of the inferences would have been different.

(c) Government of India is committed to elimination of any deficiencies and take strict action in respect of irregularities which are detected. Structural deficiencies which were noted in the earlier programmes have been remedied in the successor programmes. Several criminal, penal and disciplinary actions have been taken such as:

(i) Suspended business with two firms viz. M/S Nestor Pharmaceuticals and M/S: Pure Pharma

in July, 2005 on charges of reported collusion and irregularities.

- (ii) A case was registered by CBI on 21-8-2006 against M/S Pure Pharma and M/S Nestor Pharmaceuticals and the case is at an advanced stage of investigation.
- (iii) Two officers (Shri M. P. Gupta of Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation and Shri Vasant Bhat of Hindustan Latex Limited) from the Procurement Support Agencies, who were allegedly involved in procurement irregularities, were suspended in 2006 and continue to be under suspension. Departmental proceedings against them are also at an advanced stage.

A very important structural change which has been initiated by Government of India is the launch of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April, 2005. NRHM has initiated the following architectural corrections in the public health delivery system:

- (i) NRHM has in-built institutional and financial monitoring mechanism, e.g., Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State/District/Sub-district levels consisting of management, financial and IT experts.
- (ii) Community ownership, accountability and oversight through Village Health and Sanitation Committees at the Village level and Rogi Kalyan Samitis (patients Welfare Societies) at Sub-district and District Hospital levels consisting of representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Civil society and Government health functionaries.
- (iii) The Mission emphasises 'service guarantees' and not merely on the creation of buildings and purchase of equipments.
- (iv) Electronics transfer of funds from Government of India to States and States to districts and E-Banking for real time financial reporting and monitoring.

In addition, in Centralized procurement, following corrective actions have been taken:

- (a) Shifted the procurement responsibility from Procurement Support Agencies to the United Nations Office for Project Services for Bank supported operations.
- (b) Set up an Empowered Procurement Wing (EPW) to provide oversight to the procurement handled by Procurement Agents (PA). Developed procurement policies and standards for the health sector; and working on state procurement capacity building.
- (c) Introduced measures to improve competition, transparency and quality through the Governance and Accountability Action Plan (GAAP) agreed for all health projects by the Bank in 2006.
- (d) Prepared a compendium of technical specifications for medical equipment (more than 800) which is uploaded on the Health Ministry's website.
- (e) Created the Financial Management Group (FMG) at the Health Ministry, supported finance staff at State and District levels, developed detailed project specific financial management manuals.
- (f) Developed detailed guidelines and operational manuals for procurement of NGOs and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) under HIV/AIDS control programme.
- (g) Developed detailed procurement and financial manuals and trained state personnel.
- (h) Introduced evaluation of NGO performance by Committee having one external evaluator under HIV/AIDS control programme; and terminated contracts of about 25% NGOs which were non-complaint with the guidelines.
- (i) Pre-award validation/certification of WHO GMP made mandatory in all cases.

Further, after receipt of the report, following actions have been taken:

- (i) To address the systemic deficiencies pointed out in the World Bank report relating to procurement, implementation and oversight a Joint Action Plan has been finalized after intensive discussions with the World Bank keeping in mind specific interventions and timelines.
- (ii) Three new cases pertaining to Chattisgarh and Karnataka referred to CBI for further investigation. One of these was identified through an analysis of the audit report. In a similar case the Government of Orissa had filed a criminal case and initiated departmental proceedings.
- (iii) Government of Orissa has now ordered a full-fledged vigilance inquiry to look into all deficiencies pointed in the World Bank report regarding the State Health Systems project.

Transportation of Coal from WCL

1891. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies/transporters assigned the job of transportation of coal in Western Coalfields Limited, company-wise/subsidiary-wise;

(b) the quantum of coal transported every month;

(c) whether any complaints of irregularities in transportation of Coal have been received; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (Dr. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) The names of companies transporters assigned the job of transportation of coal in Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) is given as under:

1. M/s Anis Ahmad Khan
2. M/s Khanduja Coal Transport Co.

3. M/s Rungata Projects Limited
4. M/s Khandelwal Earth Movers
5. M/s Vanguard Carrier (Pvt.) Ltd.
6. M/s Anand Commercial Co.
7. M/s Calcutta Industrial Supply Corporation
8. M/s Punya Coal Road Lines
9. M/s Narayan Prasad Gaur
10. M/s R K Enterprises
11. M/s Ganraj Transport
12. M/s Avaneesh Enterprises
13. M/s B Himmatlal Agrawal
14. M/s BHLA and PCR Joint Venture
15. Shri P M Sahani
16. M/s Anand Commercial Co.
17. M/s Kumar Minning and Transport Co.
18. M/s Saluja Transport Co.
19. M/s Anita and Angel Transport (Pvt.) Ltd.
20. M/s Hemkund Coal Carrier (Pvt) Ltd.
21. M/s Supath Transport Pvt. Ltd.
22. M/s Sainik Mining and Allied Services Ltd.
23. M/s R.S. Earth Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
24. M/s N.P. Earth Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
25. M/s Wardha Coal Transport Pvt. Ltd.
26. Satya Coal Transport (Pvt.) Ltd.
27. M/s Navjiwan Earth Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
28. M/s J.J. Earth Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
29. M/s Zordots Earth Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
30. M/s G.S.L. Associates (Pvt.) Ltd.

31. M/s Sarthi Transport (Pvt.) Ltd..
32. M/s Shreem Coal Carrier (Pvt.) Ltd.
33. M/s Triveni Coal Transport (Pvt.) Ltd
34. M/s Gangadharan Bulk Movers (Pvt.) Ltd.
35. M/s Kartikay Bulk Movers Pvt. Ltd.

(b) The average quantum of coal transported in WCL during the year 2006-07 was approximately @36.41 'lakh tones' per month.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. As informed by Coal India Limited, two complaints have been received in this regard. The details are given as under:—

- (i) A Complaint alleging corrupt and illegal activities against Shri Anees Khan Coal Transporters and others at Shivpuri was received. The same was investigated and the report was submitted to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). The matter now has been referred to CBI, Jabalpur as per the advise of CVC.
- (ii) A complaint regarding award of transportation contract to Ex-servicemen companies at the cost of civilian 'transporters was received and the same has been' referred to Western Coalfields Limited, for appropriate action.

Cutting of Tree under Bus Rapid Transit System

1892. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) has been given permission to cut all the trees that fall in the way of the bus stops, bus lanes, cycle tracks etc. in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government on Environmental effects in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the steps proposed to replenish the destroyed trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) As per the report submitted by Department of Forest and Wildlife, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, permission for felling/transplantation of 2468 trees was given in accordance with the provisions of The Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994.

(c) No survey regarding environmental effects has been conducted. The project is neither a National Highway nor a State Highway; hence it does not attract the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(d) The Delhi Preservation of Trees Act, 1994 provides for compensatory plantation in the ratio of 1:10 in case of felling and 1:5 in case of transplantation of the tree. The Transport Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has made available 24.8 hectares of Gram Sabha land in village Harewali in District North-West and also deposited the amount for creation of compensatory plantation.

Framing of Guidelines for Housemaids Seeking Employment Abroad

1893. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has revised minimum wages for Indian housemaids seeking employment in the United Arab Emirates as reported in *The Hindu* dated February 02, 2008;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has set up new guidelines/conditions for recruitment of housemaids abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for welfare of Indian housemaids seeking employment abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Government has prescribed a minimum wage for women household service workers emigrating to the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including the United Arab Emirates. The minimum wage will be fixed by the Indian Missions concerned in the range of US \$ 300-350 after taking into account the prevailing market wage in that country.

(e) Several measures have been taken by the Government for the better protection and welfare of our workers, especially the vulnerable sections like women emigrants. These include:

- (i) Installation of a 24/7 Helpline.
- (ii) Application of the minimum age restriction of 30 years to all women emigrating on ECR stamped passport.
- (iii) Stipulation of a security deposit of US \$ 2500 per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring any Indian worker.
- (iv) Compulsory attestation of employment documents of all women emigrants with ECR stamped passport.
- (v) Opening of Overseas Indian Workers Resource Centre in host countries to serve as a one-stop service outlet for addressing the information and assistance needs of emigrant workers.
- (vi) Operating shelters for distressed emigrants.
- (vii) Media campaign launched to educate potential women emigrants.
- (viii) Introduction of a program for the development of the required skills for the household service workers so that they do not face harassment on account of lack of skills.

Expansion of Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad

1894. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Space Application Centre (SAC), Ahmedabad for its expansion;

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

(c) the time by which the expansion is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Space Applications Centre has planned to expand its infrastructural facilities to meet the programmatic targets of space programme for 11th Five Year Plan in the areas of microwave remote sensing, hyper spectral imaging, advanced satellite communication technologies, satellite navigation and space applications.

(c) The expansion is planned to be implemented in the 11th Five Year Plan.

Air-Monitoring Stations

1895. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-monitoring stations set up in the country, State-wise, Location-wise;

(b) whether the government has proposed to set up new air-monitoring stations during the years 2007-09; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, Location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A nation-wide monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality has been set up so as to determine the status and trend of ambient air quality. A total of 341 stations covering 126 cities/towns

in 25 States and 4 Union Territories across the country are under operation. Additionally, 29 monitoring stations have been planned during 2007-08.

Lists of stations under operation and stations to be set up during 2007-08 are enclosed as Statement I and II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	City	Number of Operating Monitoring Station
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	9
		Visakhapatnam	6
		Tirupati	1
		Vijayawada	2
		Kurnool	1
		Ramagundum	1
		Patencheru	1
2.	Assam	Bongaigaon	3
		Gawahati	4
		Tezpur	1
		Sibasagar	1
		Dibrugarh	1
		Golaghat	1
		Hailakandi	1
3.	Bihar	Patna	2
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	3
		Bhilai	3
		Raipur	3
6.	Delhi	Delhi	11
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Daman Diu and Nagar Haveli	4

1	2	3	4
8.	Goa	Ponda	1
		Vasco (incl. Marmagao)	2
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	6
		Ankaleshwar	2
		Jamnagar	1
		Rajkot	2
		Surat	3
		Vadodara	4
		Vapi	2
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	2
		Hissar	2
		Yamuna Nagar	1
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Damta	2
		Parwanoo	2
		Poanta Sahib	2
		Shimla	2
		Kala Amb	2
		Baddi-Barotiwala	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	3
13.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1
		Jharia	1
		Sindri	1
		Jamshedpur	2
		Ranchi	1
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	6
		Dharwar, Hubli	2

1	2	3	4
		Mangalore	1
		Hassan	1
		Mysore	2
		Gulbarga	1
		Belgaum	1
15.	Kerala	Kozhikode	2
		Kottayam	2
		Cochin	7
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Palakkad	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Indore	3
		Jabalpur	1
		Nagda	3
		Gwalior	2
		Sagar	2
		Satna	2
		Singrauli	3
		Ujjain	3
		Dewas	3
17.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	3
		Lote	2
		Tarapur	3
		Kolhapur	3
		Mumbai	3

1	2	3	4
		Chandrapur	3
		Nagpur	6
		Nasik	3
		Solapur	2
		Pune	3
		Thane	3
		Navi Mumbai	6
18.	Meghalaya	Shillong	2
19.	Mizoram	Aizwal	3
20.	Nagaland	Dimapur	2
21.	Orissa	Rayagada	2
		Rourkela	2
		Talcher	2
		Angul	2
		Bhubaneswar	1
		Cuttack	1
		Sambalpur	1
		Berhampur	1
22.	Punjab	Gobindgarh	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Ludhiana	4
		Naya Nangal	2
		Khanna	2
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	3
24.	Rajasthan	Alwar	3
		Jaipur	6

1	2	3	4
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udaipur	3
25.	Sikkim	Gangtok	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	6
		Tuticorin	3
		Colmbatore	3
		Madurai	3
		Salem	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5
		Anpara	2
		Firozabad	3
		Gajroula	2
		Ghaziabad	2
		Kanpur	6
		Lucknow	5
		Noida	2
		Varanasi	2
		Jhansi	2
		Khurja	2
		Meerut	2
28.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	2
29.	West Bengal	Kolkata	10
		Durgapur	3
		Haldia	3

1	2	3	4
		Asansol	1
		Total	341

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	City	Total Number of Stations
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	2
		Sunder Nagar	2
		Dharamshala	2
		Manali	2
2.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	2
		Giridh	1
		Saraikela-Kharsawan	1
		West Singhbhum	1
		Jamtara	1
		Jharia	2
3.	Uttarakhand EP and PCB	Rudrapur	1
		Kashipur	1
		Haldwani	1
		Rishikesh	1
		Haridwar	1
		Dehradun	1
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir	4
		Ladakh	3
		Total	29

Setting up of IITs in the Country1896. **SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:****SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:****SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:****SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a number of Indian Institute of Information Technology (IITs) in collaboration with the Industry as reported in 'The Financial Express' dated December 21, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified in various States;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned so far by the Government and the details of Industries looking forward for the said purpose; and

(d) the time by which such IITs will be operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (d) The XI Plan Document approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in December, 2007 proposes to set up 20 IITs in the country. In establishing these institutions the scope for Public Private Partnership is being explored in consultation with States and other stake holders.

**Funds Allocated to Nehru
Yuva Kendras**

1897. **SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuva Kendras run more than 2.16 lakh village-level youth clubs in the country to propagate social harmony and national integration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The funds allocated to each unit of NYK and spent therefrom during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(d) the funds which remained unutilized during the said period and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): (a) and (b) At present, 2,58,770 Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals all over the country are affiliated to Nehru-Yuva Kendras. The state-wise details of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals is enclosed as Statement. The Budget proposals for 2008-09 provide for the establishment of a Nehru Yuva Kendra in each district headed by a District Youth Coordinator.

(c) and (d) Grants are released to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan on an annual basis for meeting expenditure on Establishment and Regular Programmes. Funds were released to the tune of Rs. 33.52 crores in 2004-05, Rs. 36.74 crores in 2005-06 and Rs. 36.00 crores in 2006-07. During the current year, permission has been granted to NYKS to carry forward and utilise the surplus grant of Rs. 63.91 crores lying with them, accumulated since the inception of NYKS in 1987.

Statement

*State-wise number of Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals
affiliated with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Youth Clubs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	287
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	586
3.	Andhra Pradesh	27287
4.	Assam	10806
5.	Bihar	12554
6.	Jharkhand	6490
7.	Chandigarh	125

1	2	3
8.	Delhi	128
9.	Daman and Diu	108
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	155
11.	Goa	552
12.	Gujarat	6425
13.	Haryana	9463
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6185
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3845
16.	Karnataka	17183
17.	Kerala	16233
18.	Lakshdweep	82
19.	Madhya Pradesh	20233
20.	Chhattisgarh	6220
21.	Maharashtra	14550
22.	Manipur	3370
23.	Meghalaya	1370
24.	Mizoram	855
25.	Nagaland	915
26.	Orissa	9566
27.	Punjab	8200
28.	Pondicherry	925
29.	Rajasthan	12144
30.	Sikkim	335
31.	Tamil Nadu	20700
32.	Tripura	719

1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	26758
34.	Uttaranchal	4742
35.	West Bengal	8674
Total		258770

**Destruction of Forest Area by
Mining Activities**

1898. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study about the total forest area destroyed by mining activities like extracting of iron ore etc. and construction of railway sidings, particularly in Keonjhar district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the total forest area destroyed during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has imposed any penalties on mine owners for their activities;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Norms of Assistance to Andaman and
Nicobar Islands**

1899. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Union Government for providing assistance for the planned programmes being implemented in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the date on which these norms were laid down;

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has requested the Union Government to make changes in the said norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) Plan schemes are introduced from time to time based on felt needs and requirements. They are administered by Union Ministries and Departments and Planning Commission is not their implementing agency. The norms for allocation of funds to implement the plan schemes including those in Andaman and Nicobar Islands are decided by the Ministries and Departments administering the schemes based on the objectives and broad guidelines of the schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Establishment of Nehru Yuva Kendras

1900. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be

pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts of the country wherein Nehru Yuva Kendras have not been established as on date;

(b) the reasons for not establishing NYK in each district; and

(c) the time by which the NYKs are likely to be established in each district?

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 list showing districts in the country where Nehru Yuva Kendras have not been established is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Nehru Yuva Kendras could not be opened in these districts as no expansion was undertaken during the Xth Plan.

(c) The proposed expansion of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan to more districts/zonal Hqs through re-deployment of existing manpower has since been approved. The Budget proposals for 2008-09 provide for the establishment of a Nehru Yuva Kendra under a District Youth Coordinator in every district.

Statement

The details of the districts wherein Nehru Yuva Kendras have not been Established

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	District Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	6	1. Nawanshahar 2. Moga 3. Muktsar 4. SAS Nagar 5. Barnala

1	2	3	4
			6. Taran Taran
2. Uttaranchal		4	7. Rudraprayag
			8. Bageshwar
			9. Champawat
			10. Udham Singh Nagar
3. Haryana		3	11. Panchkula
			12. Fatehabad
			13. Jhajjar
4. Delhi		6	14. North
			15. North East
			16. New Delhi
			17. Central
			18. South West
			19. East
5. Rajasthan		2	20. Hanumangarh
			21. Karauli
6. Uttar Pradesh		16	22. Jyotiba Phule Nagar
			23. Baghpat
			24. Gautam Budh Nagar
			25. Hathras
			26. Kannauj
			27. Mahoba
			28. Chitrakoot
			29. Kaushambi
			30. Ambedkar Nagar
			31. Shravasti

1	2	3	4
			32. Balrampur
			33. Sant Kabir Nagar
			34. Kushinagar
			35. Chandauli
			36. Sant Ravidas Nagar
			37. Auraiya
7. Bihar		4	38. Sheohar
			39. Lakhisarai
			40. Sheikhpur
			41. Arwal
8. Arunachal Pradesh		10	42. Tawang
			43. West Kameng
			44. East Kameng
			45. Papum Pare
			46. East Siang
			47. Upper Siang
			48. Dibang Valley
			49. Changlang
			50. Tirap
			51. Karung Kaise
9. Nagaland		4	52. Dimapur
			53. Peren
			54. Kiphire
			55. Longling
10. Manipur		1	56. Imphal East
11. Mizoram		5	57. Mamit

1	2	3	4
			58. Kolasib
			59. Champhai
			60. Serchhip
			61. Lawngtlai
12. Tripura		1	62. Dhalai
13. Meghalaya		2	63. South Garo Hills (Baghmara)
			64. Ri Bhoi
14. West Bengal		1	65. Dakshin Dinajpur
15. Jharkhand		6	66. Koderma
			67. Pakur
			68. Jamtara
			69. Lather
			70. Saraikela
			71. Simdega
16. Orissa		14	72. Bargarh
			73. Jharsuguda
			74. Debagarh
			75. Bhadrak
			76. Jajapur
			77. Angul
			78. Nayagarh
			79. Gajapati
			80. Boudh
			81. Sonapur
			82. Rayagada
			83. Nabarangapur

1	2	3	4
			84. Malkangiri
			85. Jagatsinghpur
17.	Chhattisgarh	8	86. Koriya
			87. Kawardha
			88. Dhamtari
			89. Dantewada
			90. Korba
			91. Jashpur Nagar
			92. Mahasamund
			93. Jagdalpur
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8	94. Umaria
			95. Neemuch
			96. Sheopur
			97. Barwani
			98. Dindori
			99. Ashoka Nagar
			100. Anoop Pur
			101. Burhanpur
19.	Gujarat	6	102. Patan
			103. Porbandar
			104. Anand
			105. Dahod
			106. Narmada
			107. Navsari
20.	Maharashtra	5	108. Nandurbar
			109. Gondiya

1	2	3	4
			110. Hingoli
			111. Mumbai
			112. Washim
21. Karnataka		7	113. Bagalkot
			114. Koppal
			115. Gadag
			116. Haveri
			117. Devengere
			118. Chamarajanagar
			119. Udipi
22. Tamil Nadu		1	120. Ariyalpur (Krishnagiri)
23. Assam		4	121. Chirang
			122. Udalgiri
			123. Baksha
			124. Kamrup Metropoliton

Centre for Stem Cell Sciences

1901. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Centre for Stem Cell Sciences has started functioning in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Liver Research and Diagnostics (CLRD), Hyderabad, has been renamed as Centre for Stem Cell Sciences (CSCS). The primary objective of this unit is to carry

out research in both basic and applied aspects in the area of Hepatology and Digestive Sciences. The focus of the CSCS is on stem cell research and development, stem cell production, stem cell therapies, stem cell based cord blood bank and simultaneously going to be involved in advanced education and expanding scientific knowledge in the field.

Review of Private Sector Coal Mines

1902. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mines are owned by public sector, private sector and joint sector;

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

(c) whether Government are considering to review of private sector ownership of coal mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO): (a) and (b) Coal mines are owned by either a public sector company or private sector company or joint venture company.

Besides the mines owned by the Coal India Limited (CIL), a public sector undertaking (PSU) and the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), a joint venture company of the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are 181 coal blocks allocated to other public as well as private sector companies as on 31-12-2007. The table below indicates the number of mines/coal blocks owned by Public Sector and Private Sector Companies:

State	Number of mines/blocks			
	CIL*	SCCL	PSUs other than CIL and SCCL	Private Companies
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	98		14	3
Jharkhand	159		26	23
Uttar Pradesh	4		—	—
Madhya Pradesh	73		11	9
Maharashtra	52		9	14
Chhattisgarh	54		14	20
Orissa	23		17	15
Assam	5		—	—
Andhra Pradesh		55	4	—
Arunachal Pradesh			1	—
Total	468	55	96**	85

* As on 1-10-2007

** The blocks allocated jointly to public sector companies and private sector companies have been indicated in public sector as as public sector companies account for major share of reserves.

(c) to (e) Blocks are being allocated to Private sector companies as per the provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 for specified end uses.

A Bill, namely, the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act,

1973. The amendment Bill seeks to allow an Indian company to undertake coal mining without the present restriction of captive end use.

Outsourcing of Indian Visa, Passport and OCI Card Services

1903. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to outsource Indian visa, passport and Overseas Citizenship of India card;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) With a view to avoid crowding at the Indian Missions/Posts with large number of passports and visa services, outsourcing of collection of application forms has been initiated in select Indian Missions/Posts. Indian Missions/Posts at Seoul, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Washington, New York, Chicago, Houston, San Francisco, Tel Aviv, Bangkok, Paris, Frankfurt, Colombo, Singapore, The Hague, Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Beijing, Shanghai, Islamabad, Dhaka, Chittagong, and Milan have already outsourced collection of forms. Seventeen other Missions/Posts at London; Birmingham, Edinburgh, Ottawa, Vancouver, Toronto, Brussels, Riyadh, Jeddah, Moscow, Madrid, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Kuwait, Berne, Stockholm and Vienna are in the process of outsourcing the collection of application forms. This will enable applicants to submit their applications in conditions of comfort. It will also enable the concerned Missions and Posts to spare more manpower for expeditious backend processing of applications, involving sensitive aspects of work that cannot be outsourced.

Diversión of Ration

1904. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conducted any investigation regarding the reported diversion of ration allocated for the poor people in various States;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof alongwith the list of States where such cases were noticed;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Union Government against such States; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such pilferage in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) The Planning Commission has not carried out any investigation regarding the reported diversion of ration allocated for the poor people in various States.

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

(d) Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have taken measures to check diversion of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). These include rationalization of allocation of Wheat and Rice for APL category, issue of Citizens' Charter and guidelines for greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the functioning of TPDS. However, the main responsibility for prevention of diversion of food grain vests with the concerned State Governments and UT Administrations, since matters relating to allocation of foodgrains within the State/UT, issue of ration cards and supervision of the functioning of fair price shops come within their purview.

Sharing of Satellite Data with SAARC Countries

1905. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to share the data obtained through satellite with other SAARC member countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the countries with which such arrangements have been made;

(c) whether the modalities have been worked out in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the SAARC countries are likely to be benefitted as a result thereof?

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

(b) India has been sharing the data obtained from the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellites in the SAARC region, in the event of certain major natural disasters. Indian Space Research Organisation, as a member of the International Co-operation mechanism among space agencies for supporting disaster management, has provided data from IRS satellites to Sri Lanka for the tsunami affected areas; and to the SIDR cyclone affected areas in Bangladesh. Data from IRS satellites is also utilized by Nepal and Maldives.

(c) and (d) No specific modalities have been worked out with SAARC countries.

(e) Timely information about damage due to natural disasters will help SAARC countries in taking up relief and rehabilitation measures.

[Translation]

Awareness about Health Welfare Schemes

1906. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) the details of the assistance being provided by the Government to the poor and needy patients;

(b) whether the poor and needy patients are facing lot of difficulties in getting their medical facilities provided by the Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, whether the Government has made any arrangement for creating awareness about various health welfare schemes of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Under Rastriya Arogya Nidhi, financial assistance can be given to patients, living below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super speciality hospitals/institutions or other government hospitals. Furthermore, to provide assistance to the poor and needy patients with special focus on marginalized and underserved populations in 18 high focus states (eight erstwhile EAG states, eight North Eastern states and states of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh), government has also launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

NRHM envisages establishment of a fully functional, decentralized health delivery system with sharper focus on intra and inter-sectoral convergence for optimal utilization of resources.

NRHM seeks to ameliorate the difficulty faced by needy patients in getting medical facilities and provides accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

NRHM provides overarching umbrella to existing National Programmes of Health and Family Welfare including RCH-II, National Disease Control Programmes and Integrated disease surveillance. Further, it addresses the issue of health in a sector-wide manner

addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health.

As part of NRHM, states have undertaken wide dissemination of entitlements of community at various levels. Extensive capacity building of health providers has also been undertaken to respond to the entitlements as per the Indian Public Health Standards under NRHM.

[English]

Changes in Highly Skilled Migrants Programme by U.K.

1907. SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

DR. K.S. MANOJ:

SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any information that U.K. has introduced certain changes in highly skilled migrants programme which prevents Indian doctors/migrants from specialized training programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government has taken up the matter with the Government of U.K. in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The UK Government has revised the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) as part of UK Government's Five-Year Strategy for Asylum and Immigration published in 2005 to streamline more than 80 existing routes of entry into the UK. The new Point Based System (PBS) will streamline the existing routes into 5 broad tiers to facilitate entry for all those coming to work or study by making selection criterion (qualifi-

cation, age, previous earnings etc.) more objective and transparent. Each of the 5 tiers will have different conditions, entitlements and entry clearance checks.

The UK Prime Minister has launched the first stage of the new PBS from Feb. 29, 2008. All highly skilled foreign nationals currently working in the UK who wish to extend their stay need to apply under the new system. PBS Tier I will replace the HSMP. This tier, which will be opened to any highly skilled worker with sufficient points, will be implemented in India from April 1, 2008. The changes envisaged in the immigration rules falls under UK's domestic law.

(c) The matter has been taken up by the Government and the High Commission of India in London with concerned UK authorities from time to time including at the time of visit of Gordon Brown, UK's the then Chancellor of the Exchequer from 17-18 January, 2007 and UK Prime Minister's visit to India in January, 2008.

(d) The Joint Statement signed by the two Prime Ministers at the conclusion of the India-UK Summit on January 21, 2008 noted the importance of facilitating movement of professionals across a broad range of sectors of interest to both sides.

Promotion of Medicinal Plants

1908. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

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

(a) whether there is lack of awareness among the people regarding usage of medicinal plants in the country;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Union Government to encourage the users and farmers engaged in the farming of medicinal plants in the country;

(c) the funds allocated by the Medicinal Plant Boards for the same during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise; and

(d) the details of the export promotion zones established by the Medicinal Plant Boards in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government has set up Medicinal Plants Board to coordinate activities for development of medicinal plants sector. The Board has been implementing schemes for various promotional activities which include programmes on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities viz. Seminars/Training/Workshops etc. The objective is to create greater awareness amongst all stake holders including the users and farmers about the usage, importance, need and steps required for development of

medicinal plants. Enclosed Statement I and II are the details of projects sanctioned and funds allocated by National Medicinal Plants Board for such activities during the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 and the current year.

Development of medicinal plants has also been included as one of the components under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Horticulture Mission" implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. Training of farmers and exposure visits within and outside the state are the activities supported for technology dissemination on horticultural crops including medicinal and aromatic plants.

(d) No export promotion zones have been established by the Medicinal Plants Board so far.

Statement-I
National Medicinal Plants Board
Department of AYUSH

Details of projects sanctioned to Government Organizations for the IEC and Awareness programmes from 2004-05 to 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/Year	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	45.00	1	3.00	4	18.00	2	18.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.00	0	0.00	1	20.00	0	0.00
3.	Assam	1	2.00	0	0.00	1	7.0	0	0.00
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	1	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	25.00	0	0.00	3	11.75	2	8.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	30.00
8.	Delhi	1	4.00	1	2.00	1	2.00	2	7.00
9.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.62
10.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	2	52.29
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4.00	1	1.00	1	3.00	2	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00
14.	Karnataka	2	20.00	4	32.50	3	11.74	3	3.50
15.	Kerala	0	0.00	2	7.50	0	0.00	1	0.25
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.00	5	25.00	2	9.00	3	29.00
17.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.30	2	3.90
18.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.00	1	10.00
19.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.72
20.	Mizoram	2	6.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0	0.00	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Orissa	2	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	1	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	1	2.00	1	4.00	1	5.00	1	1.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	2	5.00	6	27.75	1	5.35	3	4.71
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3.00	3	14.50	3	29.65	1	2.00
28.	Uttarakhand	6	91.00	7	29.50	5	11.50	1	2.00
29.	West Bengal	1	5.00	2	2.80	1	1.85	1	12.00
Total		26	246.00	38	170.55	32	147.14	32	205.99

Statement-II

Details of projects sanctioned to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for the IEC and Awareness programmes from 2004-05 to 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/Year	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned	No. of projects	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	22.0	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	1	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	3.00	1	20.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Delhi	1	5.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	3	22.55
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	1	4.00	1	7.50	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	1	3.50	2	36.50	1	15.40	2	7.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	2	27.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	1	15.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	1	8.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	2	17.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	28.50
11.	Kerala	3	13.00	3	10.50	0	0.00	3	3.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	1	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	1	7.00	3	11.30	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Manipur	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	1	2.50	1	2.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Orissa	1	2.00	2	19.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Punjab	0	0.00	4	53.50	3	27.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00
19.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	2	4.00	1	2.80	0	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	6	40.00	1	1.00	1	8.40	3	18.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	2	9.00	0	0.00	1	1.00
22.	Uttarakhand	4	20.50	2	16.00	6	56.65	1	11.00
23.	West Bengal	1	2.00	12	2.00	0	0.00	2	12.00
Total		23	119.50	41	242.50	18	151.05	19	105.05

MR. SPEAKER: I adjourn the House to meet again at 1 o'clock afternoon when the discussion on General Budget will be taken up.

11.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirteen of the Clock

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirteen of the Clock.

[SHRI MOHAN SINGH *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): Sir, I have given notice...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): On behalf of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8204/2008]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8205/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:—

(i) The Passport (Amendment) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R.43(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2008.

(ii) The Passport (Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 103 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8206/2008]

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): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and

[Shri Suresh Pachouri]

Pensions and Union Public Service Commission, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8207/2008]

- (2) A copy of the Himachal Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.84(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 2008 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8208/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 8209/2008]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian

Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8210/2008]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8211/2008]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8212/2008]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2006-2007.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8213/2008]

- (11) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 707(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2007 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8214/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): On behalf of Dr. Dasari Narayan Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2004-2005 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation, Dhanbad, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8215/2008]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8216/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2006-2007 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8217/2008]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 2170 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2007

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

declaring Highways mentioned therein to be National Highways.

- (ii) S.O. 247(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2008 directing that the development and maintenance of the stretch of National Highway No. 39 (Maran-Imphal section) in the State of Manipur shall be exercised by the Border Roads Organisation.
- (iii) S.O. 248 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2008 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated the 4th August, 2005.
- (iv) S.O. 2163 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 2007 authorizing Joint Secretary, Bodoland Territorial Council to acquire land, for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 31 in the State of Assam.
- (v) S.O. 97 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2007 authorizing Additional Deputy Commissioner, Jorhat to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 37 (Jorhat-Dibrugarh section) in the State of Assam.
- (vi) S.O. 142(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 22 (Zirakpur-Parwanoo section and Pinjore-Kalka-Parwanoo bypass) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
- (vii) S.O. 140(E) and S.O. 141(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January,

2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 21 (Kurall-Kiratpur section) in the State of Punjab.

- (viii) S.O. 1905 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2007 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 528(E) dated the 9th April, 2007.
- (ix) S.O. 2154(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1017(E) (In Hindi version only) dated the 26 June, 2007.
- (x) S.O. 2152(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2007 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1018(E) dated the 26th, June, 2007.
- (xi) S.O. 2153(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 2007 authorizing the Officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the National Highways No. 12 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xii) S.O. 53(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the National Highways No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (xiii) S.O. 126(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 2008 authorizing the Officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening/four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the National Highways No. 11 (Jaipur-Reengus section), including construction of bypasses, in the State of Rajasthan.

(xiv) S.O. 163 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th January, 2008, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 1537(E) dated the 13th September, 2007.

(xv) S.O. 245 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2008 regarding acquisition of land for building (widening/ four-laning etc.), maintenance, management and operation of the National Highways No. 3 (Agra-Gwalior section) in the State of Rajasthan.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (v) of (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8218/2008]

(5) A copy of the Highways Administration (Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2171(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2007 under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8219/2008]

(6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 120(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 2008 appointing the Project Directors of the National Highways Authority of India mentioned therein to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred upon under various sections of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002, issued under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8220/2008]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 55(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 2008 regarding recognition of Environmental Laboratories mentioned therein issued under sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8221/2008]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2005-2006.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L T 8222/2008]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gobind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gobind Ballabh Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2006-2007.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8223/2008]

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre of Excellence on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre of Excellence on Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8224/2008]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 9. Ch. Lal Singh—not present.

13.01 hrs.

**THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES**

Study Tour Report

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhondhaka): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their visit to Mumbai, Madurai, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram during June, 2007.

13.01½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES**

22nd Report

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): I beg to present the Twenty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances regarding requests for dropping of assurances.

13.02 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS-GENERAL, (2007-08)**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2007-08. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Choudhary Lal Singh ji, has come. Item No. 9.

13.02½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

35th Report

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.03½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the notices related to Rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table.

(interruptions)

- (I) **Need to give clearance to the drinking water projects of Andhra Pradesh under Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

[English]

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI (Nizamabad): The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted number of proposals under centrally sponsored schemes for providing safe drinking water to the people in state of Andhra Pradesh. These schemes are still pending with Union Government.

I request the Union Government to clear the pending schemes and sanction the funds as required by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh so that the work on the schemes is started early.

- (II) **Need to restore the quota of foodgrains under PDS in Uttarakhand**

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Public Distribution system has failed in India especially in Uttarakhand. Cultivation in the hilly areas of Uttarakhand is negligible and the means of livelihood are also very limited. On account of this, most of the people of this area depend on foodgrains given through fair price shops.

The crops of this area have been damaged due to drought, heavy snowfall and hailstorms and on the other hand the prices of other essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar etc in the open market are skyrocketing. On account of the drastic reduction in

foodgrains quota for Uttarakhand by the Union Government, the situation has further deteriorated. Due to this, the survival of the people living below the poverty line has become difficult.

The godowns located at higher altitude are lying vacant. Ration quota of the people living below the poverty line has been reduced and foodgrain distribution to the people living above the poverty line has been stopped.

In this situation, I would like to request the Union Government that foodgrains may be made available to the people of that area as before by allocating additional foodgrains to the Uttarakhand State at the earliest.

- (III) **Need to construct a dam over river Betwa for mitigating the problem of water shortage in Bundelkhand region.**

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): On account of the absence of rainfall for the last four years in Bundelkhand, the farmers of that area are on the verge of starvation. Cattle are also dying due to unavailability of water and fodder for them.

So, I would like to demand Union Government that dams may be constructed over the river Betwa at Prahladghat near Eruch in Dikoli village below Liphu Kanai and Kotra nagar and above Rewa Nath in Sikri Vyas Mauja and below Khamaghat to store water. If Pachnada dam is constructed as demanded earlier, the farmers of the entire Bundelkhand will get water for irrigation from these projects and will get benefit. It will also help in tackling drought conditions in future and the farmers could be saved from the possibility of suicide as well as the lives of cattle could also be protected.

- (IV) **Need to confer Bharat Ratna Award on Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur and accord the status of a Central University to Sagar University, Madhya Pradesh.**

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): This is diamond jubilee year of Dr. Sir, Hari Singh Gaur University. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development had also graced the diamond jubilee

*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Virendra Kumar]

celebration programme of the university in which he himself mentioned that in Madhya Pradesh the status of Central University should be accorded first of all to the Sagar University. This university holds a special place from several points of view. Presently all the Pharmacy colleges in Madhya Pradesh have teachers of the Sagar University. Geology and Criminology are given priority in educational field of Madhya Pradesh. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur had the dream to make this university at par with the Cambridge University and he had invested his life long earnings to set up this university. There is not even a single Central University in Madhya Pradesh.

So, I would like to request the Union Government that besides honouring Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gaur with Bharat Ratna, Sagar University may be accorded the status of a Central University.

[English]

- (v) Need to give approval to proposals of the Government of Gujarat for the border road projects linking Kutch and Banaskantha districts of the State**

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): The State Government of Gujarat submitted a proposal for the construction/improvement of border road linking Ghaduli-Hajpur-Khavda-Santalpur (8 stretches totaling 151.7 kms) joining Kutch and Banaskantha district. The State Government would be in a position to execute the work, which was initially estimated to cost Rs. 84.95 crores but estimated to cost Rs. 127.119 Crores. The proposed work would be completed within 12 months from the date of commencement of the work. The stretch of 151 Kms is needed to connect the missing links in the area facing Greater Rann of Kutch so that the mobility and accessibility of our security forces to improve further to maintain vigil in an effective way.

The ancient historic site of Dholavira has been declared as a heritage site of the Harappan age which is of tourist importance. Construction of Khavda - Dholavira stretch will boost tourism activities as tourists

will find it easily accessible from Bhuj which is the District HQ of Kutch District. Today to reach this site from Bhuj town via Bhachau and Rapar takes about half a day. After completing of the above mentioned stretch (Khavda - Dholavira), it would be possible to reach Dholavira from Bhuj in 2.5 hrs via Khavda-Kunaria-Dholavira route. This will help tourists to visit Dholavira and come back to Bhuj the same day. Construction of the road will make the mobility much easier. This will solve problems of BSF for getting fresh drinking water on daily basis. Once the roads are constructed, water pipeline can also be laid along roadsides. This will help cutting the daily recurring expenditure of providing water through Tankers.

Keeping the above facts in view, I urge upon the Government to approve the revised estimate of Rs. 127.119 Crores as submitted by Government of Gujarat so that the project can be taken up as immediately as possible.

- (vi) Need to sanction the estimates submitted by the Government of Rajasthan for National Highway Projects in the State.**

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): In July 2007, the Government of Rajasthan had submitted to the Union Government an estimate amounting to Rs. 253.84 crore for 39 works under the annual plan 2007-2008 for the National Highways in the state seeking its sanction. However, till now 15 estimates amounting to only Rs. 77.69 crore have been sanctioned by the Union Government. Besides, the estimates for other works have also been prepared, however, in view of the non-sanction of earlier estimates, they have not been submitted to the Union Government. On account of the delay in the sanction of the estimates sent by the State Government, there is unnecessary delay in the completion of works and the allocated funds are also not utilized in time. In the said context, the State Government had also given suggestion to the Union Ministry in the meeting held on 11-9-2007 that the process which is adopted by the Ministry of Rural Development for sanctioning works under the Pradhan

Mandi Gram Sampark Sadak Yojana should be adopted by the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways as well for sanctioning of National Highways and the Ministry may lay down norms for the sanctioning of estimates and delegate power to the State Governments to sanction estimates as is done in Central Road Fund Works. If this suggestion is accepted, it will ensure timely sanctioning of the estimates and can also expedite works for better maintenance and development of National Highways.

So, I would like to request the Union Government that estimates of various National Highways under annual plan 2007-08 sent by the Rajasthan Government may be sanctioned at the earliest and keeping in view the suggestions given by the State Government appropriate measures should be taken immediately in this regard.

[English]

(vii) Need to provide interest-free education loan to students

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): The announcement of waiver of agricultural loans to small and marginal farmers in the General Budget amounting to Re. 60,000 is receiving universal appreciation. But, it is a matter of equal concern that there is total silence in the matter of waiver of interest on Education loans sanctioned by the banks. The Government has announced that Education loan will be sanctioned to eligible students upto four lakhs without any collateral security or surety. One of the prime conditions stipulated by the banks while sanctioning the loan is that the repayment should be made from the date the student get employed or three years after the completion of the studies whichever is earlier. It is pertinent to mention at this juncture in either case the interest charged at compound rate applicable to commercial advances will cause a heavy burden on the students.

The objective of such advance is to help the poor parents to send their wards for professional courses. Most of the parents are poor and agricultural persons and middle class poor people from rural and urban slum

areas. The waiver of interest on education loan will be a great relief for them. In this context it is to be brought to the kind notice of the Government that the banks have made a downward revision in benchmark prime lending rate reducing the retail lending rate for car loans and house loans which is mostly availed by the creamy layer of the society.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government to consider total waiver of education loans advanced so far and pass necessary instructions to RBI to sanction interest free education loans.

(viii) Need to ban the entry of private sector in mining of precious sand from the Western Coast of the country

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN (Quilon): The recent decision of the Government of India to allow FDI for mining of precious sand from the West Coast of the country particularly the very precious mineral sand from the Kerala Coast will entail indiscrete exploitation of our precious wealth by foreign companies. The privatization of this strategic sector will be a great threat to the security of the nation and detrimental to our national interests. Indiscriminate private mining will cause adverse environmental problems and shatter the livelihood of the fishermen community of coastal region. Hence, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to retain the mineral sand mining absolutely in public sector in view of our national security and national interest. I urge upon the Government of India through you sir to resist this move of Government of India to allowing private sector mining.

(ix) Need to relax the norms for sanctioning loans to farmers in the country

[Translation]

SHRI PARASNATH YADAV (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this predominately agricultural country, the farmers have not made the desired progress even after 60 years of independence. When the farmers living in villages are in the need of loans for the farm appliances used in farming, banks do not give them loans in time taking excuse of incomplete papers. For

[Shri Parasnath Yadav]

example, if they want to mortgage their houses, there is requirement of original registry papers of the houses as the valid documents for seeking loan from banks. The small and poor farmers, who have hardly any dwellings to live therein, are in very difficult situation to keep up their original documents intact. In these circumstances, if the original copy of registry paper is missing, the certified copy or the original copy of the land record is not recognized as the valid document due to which the needy poor farmers get deprived of taking loans from banks.

So, through the House, I request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to give necessary instruction to all the banks in the country so that while evaluating papers for sanctioning loans they could provide easy loans even to those farmers who submit the original copies of the land record or certified copy of original registry papers thereby giving necessary help to the rural farmers.

(x) Need to renovate and maintain the historical site of Jhansi Fort in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SINGH YADAV (Jhansi): Sir, the condition of inner portion of Jhansi fort of ever memorable valiant Lady Maharani Laxmibai, who had given major defeat and demoralized the morale of the Britishers in the country's freedom struggle, and its Laxmi Talab (Laxmi Pond), Rani Ka Mahal (Queen's Palace), temple and other historical heritages is getting deteriorated day by day for want of proper upkeep and maintenance. Dresses, swords and other important memorials of Maharani Laxmibai are not available in the fort. Children read the stories of her bravery in school books even today. Domestic and foreign tourists have also been reading the daring exploits of this valiant lady in the pages of history. Even today, people remember these poetic verses of her bravery.

"Bundelee har bolo ke munh hamne sune kahane thee, khoob ladi Mardanee wo to Jhansi Walee Rane thee".

It is the attraction of history that brings the tourists to see the fort here, but in reality they get disappointed by the sight of the prevailing condition of it. The number

of tourists is decreasing day by day. There is need to bring the Jhansi fort on tourist map at international level. Upkeeping and beautification of this historical heritage should be of international standard and the articles related to Rani like her dresses, swords etc which are lying in the museum of Gwalior should be kept in Jhansi Fort by constructing a grand museum therein.

So, through the House, I request the Central Government to give necessary instructions for renovation, maintenance, upkeep and beautification of Jhansi Fort of Maharani Laxmibai up to the international standards and keeping her dresses, swords, etc by constructing a grand museum in the aforesaid fort.

(xi) Need to give approval to a pilot scheme for computerization of ration cards for disbursement of cash amount to BPL families in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khairi districts of Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Sir, the Government of India provides about Rs. 32700 crore as food subsidy to provide foodgrains at cheaper rate to the BPL and the Antyodaya families. But, only 20 percent amount reaches the poor people. Last year, I had raised this issue in the Lok Sabha on which the Government of India had also written to the States. In order to end this situation, the Uttar Pradesh Government has sent a proposal to the Government of India seeking approval for a pilot project regarding computerization of ration cards for disbursement of cash amount instead of foodgrains to the BPL families in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khairi districts of Uttar Pradesh.

I request the Prime Minister to approve and implement the proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government in the aforesaid districts at the earliest and if its outcome is good, it should be implemented in the whole country.

(xii) Need to bring Hazaribagh in Jharkhand on the Railway map of India

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Hazaribagh is a missionary head-

quarter and it is also my parliamentary constituency. It has not been linked with the Railways even after 59 years of independence. In 1998, the then Prime Minister had laid the foundation stones of Kodarma, Hazaribagh via Barkakana, Ranchi and Kodama Giridih new rail line and assured its completion by 2007.

I have been raising this issue constantly Since 2004 regarding completion of this Railway Project within the stipulated time. Till date only 15 to 20 per cent work has been completed. I have requested the hon'ble Minister of Railways several times by writing letters to him to get this project completed within the stipulated time.

I, therefore, request the Government to complete this ambitious project at the earliest.

(xiii) Need to provide additional coaches in the Daily Passenger train between Islampur and Patna in Bihar

SHRI RAM SWAROOP PRASAD (Nalanda): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Islampur-Patna Rail Sector under the eastern Railways. In this sector there is a daily passenger train which departs for Patna from Islampur at 6.02 a.m. With only six coaches in this train, the passengers have to suffer a lot of inconvenience. More than half of the passengers have no option but to travel by buses.

I urge upon the Government to provide six additional coaches in the aforesaid train so that the inconvenience being faced by the commuters could be obviated.

(xiv) Need to release the pending dues of sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor): Sir, Uttar Pradesh is the second largest sugar producing state in India. There is a record production of sugarcane in Western part of Uttar Pradesh. But the pending dues of sugarcane growers for the year 2006-07 have not been released

so far by the private sugar mill owners. The minimum support price of sugarcane has been fixed as Rs. 125 to 130 per quintal by the Government of Uttar Pradesh this year. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court has passed an order to release the pending dues of sugarcane growers at the rate of Rs. 7 less than the support price as fixed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. With this decision the farmers have suffered a loss of thousands of crores of rupees. At the same time, it is not proper to pay their outstanding dues without additional interests after one year. The pending dues of 2006-07 and that of 2007-08 may be released at the earliest to the sugarcane growers of Western Uttar Pradesh.

In addition to support price fixed by the Government the incentive of Rs. 13 per quintal was announced to be provided to the sugarcane growers in 2005-06, but the payment of this amount has not been made even after the huge profits earned by the Bijnor Sugar Mill Corporation and Co-operative Society. So, the instructions should be given to the concerned sugar mills to make payment of the aforesaid incentive amount along with the whole interests accumulated thereon at the earliest.

—
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall start discussion on General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharya Ji, you can raise your issue tomorrow. The General Budget is concerned with the people of the whole country and all the hon'ble Members are willing to participate in discussion to be held on the General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharya ji, take it up tomorrow morning.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharya Ji, the people of the whole country want to listen to the discussion to be held on the General Budget.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharya Ji, you will be allowed tomorrow.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharya Ji, you are very senior member. Let the discussion on budget begin. You can take it up tomorrow.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise your issue tomorrow. Parliament session is on till 29th.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatsoever is being said will not go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. What is the use of your speaking?

... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take it up during Zero Hour, tomorrow.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Discussion on General Budget has to be taken up. You please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your leader is to speak, why are you making a noise?

... (Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Malhotraji, you may start your speech and Sethji, please be seated.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, we have given a notice... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take it up tomorrow during Zero Hour, your viewpoint will be listened.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. Acharya Ji, Tripathiji, your speeches are not going on record.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the use of all this? Malhotraji, you may start your speech. When, you stand up to speak, then, they will take their seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let this subject be taken up tomorrow during Zero Hour because you are not allowed today.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. So, what is the use of it?

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are not the parts of proceedings to be recorded. Acharya Ji, this is not possible.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, the Members are agitated about the issue of closure of airports. Let the Government make a statement... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be allowed tomorrow in Zero hour. Today is not possible

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion on the General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Leader of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I can only say to the hon. Members that the attention of the Government has been drawn to this issue. But this is not possible to have any instant response; let the normal business be transacted. I will appeal, through you, Sir, to the hon. Members, to let the normal business be transacted.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble leader of the House, the Minister of Home Affairs has made a statement over the issue in Rajya Sabha. What is the problem in making a statement in Lok Sabha?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They have drawn the attention of the Government; but this is not possible right now, to respond; the Government will ascertain the position and they will come to know. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you, but that should be sent as early as possible.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat, the leader of House has assured that the statement would be made even here. Wait for some time. If possible, that will be made today itself.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, take your seat. The Leader of the House has assured you and we should believe him. Salim Saheb, the leader of the House has assured, so you should believe his assurance and let the business of the House be transacted, because right now the discussion on the General Budget is going to be held.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SALIM: Will the statement be made today?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Of course, the Minister of Home Affairs will make the statement. Hon'ble Leader of the House has said it. You should have faith in what he has said.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, what about the 'Zero Hour' today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no 'Zero Hour' now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, today is 12th March. On 13th March, the airports are getting closed. That means, all the equipments and other facilities will go out in a day or two. We do not have time at all.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why we are getting the discussion started on the budget. Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, they cannot delay making the statement. They have to make the statement only today. Otherwise, the entire thing will get affected. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Keep little bit of patience. All these things are not going on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR CHAIRMAN: Be a little bit patient and let the discussion on the budget start. The leader of the House has assured that the Government is going to make the Statement. Believe the Leader of the House and let the discussion start. The leader of the House is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: It should be done today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has assured already.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Assurance has been given. Resume your seat. Malhotraji, you may start speaking now. He has taken his seat and now you start your speech.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Sir, we are trying to make a very important point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR CHAIRMAN: Today it is not possible.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: You are not

allowing us. For the last three days, we are trying to raise the issue. We want to raise this very important point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The government Business is not listed for today. It is, rather General Budget, the commonman's budget.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, before the House adjourns today, the Civil Aviation Minister should come to the House and make a Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record..

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the discussion on the General Budget will start. You can raise the matter tomorrow during 'Zero Hour'.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there is no time left. They have decided to close it down. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible at this moment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will also take his seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not today, you can raise it tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raise this matter tomorrow in 'Zero Hour' Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

[English]

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Thirteen of the Clock.

[SHRI MOHAN SINGH in the Chair]

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Acharyaji, wait till the evening for the issue which you have raised.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been stated by the Minister. He has stated that it would be taken up on proper time. Take your seat. We request you to raise this issue tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'. It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. Someone or the other Minister will be present. You will have certain response. Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, the Government has to respond because this is an important matter. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. You will get some sort of response. Take

your seat. Raise it tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'. It is the collective responsibility. Let the further proceedings be translated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Government has to respond because this is an important matter. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not today. Nothing is going on record. You can raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Government has to respond because this is an important matter. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: First of all your matter is not known, so how will the Government respond? Put your matter first and that too, tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Without knowing about your facts, neither the Chair can give any ruling nor the Government can give any reply. You please raise your issue tomorrow in 'Zero Hour', not today. Today let me start discussion on the General Budget.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, I will take only two-three minutes. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak tomorrow during

*Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]: ...
Zero Hour. Not today. Today let me start discussion on the General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of your speech is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me; please raise your issue tomorrow. You are a very responsible Member and all present here are experienced Members. Tomorrow you may raise it in 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Government must respond. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government will stay, what will happen to it? It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. You please sit down. Now, we start discussion on the General Budget. Tripathyji you please raise your issue tomorrow in 'Zero Hour'. Malhotraji you please start.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB AGHARIA (Barkura): Sir, the leader of the House wants to say something.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, you are a very senior Member. Please listen the leader of the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, as I have informed you in the Chamber, in the presence of the leaders, I have sent information to the Minister. Before the House rises for

the day he will come and inform the Members about the latest situation.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Malhotraji now you speak.

13.33 hrs.

General Budget-(2008-09)—
General Discussion

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the last Budget of the UPA Government. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All Members, be silent. You will also get opportunity to speak.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the last Budget of the UPA Government and it is last opportunity to fulfill all those promises it had made four years ago. ...(Interruptions). I would like to submit that hon'ble Chidambaram Saheb has made effort to cover the real face of the Budget by jugglery of figures and making populist promises. I allege that the Budget is inflationary, anti-development and anti-productive. This Budget is anti-progress and anti-development and is an inflationary budget.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has claimed that he has brought down fiscal deficit and revenue deficit to 1 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively and thus he has brought them down in comparison to the earlier level. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you see the figure, you will find that the revenue deficit has been reported after one less than actual and total deficit is to the tune of Rs. 55,184 crore and in accordance with this GDP comes to Rs. 55,18400 crore. Out of that, Rs. 1,33,287 crore have been kept under fiscal deficit and it has been said that it comes to nearly 2.3 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Finance that the Government has waived the loans of the farmers amounting to Rs. 60

thousand crore. I would like to know from him as to where will that budget deficit be accounted for. He had told that he and the Prime Minister will apprise the House in this regard. It should have been calculated as fiscal deficit. If there is a deficit of Rs. 60 thousand crore, it is not hard to estimate as to what is the total fiscal deficit. However, this trick is being adopted not for the first time. The deficit of Rs. 60 thousand crore will be later on put in bond. When I get opportunity to speak on the issue of farmers then I will mention about that. Thus, a provision of Rs. 1,22,000 crore has been made for food subsidy, fertilizer subsidy and oil subsidy but it has not been reflected as a part of the deficit, the Government will put them under bonds or some how it will put this burden on banks or will be shown as oil bonds thus the total fiscal deficit issued to the oil marketing companies under the said heads will be Rs. 1,82,000 crore. If the said amount is added in it, then the total fiscal deficit will be Rs. 3,15,287 crore instead of Rs. 1,33,287 crore which will be of 5.7 percent. Besides, the report of the sixth pay commission is to be submitted which is likely to be implemented from 2008. Under which arrears will be payable to the employees. It is so because the recommendations of the previous pay commission were implemented with effect from 1996. If all these expenses are calculated then the fiscal deficit is more than the growth rate of 8.7 per cent. This is my allegation against the Minister of Finance. Now, if more is the fiscal deficit more will be price rise. One can easily guess about it. I would also like to mention about this price rise.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the C and AG has forcefully tried to raise this issue—"Is PC underplaying Government fiscal deficit?" The hon'ble Minister of Finance of the present Government has been deliberately trying to understate the figures by fudging the fiscal deficit and the Auditor General has pointed out that the fiscal deficit which is reported to have been declined, has increased rather than decreasing. So, I say that it is not for the first time. This will further aggravate price rise. One can guess as to how much the rate of inflation will increase and when more money is supplied in the market.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Finance said that our growth rate will be 8.7 per cent and the efforts have been made to take credit for the same. However, who is getting the benefit of this growth rate. Today how many taxpayers are there in the country—two crores, three crores. Due to these provisions, their number will further decrease. Persons having income below Rs. 1,50,000 have been exempted and if it is presumed that 2 crore farmers are benefited on account of this then what will be the condition of remaining 25 crore families? What is there in this Budget for them? There is only drastic price rise and hurdle in the way of development for them. So there is nothing for those persons in this Budget. If we go through the report of the National Sample Survey it has been stated in it that:—

[English]

"India's economy may be growing rapidly but about a third of its rural population or more than 200 million people still live on Rs. 12-26 cents a day or less according to the National Sample Survey Organisation. Some 10 per cent of rural population across India survived on just Rs. 9 a day. The poor in India cities appear to be slightly better with 30 per cent of people spending Rs. 19 a day but 10 per cent of the urban poor population have to live on just Rs. 13 a day."

[Translation]

This was an attempt to show the poverty of the whole country. It is true that four Indians are among the world's richest people who are billionaires. Apart from it, the number of millionaires and billionaires is increasing in our country, but who is getting the benefits of 8-7 per cent growth rate? The poor is getting poorer. No increase is being witnessed in the income of the people who are street-side vendors and hawkers and those who are residing in slums or working as labourers in villages.

With the burden of service tax which was imposed on them, they are getting more poorer. I am not mentioning anybody else. A few days back Shri Mani

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Shankar Aiyar, who is our Minister in the Union Government had made a statement. He had stated—
[English] "When you talk of 9.2 per cent growth rate, it becomes a statistical abstraction. 0.2 per cent of our people are growing at 9.2 per cent. [Translation] Point two per cent, i.e. the whole benefits are accruing to these 0.2 per cent people. [English] But there is a very large number whose growth rate is perhaps down to 0.2 per cent. [Translation] Even the point two per cent benefits i.e. the fifth part of the one per cent benefit is not reaching them. All the benefits are going to only a handful of millionaire-billionaire people. Ever since the UPA Government has come into power, the gap between the rich and the poor has got more widened. There is no doubt in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest breach of trust which has been committed by this Government with the people of this country is the exorbitant price rise that has been unleashed while the Government had come to power by winning the elections in the name of the common people. Before I submit you the figures, I want you to see the figures of that price hike which is subsequent to the presentation of the budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, two-three days before the budget was presented, the price of petrol and diesel was increased one day after the budget was presented, the price of steel was increased by more than ten per cent and the newspaper has also reported that—

[English]

"Steel prices hit the roof. In an unprecedented move, the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited has hiked prices of steel rounds and wire rods from Rs. 5500 to Rs. 7500 per metric tonnes. With today's hike prices of MS rounds have gone up to Rs. 17,000 per metric tonnes in the past three months and because of this that millions of steel based micro, small and medium enterprises will be forced to shut jobs and many units will be forced to close their shops."

[Translation]

It says, all the steel based micro, small and

medium enterprises will be forced to close down. One more newspaper published the news report titled

[English]

"Steel prices hike 10 per cent. FM calls for stability."

[Translation]

Hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister were saying that they would keep the prices stable and the steel prices have gone up by 10 per cent. The news report of the week ending the 23rd of February was published in a newspaper three days back.

[English]

"Inflation rises to 5.02 per cent."

[Translation]

This is the last ten months' record. Such a price rise had never been recorded during the ten months. These are the pre-budget figures and the inflation rose to 5.02 per cent which is the highest ever in these ten months. This 5.02 per cent inflation is based on only Wholesale Price Index. I am not mentioning the Consumer Price Index at this moment. 5.02 per cent inflation is the record of ten months. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had written detailed letter to the Prime Minister. In response to this letter, the Prime Minister, making tall claims, wrote that inflation would be tamed. He said in his letter that price rise should be checked, but duty on cement has witnessed an increase and it would make houses costlier. Prices of all things like cement, bricks and sand used for construction have gone up approximately twenty per cent after the budget. One more newspaper has given the news heading—"Bajat aane ke baad, holee najdeek aate hee mahangal badhee."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the budget, prices have gone up. Pre-budget and post budget prices are as follows: Arhar (pigeonpea) pulse has increased from Rs. 36 to Rs. 42 per kg., Urad (blackgram) pulse from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Masoor pulse has gone up from Rs. 38

to Rs. 42, Chana (gram) pulse from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35, Refined oil from Rs. 67 to Rs. 75, Mustard oil from Rs. 65 to Rs. 75, vegetable oil from Rs. 60 to Rs. 68, Maida (fine wheat-flour) from Rs. 13 to Rs. 15. All these prices have increased after the budget. These are the figures of four years. You assumed the office on 24th of May, 2004, so I would like to put the figures since then till date. Now you can see the rate of spices before and after the budget-price of coriander has gone up from Rs. 58 to Rs. 71, black pepper has increased from Rs. 160 to 170, turmeric from Rs. 38 to Rs. 45, chilli from Rs. 50 to Rs. 55. Price of Mustard oil has gone up from Rs. 60 to Rs. 72 per kg. I want to submit before the Table of the House that there is not a single item of common man's basic requirement such as fine wheat flour, sugar, tea, cement, shingles, bricks etc. prices of which have not increased. These prices will go up further. There is no doubt in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, instead of reading out the figures of the price rise which has been recorded from May, 2004 to February, 2008, I would like to lay them on the Table of the House. During this period, 20 to 200 per cent price rise has been recorded. Four years back, UPA come in power with the promise that you would keep a check on price rise. You may see yourself how badly the poor and the common people are suffering due to the price rise. Earlier wheat flour was being sold at Rs. 10 per kg, now it is at Rs. 18 to 20 per kg. Rice was at Rs. 10, now it is at Rs. 30. Price of bread has increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15. Sugar has increased from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22-25. I want to lay all such figures on the Table of the House. Who will be afflicted with this sharp price rise? The impact of this price rise will fall on the common man and woman. I would like to ask which of the things have got cheaper after the budget? First of all, cars got cheaper. Each car manufacturer decreased the price of car by Rs. 16, 20 and 25 thousands. After the budget, liquor has become cheaper. Water, milk and essential commodities have become cheaper. Price rise is such a breach of trust' an offence against the people which can take this Government-out of power. This is a nationwide price-rise and the Government have deliberately let it happen. The reason of this price rise

is not that somewhere earthquake took place or the crops got ruined. There is nothing like that. Inflation has increased due to a plethora of reasons like the Government allowing future trading in Commodities in the Commodity Exchange and opening up the retail Sector to the big capitalists and big business houses including hoarders and giving them unbridled authority to them to act in the manner they like instead of vesting that power into the hands of state enterprise like FCI alongwith the step like import of wheat as well. While delivering speech, Shri Manmohan Singhji said here that inflation has increased because the farmers which were being given insufficient prices earlier, are now being given remunerative prices for their produce. I would like to ask him whether cement, steel, aluminium or other things are produced/manufactured in fields? Wheat is imported from abroad and our farmers are talked about. It is your policy that has caused the price rise. In this regard the history of this Government has been very shameful.

Sir, there is a blaze of publicity for the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as well. Perhaps our colleagues wanted to discuss about it. I do not want to mention here what Rahul Gandhi had said in Orissa. He had said that only 5 paise out of Rs. 1 reaches the common man. Rajiv Gandhi had said that only 15 paise out of Rs. 1 reached the common man, but he said only 5 paise reaches the common man. This means that out of Rs. 60, which is meant for each wage earner, he is only likely to get Rs. 3. What a confusion has been created by the Minister of Finance in respect of the Rural Guarantee scheme. ... * As per the last year's budget, this scheme was in operation in 100 districts and it was said that it would be extended to 200 districts from this year onwards. You have now announced that presently the scheme is operational in 596 districts of the country. The Minister of Finance knows what was the provision in the last year's budget. Last year Rs. 12000 crore was earmarked for 100 districts. In the last year's budget, the provision for Sampurna Grameen Rojgar Gurantee Yojana was distinct from the scheme. Rs. 12000 crores had been allocated for the National Rural Employment Gurantee Programme (NREGP) and

*Not recorded.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Rs. 3420 crores had been allocated for the Sampooma Grameen Rojgar Guarantee Yojana (SGRGY) last year. Thus, in total, Rs. 15,420 crores were allocated for both these schemes last year and now Rs. 3420 crores have been made zero by amalgamating the SGRGY with the NREGP for which the total allocation has been extended upto Rs. 16,000 crores this year. It means Rs. 15,420 crores had been provided for 100 districts whereas only Rs. 16,000 crores are being kept for 596 districts. What sort of justice is this? How can it be justified?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Goelji, you will also be allowed to speak. Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Chidambaram Sahab, who in, they are mentioning, has said one thing. He had said that he was there and if there would be need for money, he would provide it. But, now the question is what kind of budget this is in which Rs. 15,400 crores were allocated for 100 districts whereas Rs. 16,000 crores are being allocated for 596 districts or if you are telling 300 districts; even then only Rs. 16000 crores have been provided for 600 districts. How can it be justified. ...(Interruptions) There can be nothing more shameful than this. He has said that he will provide more money, but where from the money would be provided? Is it not that the budget deficit will go up further? How he came to the calculation of Rs. 16000 crore? When this scheme was launched, Rs. 11000 crores were allocated for it. Accordingly, Rs. 66000 crores should have been allocated for 600 districts. When the Rs. 12,000 crores and rupees 15,000 crores were allocated at that time then, according to this calculation Rs. one lakh crores should have been allocated for the purpose. Now you are saying that you will run the Employment Guarantee Scheme with an allocation of Rs. 16000 crores. But it is your own people including the Minister and Rahul Sahab, who say that not even five paise are reaching the people and it is an utter failure. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, this is the last year for them to implement the Common Minimum Programme. It says:—

[English]

"The UPA Government will immediately enact a National Employment Guarantee Act. This will provide a legal guarantee for at least 100 days of employment to being with on asset creating public works programme every year at minimum wages for at least one able-bodied person in every rural, urban poor and middle-class households."

[Translation]

But, has he prepared even a single guarantee scheme for the urban poor? Four years have elapsed since he had promised to formulate a scheme for the slum and Jhuggie-jhopadi dwellers in towns and cities. 40% people live in urban areas and most of the poor people also live in urban areas and work as labourers. They had promised them to bring the National Employment Guarantee scheme. What have they done for them? They have failed to keep their own promise—this is which I want to say.

Sir, with the depreciation of dollar, lakhs of our exporters have become jobless. They were promised relief assuring them that their mills and small scale industries would not be closed, but the relief of even a single paisa has not been provided so far. One can go through the whole budget of Chidambaram Sahab. Everyday one or the other mill of exporter is being closed, thousands of small scale units are being closed down. There is no provision for them in this budget. Similarly, the Government has imposed a ban on new recruitments due to which thousands of engineers passing out from schools and colleges are getting added to the list of unemployed. There is no relief for them.

Sir, the Minister of Finance has increased the budget allocation under the heads of education from Rs. 28,674 crores to Rs. 34,400 crore: an increase of 5 or 6 thousand crores of rupees, but what have you promised in Common Minimum Programme? They have mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme that

*Not recorded.

the public spending in education would be raised to at least 6 per cent of GDP.

[English]

"The UPA Government pledges to raise public spending in education to at least 6 per cent of GDP with at least half this amount being spent on Primary and Secondary Education."

[Translation]

It was not a casual remark made by somebody it was their promise. What percentage of GDP is Rs. 34 thousand crore. It is 0.6 per cent, whereas it should be 6 per cent. ... (Interruptions) Yes, it comes to only 1 or 1.5 per cent even if the State Governments' share is included.

[English]

But he never said so

[Translation]

You have allocated only 10 per cent of what you had promised for education. It is okay that the children of some people can get education in Doon and big public schools by giving thousands of rupees as school fee, but what about crores of children studying in those schools where there is no infrastructure like sitting arrangements, teachers, drinking water and all other facilities for which it was promised that all those schools would be upgraded. Now, the condition of education is so poor that the commercialization and privatization of all these things has been done and they have been handed over to the private players. There are no proper arrangement for the poor children getting education with the assistance of the Government.

Now, I would like to mention about health for which you had pledged to raise the public spending to at least 2 to 3 per cent of GDP.

[English]

"The UPA Government will raise public spending on health to at least 2 to 3 per cent of GDP over

the next five years with focus on primary health care".

[Translation]

But, under this head, only Rs. 16,534 crores have been allocated in which N.E.R. is also included. As per promise made by you, this allocation had to be raised to at least Rs. 1 to 1.5 lakh crores. If you see it, you will find that it is not even one tenth of the promised allocation. You had pledged to make the life saving drugs available at cheap rates, but they are so costly that the people are losing their lives at the door-steps of the hospitals. It is very costly to visit the private hospitals. It is very condemnable and the most important thing which you have to see here is that.

[English]

Establishment of AIIMS-type of super-speciality hospitals-cum-teaching institutes.

[Translation]

When the NDA Government was in power, it was decided to set up 6 super-speciality hospitals. Foundation stones were laid and the funds were allocated for the purpose. But, I want to tell Chidambaram Saheb that in the previous year, Rs. 150 crores had been allocated under this head to set up super-speciality hospitals, but in this budget this amount has been slashed to Rs. 50 crores, amount which is not enough to build even a single super-speciality hospital.

[English]

Is it not shameful

[Translation]

When you want to set up AIIMS-type super-speciality hospitals and upgrade the rest of the hospitals all over India and, at the same time, you reduce the fund allocation from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 50 crore, then, it means, you will not be in position to establish even a single hospital in five-years time.

One thing more. It gives me a surprise that the

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Minister of Health and Family Welfare is not here. In AIIMS, which is the super-specialty hospital in India, the Minister has been engaged in a tussle with the Director. His four-five year-agenda was how to get him out from the said hospital, while his job was how to develop and upgrade institute. This year he has reduced its fund allocation from Rs. 490 crore to Rs. 452 crores. Instead of increasing the allocation by 2-3 thousand crores to upgrade it to a international super-specialty hospitals, its fund allocation has been reduced.

14.00 hrs.

Five hundred doctors there have collectively appealed to the Hon. Prime Minister. They express their apprehension lest the spat with the Hon Minister should lead to the ruining of the hospital and reduction in the funds of the hospital.

I would like to refer to the defence after health sector. He claims to have increased the expenditure on defence from Rs. 96 thousand crore to Rs. One lakh five crore. This amount is grossly insufficient. Our expenditure on defence is merely 1.98 per cent of GDP, as per the calculations of hon'ble Chidambaramji. While China and Pakistan are spending 4.5 per cent to their GDP as against our 1.98 per cent and that increase too has been from Rs. 96 thousand crore to Rs. One lakh five thousand crore. He is not meeting the demands of our three wings namely Army, Navy and Air Force. There is growing imbalance of our strategic leverage vis a vis Pakistan and even China. The changing strategy of the Government to withdraw or downsize the forces in Kashmir would be suicidal and prove dangerous for the country. I warn you that any attempt to withdraw the forces from Kashmir and allowing Pakistan to freewheel in Kashmir would tantamount to treachery. There is a need to enhance the budget for defence as it is insufficient. It is for defence experts to analyze the demands made by the respective wings of the forces and what is our requirement in terms of weapons vis-a-vis Pakistan and China.

The scheme of loan waiver of farmers was vociferously raised by the Members.

[English]

Experts write that almost 75 per cent of small and marginal farmers may not benefit from loan waiver.

[Translation]

On the basis of a survey conducted by them they conclude that 75 per cent of small and marginal farmers may not benefit from loan waiver. Hon'ble Minister Shri Vilas Muttemwar has written a letter to this effect to the hon'ble Prime Minister and perhaps met even Chidambaramji that the loan waiver would not benefit the farmers of Vidarbha. Farmers in Vidarbha have more than two hectares of land. Even economic holding is 16 acre in unirrigated land. They are also not going to be benefitted, yet, tall claims are being made. I would like to know where from did the figure of Rs. 60 thousand crore emerge? If you start calculating you will find that it is not more than Rs. 23-24 thousand crore. It will become open when it would come to benefit four crore farmers. Chidambaramji said that he would discuss it in the House. This is strange. First he introduced waivers, then, he talks about several options hitting his mind about the scheme, it means that these options were not discussed at first and in a way we were kept in dark. Several articles have been published in detail in regard to waiver scheme for farmers. The hon'ble Minister said that it would take three-four years to settle issues of unirrigated land, credits taken from moneylenders and other funds. Hon'ble Prime Minister said that it would take three-four years to credit the loans of farmers in the banks. The UPA Government has only one year of regime remaining. When only one year of term is remaining how will they pay the money to the banks in three-four years? What calculation is it? Why are they passing the buck on their progeny? ...*(Interruptions)* Similar thing has been done regarding bonds. ...*(Interruptions)* How will you get the credit? ...*(Interruptions)* We would be glad to do it. It should be done. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Try to listen first and then reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This furore will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Goel Saheb, please sit down. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raja Saheb, leave aside farmers, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

14.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, owing to paucity of time, I cannot discuss all the points in detail here. ...(Interruptions) However, the scheme of loan waiver for the farmer shall get exposed. Only 15-20 per cent people would be benefited from whatever has been provided by the hon'ble Minister in the budget. The remaining 80-85 per cent will not be benefited. Those remaining 85 per cent will expose and put the Government in the dock on this issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has he asked you something?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise two-three points more. I have to raise many points, however, owing to paucity of time it would not be possible. I wish to refer to even sports. We had a debate in hockey recently. In the last 80 years, for the first time we have failed to qualify for

Olympics. Everyone knows that Mani Shankar Aiyarji is not present in the House right now, he removed this sport from the priority category and put it in the non-priority category. ...(Interruptions) He changed its category from 'A' to 'B' and ironically it is our national game. If we put our national game in category 'B' it would mean that our sportspersons can go abroad only once in an year and not twice. They can bring equipments within a prescribed limit. When there was much uproar about this and it was said that hockey is in Commonwealth games too, these Commonwealth games would be hosted in India and we shall be a part of it automatically. If it is placed in category B, then what would be its fate in the Commonwealth games; only then, there was some improvement. However, in regard to sports there was some news, Chidambaramji you might have seen it that a Cricketer was signed for Rs. three crores. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, he is supporting sports. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mistry Saheb, he is supporting sports, so please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Every cricket player gets a lot of gifts in addition to Rs. 10, 15 or 20 crores while Hockey is our national sport. However, Chidambaram, Saheb has provided for only Rs. three crore in the budget for all the sport? 54-55 federations, Commonwealth game, Olympic Games, International championships, Asia Championship. ...(Interruptions) Only Rs. three crore have been provided for all awards whereas we have paid Rs. 70 crore to foreign cricket players. It is in addition to what we have paid to our players. I am not pointing out what our cricket players received, however, the Government should at least provide for other sports events, our national games, Olympic games. The onus of our shameless defeat in

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Hockey lies squarely on our Minister of Sports, that is why, I seek his resignation. ...*(Interruptions)* Mani Shankar Aiyarji has dealt in such a partisan manner with sports. ...*(Interruptions)* He is first such Minister who is anti-sports.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude after raising two more points. The papers comprising the speech and the highlights submitted by hon'ble Chidambaramji had 118 highlights. None of the highlights had a single word terrorism...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down, you will also get a chance to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, in a recent statement given by the hon'ble Prime Minister, apprehensions re-emergence of terrorism in Punjab were expressed. I have very authentic information on it, so we shall have to pay attention to the blacklisted organizations. He has stated that the situation is perilous. In reply to a question hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs stated that some religious places in Delhi and other parts of the country are on terrorists hit list. Ministry of Home Affairs has written a letter to the Delhi Government...*(Interruptions)* There should have been provision in the budget for all these things. He has written

[English]

BSE and SBI Headquarters are on terrorists hit list—The Home Ministry has warned Police in Delhi and Mumbai for suspected terror attacks on important occasions in the cities.

[Translation]

I.I.T. and such places have been identified as possible targets. I wish to state when terrorism is such a big menace and it poses such a great threat across the country, when there are more than 150 naxalite infested districts, four crore Bangladeshis have infiltrated into the country, all these issues should have made for

it in the budget to vindicate, the Government's claim that there would be zero tolerance for terrorism. There should have been at least a single highlight on measures to be taken by the Government to combat terrorism or in terms of enhancing Ministry of Home Affairs' budgets or fencing Indo-Bangladesh, Pakistan's borders, combating naxalim. However, there is not even a single highlight in this regard. They have dealt with issue of terrorism in a manner as if it was not an issue at all and made no provision for it in the budget. Some funds should have been shelled out for combating with this problem that could have manifested their resolve of Zero Tolerance for terrorism. That is why I allege that they are putting the country's internal security at stake for vote bank politics and they have not made any provision for that purpose.

Lastly, it is extremely regretful that budget has been communalized, it has been allocated on communal grounds. Pre partition situation is being created in the country. According to another provision, the Government shall bear the entire fee of a Muslim student at the time of his admission in an institute through competition, however, a poor Hindu student or Dalit or a person belonging to SC, ST category will not get this facility, what is this?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the submission by Shri Malhotra.

...*(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Aaron Rashid, please go back to your seat first. Mr. Goyal, you should also go to your seat. Please continue, Mr. Malhotra.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, it would have been understandable if the Government had taken poverty as the criterion for paying fees of any poor, Dalit student irrespective of his religion. However, discrimination on grounds of minority, quoting Sachar Commission's report is not justified. What kind of law it is that the Government will not give fee for a child who is Ram Kumar. However, if he becomes Karim then the Government would pay his fee! It is gross injustice with other poor and Dalit children.

[English]

Is it not encouraging conversion?

[Translation]

If you become a convert your educational requirements would be looked after, otherwise not.

The budget has several other provisions in addition to these. He has increased the provision for them from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore. There have been two statements of the hon'ble Prime Minister also in this regard. He has also defended and vindicated the provisions made in the budget. We do not stop them, or check the Government to take such measures but it should be done in everyone's interest so that justice could be done to everyone. Everyone should be treated equally and there should be no appeasement. Hon'ble Prime Minister has even stated that the condition of Muslims is not good. I would like to state that only one family has ruled this country for 45 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Pariyakulam): Sir, you should expunge this word...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): It is not a family but one that has ruled party ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When your party's turn comes, then you can raise your point. Now please sit down.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You will agree that Nehruji remained the Prime Minister of this country for 17 years followed by Indiraji for 18 years and thereafter Rajiv Gandhiji was the Prime Minister for five years, then what is unconstitutional in it? You may agree to it or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Manvendra Singhji, Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you when your turn will come.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The Congress Party is still in power even if Soniaji is not the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Pariyakulam): Sir, this word should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is nothing unparliamentary; please sit down. When there will be any unparliamentary word, I will expunge it. I know what is unparliamentary.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I was saying

*Not recorded.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

that if the condition of Muslims is pathetic in the country then who is to be blamed because out of approximately 61 years of post independence period barring six years, the Congress party has been in power during this period and now they are feeling that the condition of Muslims is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Nothing should be recorded except Shri Malhotra's speech.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there should be *[English]* justice for all and appeasement for none. *[Translation]* We should follow it in principle and every citizen whether Hindu or Muslim, should get his right. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Adhir Chowdhary, please sit down. First go to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are taking undue advantage of my leniency.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The situation should not worsen to the extent that majority community be treated as second class citizen. I had reservation on the statement of the Prime Minister. While referring to the Budget he said that the Muslims have first entitlement in all the Government resources and Government Budget. I think nothing can be more disgusting than this statement *(Interruptions)*...Nothing can be more shameful than this statement *(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, please conclude now.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: Please confine yourself to the Budget *(Interruptions)*...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am speaking on Budget only. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Muslims are also citizens of India, what is your problem if they are getting justice? *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ram Kripalji, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I already told you that they are entitled to get full justice and equal rights. However, to say that they are the first to have their right, it would perhaps... **. It tantamounts to invoking Jaziya. Is it a crime to be a Hindu or a Hindu is second rate citizen *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he will continue to speak whatever he likes...*(Interruptions)*. He has used unparliamentary term, it should be expunged from the record.

*Not recorded.

**Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL: This word should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID Sir, this word should be expunged *(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will look into it. If there is anything objectionable or unparliamentary, I will expunge it. Shri Madhusudan Mistry, I will look into it. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)...

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What is unparliamentary? *(Interruptions)*...*[Translation]* What is unparliamentary in this word *(Interruptions)*....This word is not unparliamentary.

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja): He has referred to the History of India. What is unparliamentary in it. *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Do not disturb the House.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will look into it later on. If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Budget should not be communalized, it should not be based on religion *(Interruptions)*...This jaziya should not be re-invoked through back door entry and the method being adopted here *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, please conclude now.

(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not unparliamentary.

(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The amount involved in the Budget and the relief provided to people in the income tax, but the sensex fell to 16000 from 21000 touching 15000 points leading to loss to the tune of billions of rupees. We were repeatedly giving this warning that the terrorists were also investing in the market, attention should be paid to it and it should be checked. I cautioned them that crores of small investors would be ruined once it falls and it happened: Similarly, two-three points have been raised by him owing to which the people have suffered huge losses. So, the populist measures taken by them would soon be exposed and the people would come to know the reality of the Budget. This Budget will be instrumental in rising prices, arresting growth and development and it will divide the country on communal lines.

*It has been published in the Hindi daily, 'Jansatta' dated 11th March, 2008. Increase in prices after Budget: pre-budget and post budget:

Arhar Rs. 36 per Kg. and Rs. 42 per Kg.

Urad Rs. 30 per Kg. and Rs. 35 per Kg.

Masoor Rs. 38 per Kg. and Rs. 42 per Kg.

Grams Rs. 28 per Kg. and Rs. 35 per Kg.

Refined Oil Rs. 67 per litre and Rs. 75 per litre.

Mustard Oil Rs. 65 per litre Kg. and Rs. 72 per litre.

*Not recorded.

*This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

Dalda Ghee Rs. 60 per Kg. and Rs. 68 per Kg.

Maida Rs. 13 per Kg. and Rs. 15 per Kg.

The following has been published in Rashtriya Sahara dated 4th March, 2008.

Spices	Pre Budget	Post budget
Coriander	58-60	71-72
Black Pepper	160	170
Turmeric	38-40	45
Red Pepper	50	55
Cardamom	200	205
Saunth	80-85	90-95
Cumin (Medium)	95-100	105
Coconut	55	60
Makhana	170	190
Mustard Seed	28-30	36-37
Black Cumin	32-35	40-42
Kalaunji	78-80	90
Amchoor	90	100
Mustard Oil	60-62	71-72

There has been an increase of Re One and Maximum increase of Rs. 20 per kg. in the prices of foodgrains in the retail market.

	May, 2004	Feb. 2008
Wheat	8 Rs. kg.	13
Flour	10 Rs. kg.	18-20
Rice	10 Rs. kg.	30
Bread	8 "	12

	May, 2004	Feb. 2008
Sugar	14 Rs. kg.	22-25
Dal Moong	24 Rs. kg.	52
Dal Arhar	26 Rs. kg.	44
Dal Masoor	22 Rs. kg.	44
Dal Chana	25 Rs. kg.	45
Rajma	28 Rs. kg.	55-60
Besan	20 Rs. kg.	48
Milk	14 litre	24
L.P.G.	244	295
Petrol	33.15	45.52
Diesel	22.50	31.73
Cement	125	245
Steel	23000 Ton	35000 Ton
Mustard Oil	33-35	85
Refined Oil	45	100
Banana	10 a Dozen	25 a Dozen

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. I feel that the hon'ble Member who spoke prior to me delivered speech in anger. Since he had no specific issue, so he delivered a casual speech bereft of any substance. He is sorry because budget shows that the growth rate is rising and today it is increasing at the rate of nearly 7 per cent.

Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to the Chairperson of UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi; the Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and the Cabinet of UPA Government alongwith the Minister of Finance who waived the loans especially of the farmers and

presented the Budget of the people and the country. It is not an election budget, however, the speech that was delivered by the Member was an election speech.

I would like to submit that

[English]

the hon. Union Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram presented his fifth Budget in a row in the backdrop of robust economic growth. The first year of the 11th Plan registered the growth rate of 8.7 per cent—

[Translation]

You have also admitted that the figures cannot be wrong.

[English]

While during the first half of 2007-08, it achieved the growth rate of 9.1 per cent. The average growth rate during 2004-05 and 2006-07 was 8.8 per cent. The drivers of growth continue to be 'services' and 'manufacturing', which are estimated to growth at 10.7 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively during 2007-08. The 11th Plan targeted growth rate of nine per cent. The agriculture sector remained a cause of concern. The slow rate of growth of agriculture sector and the problem of indebtedness of farmers are issues requiring our focus, which the Government has already focused on.

Besides these, the rising inflationary trend due to increase in prices of food items, burgeoning subsidies, mainly food and oil, increase in the international prices of crude oil and food grains, and slow down of the economies of the world, are some of the important issues causing trouble for the domestic policy makers.

The Budget has taken note of all these factors and issues, and the hon. Finance Minister has made an earnest effort to successfully charter the economy to an accelerated growth path.

The emphasis of the Union Budget 2008-09 is the growth with distribution, making the growth more

inclusive. This is proposed to be done by laying greater stress on various schemes targeted for the empowerment of the weaker sections—our colleague referred—of the society, viz., National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Bharat Nirman, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Schemes, National Rural Health Mission, ICDS, etc.

To improve the position of the farming community, the Budget has introduced a scheme of debt waiver and debt relief for farmers. Agriculture has been given a place of prominence in the Budget.

The Finance Minister has proposed to introduce a Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System, first of its kind, to be implemented as a Plan Schemes of the Planning Commission. The objective is to ascertain that physical targets of various schemes are achieved. This will help in close monitoring of implementation and enforcing accountability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you going to reproduce the Budget Speech?

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: No, Sir. This is my opinion; this is my own version.

The hon. Finance Minister has provided Rs. 3,966 crore for schemes benefitting Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes exclusively; and Rs 18,983 crore for schemes where, at least, 20 per cent of the benefits are earmarked for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The allocation to the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been increased from Rs. 500 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1,000 crore during 2008-09.

Sir, the Budget provides Rs. 11,460 crore for women specific schemes; and Rs. 16,202 crore for schemes where, at least, 30 per cent is for women specific programmes. These are the specific beauties of these schemes. I must add that these are the programmes, which are of great benefit to the people. The Finance Minister has increased the allocation of the Ministry of Women and Child Development by 24 per cent over the allocation made in 2007-08.

During the 10th Five Year Plan, the buoyancy of

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

tax revenue, with an average annual growth of 21.4 per cent coincided with an accelerated GDP growth. Considering such a performance, 2008-09 (Budget Estimates) projected an increase of 25.6 per cent in tax revenue over 2007-08 (Budget Estimates). The non-tax revenue during the same period is budgeted to increase by 16 per cent Capital Receipts, comprising of non-debt capital receipts, borrowings and other liabilities, were projected to decrease by 23.8 per cent in 2008-09 over 2007-08 (Budget Estimates).

The proportion of direct taxes to gross tax collections of the Central Government has increased from 30.2 per cent in 1995-96 to 45.1 per cent in 2006-07. This Budget is providing appropriate incentives to enable self-financing of old age security through the mechanism of reverse mortgage of residential house and health insurance.

The basic exemption limit for all assessee has been increased from Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 1,50,000, thus giving every assessee a relief of a minimum of Rs. 4,000 in tax. In the case of a woman assessee, the exemption limit has been raised from Rs. 1,45,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 and in the case of senior citizens, from Rs. 1,95,000 to Rs. 2,25,000. I think this is a very positive step as far as the country is concerned.

[Translation]

Good things do not remain hidden. They do not have any specific point to make comment on the Budget. If a half filled glass is presented before people, somebody will say it is half empty and somebody else will say it is half filled. Implying that it depends on the attitude, while looking at the things...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded. Do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you disturb him, how can I control him.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: The tax proposals on the indirect tax side are estimated to result in a loss of Rs. 5,900 crore. Performance of revenues from excise duty, which had been quite disappointing with growth of such revenue declining steadily from 13.4 per cent in 2002-03 to 10.3 per cent and 9.2 per cent in two subsequent years, revived somewhat to 12.8 per cent in 2005-06. The average growth in excise duty collection remained 10.7 per cent during 2002-07.

Now I come to Plan expenditure and Non-Plan expenditure. I do not want to go into details. The Plan expenditure for 2008-09 has been placed at Rs. 2,43,386 crore. As a proportion to total expenditure, it will be 32.4 per cent. The revenue expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 2,09,767 crore whereas the capital expenditure will be Rs. 33,619 crore. I do not want to go into the details of Plan expenditure.

I will come to the Non-Plan expenditure because this is a major area where deficit and other things figure and on which our learned friend has criticized sharply, which is not a truth. The Budget for 2008-09 has placed the Non-Plan expenditure at Rs. 5,07,498 crore. Interest payments of Rs. 1,90,807 crore, Defence expenditure of Rs. 1,05,600 crore and subsidies of Rs. 71,431 crore constitute major items of Non-Plan expenditure. These three items constitute 72 per cent of total Non-Plan expenditure. The total interest payment constitutes 31.6 per cent of the total revenue receipts. I do not want to go into the details of all these things.

Now I want to deal with fiscal deficit. Fiscal position of the country has improved tremendously. Revenue deficit for 2007-08 will be 1.4 per cent against a BE of 1.5 per cent and the fiscal deficit will be 3.1 per cent against a BE of 3.3 per cent.

The revenue receipts of the Central Government for 2008-09 are projected at Rs. 6,02,935 crore and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 6,58,119 crore. Consequently, the revenue deficit is estimated at Rs. 1,33,287 crore which is 2.5 per cent of GDP. Trends in revenue vis-a-vis fiscal deficits are as follows. For the year

2006-07, the revenue deficit was 1.9 per cent at Rs. 80,222 crore. As per the BE of 2007-08, it was pegged at Rs. 71,478 crore, that is, 1.5 per cent. As per RE of 2007-08, it is 1.4 per cent at Rs. 63,488 crore. As per the BE for 2008-09, it is one per cent.

So, the fiscal deficit is the same; it has come down from 3.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent, which is a very manageable thing. Everyone knows that there is a conscious shift in expenditure in favour of health, education, and social sector. There is one more year to eliminate the revenue deficit as stipulated in FRBM. However, the Finance Minister intends to revisit the roadmap of fiscal adjustment in view of the significant liabilities of the Government on account of the oil, food, fertilizer subsidies and the likely burden of Sixth Central Pay Commission. He would like to get the job of redrawing the roadmap of the fiscal adjustment done by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, which may suggest suitable measures.

Now, I want to come to some other issues, namely, agriculture.

[Translation]

It has been extensively discussed here that 4 crore farmers are going to get relief. It is correct, however, 80 per cent farmers of the country are marginal farmers and the loans amounting to Rs. 60,000 crore of the farmers are to be waived. The benefit of loan waiver is to be given to all the farmers whose land holding is less than 5 acres and it is wrong to say that not even 30 per cent farmers are going to be benefited by this scheme. There are 12 crore farmers in the country and out of that 4 crore farmers are going to be benefited. It is correct that the agricultural yield in rainfed area especially in drought area and desert area is low and there is difference in their income. Farmers will be given 25 per cent debt against the OTS. I say that it is 25 and 75 per cent and even if the State Government comes forward to give 25 per cent even then the entire responsibility lies with the centre and what will the State Governments do? As the Employment Guarantee Scheme has been referred, however, who is implementing it? Rahul Gandhi had rightly said that

after damage only five paise are left. It is the responsibility of the State Government to implement it. In fact, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take care of the public money. There are middlemen in the State Government who embezzle the public money. Who is responsible for this? The Central Government cannot monitor it, so I would like to submit that some more attention should be paid in this direction to find out as to how the benefit can be provided to those farmers who are not being covered under this scheme. Those farmers who are repaying their loan on regular basis should not be made to feel that they have committed mistakes by doing so. So they should be given some incentives. I had given this petty suggestion earlier also and this time too I am giving this suggestion that those who are regularly repaying their loans for last two years should be provided credit at interest rate of four percent and the amount of loan thus recovered should be taken into account for the further recovery. If regular payment is made for next two years then they should be given incentive and should also get four percent rebate. Only then it will meet the purpose.

I have a small suggestion in this regard that the debt relief which is being provided, is one time relief and is not, for ever, however, I want that the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Committee should be taken into account. The Committee has recommended that if an objection certificate of bad debt is issued one year and subsequently in second and third year as well then there should be provision of automatic loan waiver. For this they have recommended for the constitution of agriculture relief fund. If there is a relief fund amounting to Rs. 300 crore, then in the event of natural calamity relief should be provided to them as is done automatically in case of corporate sector and industries by way of compromising so that the farmers who suffer loss on account of unforeseen natural calamity may get some help from the Agricultural Relief Fund and may not get trapped in bad debt.

Sir, farmers do not have idea about price fluctuation. The price fluctuation is so high that the farmers cannot even think about it and fall prey to it. sometimes see steep price rise in the world and in India

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

as well and sometimes price correction is so sharp that we cannot comprehend it. So a risk mitigation fund should be constituted to cope up with price fluctuation, so that farmers could get relief. For their loss there is market interaction scheme in vogue even today...(Interruptions). However, we are not very much successful in this respect...(Interruptions). It needs improvement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Member of your party is speaking.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): So, we should provide some relief and constitute a risk mitigation fund so that they may get relief from the fund in the event of damage. I would like to submit only this about the farmers that the agricultural insurance scheme meant for them is not proving effective. Only 9 percent farmers are covered under this scheme, however, only one, two or three per cent farmers are getting benefit under it. The farmers should be informed about this scheme. It is a static scheme; there is a need to bring paradigm shift in the scheme. It is extremely necessary to bring improvement in it. The report of the Joint Committee that was constituted by the Government to study several agricultural insurance has been submitted and so it should be implemented and the more flexibility Government adopts in the implementation thereof, better it would be for the farmers. Besides there is an issue of compensating the loss of the farmers. If one time subsidy is given at the time of premium, the farmers may take care of rest of the things. Till now, there was acute shortage of fund in the field of irrigation. The budgetary provision for irrigation has been increased by 81 per cent in this Budget. The allocation for AIDP has been increased from Rs. 11 thousand crore to Rs. 20 thousand crore. Besides the allocation for the irrigation construction development has been increased further to Rs. 100 crore. Recently the Government of India has taken up 14 national projects separately for the country. It is important to note that there are several states of the country like Maharashtra and North Eastern States which have less irrigation facility than the national

average. The said corporation will invest massive amount to enhance irrigation facility.

The provision of providing irrigation facility in only eight lakh hectares of land proposed under the 11th five-year plan launched last year will not make any difference. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you yourself have been a farmer and you are aware of all these things. So, I would like to submit that it is a very important thing. The Government should release bonds or it should adopt any other measure so that irrigation facility may be enhanced. It will enhance irrigation facility and the regions which are backward in terms of irrigation facility will develop as forward State.

Fourth important point in this regard is about the skill development corporation which is a non profit organization. Recently the Government have earmarked Rs. 1000 crore for this corporation and have also asked the States to actively participate in it. It talk about a corpus of Rs. 15 thousand crore and has made a provision of Rs. 1 thousand crore as the skill development is the need of the hour. We have to provide relief to the farmers as well.

Therefore, skill development of every son of farmer and labourer should be undertaken, it may be done through vocational, I.T.I. or some other sort of training programme. Because, then only people will live in Villages and not migrate to cities. Villagers migrate to cities and live in slums there; it is not a good thing. But Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, the leader of opposition has forgotten the basic issues of the society. It is true, he has to analyse the performance of the Government, but what steps are essential for society, inflation is on rise, because price rise is a global phenomenon. India is also a part of world. Today, India has become global village. It has also been affected a bit, but still road map of development is very much intact. Therefore, I would like that the issue of skill development should be addressed. It is being said that the number of ITIs should be increased from present 5000 to 11,000. Any development of country will not take place without the skill development because the industries coming up in the country do not get manpower. Many graduates in the country are unemployed. They are not getting jobs. Industries are continuously publishing

advertisements for hiring people but they are not getting candidates, they are forced to look for recruiting people from abroad. Therefore, it has become very essential and it seems to me that they have taken the right step.

Next mention has been made in regard to rural infrastructure development. There are two opinions in this regard. R.I.D.F. has given fund of Rs. 14 thousand crore, out of it Rs. 4 thousand crore have been earmarked for road development in rural areas. But I would like to suggest hon'ble Minister in this regard as to what is the source of R.I.D.F., we are not able to distribute 18 per cent of funds as loan to farmers. We want that the banks should be made accountable for distribution of designated 18 per cent funds for the farmers. Why only 10 per cent is being distributed? Why some banks are distributing 12 per cent? Accountability and responsibility of director nominee of RBI in bank bodies, nominees of Government, non-official directors shall be fixed because banks find it easy to get funds deposited in R.I.D.F., and they are saved from the hassle of opening any account. Therefore, it is essential to fix accountability and responsibility of banks for distribution of 18 per cent of funds.

Sir, the agriculture credit has gone up to Rs. two lakh eighty thousand crore during last three years, we have distributed Rs. two lakh 43 thousand crore. But still, I would like to say we are lagging behind somewhere. On one hand our credit off take is increasing, but on the other, productivity is not increasing. How shall we increase our productivity. Till we increase our productivity, do not give remunerative prices to farmers, irrigation facility to farmers, how can this be achieved. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government have done a good job by fixing minimum support price of wheat at the rate of Rs. 1000 per tonne, because the one who is having paddy shall not get the rate of less than Rs. 1000 and the Government of India should make required procurement from open market. We are importing pulses and oilseeds. Earlier, we were self-reliant, today we are importing 70% of requirement. What is this happening? Therefore, we want that the rate of at least, Rs. 3000 should be given. The rates shall increase, but how will the productivity increase,

the Government have to pay attention in this regard. They have taken a step in the right direction by taking up the matter of expansion of 500 soil testing labs. They have allocated a lot of funds for agricultural research.

In regard to rural development I would like to say that rural economy and mechanism shall also be strengthened. I will not take much time, but would like to say that integrated approach, alongwith skill development shall be adopted under the Rural Development Employment Guarantee Scheme. It has also to be seen whether daily wages of Rs. 80 given to the labourers under this scheme are actually reaching the labourers or not. If one thousand are given to every child for vocational training, he becomes skilled. Where shall the poor children go? I am grateful to the Government for formulation of good education schemes for economically backward class. The movement for education has also been launched, the scholarships have also been given to approximately one lakh students. The provision of Rs. 5000 crore has been made for SC and ST. I would like to say that attention should be paid toward positive aspects of schemes formulated for upliftment of society, and strengthening the society and those giving an opportunity to lead respectable life to the poor, backward and tribal people of the society.

One thing, I would like to mention that the agriculture NABARD was established 25 years ago. NABARD should be reviewed. Mistakes committed there, should be rectified. For how long NABARD can be run like this? Last year also, I had made a mention of it during the budget. Therefore, I was thinking that I would discuss certain good things. There can be no such budget which won't draw any criticism. There will always be some lacuna. But we have to move within the confines of our resources and commitment of expenditure. There is no magic wand to bring overnight prosperity. It always takes some time for the things to happen.

I will conclude my speech within 5-7 minutes after making a mention of cooperatives. Vaidyanathan Committee has committed to complete its job by June 2009. The Committee has also stated that it is

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

mandatory to repay short term or long-term loan within two years because it is essential to strengthen cooperative movement. It is essential to re-structure it. Consideration is needed in this regard and it is essential to repay funds in this regard. I would also like to say that private banks, nationalised banks, rural banks have performed well, they have been applauded as well, but cooperative banks have not been applauded. What is their fault, why they have not been successful because these days small and marginal farmers get loan through cooperative banks only and we can discuss it in Parliament. It is essential to make special provisions for promotion of cooperatives. Income tax has been levied on cooperative banks, we will make request to withdraw it, because Vadyanathan could take several years to complete its task. There shall be time-bound programme for it to finish its task. The State Governments who do not do this task, the Central Government should do it, whichever State Government it may be.

In the end, I would like to say that loan waiver is being discussed, after that we have accepted the report of Radhakrishnan Committee, but till now we have not done anything in this regard.

[English]

There is a need for introduction of a nation-wide Debt Swap Scheme—bank loans to farmers to clear high cost loans from informal sources (moneylenders). In view of difficulties in ascertaining the exact debt from the money lenders, appropriate ceiling under the scheme may be fixed.

[Translation]

It is essential to repay the loan raised from the money-lender; I am grateful to the hon'ble Prime Minister who has said in his reply that the scheme will continue. I also met him, he said that the scheme will continue and he has thinking in terms of expanding this scheme. I would like that some action shall be taken against money lenders, Who will take action against unauthorised money lenders? Some local leaders of

villages, and some shopkeepers who lend money also act like money lenders. Therefore, some kind of action should be taken against the unauthorised money lenders by enacting some stringent legislation.

[English]

Most of the rural population is outside the coverage by any insurance.

[Translation]

How shall we give insurance coverage to rural population? They have introduced a good scheme, Aam Admi swasthaya Bima Yojna for unorganized sector, under which rebate up to Rs. 31,000 have been given.

[English]

It was suggested that an integrated micro insurance product for providing cover for medical requirements of the family which is Rs. 10,000 may be extended up to Rs. 30,000.

[Translation]

Many such things are happening, which are beyond our imagination. Therefore, we have to pay attention towards unorganized sector. The report of Sixth Pay Commission has to be submitted shortly. The difference between salaries of unorganized sector and Government sector will increase. When, corporate sector pays more salary. This difference will go on increasing. Therefore, I would like to request and suggest that we should pay more attention to unorganised sector. We shall provide some assistance for their social security which includes health, education and shelter so that they may be able to get all these facilities under social security. We are afraid that the wage difference is rising, the 2 per cent people working in corporate sector have set up their own society and they will never spend money on the poor. Are they going to spend on them? But we shall pay attention on 30 per cent people living below the poverty line. The Planning Commission has rightly said in its report that the Government have enacted legislation for unorganised sector under which the social security to these people has been given. But

we also have to see, what shall be the minimum wages for them? The State Government has fixed the minimum wages, but who will implement it? Therefore, we people are involved in it, because we are farmers and can make some amount of increment in their wages. I would like to request all political parties to see as to how farmers and labourers can be benefited and how we can make money available to them. This issue is not relating to any one party. We shall not level allegations and counter allegations against each other. Therefore, I would like to say that this is very necessary.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Government for taking some action in regard to the sugar mills. What was the position of sugar mills three years ago? Many sugar mills were on the verge of closure. Dues of millions of farmers were outstanding and now the farmers are getting their outstanding dues. The farmers are getting rebate on excise duty and loans from banks. I know that the farmers of Bihar are getting the same rate. The Government shall see whether the farmers are getting the benefit of schemes running for them. Are they getting its benefit? I have found that special reforms are being carried out in co-operative sugar mills, the infrastructure, education and health sectors have improved. I would like that a special package of agro-processing shall be given to co-operatives under 11th Plan in this budget and the producers will become its member and the farmers having 2 acres of land will become the owners of industry and they will be satisfied. He would be answerable in the general meeting of co-operatives. Such package is not seen in this budget, but a little consideration shall be paid towards people involved in cooperatives.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the social security package has been mentioned, every labourer earn Rs. 15 to 30 a day, but who will pay premium of insurance policy. The Union Government and the State Government shall bear fifty-fifty per cent premium of people living below the poverty line-such scheme shall be formulated because the gap between rich and poor is widening. The gap between rich and poor shall get reduced under new legislation. It has been widening urban-rural divide. I would deliberately not like to go

into figures, because it is not right. This difference is three fold as on date. If one is 12 thousand, the other shall not be 24 thousand but 56-58 thousand. I would like that the difference between performance income in urban and rural areas should be minimised. We can give something to unorganised sector by doing this only. But I want that.

[English]

There should be a permanent policy in the case of import and export of agricultural products.

[Translation]

Whenever, the Government desires sugar is imported and whenever desires discontinue its import. Similarly, whenever the Government wishes it starts exporting onions and suddenly starts its import. The farmers are suffering losses due to this import-export policy. When bad debt rises, the loans have to be waived off. Uproar is created on waiving of loans, this is wrong. The farmers will be misunderstood by this way and what will he do? He cannot violate the law. I am grateful to the hon. Minister of Finance for making announcements for their welfare.

He has delivered a speech in Madras. I am saying it for many years that the farmers are labourers and so honest that they consider taking loan as sin. They do not want to get buried under the burden of loan, therefore they are committing suicides. We do not pay consideration to those who have neither taken insolvent certificate from anybody, nor on the name of son. If one gets insolvent, his loan has to be waived, then what can be done? Then banks help them, therefore it is wrong to think that the farmers will become habitual of it. The hon. Prime Minister wants to bring second green revolution therefore, all credit lines will remain open for it. For last ten years, we are listening of agricultural export, but till now it has not been taken up. The farmers are still a puppet in the hands of middleman. 165 agricultural products have got the recognition for export in every district. None has been activated. Why Special Economic Zone scheme is implemented in agriculture sector? Why Special Economic Zone scheme is

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

implemented in education sector. In today's scenario, privatization of education is taking place. The poor is becoming poorer and the rich is getting richer, caste system has been abolished, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to this regard. The setting up of model and central school has been mentioned, it is good, military schools have been allocated funds under defence head.

I will conclude my speech after speaking about defence. A decision has been taken in regard to Special Economic Zone and policy has been framed, agricultural land will not be acquired for Special Economic Zone, SEZ is being set up on the barren land, costing lakhs of rupees. How do we agree with it. Agitation against acquiring of agricultural land for SEZ is taking place in the entire country, despite this SEZs being established. It was said in regard to acquisition that there will be no intervention but a rehabilitation policy has been introduced along with acquisition. People living in villages are citizens of India, consideration should be paid towards them. This has also been seen. Due to it real estate has become the business. It has been said many times in regard to rehabilitation that houses are built for labourers, but they are sold to other people, ownership on papers remain the same, it should be seen that real estate may not become the business. I would like to make suggestion in regard to education that a central university shall be set up in rural area. Urban areas are bearing so much of burden, that neither drinking water is available there nor people are having houses, or roads. Population of my village was 500 and now it has risen upto 5000. It is an educational institute. It has faculty. It is not so that faculty cannot reach villages, we shall have a political will and policy so that faculty may reach there and village children may be able to get education. The people of villages should be motivated to send their children to school for education. They shall have all facilities to make progress in life. They do not have money to go to cities to get education and after going to cities, they fall prey to bad habits. Even if one meets accidents, he dies. They do not have home in the cities, therefore the new central institutions shall be set up in

villages and policy in this regard shall be framed. Infrastructure to be developed in villages to set up these institutes in villages. As Rs. 1000 crore have been allocated to three universities in Maharashtra, it is a good step. Institutes shall be set up in villages. There is no other way.

I would like to submit about defence. There is no defence budget for National Cadet corps and so there is no expansion in it. Infact, there is one per cent reduction in defence budget, however, in absolute term there is an increase of Rs. 9000. For example two crore has been given to army school, I would like to request you and the hon'ble Minister of Defence that at least one army school should be set up in each district under the 11th plan.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second objection regarding the army school is that the amount of their scholarship, which was Rs. 125.00 or Rs. 130.00 is the same even today while the tuition free prevalent some 15-20 years back has increased to Rs. 10,000, however, the amount of scholarship is the same which was being given 15-20 years back. Even in that 50 percent is paid by the Central Government and 50 percent is paid by the respective State Governments. The State Governments do not cooperate and on account of this the condition of several army schools is very bad. So I would like to request that provision should be made in the 11th plan to gradually step up at least one army school in all the districts of the country. The Ministry of Defence may also take decision on its own in this regard. However, more funds are required for this.

Sir, special attention should be paid to National Cadet Corps. I would like to submit that there is acute shortage of military officers in all forces. It is known to the people. The entire world is aware of it. How this problem can be solved? Whatever attractive option is given but candidates are not available for this because if they work elsewhere they get Rs. 10 lakh but when they join this service, they get very less and there is also more stress in this service. One can serve in this service only out of sentiment of patriotism, however,

what do patriots get? What will he get? So, the Sixth Pay Commission is commendable. Its report is to be submitted. The hon'ble Minister of finance will decide as to what is to be done in this regard, however, I would like to submit only this that we will have to pay more attention towards HRD and especially towards army schools and National Cadet Corps in our defence budget.

Sir, I believe that hon'ble Minister of Finance will pay attention and say something on what I have submitted in details. I wanted to say something more however, I do not have time. Prior to me hon'ble Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra criticized the budget provisions. It is all right, he has done his job. I would like to submit that it is the budget of U.P.A. Government and the common people. I say that his speech is an election speech. They always talk about Hindu-Muslim. I would like to submit that 60 years have elapsed since independence and nothing has been given to minority people. 60 year back when Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar wrote then it was given to socially backward economic class. Now, after 60 years it came to their notice and Sachar Committee was set up. There is need to improve the condition of backward class people. If something has been given to them no one should object to it. I agree with this that something should be given to economically backward class, however, what is the benefit of condemning those who are getting benefit. Why are they talking about Hindu and Muslim? Now, everybody is living peacefully, a very amicable atmosphere of integration is evolving. Why are they trying to spoil this cordial atmosphere by talking about Hindu and Muslim? Now after 60 years do they want to say that they are not faithful to the country? I would like to submit that they are faithful to the country. They have sacrificed for the country. Even today they are sacrificing for the country. They have also sacrificed at the time of independence. So, it is not right to hurt their sentiments. It is not good to undermine their sacrifices. It is not good a policy for our country. It is neither in favour of our spiritual power nor in consonance with our Indian culture. Those who claim to be the custodians of culture may use such language but it does not behave him to do so. So, I strongly refute this and

support this -Budget. I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me time and conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I call the next speaker, I want to make an announcement. I have a list of more than 75 speakers who want to participate in this discussion but it is not possible for me to give time to everyone. So, I would request that those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House, they can do so.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, this annual exercise known as the General Budget is an event and different sections of the people look forward to this exercise to see how it is going to solve some of the burning problems being faced by them. The General Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister is the fifth and the last Budget of the UPA Government. It has some spots of tokenism in it but it has failed miserably to address the basic issues involving our economy. They are aware of the commitments in the Common Minimum Programme and we have been repeatedly reminding them about it.

But unfortunately they have failed to rise to the occasion. They have failed to understand the depth and crisis in the economy, particularly in the agriculture sector. They have failed to address the issues. However, I welcome the announcement of the Government about waiver of loan of small and marginal farmers to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crore. But I do not know whether four crores of small and marginal farmers would be benefited by this. Today I find a report, the hon. Minister may explain, which says that 75 per cent of the small and marginal farmers may not benefit from this loan waiver. Again a study by an important Committee has observed that about 22.5 per cent of such farmers have borrowed credit from the institutional credit providers like the commercial banks, the co-operative banks and all and the rest have borrowed credit from the moneylenders, from friends and relatives. If that is the situation, then what is going to happen to these large numbers of distressed farmers who are indebted and are not being provided any relief? When the hon. Prime Minister was

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

asked about this, he made a reference to a scheme that was in operation since 2004. He said that in the year 2004 the UPA Government had one such scheme which could address this problem. He said, 'We adopted a scheme in which those who are indebted to moneylenders can show off their debt by going to the commercial banks and substitute the debt of moneylenders by institutional credit. That scheme is still in operation and many farmers in Andhra Pradesh have benefited by it'. This was the assurance of the hon. Prime Minister that those people who had taken loan their problem will be adequately addressed.

Sir, let me talk about the definition of the small and marginal farmers. Not only Dr. Swaminathan, but many others like Shri P. Sainath have raised this issue of definition. The National Sample Survey and such other agencies have got a particular definition. But this particular definition does not distinguish between irrigated and dry farming. Shri P. Sainath has lamented in an article that those people whose suicides initiated this move and thinking of waiver, places like Ananthapur in Andhra Pradesh and Vidarbha in Maharashtra, they are not going to be benefited. Cryptically he has made an observation that a large number of farmers in certain provinces will be enjoying the large chunk of this waiver and not the small and marginal farmers. It is not that the Government had no recommendations before it. The Radhakrishnan Committee was set up by the Government itself and it had not spoken about loan waivers, but it talked about Moneylenders Redemption Funds. The Committee spoke about consortium. That Committee spoke about the processes to uplift these indebted people out of their indebtedness so that they can join their productive activities in agriculture and contribute to agriculture because our agriculture today is in total doldrums. The Government has admitted it at the very beginning. I would just like to read it out with your permission.

"Agriculture has struck a disappointing note. Despite a fine start in the first half of 2007-08; the growth rate for the whole year in agriculture is estimated at only 2.6 per cent."

It is for the whole decade. The population growth has surpassed food grains growth. The food grain growth is at 1.6 per cent but the population growth is at 1.9 per cent. This picture has been given. The Prime Minister has been saying it and this Government has been saying this. I agree that, of course, this Government is paying unpaid distress bill for the chaos that they had created in the previous NDA Government in agriculture and everywhere. I appreciate this observation but what the Finance Minister is not saying is this. I would like to read a section of the Radhakrishnan Committee Report. It says:

"Neglect of agriculture—The available evidence both from macro and micro level suggests significant decline in public agricultural support system including public investment in agriculture."

This led to unprecedented distress that has been one of the causes underlying the rising trend in the incidents of farmers' suicides

"The crisis in agriculture was well underway by late 1980s".

The Congress Government was there and economic reforms had begun with 1990s. It had started in Dr. Manmohan Singh's period, passed through the NDA regime and now they have it. It is not my report. This is from Prof. Radhakrishnan Committee Report. It says:

"The crisis in agriculture in the post reform period has become pervasive."

The culprit is elsewhere. Both the NDA and the UPA Governments are trying to cover up that particular point. It is the wrong direction in the name of economic reforms. As such, we are not against economic reforms. What is the direction? The Prime Minister says it and he is aware of it. He says that fruits of growth will be inequitably distributed and therefore, it is the duty of any popular Government to address that question. We need strong growth in agriculture, remunerative prices, productivity and all these things. He has said so many things. That means the Government is aware of these things. In 2004, it was

aware of it. In 2004, while they adopted the Common Minimum Programme, they said:

"Public investment in agricultural research, rural infrastructure and irrigation to be stepped up."

It continues to speak about the farmers' income, etc. and then it says about steps to ensure clearance of farmers' dues. They have said a lot of things.

In this year's Budget, they have spoken about irrigation, that is, the foundation of agriculture. The Government says about it. It is aware and conscious of it from those days. They have ruined agriculture and it is the Government's responsibility to revive and save it. It says:

"While these ongoing programmes will raise the level of investment in agriculture, I think, (FM thinks) that we need an ambitious scheme of a much larger proportion. Government is of the view that massive investments are required to be made in irrigation projects. I propose to establish the Irrigation and Water Resources Finance Corporation with an initial capital of Rs. 100 crore contributed by the Central Government."

The rest is with the State Governments. The rest is story, the rest will be history. This irrigation is the foundation of agriculture. They admit it but there is an increase of only Rs. 9000 crores and for the repair of water bodies, we have to go to the World Bank. They say that some States like West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have done it. You go there and find out and it is your job. That is the problem. This Government knows its duty. The Government is aware of the crisis. Still, the Government is not doing enough. It is not addressing the fundamental issue that it should have addressed. We expected that at least in the last Budget, the Government should compensate for the steps that it has not taken. But, unfortunately they have lost the last opportunity. I wonder how they are going to pay for it. The NDA Government paid for it for its obsession with growth, for its obsession with "India Shining". They are now saying that they were misguided by the FICCI, I do not expect this Government to say like that. I do not expect this Government to say that we are misguided

by our advisers. The Government should use this last opportunity to initiate some measures to address the agrarian crisis.

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL *in the Chair*]

Let me now come to social issues. Let me take up health sector. The Government's commitment was two to three per cent of the GDP. Now, it is not even one per cent of the GDP. Everything has been left to the responsibility of the States. Now, there is fifteen per cent increase. But, is it enough? Is it enough for this country? In the HDI, we are at the 128th rank. We have an emerging economy. In the price parity, we are on par with Japan, with the US, etc. But in the health sector, we are even below Bangladesh in certain public health care services; and we are even below some sub-Saharan countries.

But this Government, even after being quite conscious about public health care system, has done precious little. If you take into account the inflation, the allocation is reduced. Ten days back the inflation was 5.5 per cent. Now, it may have gone up to six per cent.

Allocation has been reduced in terms of food subsidy; in terms of health care; and for education there is very nominal increase. Unemployment is a big problem in our country. We want that the Employment Guarantee Programme should be extended to all the districts and that this Programme should be extended to urban areas also.

There was a concern expressed in the last year's Budget about urban unemployment. People are losing jobs because of the wrong policies, like privatisation, etc. In the public sector joblessness is growing and the private sector is not adequately compensating for that joblessness. In the small industries, reservation is continued to be done away with. There is liberal imports, which is occupying the Indian markets, which is making our small scale and cottage sector less competitive. It is resulting in loss of jobs because small and cottage industries provide a good number of jobs. Agriculture is becoming uneconomic and unviable. Dr. Swaminathan's

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Committee Report says this. Forty per cent of the farmers want to leave agriculture. Non-farming activities are increasing. Of the Indian workforce, 92 per cent are in the unorganised sector. We insisted upon the Government to do something for them, like extending some social security and providing them with jobs, etc. But this time there is no mention about it. There is only a lip service to the unorganised sector. The Bill is yet to come in spite of the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Regarding that also, on 1st, of October, they had come out with one Scheme. On 2nd of October, they had come out with another Scheme. These are the two Schemes. The third one is about the elderly, the senior citizens. There is nothing more. But the people are growing impatient. I am not trying to illustrate how it is happening because the Government knows better than I know. The Home Minister is sitting here. Frustration is rampant among the youth of this country. There is lack of job opportunities. There is total frustration. There is lesser job opportunities in agriculture, lesser job opportunities in other sectors and more retrenchment. The Government is obsessed with growth. What is the result of this growth? About 51 per cent of the GDP is accounted for 53 billionaires of this country. The richie-rich are becoming richer. They are richer than most of the rich countries of the world. I repeat that 53 billionaires are accounting for 51 per cent of the GDP in our country. On the other hand, the Government Report itself says—the Arjun Sengupta Committee Report—that 78 per cent of the Indian people live with Rs. 9 to Rs. 20 a day after sixty years of Independence. What do they want? They want to perpetuate this gap. If they want to perpetuate this gap with a certain tokenism, with token gestures to the small and the marginal farmers, with some sops in the name of social security here and there, I caution the Government.

The Government is playing with fire. More regional insurgency, more manifestation of frustration in several ways is there. They are being exploited by them also. By the Hindu card, by their communal card, they are trying to divide the nation, trying to weaken our secular democracy. To save the nation from the hands of the communalists, to render justice to the Dalits, Scheduled

Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people, OBCs and also the minorities, the Government is moving in the right path but not adequately. It is not as they should have done according to their commitment in the Common Minimum Programme. That is our charge. Opportunities are being lost.

In the matter of food security, I have mentioned it. Food insecurity is looming large. The population growth is surpassing during the last ten years of reforms. On the one hand, there is less availability. The *Economic Survey* says that it ranges from 68 grams a day to 12 grams a day. In respect of availability of pulses, it is miserable. It is 33 grams. About 56 grams was available 30 years back. It is declining. The prices of wheat, rice, dhal or whatever you call it, are becoming unbearable. About 55 per cent of the expense of the rural household is for food only. What will they do? The new Index is coming. It is about the WPI-led inflation. The Arjun Sengupta Committee is coming out with fuel price growth. It is adequately included. The inflation figure will be much higher. Why is it that you are raising the prices of petrol and diesel? You have earned so much of money in the name of Oil Development Fund. You have not given anything for the development of the oil sector. We have suggested that instead of *ad valorem*, you can go for specific duty. It is not that we are agitating on nothing. We have concretely suggested one thing. Why do you not set up a Stabilisation Fund for diesel and petrol?

This is because when the prices of petrol and diesel are raised, it has a cascading effect on all the essential commodities. In the Budget there is simply nothing said about it.

Sir, the Government was committed for universalisation of the Public Distribution System. But what is the status today? The allocation of rice to Kerala has been reduced by 50 per cent, wheat allocation for APL families in West Bengal is stopped and wheat is being imported. Once we took pride by saying that we are self-sufficient in food, but now, continuously, year after year we are importing wheat and this year also we are importing wheat. It is said that there is some serious problem throughout the country and so there is a decline

in the production of wheat. It is also said that because of the switching over to bio-fuel and all that, there is a decline in the production of certain other commodities. That means we are integrating with the world economy. We wanted that. This is the problem with this Government. Sometimes they say that we have not fully integrated. So, when the 1997 crisis touched other countries, it could not touch us. Even after what has happened in the sub prime crisis in the United States of America, they said that it will not touch us. Now, they say that the crisis in the US Stock Market will have an effect on our market also.

Sir, on commodities, we have been saying that one of the instruments of controlling the price, particularly of foodgrains, is to stop forward trading in essential commodities. The Government has banned it. Now, again they are trying to strengthen it by allowing FDI and by allowing changes. There is rampant speculation on essential commodities. Our farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce and in double the price the Government is importing wheat from Australia and other countries. When will they stop it? The previous Government was exporting our foodgrains at half the price. The Prime Minister has rightly pointed out that this is ruining our economy, this is ruining our agriculture and this is ruining our farmers. But after taking the lessons, what are you doing?

Sir, a loan Waiver scheme to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crore has been announced in the Budget and it is said that four crores of small and marginal farmers will be benefited. I do not know where the money will come from. We are told that on Friday the hon. Finance Minister will announce as to where the money will come from, whether through borrowings, whether through some bonds and some cash. Otherwise, our banks would not get back the money and they will show it in their balance-sheets. Then, the 2009 is set as the target date for certain financial sector reforms.

What will happen to the cooperatives? In my constituency, people are saying that they have borrowed to pay back the loan that they have taken from the banks because they have the culture of paying back and so they are deprived of the benefit under this loan

waiver. Is it not creating a division in the society? What will happen to those who have paid back the money to cooperatives with great hardship, by taking money from their friends and by selling the ornaments of their daughters? Our friends on the other side are dividing the country on communal lines, but you should not divide our farmers as those who have paid back loans and those who have not paid back loans. You should not divide them, those farmers in Vidharba who are suffering because of their quantum of land on a particular crop, cotton, do not distinguish. Redefine small and marginal farmers. Let there be appropriate assessment of the situation giving relief to all those who suffered because indebtedness is not for production loan only, sometimes some heavy deals take place and for these also, for the medical bills, etc. It has been taken. Some cooperative people have been telling me that they have to give the details of loans taken by the farmers by 15th March. Is it possible for them? It is such a haphazard sort of an exercise, but still I welcome it. It is better than not doing anything. A tokenism is better than not doing anything.

Now, let me come to the gender budgeting. At long last they have woken up to this—women reservation, women at the top of the political party, women's share in the political organisation and all that. Suddenly they have woken up. It is very ironical. But late is good. But this gender budgeting exercise is a clumsy one, but I do not know how they have come to this conclusion. I think, it should be re-looked, though I am not going into the details. But it can be done in a more transparent manner without confusing the allocation done exclusively for children. Of course, the mothers and children are always given relief and all these things.

Now, I come to Government's tax code. The Government has been saying for long that we shall come with a tax code to do away with the exemptions. Maybe some exemptions are good for countrymen and some exemptions are not at all required. The Government itself says that 40 per cent of the budgetary collection is given as exemption. It is according to the Government's own admission. But what does the Government propose to do with regard to these huge arrears? Twenty per cent

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

is the effective tax rate, although statutory rate is 33 and odd per cent.

I found a comparison made by some economists between India and China, India and the US and all those things. The Indian corporate sector gets the highest quantum of exemptions. But the Government is obsessed with Sensex and Forex. They are obsessed with growth and in spite of the Prime Minister's admission, they do not care much about the distribution, the benefits of growth to the agriculturists, to the unorganised sector, to the poor unemployed, to the middleclass, to the suffering India. The Government says that it gets 42 per cent of the revenue collection plus buoyancy. But how much of it are they giving for the social sector? We have been repeatedly insisting that long-term capital gain is one area that they must address. It is good that they have imposed something on the short-term capital gains.

As far as double taxation is concerned, avoid the Mauritius route. My friends are here, who worked with me in some Committee. They agreed with me there about what is happening. Indian money is going and coming out through the Mauritius route and enjoying all the benefits. Repeatedly I had drawn the attention of this Government asking how many people are there in our country who are richi-rich. In the written submission they have mentioned that they have an income of more than ten lakhs.

In their returns that they submitted, they mentioned that they had an income of more than Rs. 10 lakh. Again I am asking it. Is it by the tax administration, by the philosophy of, what they say, moderate tax and more compliance and all these philosophies? But the Indian psyche is different. Still now I insist let the Finance Minister come to this House with the figures as to how many such persons are there? There are 53 billionaires and there are one lakh people having huge assets in our country. They can buy out assets of other countries also. How many people are the Richie Rich, the high net worth individuals in the corporate sector? They declared in their returns that they have an income of more than Rs. 10 lakh.

Some of my colleagues will address some of the other issues. I would like to conclude by saying that this Government had got a lot of opportunities. For the last four years, we supported this Government on the basis of the Common Minimum Programme. We do not say, that they have not done anything. At least the National Rural Employment scheme is one of the great achievements of this UPA Government. I fully agree. I hope that, similarly, the Prime Minister is quite conscious about the Unorganised Sector Bill and he has mentioned about it, about equity, about these unfortunate people who constitute 92 per cent of our workforce. As soon as possible, the Government must come forward with the Bill and provision for adequate fund must be made for them and there should not be token or lip service.

Again I emphasise—what he said—the last two points. The fundamentals ailing agriculture will have to be addressed. The greatest concern for the nation is the declining food-grain production and food insecurity. For that purpose, we have been repeatedly demanding that PDS should be strengthened and it should be expanded. There should be a reorientation in the whole scheme of distribution of food-grains to the public.

With this objective in view, I believe that this Government can exonerate at least partly from the sins they have committed by not addressing their commitments fully during this period. Thank you.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI (Washim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to express my views on the Budget 2008-09. The loan waiver scheme has been proposed for farmers in the Budget. Maharashtra is one of the States where large number of farmers have committed suicide. I would like to submit something on this issue. The hon'ble Minister has announced that the loans of the farmers having upto two hectares of land will be waived. This announcement can be justified for other States but not for those States like Maharashtra where farmers have

*Speech was laid on the table.

committed suicide. All types of farmers whether they have five acres of land or 10 acres of land have committed suicide in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra and among the farmers committing suicides there, the percentage of farmers having 5 to 10 acres of land is 20.7 per cent and those having 10 to 20 acres of land is 15.3 per cent. Thus, 36 per cent of the total number of farmers committing suicide comprises of the farmers owning 5-20 acres of land. So, I would like to request you that the criterion of owning up to 5 acres of land to be eligible for loan waiver should be relaxed to include those having upto 20 acres of land, because though the farmers in Vidharbha region have bigger land holdings, in the absence of means of irrigation their agricultural production is very less and on account of this the incident of suicide among them keep on increasing. So, there is need to relax the criterion of land holdings and keeping in view the condition of the farmers of Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, there is need to provide relief to them.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to this fact that the area of Maharashtra where farmers are committing suicide also lack in education. Keeping in view the above, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should open an IIT or IIM in Washim district of Maharashtra so that education facility may be provided in the district that lack in education. Washim is one of those six districts of Maharashtra where large number of farmers have committed suicide. Sir, the hon'ble Minister have made an announcement for opening the Nehru Yuva Kendras wherein he has stated that 123 new Nehru Yuva Kendras will be set up in this Budget. Sir, a new Nehru Yuva Kendra should be set up in Washim district which was constituted in 1990. So, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that he should set up a Yuva Kendra in Washim.

Sir, the hon'ble Minister has also made a mention of health in his speech, however, we find that very limited health facilities are available in the rural areas and today Ayurvedic doctors are not competent for allopathic practice. So, through you I would like to demand from the hon'ble Minister that the syllabus of

Ayurvedic doctors should be made an integrated one and they should be allowed for allopathic practice.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, prior to me, hon'ble Rupchand Palji has given comprehensive speech containing facts in the House. Other Members of my party would also like to speak, so, I would like to speak only on some points in brief.

Whenever there is a phase of crisis and distress befalls on any family or any state, people expect from those, who have resources to get relief and to help them out in tackling and solving the problems. There are certain problems which are not unforeseen. The hon'ble Minister of Finance has also indicated in this direction in his budget speeches for the last several years. However, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Finance towards a specific problem. The scientists all over the world, especially our scientists, are continuously studying the climate which is witnessing a drastic change. The atmosphere contain 78 per cent Nitrogen, 21 per cent Oxygen and 1 percent other gases that contain gases like Carbon dioxide, Nitrous Oxide or Methane which are called green house gases. It is on account of the increase in the percentage of the green house gases that temperature is increasing and the climate is changing. I would like to remind that a few years back, the hon'ble Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech, had repeatedly said something in this regard. Our scientists are apprehensive that till 2100 the temperature of our atmosphere is likely to increase 1.8 degree centigrade to 4 degree centigrade. Consequently production of wheat will decrease by 10 per cent to 40 per cent. The scientists are of the view that if temperature increases by 0.1 degree centigrade, the overall product of wheat will decline by 4 million tonnes. The question is how can we tackle this problem? The water level is continuously falling. Every year water level is declining by nearly 6 feet and if this situation persists, there will be a serious water crisis in the country by the year 2025. Not to talk of water for irrigation there will be crisis of even drinking water. Then you may develop new technology and sow innovative seeds, but nothing will work. I would like to give two-three suggestions in

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

this regard. First, some investment should be made to develop water

[English]

Management infrastructure. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to this that when he had presented the budget for the financial year 2005-2006, he had said in his budget speech that:—

"The National Project, announced by me last July, for the repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies will be launched in the month of March 2005. The pilot project is planned for 16 districts in nine States and will cover nearly 700 water bodies, and 20,000 hectares of additional land will come under irrigation. The allocation for the pilot project has been increased to Rs. 100 crore in 2005-06. ..."

[Translation]

Every time he has said similar things like renovation of water bodies and management of new water resources, however, I was disappointed when he said following things in the year 2007-2008 in this regard that:—

[English]

"Honourable Members will recall that, in March 2005, a pilot project to repair, renovate and restore water bodies was launched in 13 States. I am happy to inform the House that the World Bank has signed a loan agreement with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2,182 crore to restore 5,763 water bodies having a command area of 400,000 hectares. An agreement for Andhra Pradesh is expected to be concluded in March 2007 and will cover 3,000 water bodies with a command area of 250,000 hectares. ..."

[Translation]

Similar preparation are in other States as well, however, nothing is coming out of it. How the fund provided by the Government is spent? This time he has said in his budget speech that the Government will do

something for its monitoring. However, I, myself, have seen that instead of the restoration and renovation of old ponds and lakes, ponds are being dug on the upland areas where water do not stay for even a minute.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): This time, I did update this announcement. Agreements have been signed with Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka of a total sum of US\$ 738 million, that is approximately, Rs. 3,000 crore. The command area is 9 lakh hectare. Now, implementation of this project is with the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of Karnataka. There is, of course, in the Ministry of Water Resources, a Monitoring Committee, which monitors it. But the State Governments have to implement it. The State Governments have set up either a Special Purpose Vehicle or in some cases, they are doing it through their PWD. If the implementation is bad, we can only pull up the State Governments and advise them to improve the implementation. Whether you are in the Government or I am in the Government, what is it that you or I can do, except design a scheme, get the money, give it to the State Governments and appeal to them to implement it effectively?

The larger question, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadavji, is: why are the other States not coming forward when the money is available? The World Bank agrees to lend the money, why are the other States not coming forward? Last year, I mentioned Orissa and West Bengal; and this year again, I have to mention Orissa and West Bengal. They are simply not coming forward with their plans to me to take it to the World Bank and get the money. The money is available; the will is not available in the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, this is not a question of one or two or three States. It is a question of all the States...*(Interruptions)* The question is about the entire country; and the hon. Finance Minister is the Finance Minister of the entire country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why we are getting the scheme.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: When the existence of the entire new generation is in danger, then, will you, Mr. Minister, wait for the prayer of the State? ...*(Interruptions)* Under the Constitution, under special circumstances, the Central Government has every right to direct the State Government to get in a particular way.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Centre cannot encroach upon the authority of the State Government.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Sir, it is a serious situation and through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister as I have seen the Bundelkhand area of my Uttar Pradesh very closely. My daughter is married in this area and recently I had gone there as well. Cracks are developing on the land there and there is no drinking water. People have to cover even 8 km. distance by bullock-cart with drums to fetch water from river and that water also remains dirty. Presently, at least, dirty water is available but, probably, even that water will not be available in future.

[English]

Sir, there is one thing more, which I want to say.

[Translation]

The Supreme Court, in one judgement; said that all the land of ponds given on lease after 1950, on which farmer have started cultivation letting the ponds to disappear, be got repealed by the State Government. These are such things on which the Government should give direction. The Government may any time send a committee for surprise monitoring and they will find that the funds are not being properly utilized.

[English]

If somebody is not spending money in a proper way, the center should give directions.

[Translation]

As Rajiv Gandhiji had said that out of one rupee

only 15 paise reaches to the common people. I feel that even that much of amount is not reaching to them. So, I would like to submit that whether it is the Employment Guarantee Scheme or the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, What is the situation? The Government cannot escape from its responsibility by saying that these schemes are being implemented by the State Governments. As the funds are provided by the Union Government, it can streamline them. Yesterday, one question was raised about the Mid Day Meal scheme. It was said that some scheme should be formulated to attract more and more girls and boys to school, so that, children of poor people may go to school. What is the fact? All teachers are involved in it and they do not teach the students. A new montessorie school has been set up in every village which has more children than in primary schools. The enrolment has improved but the funds are being embezzled.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: School is a state subject. What can we do?

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: The money is given by the Central Government. Should I not raise it? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

The hon'ble Minister is saying that this much amount is being provided by the Government, that is why I am raising this issue here.

These things were concerned with water bodies. My suggestion was to make some arrangement to recharge the depleting ground water. For this purpose, construction and renovation of water bodies should be taken up or whatever can be done for this, should be done. Fund is being provided for this but that is not enough. The Central Government should provide the required funds by taking loan from the World Bank or from any other sources. It is most essential because if we do not get water to drink, we will not be able to produce anything, you may raise tall buildings, jungles of concrete, decent townships but if water is not

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

available, then what purpose will they serve? This is the situation.

The insurance cover should be given to the farmers. The efforts are constantly being made in regard to modified national agricultural insurance scheme. The Parliamentary Agriculture Committee has also recommended that the village shall be considered as a unit in implementation of scheme, later on farmer may be considered as a unit. It should be done at least at village level, it has also been recommended, but nobody pays attention in this regard, and the loss has to be suffered. If at some places it was district level, it has been extended to the block. The farmers should get insurance cover. The village should be considered as unit, this is my demand because around 66 per cent of people are dependent on agriculture. Roughly speaking 56 per cent to 60 per cent people, get employment from the agriculture, some even argue that this figure is 63 per cent. The people still get employment from the agriculture and are dependent on it.

I forget to mention one thing about the infrastructure. Besides, water bodies another thing can be done that our scientists should be provided with so much of facilities and funds that they may be able to conduct research to grow more food grain with less irrigation by using new variety of seeds even in case of scanty rainfall or in dry land or in rain fed areas. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education should provide more assistance for developing these varieties of seeds. Though the Ministry of Agriculture has allocated a little more in comparison to last year's budget i.e. 3.42 per cent of total budget, but 0.53 per cent was spent on agricultural research and education in the year 2006-07, 0.51 per cent in 2007-08 and this year it has been reduced to 0.46 per cent. Until, full assistance is provided to research organizations, new varieties of seeds cannot be developed. Even, otherwise, there is shortage of scientists. Earlier also, I had raised supplementary question in this regard with your permission. He had replied that there is no restriction on the appointment of scientists. ICAR has begun recruitment process, but still there is shortage of manpower over there, due to which research at desired level is not being

carried out. I would also like to tell that agriculture contributes approximately 18.50 per cent to the total GDP. soon after independence, it was around 50 per cent in the year 1950 and now it has come down to 18.5 per cent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was 54 per cent

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka is spending 0.9 per cent of GDP on research, the poor countries of Latin America spend 0.8 per cent and developed countries spend 4.2 per cent of their GDP but our allocation for this year is 0.46 per cent. Though the Department had asked for Rs. 15,000 crore in various years under, 10th Plan, but the Planning Commission has allocated only Rs. 5368 crore. Rs. 31,672 crore were asked under 11th Plan, but only Rs. 12023 crore were allocated and in this budget the demand was for Rs. 2646 crore, but only Rs. 1760 crore has been allocated. Till adequate means, adequate funds for research on agriculture are not provided, be it related to new variety of seeds, plants or crop or animal husbandry or fisheries under Ministry of Agriculture, better results will not come. Keeping in mind grave crisis which is likely to emerge, I am expressing my views before you.

I will speak for only two or three minutes. I have already said, that I will conclude my speech before bell is rung. I am not in the habit of taking much time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I just wanted to request you to conclude your speech. Please do not take it otherwise. Please continue your speech.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: The Government had constituted farmer's commission under the chairmanship of Swaminathanji, which had made certain recommendations which has been mentioned by

Rupchand Palji. Beases, subsidy and other things grant of loan to farmers at the rate of four per cent has also been recommended in this report, but the Government is silent on this issue. The Government have waived off loans, but as Shri Rupchand Palji has said, the differentiation between irrigated and unirrigated land has also not been made. I was seeing the Chief Minister of Maharashtra making statement on TV, he has stated that the people of Vidarbha, where most farmer suicides have occurred, have not got its benefit. On an average farmers own 2.4 hectares of land which is more than two hectares. In Bundelkhand, it is not less than 8 and 10 hectare, but not even a drop of water is available there, the farmer over there is dying of starvation, he is not going to get the benefit of this scheme. The Government has committed that it will waive off loans by June, after that they will apply for fresh loan, but interest rate has been reduced to 7% which is less than the earlier rate. 7% interest will be charged on the loan of Rs. 3 lakh, but recommendation to make it 4 per cent should have been implemented, this is my request. I charge the Government of constantly neglecting the agriculture, and therefore, farmers are living in this pathetic condition. Only Rs. 12865 crore have been allocated for the farmers who provide food to such a large number of people in the country.

16.00 hrs.

Rs. 21937 crore and Rs. 95919 crore have been allocated for communications and social services respectively. Comparatively, very less allocation has been made for important sector like agriculture. Beside that, I would also like to say that the farmers are living in pitiable condition because the farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. After making all estimates, research and calculations, it was found that Rs. One thousand is the cost of production of one quintal of paddy and around Rs. 900 is the cost of production of one quintal of wheat. Rs. 1000 per quintal is the cost of production, and the farmer is compelled to sell his produce at the rate of Rs.650 per quintal, then he will be left with no option, other than committing suicide. Therefore, the commission constituted by the Government has recommended that in addition, 50 per

cent of cost should be given as bonus, then only the farmers will be benefited and when the farmer gets remunerative prices, he will never commit suicide. The main reason, behind the farmer's suicide is that his produce is sold at a rate lower than the cost of input. This is the biggest crisis before the farmers. To reduce burden on farmer's land, it is essential, that new employment avenues are explored. The attention has to be paid towards small scale industries, cottage industries etc, so that people are able to earn their livelihood and dependence on agriculture is reduced. Otherwise, this pathetic condition will continue to prevail.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more thing to the hon. Minister of Finance, after which I will conclude my speech. Though the cost of many item has increased after this budget, the prices of cars have come down, but prices of cycle has increased. The Government have decreased excise duty on the cars, but the price of steel and cement have been increased. The funds allocated for Indira Awas Yojana will remain unutilised as it would not be possible to construct houses. The houses will not be constructed because the price of cement has become so high that nobody can even construct a room with this amount. Surely, it does not affect for the people who are buying plots at a cost of 50 billion or hundred billion. For those people cost or price hardly matters. But the poor cannot construct even a single room with this amount. The prices of steel have gone so high in last one year, But, this aspect should be looked into as to why these prices have increased so much. Has the Government ever done any monitoring to ascertain this fact, as to how all of sudden the prices of cement have risen so steeply. The Government are giving aid to certain educational institutes, now the issue is being raised that the institutes where science and technology is being taught shall be given assistance, do this serve any purpose?

There is no bad intention in my mind for them, but I would like to say that the cultural decay has begun in this country. Presently, those who are studying in prestigious institutes like AIIMS etc. are not responsible to themselves nor to their families nor to their state and the country, but their ultimate aim is to go to America.

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

However, you spend so much money on them. Recently IIM, Kolkata has increased its fee by Rs. one lakh due to which the poor people are not in position to send their children to study there. During the last five-seven years only two children from our whole Etawa district went to IIM, Ahmedabad to study there. One was the son of my colleague who was a lecturer and the other was the daughter of my friend since she was a very extra-ordinary student. Both of them succeeded in taking admission in that institute because they had passed out from I.I.T. No child of the poor is able to get entry into the institute like this. The students of this institute get offers of big packages and, thus, this becomes a headline in various newspapers in which the details of the pay packages offered to them through the campus selection is given. I think that the grants should also be provided for humanities, social services and so on. You are manufacturing money minting machines who are responsible to no one. You should provide assistance even to those subjects and the institutions which are producing human beings. At the same time, I urge upon you that there should also be a check on price rise and while providing loans to the farmers you should differentiate between irrigated and unirrigated land, otherwise there will be no use of loan waiver for them. The ceiling of two hectare land should be extended to at least ten hectares in respect of unirrigated areas, because in our Bundelkhand region there is no farmer who has less than ten acre land. If you do so, it will give relief to some people.

[English]

*DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kumool): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in Debate on the General Budget 2008-09 and supplementary grants.

Our Finance Minister had taken lot of strain and must have had lot of pressure on him to formulate such type of Budget. I feel the Finance Minister has tried to satisfy every section of the Society on Paper, but on reality it will prove his ill conceived in certain fields.

(1) NREGS Though the intention of passing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is good and received support from all political parties. The Scheme is more misused than used for the benefit of the people for whom it was meant by Congress workers and leaders.

This programme has become ATM for the Congress workers and leaders in our State of Andhra Pradesh and like wise in the other States of India as payments are made on benami names and middle men are swallowing the money.

In recent past some of the National dailies have come out with survey where under this scheme only 4-6% of poor got benefited and rest 94-96% of benefit had gone to non-poor.

Though the thousands of crores of rupees spent on NREGS, no infrastructure had been created. Just it is washed away in the drains lust of Congress Leaders.

(2) DEBT WAIVER AND RELIEF PACKAGE The 60,000 Crores debt relief package announced for farmers, though it is welcome gesture on the part of Government, but it is not giving much relief as it is expected as per the survey conducted by some Agencies only 25% of the small and marginal farmers getting benefited and 80% of farmers are in the grip of private money lenders and Government of India had not taken any step to relieve the farmers from the private money lenders.

Even there is no Budgetary provision in the Budget. Banks are worried about their further sustenance as they have to make up the loss they are going to suffer.

The Finance Minister's promise of liquidity in three years time is unbelievable and again the common tax payer will have to face the music by paying more tax burden.

OTS announced is the discrimination among farmers and total waiver to be announced to all the farmers who are having loans.

Some measures to be taken to relieve the farmers from the private money lenders clutches.

IRRIGATION SECTOR The Finance Minister had announced that the Irrigation and water resources finance Corporation with initial capital of 100 crores of rupees will be established. This Corporation will mobilize resources for major and medium irrigation projects.

Under the National Irrigation Projects Scheme the major Projects were identified by the Government of India to help them to the tune of 90% of the cost by Central Government, not even a single project is identified from Andhra Pradesh which is discriminatory.

The Andhra Pradesh Projects like Itchampalli, Jurala, Vamshadhara, SRSP Phase-II, Bheema etc. fit into the grade links of selecting as a National Project.

While many Central Leaders who come to Andhra Pradesh praise the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking up so many irrigation projects which are supposed to irrigate water to one crore acres. But the way the projects are being constructed and the progress, corruption involved not even a single acre of extra irrigation potential will be created than the existing irrigation potential in near future as the project will not be completed in time because of lack of funds. It is shame that not even a single project from Andhra Pradesh is included as National Irrigation Project. It is the failure of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide required data in respect of the Irrigation Project to the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources to construct the Project as a National Irrigation Project.

The allocation for the irrigation and water resources, the Finance Corporation is Rs. 100 crores as initial capital and Government wants to mobilize resources. The Finance Minister had not spelt out how and from where he is going to mobilize the funds again. It will be burden on the common man as Government will definitely impose some taxes and I wonder at the present rate of allocations for the Corporation how the major Projects are going to be completed in time.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM PDS had become irrelevant and defunct by the policies of the present Government.

Some of the items like sugar, the price is same in the PDS dealers and in the open market.

Kerosene on which the Government claims to be not increasing the prices is short supplied and card holders are not getting sufficient quantity of kerosene.

HOUSING SECTOR The cost of construction of one IAY house has gone several times high than the Government providing, due to raise in the cost of cement, steel and sand and other building material apart from labour charges. The raise in the unit price from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 in plain areas and from 27,000 to Rs. 38,000 in hilly/difficult areas is not sufficient. The unit price of IAY house should be increased to Rs.50,000 in plain areas and Rs.75,000 in difficult hilly areas with 50% of it should be in the form of subsidy as the IAT houses are meant for SC/ST, physically handicapped and other poor sections of the society.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH After 60 Years of Independence the literacy rate in India is 64% and in the women; it is still low.

This is because of the lack of sufficient budgetary allocations. The Sarvashiksha Abhiyan had become Sarvabhaksha Abhiyan as the most of the funds allocated for Sarvashiksha Abhiyan is swindled away by unscrupulous elements with the help of officials at the office of Chief Minister as it has happened in Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Security Officer of Chief Minister is alleged to be involved in swindling away of the funds meant for Sarvashiksha Abhiyan nearly to the tune of hundreds of crores. Stringent action to be contemplated against such type of offenders and money should be recovered.

Number of posts of teachers and Head Masters are vacant in rural areas. These posts have to be regularly filled up to make the country totally literate and more budgetary allocation for construction of more school rooms and sanitary facilities to the children.

MID-DAY MEAL The Government previously announced that 10,000 crores children are provided with midday meals at the cost of 11,400 crores. That is the amount spent on each child is Rs. 1.40. Under the given circumstances of raising prices of essential commodities by spending Rs.1.40 a child, will get WHO standard

[Dr. M. Jagannath]

calories food. I request the Finance Minister to double the budget for Mid Day Meal so that, children could be provided at least reasonably nutritious food.

SCHEMES BENEFITTING SCs/STs Allocations are not commensurate with the percentage of the population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population of the country. It is just merely not even 3% of the total planned budget. Budget on special component plan and tribal sub plan is diverted. Only in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Nearly 18-20 thousands of crores of rupees is diverted it is alleged Government of India to take stringent steps to stop diversion of SCP and TSP funds and allocated the funds to the tune of 25% of Gross budget for SC/STs Welfare.

In the end Sir, Inspite of the Government announcement Loan waiver to the small and marginal farmers to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crores. The suicides of farmers are taking place unchecked. During the span days from the date of Finance Ministers Loan waive scheme announcement, 35 farmers in Andhra Pradesh have committed suicides.

Merely loan waivers are not going to help the farmers. Issues like MSP. Private Money lender issue also to be attended as 80% of loans are from the Private Money Lenders in rural areas.

The UNPA had been agitating since long time for the implementation of the Swaminathan Committee report on MSP to the Agriculture produce. Clubbed with the loan waiver scheme, unless the Government provides MSP to the Agriculture Produce to the extent of Swaminathan Commission Report and RBI modifies its rules of Easy loan to farmers and attention towards regulation of Private lending, it is difficult to stop the suicides of the farmers and I request the Government of India to take steps in that direction. I conclude.

*SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Daman was liberated along with Goa and Diu from the Portuguese Rule on 19th December,

1961. Considering its poor development in all the fields, Goa, Daman and Diu were included in the first schedule of the Constitution as Union Territory.

- In October, 1962 Panchayat Elections were held in Goa, Daman & Diu. The Election for Legislative Assembly for Goa, Daman & Diu was also held in December, 1962 and popular Ministry had taken over the charge on 20th December, 1962.
- From 1st September, 1964 the Government of India's Administrative Control was transferred from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Ministry of Home Affairs and till date Daman and Diu are under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs after giving a Statehood to Goa in May, 1987.

Keeping these aspect in view, the UT of Daman and Diu deserves a better treatment, as far allocation of funds are concerned. But this UT has always been given a step motherly treatment in the allocation of funds. Even a much smaller UT of Lakshadweep with fewer population has been allocated funds to the tune of rupees 263 crores, whereas for the UT of Daman and Diu only Rs. 83 crores have been released against the sanctioned amount of Rs.130 crores whereas the administration of the UT of Daman and Diu has made a demand for Rs. 220 crores.

Despite all these odds UT of Daman and Diu has been making rapid development in the field of industrialization since 1991 and more than 5000 LSI, MSI and SSI units have been developed during the past seventeen years. Despite this pace of Industrialization, the UT of Daman and Diu has managed to retain its beauty and cultural heritage. Therefore, about 5 lakh tourists visit Daman and Diu every year. But this industrialization and growing hospitality industry require expenditure on infrastructural needs and additional allocation of funds are required for this purpose. Even the neighbouring BJP ruled State of Gujarat is taking away much of the development potential of this small UT with its capital powered development policies.

*Speech was laid on the table.

Keeping all the aforesaid facts in view, you will

very kindly appreciate that the UT of Daman and Diu has been facing a strange situation with regard to Annual Plan Size for this UT. Though the UT's Revenue Receipts are growing up consistently over the years; the allocation of plan-size has not kept pace with it. In the year 2002-03, the net receipts were Rs. 116.16 crores; whereas the plan-size was Rs. 44.38 crores. Similarly, for the years 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, the respective revenue receipts vis-a-vis the allocated plan -sizes were Rs. 145 to 45 crore, Rs. 214 crore to Rs. 53 crore, Rs. 286 crore to Rs. 59 crore, Rs. 327 crore to Rs. 64 crore respectively; which indicates that the allocated annual plan-sizes over the years have not increased in comparison to revenue receipts and the gap is not only huge but also widening year by year. As a result there has not been adequate investment towards the creation of capital assets. As the UT is rapidly industrializing which is leading to increasing urbanization and pressure on infrastructure, therefore, realistic plan allocation should be made to cater to the requirements of major upgradation of infrastructure and other required socio-economic activities initiated by the Administration. Unless substantial investment is not made within a few years, the existing physical infrastructure be it roads, bridges, power and water-supply, drainage etc. and social infrastructure will crumble. Similarly, the other services such as Police and Law and Order, Health-Care, Education, Social Welfare activities also need immediate strengthening to meet the growing expectations of the people.

As the allocated plan-sizes have been kept at very low-levels in the previous years, it is my humble request that besides the revenue receipts of the UT Administration, the needs for providing physical and social infrastructure be taken as yardstick for determining the plan sizes of the future years. You will agree with me that, unless we take immediate corrective action and make commensurate increase in the plan size of the territory, new capital assets will not be created and the existing assets will not be serviced and the socio-economic decay will step in. The UT of Daman and Diu has been earning a revenue of around Rs. 3800 cores viz. Rs. 3000 crores as Central Excise, Rs. 500

crores as Income Tax, Rs. 25 crores as local excise, Rs. 130 crores as VAT, Rs. 100 crores from power and Rs. 50 crores as revenue, whereas the plan allocation is a meager Rs. 83 crores only. Hence, I earnestly request that annual plan-size of the territory be increased substantially as already requested to the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the demand for the allocation of Rs. 220 crore made by the Administration of the UT of Daman and Diu be considered and sanctioned to fulfill the needs and aspiration of the common people of this UT.

I hope the demand for additional allocation of rupees 220 crores would be considered positively in the larger public interests of the UT of Daman and Diu.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support General Budget. This budget is very commendable because it is a village oriented and farmer friendly budget and it has taken care of the minorities to a large extent while keeping control on the fiscal deficit. The Minister of Finance has for the first time presented a very balanced and disciplined budget. The management skill which he has reflected in this budget is really commendable and at the same time, he has also shown the target of development while maintaining balance in the budget. This is the first time when the UPA Government has launched the Food Security Mission exploring the way to increase the agriculture production. However, the funds allocated for the National Food Security Mission are not sufficient. There is a need to make more allocation. The Government has launched the National Agriculture Development Scheme and the National Food security Mission with the estimated expenditure of Rs. 2500 crore and Rs. 4882 crore respectively. Both these schemes will be implemented during the 11th Fifth Year Plan. By doing so the hon. Minister of Finance has ultimately taken such a resolution after the lapse of so much time that our country would become self reliant in the matter of food grains. Despite the inclusion of welfare schemes costing large sums of money and waiving off of farmer's loans to the tune of Rs. 60,000

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

crore and reduction of income tax rates, the fiscal deficit particularly in respect of GDP is going to be brought down from 3.1 % to 2.5% the next year. Revenue deficit has been estimated to be one per cent of the G.D.P. With this the balance of the budget has been maintained to a greater extent. When the UPA Government had assumed the office, the fiscal deficit was estimated to be 4.8% of the G.D.P. The Government has increased the revenue receipt by 22 per cent during the last five budgets consecutively and generated more than 40% revenue from income tax and company taxes during the last two years due to which it has been able to provide relief to the income tax payers.

Budget is not only the annual account of the Government, but it is also the reflection of the pain and agony of the common people giving direction to the economy. Efforts have been made to adjust situation and direction of economy. However, we would like to have some information. When the hon. Minister of Finance gives his reply, he should give the necessary explanation. It is clear from what has been stated in the chapter 7 of the Economic Survey of India that agriculture has always occupied an important place in Indian economy, despite the fact that its contribution to the nation's G.D.P. has been declining. This sector has played an important role in the field of employment generation. The contribution of agriculture to the Gross Domestic product (GDP) has been constantly declining. This is a matter of national concern. Earlier the contribution of agriculture to G.D.P was 36.4% in 1982-83, which has now come down to 18.5% in 2006-07. Ram Gopal Yadavji had also mentioned it in his speech. This is very serious situation and the matter of national concern because more than half billion or 52% of population i.e. more than half of the country's total population is dependant on agriculture sector.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 52% of the country's total workforce gets employment in agriculture sector. Our country is an important source of raw materials. It has been the source of raw material for fertilizer, pesticides, agricultural equipments and various other industries. The situation is so serious that the growth rate in agriculture

is comparatively less in comparison to non agricultural sectors. The rise in population has been in excess of growth rate from 1950-51 to 2006-07. The average growth rate in agriculture sector has been 2.5 per cent in comparison to the growth of population, as a result of which India became self reliant in regard to food grains. But from the year 1976-77 to 2005-06, production of food grains came down by 1.2 per cent which is less than the average annual growth rate of population by 1.9 per cent. This is the reason for the decline in per capita availability of food grains and pulses. In 1990-91, per capita availability of foodgrain was 468 gram which came down to 412 gram in 2005-06. This decline has been recorded as 13%. In 1956-57 per capita consumption was 42 gram, but it has now come down from 72 gram to 33 gram. Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only this, even today the trend in agriculture production is low. In comparison to the target fixed for the year 2007-08, production has decreased by 2.7 million ton. If the Production is slow, So will be the consumption. The contribution of agriculture to G.D.P. is only 18.5 per cent, which is a matter of concern. That is why I have mentioned the economic survey.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, food security has been our important and sensitive national scheme; so now the question is how to increase it. We get it implemented. There is no monitoring system to work out its progress. So, I request that a monitoring system should be put in place so that we could have information about the increase in production and the area of barren land which has been converted into cultivable land. I would like to know whether the Government or the Department of Rural Development has any data about the area of land which has been converted into cultivable land, while launching the Food Security Mission to increase the production. If sufficient agricultural land is not available for increasing production, how can the production be increased? Not to speak of increasing the land, here the agricultural land is being reduced through the SEZ. Under the Act there is a provision to acquire 10-15% land primarily from the barren land in which there is no yield of crops. However, under the present practice arable land or irrigated land can be acquired for SEZ. Though such guidelines have been given, yet the area

of agricultural land is decreasing. When the agricultural land decreases, it adversely affects the national production. It will affect the national production as well. That is why we are forced to import today. Our self dependence is being affected. That is why I mentioned about it, I would like to especially submit that the hon. Minister has now begun to become very generous in the matter of flood and drought. He had mentioned about having the loans. He has also spoken about common minimum programme to bail the farmers out of the crisis. In 2007-08 Rs. 225 thousand crore were being given to them as loan for giving them assistance for their welfare. In the current financial year it has been mentioned as Rs. 240 crore. By the way at one place I have also seen it as 280 crore. Thus there are two different figures given in the provision for loans. However, in written speech of the hon. Minister of Finance there is a mention of Rs. 240 crore. During the regime of the present Government the amount of agricultural loans have doubled in the last two years. It has been targetted to take it to the level of Rs. 240 or one thousand crore by the year 2008. It has been stated by the hon. Minister of Finance himself here.

16.18 hrs.

[Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

Sir, the agricultural loans have been broadly divided into two categories—direct finance and indirect finance. Under the direct finance short terms and long term loans are directly provided to the farmers to purchase fertilizers, seed, pump sets etc. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance as to what is the definition of indirect loan. When the loan for the farmers are being increased as to who will be benefited by that; whether the big companies will be benefited. The companies trading in fertilizers and seeds and those supplying fodders will be benefited. Will the agricultural loans be provided to the people engaged in apiculture, pisciculture, and dairy business or whether the loans will also be provided to the farmers to make arrangement for irrigation facility and for purchasing power from electricity board. I would like to know whether it will come under the definition of agriculture loan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of

Finance about its ambit. Will all those people come under its ambit? The limit of direct loan and indirect loan is being increased by the Government and the amount of such loan will be enhanced in future as well. If more and more loan is provided to the farmers it will ensure the welfare of the farmers. I would like to submit that Reliance company has also entered in the retail selling of vegetables and fruits. They are selling Potatoes and vegetable. I would like to know whether the said loan will be provided to them as well because if indirect financing is provided to them, how much percentage will be provided to the farmer. I would also like to know whether the loans provided to the American multinational company Monsanto, to BT cotton, seed agents, The Hindustan Lever Limited Company, Namkin Manufacture Haldiram biscuit company Parle and rich owner of Darjeeling tea gardens of Calcutta are also being treated as agricultural loans. The hon. Minister should clarify all these things in his speech. A package of Rs. 60 thousand crore has been announced for the farmers and the amount of loan has been increased. These are commendable steps taken by the Government. However, I would like to know whether the said loan will also be provided to the owners of tea gardens and others as well about whom I have mentioned. It is a fact that instead of providing loans to the real farmers loans will be provided only to big industrialists, middlemen, agents and companies. It may be clarified as to how much loan is being provided to the farmers.

Sir, the break up of loans should be given as to how much loan will be provided to farmers and how much loan will be given to middlemen and private companies in the name of farmers to manufacture goods related to the farmers because the problems of farmers cannot be solved entirely by merely providing loans. So, it may be clarified. Agriculture can be made remunerative and profitable only by providing fertilizers, high yield seeds, better and low cost irrigation facility. How can agriculture be made profitable without making these arrangements. If today there is any loss making profession it is none other than agriculture. During the ancient times, people would say—*Uttam Kheti, Madhayam ban, Nidhi Chakari, Bhikh Nidan*." Today

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

agriculture has become the worst profession. If there is some most loss making profession, it is agriculture. How, can be made remunerative. For this, indirect finance has been made available to the farmers, however, it should be clarified as to how much percentage will be given to the farmers after the increase in the amount of loan. The break up of loans being provided to the companies and multinational companies should also be given.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of support price for improving the condition of the farmers is concerned, I would like to submit that the practical position is this that in the absence of market structure farmers do not get support price. Recently the support price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 1000 per quintal. Though it is commendable but as to how they will get it, there is no networking for providing this. FCI do not send any truck in the village markets to purchase wheat on support price, which may directly pay them the price. Today it has become difficult for the farmers to get support price. Making announcement regarding the support price is one thing and providing it to the farmers is something different, it is difficult. Today, the condition is such that farmers do not get support price and they are forced to sell their agricultural produce in distress sale because there is no market structure at many places. There are market structure in Punjab, Haryana and some other states. There the farmers get support price. However, there are many states where procurement—culture is not fully established so arrangement should be made there to ensure that the support price is directly given to the farmers. So far as the announcement regarding the support price is concerned, it should be such that the farmers may get support price directly, So that they may use the money for their day to day necessity. It can improve their economic condition. The farmers of several states of the country do not get support price. It is very unfortunate. It is practical situation. So I mentioned above about it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far the question of remunerative prices is concerned, I would like to submit that the cost of agricultural inputs has increased so

much that the expenditure in agriculture exceeds the income from the agriculture produce. The rate of interest on the loans for farmers has been fixed at 7 per cent. It is a commendable thing. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadvi had also rightly said and I also demand that the rate of interest on agricultural loan for farmers should be 4 per cent as has also been recommended in the report of Shri S. Swaminathan, the Chairman National Agriculture Commission. In order to provide relief to the farmers the rate of interest on agriculture loan should be reduced from present 7 per cent to 4 per cent. The farmers have to face difficulties in availing loan. There is complexity in availing loan by the farmers. The process of providing loans to the farmers has been made very complex and difficult. So, through you, I would like to Submit that the Government should ponder over reducing the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell you the basis on which funds are provided to the backward states of the country as per the provision made there for e.g., in this budget, which is prepared in accordance with the plan jointly formulated by the Planning Commission and the hon. Minister of Finance. The funds under the plan are provided to a state on the basis of the mobilization of its internal resources. The more a state would mobilise its internal resources, the more funds it would attract under the plan. Mobilisation of internal resources is the yardstick for providing plan fund to the state and on the basis of that yardstick; decision is taken by the Minister of Finance and the Planning Commission to provide funds to that state. This guideline is also given by the Finance Commission and the Gadgil formula. The allocation of the budget under the Plan would be made on the basis of mobilization of internal resources of a state. It is a fundamental question that population, poverty, needs and economic condition of a State should be the basis of allocating funds to the state under the plan. When budget under the plan would be determined in view of the economic condition of a state, the backward states can come in the mainstream; otherwise a backward state would continue to lag behind irrespective of the funds provided to it. Among the backward states, be it Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh, the backward state would continue to

lag behind since there is a huge difference in their credit and deposit ratio.

If a plan commensurating with the economic condition of a state is formulated then alone the backward states can be brought in the mainstream, otherwise even numerous budgets would not help those backward states, which will continue to lag behind. At present, the CD ratio of Bihar is merely 15 per cent, the funds due to small, marginal farmers and labourers is spent in major cities. This is the condition of CD ratio. How development would take place as it is said that there the infrastructure is poor. Only 15 per cent is spent in the state concerned/whereas as per the RBT guidelines 40 per cent should be spent in the state concerned, particularly, in the agriculture sector. Whether monitoring has ever been done in this regard? It should be monitored that not more than 15 per cent of the CD ratio is spent in the concerned backward state. The plans formulated by the Planning commission would be a success depending on the number of internal resources mobilized by the state concerned. Our entire North Bihar remains deluged with flood water, there are numerous rivers flowing through it, how internal resources can be mobilized over there. What can be produced in sand? After the division of Bihar, and the creation of Jharkhand, royalty and mineral wealth have also been divided into two parts. The economic condition of Bihar has worsened as a result thereof. The special package has not been provided as yet despite the financial memorandum. Some funds have definitely been provided under National Labour Development and Bihar has received some funds under backward region quota, however, special package due to Bihar for bringing it in the mainstream has not been provided. A committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission to look into the measures for improving the economic conditions, however, effective plan should be evolved commensurate with the needs, poverty and population of the state. It is my submission that there is a need to bring about radical changes on the basis of the basic Gadgil Formula or the guidelines of the Finance Commission, then only the backward states would be able to come in the National mainstream, otherwise the backward states

would continue to lag behind. The hon. Minister has made welcome announcements for the organized sector, Rs. 30 thousand crore are being given to the poor in the the organized sector as token money.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other hon. Members from your party are also going to speak. You have already spoken for 25 minutes, now you can see for yourself.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I will conclude in two-three minutes. I will take my seat immediately, if the Chair orders.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not so, I wanted to say that would you leave some time for them or not?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: That I will definitely do.

Sir, the Government had given assurance for the unorganized sector and the Bill too. That Bill should be presented very soon. The Bill seeking to provide social security and welfare of the poor bidi workers, agricultural labourers, construction labourers, rickshaw and tonga pullers should be presented immediately so that their health and education of their children could be taken care of. 93 per cent workforce forms part of the unorganized sector across the country. The Common Minimum Programme also refers to the welfare measures for these people. Four years have elapsed. It is true that there is procedure for it and the Government has taken initiative in this regard, however, I feel that this Bill should be presented in this very session.

Sir, owing to paucity of time, I do not wish to discuss the details of the funds provided to the Backward Class Commission. OBCs consist of 52 per cent of the population and the Backward Class Commission has been made the minimum allotment. Minimum provision has been made for the development of the backward classes whereas their population is 52 per cent in the country.

As far as unemployment is concerned, big companies are entering the retail sector; some limit should be fixed somewhere in this regard. Foodgrains

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

could not be procured upto the desired level in the central pool last year, what could be the reason? 33 thousand items like onions, potatoes etc. are sold, all under one roof in mega stores like Megamart under retail trade in Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The poor people who were in the retail trade are being rendered jobless and thousands of people who were engaged in selling vegetables are being divested of their livelihood. Poverty is the offshoot of unemployment. Unemployment is the cause of poverty, then how poverty alleviation would be possible? Unless the purchasing power of the poor increases; their poverty would not be removed. The increasing purchasing power would be an indicator of their joining the mainstream. Finally, for the poorest of the poor I would like to say that their purchasing power should be increased, they should be provided more employment opportunities, their unemployment should be removed, only then the target of poverty alleviation can be achieved. The indicator of poverty alleviation is that the purchasing power of the poor is increased. How much has his purchasing capacity increased? Poverty cannot be removed unless we increase their purchasing capacity, provide them with employment opportunities. Poverty is the offshoot of unemployment, so it needs particular attention.

Lastly, I would like to raise the issue of a permanent solution to the problem of flood and drought. Every year we spend Rs. 10-15 thousand crore on providing relief to the farmers, however, it is not a permanent solution. As per a recent agreement between India and Nepal, a high level dam is to be constructed; it would facilitate hydroelectric power at cheaper rate. The construction of a high level dam would provide us hydroelectricity in addition to providing permanent solution of flood, drought and save the destruction of crops spread in thousands and lakhs of acres of land every year, so the ongoing projects for flood and drought prevention along with the projects for hydroelectricity generation should be given priority. The Government should lay special emphasis on it.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

*SHRI D. VITTAL RAO (Mahabubnagar): Speaker Sir, I rise in support of the Union Budget 2008-09 presented by Hon'ble Finance Minister, and I thank the UPA Government headed by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji under the Leadership of Hon'ble Chairperson of UPA, Madam Sonia Gandhiji for the dream budget.

While congratulating the Finance Minister on waiving of loans of farmers, I take this opportunity to discuss a very important issue pertaining to the Handloom sector in the country.

Handloom is an ancient industry in India. The features of this sector vary across the country. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Orissa, it has attained the status of a matured industry, and in the other parts, it is still an enterprise confined to the needs of the households.

Handloom sector occupies a place second only to agriculture in providing livelihood to the people. However, the sector is beset with manifold problems such as obsolete technologies, unorganized production system, low productivity, inadequate working capital, conventional product range, weak marketing links, overall stagnation of production and sales and above all, competition from power loom and mill sector. As a result of effective government intervention through financial assistance and implementation of various welfare activities, the handloom sector, to some extent has been able to tide over these disadvantages.

WEAVER AND RURAL ARTISANS:

Apart from the farming activity, the rural economy also consists of Handloom, Weaving, carpentry, blacksmiths, pottery, fishing and many other inherited occupations. Above all, it is necessary to mention that more than 2 crores families depend on weaving in our country.

LOAN FACILITY TO WEAVERS AND ARTISAN

In the country more than 2 crores weaver's families

*Speech was laid on the table.

depend on weaving. There is no other source except to take the loan from the nationalized banks and Cooperative Banks to carry out their livelihood. 1412 societies are functioning in Andhra Pradesh. Out of these societies, 300 societies have since been closed due to non-payment of loans plus interest accrued thereon taken from Government Banks and Private Banks. Therefore, at present only 1090 societies are in existence in Andhra Pradesh. Only 249 societies are getting loans from District Cooperative Banks against the Cash credit facility. Thus 20% societies are reaping the Budget allocations of 150 crores fund allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the last four years. The Finance Minister has, in Budget 2008-2009, allocated 6000 crores loan for the whole country, out of which only 200 crores loans have been allocated for Andhra Pradesh.

It is pity to say that no financial support is available to individual weavers, artisans and other small families engaged in this field to earn their livelihood. I, therefore, feel that the same financial support like providing credit card, loan from the Government and Cooperative Banks may be extended to every individual engaged in this sector.

Lack of information to weavers regarding various policies and schemes is no less a significant cause for the dwindling fortunes to the weaving community. Even government departments and implementing agencies related to handloom suffer from inadequate information and data resulting in a widening gap between policy formulation and implementation.

COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ANDHRA PRADESH

In Andhra Pradesh alone, there are about 3,20,000 handlooms. About 5,00,000 families directly and 20,00,000 families indirectly are dependent on them. It is unfortunate that in the recent past, several weavers have committed suicide because the distress has become unbearable. Suicidal deaths are clear sign and outcome of crisis in the handloom sector. The other major sign is dramatic decline of number of handlooms in the State.

The management of the Cooperatives is not left to the cooperatives themselves but there are many Government rules and regulations related to credit provision, wages and margins etc. The handloom cooperative system is riddled with corruption and political interference. Many handloom weavers are not members of these cooperatives. The Government department has to stop using them as primary source of routing government funds and schemes. Cooperatives have to become independent at district level in terms of management and decision-making.

The UPA government is committed for creating socio-economic balance among rural—urban societies. While appreciating waiving loans of the farmers, I appeal that the weaving sector, the second largest employment providing sector, may also be brought under the same umbrella. I, therefore, earnestly request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to waive off the loans of the weaving sector as have been done in the case of the agriculture sector.

Thank you Speaker Sir for providing me the opportunity to speak in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the country's general budget which has been presented on 29th of February. It has some good features such as waiving of farmers' loans. Although, there are certain shortcomings in it, still I support it for it contains provisions like waiving off of farmers' loans entailing an expenditure of Rs. 60,000 crores.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to improve upon the various shortcomings coming to fore during the discussion so that the maximum number of poor farmers could be benefited. He has increased the slab of income tax, which is also a welcome move. However, this step is to be seen in the background of spiralling prices and it is not possible for a common man to meet his requirement within one and a half lakh rupees. I also support the decrease in the rate of duties on some essential commodities. I oppose the rise in the prices of some essential

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

commodities including cement, iron etc. I support the loan waiver, but, at the same time, I would also like to say that the frequent loan waiver is not a permanent solution to this problem. If the Government of India gets ready to pay the same price to the farmers of our country for their produce that it has paid to the farmers of Australia, then, there will be no such need to import wheat from Australia. If some money is spent on providing insurance to farmers, then, there will be no need for frequent loan waiver for the farmers and there will not be suicide cases among farmers. The price rise has gone beyond tolerance zone during the last four years. I think the prices will go up further after this budget.

Sir, I will give you only an example of price rise. I was the Member of the 11th Lok Sabha, when the Minister of Finance was none other than Chidambaram Saheb. At that time, Rs. one crore used to be allocated to each MP under MPLADS. The Lok Sabha lasted for one and a half year. During this period I was allocated Rs. one and a half crore under MPLADS fund with which I had got seventy works done. I doubt whether same quantum of work can be completed with Rs. ten crore that an MP might get during five years, i.e. from 2004 to 2009, when the General elections are due. It means that the same quantum of work which could be accomplished with the funds worth Rs. one and a half crore in 1996-97 is not possible to complete even with the funds worth Rs. ten crore. Today, this is the situation as far the price rise is concerned.

Sir, I would like to say with great pain that the UPA Government has shown a complete lack of sensitivity in the matter of tackling corruption. Why to blame UPA alone, we all share this blame. Four years have passed since this fourteenth Lok Sabha was constituted, but corruption which to me is a bigger problem even than terrorism, not even two-minutes—time has been allocated for discussion on this subject in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. This is a separate issue. The Government keep on boasting about the increase in allocation of funds under the PMGSY and other

schemes, but what is the use of such increase if the benefit of that is not reaching the targetted beneficiaries? I would like to speak for a few minutes in this regard.

Sir, the word GDP and sensex is uttered so many times by our Finance Minister due to which he has come to be known more as GDP and sensex Minister and less as Finance Minister but is it making any difference? What is the situation of corruption? The rise in the level of corruption has been alarming and it has even outpaced sensex in its rise but while the sensex began to tumble, of late, the rise in the graph of corruption is unabated. Though the Government might spare a thought for the falling sensex, it never talks about corruption either in the budget or in discussion. Such apathy towards tackling corruption is certainly going to give rise to corruption even further.

A lot of discussion is going on about Employment Guarantee Scheme. I would like the Minister of Finance, to forgive me, but I would like to say that UPA the Government is so much obsessed with the praising Employment Guarantee Scheme, its name has become synonym with corruption guarantee scheme. The Government very fondly makes claim that the said scheme has been implemented through the Panchayats. However, the level of corruption in utilization of the funds through Panchayats has even surpassed the time when it was famously remarked by Rajiv Gandhiji that only 15 per cent of the allocated money actually reaches the targeted group. Now only 5 per cent of the allocated funds are actually reaching the targeted groups, as has been famously remarked by Rahul Gandhiji.

[English]

...(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Interruptions would not be recorded. Shri Azmi, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Rajiv Gandhi had said that only 15% amount of the public funds were reaching the

*Not recorded.

people but now Rahul Gandhi is saying that only 5% is reaching. I do not admit this fact that only 5% amount is reaching, it is not so...(Interruptions). Please listen to me. I am not talking about the Congress. I am talking about the widespread corruption. I am speaking against the corruption and the congress. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Azmi, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Sir, all the rural development schemes are in a very bad shape and the funds allocated for them are being misutilised. However, the trend of releasing funds through the panchayats is on the rise and our hon'ble Minister is making tall claims in the Parliament that they are getting the schemes implemented through the panchayats. However, routing the funds through panchayats is nothing short of complete misutilisation and embezzlement of funds. There are a number of rural development schemes, approximately, 15-16, but nobody is aware of them. People are unaware about half of such schemes and also that 5 to 10 crores of rupees have been allocated for so and so districts under these heads and the whole amount of funds are being embezzled. PMGSY was a good scheme and I have always appreciated this scheme. The Minister of Finance is sitting here, I would like to say that the package for the year 2004 for my constituency includes 32 roads, but not even a single road has been constructed till date. So, despite the hon'ble Minister making tall claims in this regard, I would like to know as to where did all the funds go. Why were these roads not constructed? I do not say that he is guilty. Estimates were prepared and passed in order to undertake the works. ...(Interruptions) Your Government has been in power since 2004 ...(Interruptions) My party is supporting your Government...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Shri Azmiji, I heard you say that 32 roads were to be constructed, but not a single road was constructed. Who was in the State Government? Who was responsible for constructing the roads? Who was the Minister in-charge of the State Government in respect of roads? Please tell us that also.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Why wasn't that project completed? In this regard some officials told me that the estimate was prepared and the day on which the Central Government sanctioned the project, the rates escalated and nobody was prepared to undertake the Project at that rate. We kept on seeking order to prepare revised estimates, but the same came after one and a half year. Till then the rates escalated further. This is the situation of PMGSY.

I have already said about the small rural development schemes which do not come into notice most of the time. I am the Chairman of the Hardoi District Monitoring Committee. If MLAs and MPs are informed in writing about the funds allocated for schemes being implemented in various districts of their constituencies they will be vigilant about it. MPs and MLAs are not informed that how much funds are being given under which scheme. Entire funds sanctioned for various schemes including schemes for construction of roads are embezzled and the entire scheme is ransomed without anybody even coming to know about it. Only Collector, Officers and the Government which sanctions funds are aware of it.

Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna was implemented with much fanfare. This was a very good scheme. I fully supported it and even today I support it. It was said that electrification of entire country will be completed in five years. Now that term is going to end. Till now, electrification of revenue villages has been done, but in regard to my constituency, my district and my neighbouring areas I can say that the villages which were electrified, where poles were erected, wires were installed, all came to a naught before connections were given. I challenge anyone to prove that even a bulb

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

has lit up in anyone of village of my constituency, it is so, I am ready to pay penalty. ...*(Interruptions)*

The corruption is being discussed. The corruption prevailing in banks is becoming intolerable. The condition of our nationalised banks has worsened even surpassing that of the police stations. Even if the loan of Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned to a poor person, he does not get the amount till he gives bribe of Rs. ten thousand to the bank manager and bank staff. The bungling is done even in the deposited amount. I would like the hon. Minister to check corruption prevailing in the banks. I have regard for the hon. Minister and I certainly do not want to hurt him but would like to say that his style of functioning is more like a bureaucrat rather than of a political leaders. You do not trust my words.

I would like to cite an example. There is a town called Pali in my constituency. There is no nationalised bank here. It is a very big business centre. There is no nationalised bank within a radius of two-three kilometres of this place. The Bank of India is the lead bank here. I had stressed the need of opening nationalised bank branch in Pali many a times in writing. The banks exist in neighbouring villages which are located at a distance of 4-5 kilometres, but there is no bank in Pali. Every time same reply is sent that there are banks in Babarpur, Nizampur, Rupapur at a distance of 3 Km, 4 Km. and 5 Km. respectively from Pali. Hon. Minister has given the same reply to me. I told him that I know more than the officer sitting in air-conditioned office and I am well acquainted with each lane of my area because it is my own constituency. I would like to urge him to open a branch of a bank in Pali. In case the bank runs into losses, he may deduct my salary. That bank will definitely run in profit, but officials comes with pet reply that there are banks located within three to five kilometres of Pali. I would like to urge the Government to open bank branch in every small village. Whether the Government cannot open bank branch at such a big business centre, and town. I would like to say that the hon'ble Minister is behaving like a bureaucrat, not like a politician. If he brings a slight change in his attitude, many problems will get solved. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: The Member, who spoke prior to me, has spoken for 35 minutes. Therefore, let me speak for at least 20 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allotted you time, as per your party's strength.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: You have allotted time to other parties also, therefore, please allot time to speak to my party also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to other parties was given to them. The time allotted to your party has been given to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: There is a need to scrap schemes like Mid-Day Meal, National Literacy Mission and Panchayats completely, because they are completely crippled with corruption. Before budget, the hon'ble Prime Minister had said, that the Muslims have first right in the budget. I agree that the Prime Minister has given nothing to Muslims by saying this, but they have got a weapon. Perhaps, the intention of saying such a thing is to draw this condemnation from the critics that the Congress and the Prime Minister have been giving everything to Muslims and lull muslims into believing that the UPA Government is giving so much to them thereby securing Muslim vote bank. It seems that such a move did not have any other intention because the Budget is silent on as to what can be done to implement recommendations of the Sachar Committee? ...*(Interruptions)* Nothing has been given. After Sachar Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Azmiji, the entire funds allocated by the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been spent by the BJP States. ...*(Interruptions)* The Gujarat has spent the entire amount. You may see the report of the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kharabela Swain, do not interrupt him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Why are you telling me? Fatmi Committee was constituted to prevaricate the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. The Fatmi Committee recommended that the special allocation for education shall showed be made for those 93 districts, where population of Muslims is more than 20 per cent. But this year the Government have given allocation for only 19 districts, instead of 93. I welcome this step, because my district has also been included in it. As per guidelines sent over there, the entire amount shall be spent only on education and health care. But ten such things have been included in this scheme due to which the entire amount will get drained due to corruption. I would like to say that he should suggest the Ministry of Minority Affairs to spend all funds allocated for minority districts on their education only. That fund should not only be spent on education of Muslims but on education for all.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I am concluding within two-three minutes. All Muslim Members of Parliament had demanded setting up of Ministry of Minority Affairs. I would like to welcome this step, as the Government has agreed to our demand. If today the Government will ask Muslim Members of Parliament to vote they will say that the Ministry of Minority Affairs should be revamped, because Ministry of Minority Affairs is doing nothing else, but posting its own people on important

places. I had said in regard to Maulana Azad Foundation in this very august House that Maulana Azad Foundation is doing best job in welfare sector. I had given a certificate in this regard in this august House only. Today I am saying that such persons have been appointed at all places in the Ministry of Minority Affairs that all hopes of the community have been dashed to the ground.

Today, an esteemed institution like Maulana Azad Foundation is losing its prestige. I cannot say more about that. I can only say that there is lack of intention on the part of the Government. The Rangnath Mishra Committee was set up to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. Perhaps, the intention was to reverse the recommendations of the Sachar Committee. However, it appears that Mishra Committee has improved upon that report, that is why the Government is sitting on it and not presenting it in the Parliament. Had the report not been in the interest of the minorities and would have done away with the recommendations of the Sachar Committee then they would have long back been presented in the Parliament. If the Government is a well wisher of the minorities and if you can give a chance to Malhotraji to curse us, then why the report of the Rangnath Mishra Committee not being presented in the Parliament. It should be presented in the House and implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Sir, the manner in which there was lack of will on the part of the Government to implement the report of the Sri Krishna Commission, Similarly, there is lack of will on the part of the Government to implement the Rangnath Mishra Committee report. Your Government is in power in Maharashtra for the last ten years. Thus, through you, I demand that the report of the Rangnath Mishra Committee be presented in this very session and implemented. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in a very hesitating manner I wish to support this Budget because the media and everybody

*Not recorded.

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

has bashed this Budget as being an 'Election Budget'. But my understanding, as far as it goes, is that I am convinced that any Budget that helps the common man, obviously the voter, is the success of the Government or of the governance system. So even though I sit in the Opposition Benches, a move that supports the farmers, the neediest of the needy in this country, is to be welcomed by all. But it is another matter that in the Supplementary Budget of 2007-08, a meagre amount of Rs. 100 crore has been marked to be included in this scheme and the rumours go that when actually the scheme will be worked out, 3 per cent will be borne by the Central Government, 30 per cent will be borne by financial institutions but the major chunk of 40 per cent—this is the suspicion, the hon. Finance Minister can clarify—will be dumped on the States' shoulders with the hope that the States will meet this amount. As we all know, this will never happen and the pity is that although it is a welcome step, but this step should have been followed by the Finance Minister and this UPA Government not only in the fifth year, it should have been done in the past four years too.

Sir, as we all know, Machiavelli used to say that you can do whatever wrong you want in the beginning, but just before you kick the bucket if you do something good, people will remember that you were a good man. But Machiavelli, unfortunately, lived and walked on this earth many centuries ago and in the beginning of the 21st Century, the young common India is very aware. People do not forget, people remember the mindset of those who govern. When a Prime Minister uses the words 'Congress Regime, NDA Regime', the message goes clearly to the people that that old mindset of a regime still persists in this Government. Where does the word 'regime' come from? It comes from regiment, regimentation, regimen—a military word or at best a bureaucratic word. It is also a colonial word.

Although, supporting this Budget, which is intended to help the farmers, when we see the sheer figures of Rs. 60,000 crore to be divided by four crore farmers, it is a meagre Rs. 15,000 per head. When banks are asked to invest 18 per cent on the farming sector, the

best performance in my State of Orissa has been 11 per cent, banks are unwilling to invest with farmers. So, your institutional financing is so low that you will not really reach out to the needy.

But come what may, even the newspapers say that this will touch only 22 per cent of the farmers. We must all welcome it because even if it is 22 per cent and alas if this Government would have done it in the last four years also, then it would have reached 100 plus per cent of the needy farmers by now. But in the past years, the investment was for superficial foreign investors, the investment was for SEZs, the investment was for people, who were rich and who were powerful.

The Budget was decided not in Delhi. It was decided in Mumbai, in Dalal Street and all *dalals* got together to control this country's Budget. It is sad when the Prime Minister very categorically said, which is a negative point and I do not support if the past Government had done this, that the NDA controlled inflation by keeping the support price to farmers depressed. But what are you doing now? You are taking the very land the farmer depends on for his survival and giving it to SEZs and big companies. In which way do you want to show that you want to bring about a collective change?

This loan waiver is simply a sinister move to confuse the people. This is to spoil the habit of the small and the marginal farmers that if you do not pay your loans, if you become a conscious defaulter, if not today, tomorrow, two years later, five years later a Government will come with a brilliant Finance Minister like Mr. P. Chidambaram, who will waive the loans.

But who benefits from this? It is those farmers who have some kind of clout with the banking fraternity, with small politicians, with the goons in the villages, who know that their homes or their lands will not be mortgaged. They are the defaulters and they will be probably the ones, who will be mostly benefited. But the real farmer who goes to the extent of committing suicide never defaults. He goes out of his way to ensure that the loan is paid back on time because he is scared for his daughter's marriage, for his son's education, for

his home, for everything and he is not the one who is going to benefit. So, by this kind of a largess which is definitely welcome, they are also spoiling the habit of the farmers, they are also spoiling the habit of the people at large.

The people are talking and saying that, this is a clever trick.

17.00 hrs.

What is the trick? If you have a loan of Rs. 15,000, your loan is waived. If a big industrial magnate has Rs. 30,000 crore as loan, if his loan is waived, you have no reason or no right to complain about that. So, you are creating a mindset where waiving of loans is acceptable and is condoned by the lowest of the low, the poorest of the poor of this country. This is a dangerous move, if you keep the future of the nation in mind.

In the matter of energy transmission and distribution, in the Budget speech it was admitted that heavy investment, has to be made in this sector. We are now talking about the longevity of this Government and if the Left ever has shown any courage or any guts and whether it has the stamina to pull the rug from under this UPA Government. But, we all know that they cannot. The ground, what they claim, is the nuclear deal with the US. First of all, I do not know why it is called 'with the US' because it is simply a nuclear deal which is applicable to probably all countries. But anyhow this World Bank employee-led Government decided that it will be called the nuclear pact with the US. When you are not investing in energy transmission and distribution, you want to go and sign a nuclear treaty with other countries. But, have you made the simplest research of what is the requirement of energy for this nation in the coming decade, for the next ten years? Has there been a White Paper in this Parliament, by the Prime Minister or by the Energy Minister as to what will be the requirement of energy for the development of this country for the next 10 years, for the next 20 years? As far as I know, no such thing has been done. So, we are playing football without knowing where the goalpost is.

Similarly, when we take this loan waiver, are we aware of what is the total quantum of cooperative loans in this country? What is the total quantum of other institutional loans in this country? Has it been given to Parliament? Have we, the people's representatives, been enlightened? Has it been given to the media to enlighten the common people? Nothing of this sort has been done. Sir, Rs. 60,000 crore is a figure out of thin air. Obviously, as many learned speakers before me have said, no sources of funding have been highlighted. When the whole world is investing for greener sources of energy, alternative sources of energy, it finds no mention in this Budget. We live in a world where in the foreseeable future, known sources of carbon fuel will be depleted, will be finished. But, what are the alternatives? Have we started investing for them? We have not.

I would like to come to the specific issues of my State. My State of Orissa has NSSF loans to the tune of Rs. 1997.24 crore outstanding as on 30-9-2007. This loan carries a high rate of interest of 10.5 per cent. In the interest of the State that is on the threshold of a major launch forward, it is necessary that the Central Government allow us, allow the Government to swap as a part of the Orissa Socio Economic Development Programme, at least 60 per cent under the Structural Adjustment Support from the World Bank. This means that we must be allowed to prepay this loan of 10.5 per cent because in the open market you can today avail loans at a much lower rate of interest.

Similarly, as suggested by NDC Sub-Committee in their Memorandum No. F-18/1/2005/NS2/volume II. of February 12, 2007, the State must be allowed to prepay high-debt, high-cost non-NSSF loans also.

At face value, this is a good budget. But whenever we hear the hon. Finance Minister talks about his achievements, he always talks about the 'eight point something' growth rate in GDP. But unfortunately when all of us, including the hon. Finance Minister go to our constituencies, we somehow have failed to see where this 'eight point something' growth rate has manifested itself. It is probably that in a country with 120 crore people, only eight per cent of the population is benefiting from this GDP growth and the rest 92 per cent of the

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

people are desperately trying to make sure their ends meet.

Sir, Orissa has vast coal reserves and as a power surplus State, it has the capacity to export energy to other States, and we are exporting energy to other States also. But unfortunately, the system is that, 'that the electricity duty is collected by the importing State and not by the State which is exporting. We are the ones who are losing out our natural resources like coal and we are the ones who are condemned to suffer the externalities like environmental pollution and damage to water, air and environment but the advantage goes to those States which import power from us. Sir, if 1,000 MW of power is generated in Orissa and evacuated, the importing State gets Rs. 100 crore as electricity duty. Under this circumstance, it is necessary that the situation should be reversed. The Central Government has to think of giving at least 20 per cent power free to Orissa from any unit that is using coal and resources of Orissa and exporting it outside the State. If they cannot give 20 per cent power, they must allow the State to levy a duty on generation.

The Central Sales Tax is phased out. We all know that; it has already come down from four per cent to three per cent. This commencement of reduction is affecting not only Orissa but I assume it is affecting all the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, kindly allow me to speak for a couple of minutes more.

Sir, because of this huge loss sustained by the State, the CST loss must be compensated by the Union Government in the form of cash. The Orissa Government has budgeted Rs. 1,321.39 crore for 27 externally-aided projects in 2008-09. The Central assistance is only anticipated, and we do not know what kindness will be shown to us because in this Budget, somehow Orissa has not got anything. The Central assistance that is anticipated is Rs. 1,262.86 crore. Of these 27 projects, 14 projects are on-going. Out of the rest 13 projects,

one project has been accorded clearance by the Central Government, and the rest 12 projects are awaiting clearance from the Government of India. These 12 projects should be expeditiously cleared by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am going to call another hon. Member to speak.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, I have only one last point.

Although coal, iron ore, bauxite and chrome are contributing 98 per cent of mining revenues, the royalty on iron ore is being levied on tonnage basis and chrome ore is being determined on a ridiculously low rate determined by the Indian Bureau of Mines. There is a demand of the people of not only from Orissa but also our neighbouring States.

Our State Government has written to the Central Government also that the royalty for the State must be fixed keeping the market or *ad valorem* price in mind.

It is a matter of disgrace for all of us that even today, in the 21st Century, we still take out our natural resources and sell it without getting the proper price. We talk about poverty; we talk about backwardness; we talk about trying to develop people; but we do not enable the same people to build their own reserves, and to build their own resources by which they can build themselves.

Orissa is an ideal State, and the nation has to learn a lot from this State. If Orissa is given the strength and is supported not only financially but in every other way, it can be an ideal State in every sense, economically it can be a viable State which can fend for other neighbouring States also. But unfortunately, the UPA Government has not thought it fit; and the step-fatherly attitude—I do not use 'step-motherly' because why should only mothers be step...(Interruptions)—the discriminatory attitude of the UPA Government is strongly condemned.

I hope, after the next elections, a Government will come into existence, . which will also decide that an

institution like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, an Institute of Higher Education would come up in the rural areas. We have excessive problems with doctors not willing to go to rural areas. It is necessary that the Central Government has to fund Medical Colleges at the Government level.

17.12 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Sir, as we know that the private medical colleges take a lot of money from students, which normal middle-class students cannot afford, therefore, the Central Government has to assist the States like Orissa, to set up medical colleges, whereby you can create doctors. Maybe not with the full five years, you can condense the course and create doctors, who will be willing to go to the rural areas, to tend for the poor. It is of vital importance that the Higher Institutes of Learning like IIT, IIM, AIIMS and medical colleges are set up in Orissa. I demand that they should not be set up in the urban areas. It is wrong mindset, it is a regime mindset. Let us break free of this regime mindset and let us think of the rural areas, the villages of Orissa where we should take and place these institutes so that the ensuing infrastructure also takes place in those areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Sir, just in one minute, I am concluding.

Last but not least, I would suggest to the hon. Finance Minister about this waiver of Rs. 60,000 crore loan to the farmers. It is the wish of the common man of India about this Rs. 60,000 crore loan waiver that if this kind of money would have been given in the past five years to develop infrastructural facilities for farming like irrigation projects, communication, crop insurance and electricity to the farmers, then in these five years, you would have made every single small and marginal farmer of India self-sufficient; his backbone would have been strong enough to pay back all your loans; and you need not have gone in for this kind of a sinister, surreptitious move, which everybody in this House, doubts including people from your own ruling allies.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (*Rajapur*):

Sir, we have all been discussing for a long time the serious crisis in agriculture sector. This requires a two-prong solution. One, pertaining to the past crisis, the debts that farmers have inherited for a long time; and two, how to tackle agriculture, making it profitable for future.

The loan waiver is addressing the first part of the problem. How to address the problems of today? I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister has conceded to our demand partially, of waiving loans to the extent of Rs. 60,000 crore.

Sir, what is the logic behind waiving the loan? It is that the farmer cannot repay the loan because they do not have income and therefore, these loans have to be written off. If this is the logic, then this logic should be applied to all the loans which fall into this category. Can we say that the farmers can pay loan to the moneylenders? Can we say that the farmers, who are holding land above 2 hectares, can afford to pay the loans? If they cannot afford to pay the loans and if the same logic is applied for waiving of certain categories of loan - if the logic is valid - then it should be applied to all categories of loans. Therefore, we have been making this demand. We have visited village after village and farmer's house after farmer's house and came to the conclusion that the farmers will not be able to repay the loans and that is why, they should be written off. But unfortunately, what has been done now is only a partial application of this logic to some categories of loans, defying the real expectations of the people of—India, the farmers of India.

This is a very important issue because in the euphoria that is going on now, the farmers are thinking that all loans have been written off because rallies have been going on, celebrations have been going on and the people are distributing sweets. The farmers are really feeling now that there is something like a festival. Diwali is celebrated once in a year; Christmas is celebrated once in a year; Eid is celebrated twice in a year. But it looks as if celebrations of all the religious festivals are taking place now because huge celebrations are going on.

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

As per the statistics of the Government of India, 52 per cent of the farmers do not get any bank loan and therefore, they have to go to the institutions beyond bank—like moneylenders and others. That is why, in fact, the Government has launched a programme for financial inclusiveness. They realised that this was not happening. If you have accepted that, you must make sure that 52 per cent of the farmers to begin with, and all those who are now falling into this category, should be covered.

When the hon. Finance Minister announced that loans amounting to Rs. 60,000 crore would be written off, we were happy as well as wondering as to how a provision is made for it. I started looking into the Budget figures, but there is no provision corresponding to this writing off of loans. I know that the Finance Minister has been saying outside the House that he would make an announcement in the House. I think, it is the privilege of the House to know first how Rs. 60,000 crore worth of loans are going to be written off because the Finance Minister announced at the time of presentation of the Budget that this amount would be written off in the books of banks before 30 June, 2008. So, it is to be done within three months from now and in this very financial year for which the Budget is presented. Obviously, the money has to be provided in this year's Budget. Therefore, how it is going to be provided is to be seen.

Banks have been slowly recovering as a result of recommendations of Narasimham Committee I and Narasimham Committee II, capital adequacy, income recognition provisioning norms. Now if we are going to burden the banks to carry the political wish, it is going to be really a huge give away from the banking system. Therefore, we must make sure that banks are properly compensated. This sum of Rs. 60,000 crore should be provided in the manner that the Budget shows this figure. How it is going to be done should also be reflected in the Budget for us to know.

I was saying that there are two parts with respect to agriculture. The first is the waiving of loans because

of the history. Now I come to the future. Agriculture has shown a growth of 2.6 per cent this year as opposed to what we were thinking of more than four per cent in this 5-year Plan period. The share of agriculture in GDP has fallen to 18.5 per cent from 36.4 per cent in 1982-83. In 25 years, the share of agriculture has fallen. As per the *Economic Survey*, 52 per cent of productive employment comes from agriculture. There may be several others who feel that it is close to or more than 60 per cent. Therefore, even if we accept 52 per cent, only 18.5 per cent it contributes to GDP while more than half of the population depends on it. Therefore, agriculture needs a different type of treatment. If we do not make agriculture a profitable enterprise, probably more and more farmers will commit suicide as it is happening now.

In fact, maybe we will have to come with a Loan Waiver Scheme every three or four years, just like we make Five Year Plan, if we do not make agriculture a profitable enterprise. Unfortunately, in this Budget, I do not see any measure which is really aimed to make agriculture a profitable enterprise. Therefore, unless you do that, this is not going to really help the farmers at all.

In fact, irrigation is one of the key inputs that go into agriculture, and there is some outlay, which has been provided. India's per capita storage unit is 200 cubic metres whereas in the United States—where rain and snow is almost there for the whole year as a result of which the availability of water is throughout the year—it is 5,000 cubic metres. In India, we get water only for 15 days in a year, and that too if good monsoon is there. Therefore, we need to store water for a longer period, but the per capita storage is only 200 cubic metres. So, irrigation has to be increased on a mammoth scale. But we must make sure—while increasing new irrigation potential—that the irrigation efficiency of some of the existing infrastructure must also be improved, which is currently operating at a level of 15 per cent to 20 per cent. I do not see any measures in this Budget to improve the irrigation efficiency of the present infrastructure.

If you have given some loan waiver to the farmers,

then you must also provide compensation for those farmers who had to commit suicide because this loan waiver scheme did not come earlier. We must give compensation to the widows of those farmers who had to commit suicide because they would not have committed suicide if this scheme was announced earlier. It is our obligation and the obligation of the Parliament to make sure that even those widows are properly compensated.

You have also talked about soil testing labs. It is a very alarming situation in India where soil is becoming totally infertile. In Punjab, which is the food bowl of India, the soil condition is so bad that the people worry that one day Punjab might become a desert. Therefore, we must launch a major campaign for Soil Security of India to make sure that the soil conditions are properly maintained. The top soil, which really causes the fertility of the land, is the result of millions of years of activity. If it is lost, then it is lost for ever and we are not going to get it back. We really need Soil Security Mission for the country, and that really must happen very soon.

A very major problem was identified by our Prime Minister four years ago when he became Prime Minister for the first time that the major problem of our system is the delivery mechanism. Some of my fellow Members talked about the point as to what was the amount of money that was clipped before it reached the destination during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time. Therefore, we are saying that delivery mechanism really needs improvement because we are now gauging the success of various Government programmes just by way of finding out how much more money has been provided for those programmes. We are saying that 20 per cent or 25 per cent more has been given to it than the previous year, and that is why this programme is a successful programme. Actually, we must judge the success of a programme by finding out the end use of that programme as to whether it resulted in creation of an asset and whether it really served the purpose or not. This should be the criteria to decide whether the programme is successful or not. This particular Budget does not address the issue of improving the delivery mechanism. We have talked about it, and now we want

to forget about it. It is going to be a serious challenge unless we do something about it.

Kindly allow me to give one example. We all unanimously supported the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) when it was launched, and when the Bill was discussed in the Parliament. I was also speaking on that particular Bill, and I was saying that let us make a provision whereby we can judge the efficacy of this programme by finding out whether the money spent on this is resulting into something that is actually intended to be done. We never did that, and now the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has also pointed out that the scheme has not been delivering all that we really wanted out of it. In spite of that, we have now decided to increase the application of the scheme throughout the country. We welcome it, but the amount of money that is spent on this must be properly evaluated.

As regards delivery mechanism, the Finance Minister in his last Budget speech talked about thinking of finding out an alternative system of dispensing with the fertiliser subsidy. It is a good idea, but today we do not have a system. In fact, I will come to that point as to how much increase in fertiliser subsidy is going to take place now.

The major challenge of the country is energy. We are all concerned that we are now importing more than 70 per cent, and in a few years we will import more than 80 per cent to 90 per cent. Therefore, energy diversification is an important challenge for us. We need more renewable energy, but I do not see any measures taken by this Government in terms of the budgetary provision to cause this energy shift from fossil fuel to cleaner forms of energy.

Power is one of the key infrastructures. The Eleventh Five- Year Plan also talks about increasing investment in the infrastructure to 9 per cent of GDP.

This is the second Five-Year Plan. In power sector, we have already got a peak level shortage of 14.8 per cent, a base level shortage of 8.4 per cent, and still, despite only mentioning about Ultra Mega Power

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

Projects, you have not talked about how really you are going to make power sector a commercially viable proposition. In fact, transmission and distribution sector, which is the root cause of this, we lose more money, more than 50 per cent, at the end of sub-transmission and distribution. You have not taken any measures. In fact, we have APDRP. In the last Budget, the Finance Minister said that the Government is thinking of revamping it. Rather than doing that, this year we have talked about creating a new national fund.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): It is not 'instead'; it is 'in addition' to that. Please read it again.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: We do not know what has happened to revamping. My point is that power continues to be a major challenge for us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It was a challenge when you were Power Minister also.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: I am only expressing my concern.

Sir, we are now talking about making education a universal right. We in the Parliament, in 2002, made amendment to the Constitution, the Eighty-eighth Amendment, saying that all those in the age group of six to fourteen will have primary education as a fundamental right. We have still not passed a law. The Government should have brought this law if they are so much concerned about education because this Parliament has made this Constitutional Amendment. We have still not given any legislative provision to this particular Constitution Amendment. Therefore, we really need to now make investment in education in a manner that will result into creation of such individuals who will be able to really be qualified to face the challenges of tomorrow.

We are seeing in many States that the teachers are not available, and teachers need training. When teachers cannot first understand something, then how can they teach? Therefore, the quality of teacher is a

major challenge. I think in this education, we really need to focus on primary education. They have now decided to move from primary to little higher education. I think primary education should continue to be our focus in the next few years time under *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. I hope that really continues to happen.

Sir, the other issue that concerns is the income inequality.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please read the entire paragraph 19. We are not moving over. Now that the infrastructure is in place, we are now emphasizing retention, improving quality of learning and then ensuring access to upper primary classes.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: While doing that, which is welcome, you must make sure that the foundation is solid and, therefore, the emphasis on that should continue to be there.

Sir, inequality is a major issue. Coming to naxalism, 160 districts out of 600, as the Home Minister pointed out the other day, as per his report to the Parliament, are naxalite-infected. I was thinking that it is such a major challenge, more than one-fourth of the districts are affected by it, there will be some budgetary provision to tackle naxalism in these districts, and to make sure that naxalism as a challenge can be met by socio-economic development. For that, we need some budgetary provision. I do not see unfortunately anything that is coming out of it. Inequality is now showing its head. The highest number of billionaires in Asia is in India and we are proud of that, but the highest number of poor in the world is also in India. This is the type of inequality. Therefore, we must make sure that this is addressed for which education is important; but more than that, employment is important. I was thinking that now all the budgetary exercises of the future must target employment creation as a major objective. Employment creation of 100 days job under NREGS, is it enough? I would say it is not enough; we really need something more and we should have gone into it.

Sir, coming to the fiscal situation, the Finance Minister has already said that under the FRBM, he has particular targets to meet. One target is reducing current

account deficit from 1.4 per cent to 1.0 per cent, and fiscal deficit from 3.3 per cent to 2.5 per cent. When you are notifying the law, FRBM, you have extended the application by one more year. This year you are again saying that you want one more year to attend to these targets of FRBM to reduce the revenue deficit completely. This is a very bad precedent because if you say like that, then all other future Finance Ministers will say that they will swear by the FRBM but they will do it after one year or two years. My request is let us follow it. If you believe in it, if you really want to follow the principles, let us follow it in totality. There are so many hidden liabilities which do not reflect in the fiscal deficit. Oil Pool Account may have a deficit of 1.2 per cent of GDP.

Pay Commission liability could be as high as 0.6 per cent of GDP as has been stated by the Finance Secretary in a press interview. The Railway Minister provided Rs. 500 crore in the Rail Budget for this purpose. If there is no need to provide it at all, why should it be provided in the Rail Budget? And if the Rail Budget is providing it, why is it not being provided in the General Budget? That could also be a hidden liability of at least 0.6 per cent of the GDP.

I was not only Power Minister, I was also Minister of Fertilisers earlier. I was talking to the fertiliser industry representatives who told me that the expected subsidy at the end of 2008-09 would be as high as Rs. 50,000 crore. Given the way the price of crude oil is going up, the feedstock that is required to go into fertiliser industry is also going up. Food subsidy provided last year was Rs. 31,545 crore. This year we have provided Rs. 32,666 crore. Does this mean that the Government is going to increase the issue price of food grains? I do not think so because they are already preparing for the election. So, the Government should have provided a much higher figure because the world food prices are going up. The loan waiver of Rs. 60,000 crore should also find a place somewhere in the fiscal deficit and the fiscal deficit figure should be very high. At the same time I congratulate the Finance Minister for reducing the public debt to GDP ratio which is going down. It is a good thing. But these liabilities should have been taken into account.

This year's revenue is Rs. 6,02,935 crore, interest is Rs. 1,90,807 crores, and debt servicing is Rs. 3,35,230 crore. That aggregates to Rs. 5,26,038 crore, as against a revenue of Rs. 6,02,935 crore. It is in a very worrying zone. We really need to find out how we can go into it. Now you are getting a one-time amount. It is not a recurring receipt. For example, you are auctioning spectrum and you are getting money in lieu of it. That is not your revenue receipt. That is a receipt which should go for repayment of loan and that should not be shown to reduce your revenue deficit. Such receipts should be shown separately.

Inflation has already reached 5.04 per cent last week. It is a very worrying thing. I have just mentioned how the fiscal deficit would increase with an increase in the crude oil price. As a result of that the pressure on interest and commodity prices will rise as they are rising globally. You have also mentioned in your Budget speech, probably we cannot allow the rupee to keep appreciating the way it has appreciated. So, all these cumulatively will have a huge impact on inflation which again is going to hit the common man. Therefore, we really need a proper look into it.

External account is something which we have been talking about for a long time. In fact, for the first time you have shown that cost of carrying these reserves is Rs. 8,200 crore. So, we are paying Rs. 8,200 crore for carrying these foreign exchange reserves. I would request the Finance Minister to let us know how this has been calculated. You have excess capital flows which you were thinking in the past as a sign of showing confidence in Indian economy. As you yourself have pointed some time ago, they are also causing concern. Therefore, we really need to find out what the cost of this is and how to manage our foreign exchange reserves which are now more than 300 billion. We need a proper strategy for it.

In this Budget, the Finance Minister talked about everybody that he probably could think of, obviously so because they are all voters. But he has not talked about one category and that is of workers who work in the Gulf countries and other places. They sent 28 to 36 billion dollars this year, an amount almost two to three

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

per cent of GDP. That category of people should receive some incentive because they work overtime, they work in adverse conditions and still send money back to their country which they never take away like the Fills do. So, they need a separate treatment.

Growth is something which has helped the Finance Minister to give lots of benefits to many sections of the society. If growth continues to be there, we can probably look for a better day. But what is worrying now is, as he also mentioned, that it is slowing down. The global economy is slowing down and Indian economy is also not growing as fast as it had grown in the past. As the Economic Survey points out, growth in the last five years is in fact investment driven. Therefore, the savings have to grow. There has been 26 per cent to 34 per cent growth in savings. But what is worrying is the household savings have increased only by one percentage point. So, probably we need to provide incentives for households to save more. That is because they are the sustainable, long-term savers. That in turn will help to have more investment which in turn will have more growth. As you have mentioned, in the last twelve quarters you have got eight per cent growth rate.

Would you think we have the similar growth rate in the next 12 quarters? If not, we really need to provide for it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That depends on who is in the Government!

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: We will be in the Government and we would make sure that happen.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In the NDA Government, never had, never. Go and look at the figures. NDA Government had eight per cent growth. We had 13 quarters of over eight per cent growth.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: But, Sir, the NDA Government laid down the foundation, which enabled this UPA Government to have this growth.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I agree. NDA laid

down the foundation with 5.9 per cent growth and we are now showing 8.8 per cent growth. For NDA, who laid the foundation—Alexander, the Great; Ashoka, the Great; and Akbar, the Great laid the foundation.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: I am very happy that the Finance Minister is getting credit for some foundation that we laid down. So, we look forward to his laying down some good foundation for which he can take some credit. ...*(Interruptions)* That is what I am mentioning.

Regarding science and technology, I compliment the Finance Minister for deciding to give more scholarships for science thinking. We need scientific temperament in the country. I was expecting from the Finance Minister that he must make provisions for research and development into science and technology. I know that we have something but we really need to ensure that four to five per cent of GDP must go into research and development, if we want to reap benefit of that in future. It is the knowledge economy; it is an economy driven by new technologies. How can you not make investment into it?

There are few things on environment. I was also the Minister for Environment. I would like to thank the Finance Minister for providing some money for protection of tigers. In fact, my Party also thanks you because that was the Party symbol. I am very happy that you have given something for our Party symbol. But tiger is something which you have really decided to protect. I am happy that you are also going to protect the tigers. But, Sir, we also need more investment into forest. Forest is something which we wanted one-third of the area to be covered by forest. The report of the Forest Commission has been submitted. There is no provision for increasing the forest cover. Can you protect tigers without forest? Forest is a wild in which tigers live. If you want to protect tigers, increase the tiger cover, automatically tigers will be there. I do not see any provision in this Budget for protecting the forests. ...*(Interruptions)*

Climate change is a very important issue. In fact, the Finance Minister had talked about climate change

last time and this time also. But Finance Minister is not an Environment Minister. He is the Minister for Finance. I would have been happy if he had made a provision in this Budget for dealing with issues of climate change. I would really request him that in the Supplementary Budget to make a huge provision because in climate change, adaptation is going to be a major challenge and adapting to climate change would require huge funds. Therefore, I would request him to do that.

Like we are doing gender budgeting, I hope the Finance Minister would now encourage his colleague, the Minister for Environment to come out with a green budgeting. So, we need a green budgeting to find out all the programmes that we undertake are they really green in nature which would make sure that our environment is not damaged.

The Finance Minister had talked about Economic Survey and that we must encourage public transport as opposed to private transport. What is the budgetary provision? He has not done anything on public transport but he has reduced the duty on private transport like cars. While you want to encourage public transport, the fiscal benefits are going to private transport. This is a dichotomy and I hope he would be able to work on that. About the new tax code.(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Excise duty on buses and chassis has also been reduced. Excise duty on cars is reduced, I believe. But excise duty on buses and chassis of buses has also been reduced.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU: Public transport is a much wider term.

I, being a Chartered Accountant, waiting for the new tax code. Probably, new tax code would have come. You have promised in the last Budget that it would happen in 2008. I am sure there are nine months left. I hope, Parliament would get an opportunity to look at the new tax code because in this as you mentioned the revenue foregone this year is Rs. 38,107 crore as per the Receipt Budget of the Government, and you mentioned somewhere that the new tax code would take care of it. If it is so, I wish it comes sooner.

You have also mentioned in the Budget speech that we have been trying to glorify a concept called demographic dividend.

It means that we have more working population and more working population would mean that we will work when the rest of the world will not and therefore, we will benefit. That also puts premium in a way on more population. I am really concerned that we really need to take measures to control our population. Your home State has done it very effectively; of course, it lost its seats in the Parliament, in the process. But we need more population control measures; this Budget does not have any of those.

Sir, the *Economic Survey* was presented to us on the 28th of February and the Budget was presented to us - the Finance Minister did it—on 29th of February, one day later. We are thinking that when he has presented two documents in quick succession, whatever has been mentioned in the *Economic Survey* will also find a reflection in the Budget.

I will cite only a few points on which certain things were mentioned in the *Economic Survey*, but there was no mention in the Budget. They are: working hours should be increased from 48 hours to 60 hours per week and that the working hours per day should be increased from 8 hours to 12 hours; coal mines should be privatized, old oil fields should be given to multinational companies; decontrol of sugar, fertilizer, pharmaceuticals; retail and foreign equity should be encouraged to even 100 per cent in branded products; lower fiscal deficits and lower interest rates.

I just mention what is there - constraints in the agriculture modernization should be removed; open access in electricity; bankruptcy laws should be introduced, etc.

I thought, all of these will be mentioned in the Budget, but we will have to wait for a Supplementary Budget to see all this coming. Thank you very much for the opportunity given.

*SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, As public representative I would like

*Speech was laid on the table.

[Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma]

to express my views on the populist and misleading budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance for the year 2008-09.

The villages of our country are disintegrating today. Villages are disintegrating and people are migrating to cities leaving villages. Today, no one is prepared to live in villages, be it a boy or a girl, educated or uneducated. What has led to this situation? Barring few years, the Congress Party has been in power in the center and in many states for most of the years. The slogans given by the Congress party appear to be hollow even after 60 years of independence like that of being with the poor. Congress has not given anything to the common man barring populist rhetorics in every budget that is why the development in the country has not been upto the desired level, the facilities due to a common man are miserably lacking, the cities and villages of the country are not prosperous, rather one finds people unhappy everywhere and on the contrary the hon. Minister of Finance is holding out deceptive hopes and promises by way of schemes like rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Is every family in the rural areas getting 100 days employment whether any survey has been done about the scheme. Is the poor labourer getting right employment or major schemes are being run only on papers? 100 districts were identified in the last budget to implement this scheme and in this budget all the districts are proposed to be included to implement this scheme. However, the allocation that was made for 100 districts should have been increased five times for 500 districts. This time Rs. 16 thousand crores have been allocated. The Government would need funds to the tune of Rs. one lakh thousand crore if the scheme is to be implemented properly.

Hon. Minister of Finance had promised in the budget for the year 2007-08 to provide employment to people living in the urban areas. Have youths living in the cities got employment. Are the labourers getting proper remuneration. Even today turners, fitters, welders, carpenters, labourers engaged in building houses can be seen standing in search of employment on every nook and corner. He returns back home unhappy when

he does not get any work. The hon'ble Minister in his Budget, gave hope to the labourers but their expectations were belived. Similarly, a large number of textile mills were situated in the entire country. Lakhs of workers were employed in mills but today most of the mills in the country are lying closed and the labourers who used to work there are today helpless and unemployed who gets up in the morning and look at the chimney of the mill in anticipation to know whether the mill has become operational or not? Far from reviving the mills, the chimneys of the mills are being dismantled and the land of the mills are being sold for constructing big buildings. Has the Congress Government ever thought about the predicament of the Mill workers? How do they manage two-square meal for their children?

Today, gradually the small-scale industries are also getting closed in the country, It has become difficult for them to survive in the era of globalisation. Small-scale industries are unable to withstand competition from major multinational companies. More financial assistance is required to be given to small-scale industries to enable them to compete and survive. Today, the use of automatic machinery is increasing and on account of this the job that used to be performed by 100 workers earlier can now be managed by five or ten persons. So, the unemployment is increasing in the country. We will have to provide employment to our youths. For this, we will have to explore new employment opportunities for them. The present day child is the future of India and we will have to encourage educated people to make India prosperous, strong and developed. Today, they are wandering from pillar to post in search of employment. Thus, the condition of labourers is deteriorating day by day. The agricultural labourers are also not getting proper employment in rural areas. They are being exploited. They have to take loan from money-lender at very high rate of interest and in the event of not repaying loans in time they are disgraced and physically assaulted by the money-lenders and the day comes when they are compelled to commit suicide. It is on account of this that the incidents of suicide by farmers in the country keep on increasing and when the situation goes out of control, bigger packages are

announced by our hon'ble Minister to mitigate their misery. However, what will happen to those who have committed suicide? Who is responsible for that?

Today, the education in the country is also becoming costly. One has to pay hefty fees to study for MBBS, Engineering or MBA degrees. Meritorious students do not get admission in renowned institutes. Lakhs of rupees are demanded as donation. From where will the poor and common people bring much amount for donation? On the other hand the number of five star like institutions are increasing. Rich people provide education to their children in such institutions and the gap between poor and rich people in terms of education is widening.

[Translation]

There is the need to reduce this gap. There is the need to make an effort so that the benefits of the uniform education could reach each and every people.

There are lots of villages in the country even today where pure drinking water is not available. People make use of wells and ponds for the drinking water. There are very few fortunate States like Gujarat where pure drinking water is being made available due to Narmada project and canals. Not only this, in a number of cities in this country are living without electricity, people of Gujarat have been saved from unemployment and darkness by supplying power to each and every village. My request is that the power should be provided to all other states and villages of this country like on in the lines of Gujarat.

The country has developed. Population has increased and which has lead to a lot of complications. People are suffering from various diseases. There are no hospitals in villages even today. On one hand the people are suffering for want of medicines, on the other hand five star hospitals are being set in cities. In these hospitals the common people have to wander from pillar to post to get the medicines. So, my request is that more and more hospitals equipped with all facilities should be set up in villages and cities for the common people.

At last, I would request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to set up more and more boarding schools in the country for the students of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. There should be an increase in the scholarship amount to be awarded to them. Fee to the big institutions should be deposited directly through the Government. Financial assistance should be provided for studying abroad. Difficulties in getting the loan sanctioned from banks should be removed and, thus, the same be granted on their own guarantee and the proper allowances be provided to all the unemployed youths. The brick (pucca) houses with all facilities should be constructed in place of jhuggee-jhonpadi in cities. The separate educational institutions should be opened for the women. More and more old-age homes should be set up for the senior citizens and the social security should be provided to them like is done in America. There should be a provision by bringing changes in law so that they could get financial assistance till the end of life. There should be orphanages for the orphaned children. More and more institutes should be established for the mentally retarded and the handicapped children. If there is an untimely death of the head of the family, then, the financial assistance should be provided to such family for its survival. In order to meet all these liabilities a considerable fund should be earmarked in the budget.

17.42 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next speaker, I would request Shri Praful Patel, who has created a tense situation in the morning, to make a statement regarding the existing Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, as directed, I would like to make the statement regarding Hyderabad and Bangalore Airports.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and

[Shri Praful Patel]

Karnataka in 1990s, approached the Central Government with request to construct Greenfield Airports at Hyderabad and Bangalore respectively. This was due to the traffic growth and the constraints at the existing airports.

In the Year 2000, the Task Force on Infrastructure recommended setting up of new international airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad and closure of the existing airports once the new airports become operational. Based on the recommendation, the Central Government approved the proposal. This decision was taken so as to ensure financial viability of the new airports.

The State Governments decided to implement the projects through Public Private Partnership and selected private partners through international competitive bidding. To implement the projects, Joint Venture Companies were set up with 74 per cent equity by the private companies and 13 per cent each by the respective State Governments and Airports Authority of India. Government of India entered into a Concession Agreement with these Joint Venture Companies in 2004. The Concession Agreements entail obligations of the JVCs regarding the implementation of the projects and require them to construct, develop and maintain the airports as per the standards stipulated in these agreements. On its part, Government of India is obliged to close down all commercial civil aviation operations at the existing airports once the new airports are made operational. The Concession Agreement specifies the consequences of default by each party.

The existing airports at Hyderabad and Bangalore would continue to remain operational for general aviation, defence purposes, national emergencies, etc. Further, the interests of the Airports Authority of India employees at these airports will be fully protected.

I would also like to inform the hon. members that all reserved activities such as security, immigration, customs and air traffic control would continue to be under Government control at the new airports.

[placed in Library, See No. LT-8225/2008]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is not permissible. You can give a notice and can have a discussion. No. I cannot permit it because the rules do not permit it

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. We all know that the House is functioning under the rules. The rules do not permit a discussion on the statement made by the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will tell you that you can give a notice; a new notice can be given and that can be discussed. There can be no discussion because we are in the midst of the Budget discussion. When the Budget discussion is going on, it is not permissible to have another discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can understand your feelings. I can definitely understand your feelings. I do not have any objection in having a discussion but the rules do not permit. We are in the midst of the Budget discussion, which is an important matter. In the midst of Budget discussion no other discussion is allowed. I cannot go beyond the rules.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I can understand your feelings. So long as I am here I cannot allow you because we are in the midst of Budget discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. It is not permissible.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are in the midst of the discussion on General Budget. If you give the notice

we can have the discussion in the morning. I can not allow it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly do not create a very bad precedent. I cannot permit it. I will be creating a very bad precedent if I allow a discussion on any other matter in the midst of Budget discussion. For your sake I will not create a bad precedent. What is the Government's stand?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. Let the Leader of the House speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any deviation in the rule I will consult the Leader of the House.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, if the hon. Members are interested to listen I can just assure them that the basic problem which was raised in the morning was if the activity starts from 16, March according to the assessment of the Members the airports are not fully ready for operationalisation and it may cause problems to the passengers. ...(Interruptions) Let me complete. Keeping that in view, this is what the Minister has stated. As the hon. Members demanded that the Minister should explain the position, he has stated the position; what is the contractual obligation by both sides. If any additional information is to be provided with, the Minister will ascertain the position. As I understand the interested parties have also gone to the court. The court is seized of the matter. Keeping all these factors into account if any additional information is to be shared with the hon. Members—taking into account the concerns which they have expressed that if it is immediately put into operation from 16th it may cause hardship to the passengers and other public—that information has to be collected. It cannot be discussed. We cannot allow a discussion on the Statement made by the Minister. It is not the practice of this House. We cannot violate the rules as and when

some Members demand. It is simply not possible to violate the rules and the Government cannot be a party to it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow a single Member. All the Members will then have to take part in the discussion. Then the whole Budget discussion will have to be deviated.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you do not resume your seats. I will adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Sharanjit Singh Dhillon's statement will go on record.

(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give a notice. We can discuss it tomorrow. It is not possible to have a discussion during the discussion on Budget. If it is taken up now, I have to permit all of you and that will be another discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion on Budget is already on. So how can I permit you to have a discussion on another topic? It is not possible. We are in the midst of a discussion on General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot permit you. If, I permit one person, I have to permit all of you. This is against the rules and procedure. So, please allow me to continue discussion on General Budget. Otherwise, I will be forced to adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: My learned friends, you can raise it tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand your feeling and you are all right but it is not possible to have a discussion at this stage.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be another discussion in the midst of one discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you permit, we will continue. Otherwise, I will adjourn the House and 'Zero Hour' mentions and everything will be lost.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot go against the rules. Now we are having a discussion on the General Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please allow me to conduct the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you know that we are in the midst of a discussion. How can we take up another discussion? It is not possible.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can allow it. We are discussing the General Budget and in the midst of it, the Minister has made a statement. So, you give a notice for discussion. We cannot have a discussion now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you give a notice, we can have a discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow me to conduct the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, 13th March, 2008 at 11.00 a.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 13, 2008/Phalguna 23, 1929 (Saka).

Annexure-I**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	196
2.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	184
3.	Shri Ajay Kumar, S.	197
4.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	198
5.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	188
6.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	200
7.	Shri Chakraborty, Swadesh	193
8.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	199
9.	Shri Chevda, Harisinh	185
10.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	196
11.	Shri Gadakh, Tukaram Gangadhar	187
12.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	199
13.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	192
14.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	194
15.	Shri Mollah, Hannan	193
16.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	183
17.	Smt. Nuthire, Kalpana Ramesh	187
18.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	186
19.	Shri Oram, Jual	200
20.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	183
21.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	195
22.	Smt. Patil, Rupatai Diliprao Nilangakar	184

1	2	3
23.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	185
24.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	195
25.	Shri Sai, Nand Kumar	181
26.	Adv. Sathodevi, (Shrimati) P.	169
27.	Dr. Senthil, R.	182
28.	Shri Shrivajirao, Adhairao Patil	190
29.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	181
30.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	191
31.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	190
32.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	192

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri "Baba", K.C. Singh	1785
2.	Shri Abdullakutty	1803
3.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	1813, 1867
4.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	1799, 1841, 1867, 1893
5.	Dr. Agarwal, Dhirendra	1782
6.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1820, 1880
7.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	1758, 1875
8.	Shri Appadurai, M.	1805, 1852, 1863
9.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	1793
10.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	1812, 1821, 1861, 1900

1	2	3
11.	Shri Barman, Hiten	1746, 1860
12.	Shri Barman, Ranen	1738
13.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	1832
14.	Shri Bellarmin, A.V.	1798, 1859
15.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	1794, 1853
16.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	1830, 1886, 1899
17.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	1738, 1747
18.	Shri Bose, Subrata	1739, 1824, 1877
19.	Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan	1799
20.	Shri Chakraborty, Swadesh	1844
21.	Prof. Chander Kumar	1814
22.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	1736
23.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1801
24.	Shri Deo, Bikram Keshari	1816
25.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	1811
26.	Shri Deora, Milind	1753, 1829, 1907
27.	Dr. Dhanaraju, K.	1807
28.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	1736
29.	Shri Fanthome Francis	1907
30.	Shri Francisco, Cosme Sardinha	1818
31.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadev	1755, 1756, 1784, 1749, 1890
32.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	1797, 1858, 1892

1	2	3
33.	Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	1761, 1783, 1855
34.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	1837
35.	Shri Jain, Pusp	1772
36.	Smt. Jayaprada	1769, 1846
37.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1791
38.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	1800
39.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1810
40.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1840
41.	Dr. Kathiria, Vallabhbbhai	1812
42.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	1791, 1852, 1891, 1902
43.	Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai	1740, 1772
44.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	1738, 1827, 1874, 1893
45.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	1744, 1776, 1823, 1876
46.	Dr. Koya, P.P.	1809
47.	Shri Kriplani, Srichand	1854
48.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	1817, 1871
49.	Shri Kulaste, Faggan Singh	1783
50.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	1760, 1846, 1888
51.	Smt. Lakshmi, Jhansi Botcha	1764, 1847
52.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1815, 1868, 1894
53.	Smt. Madhavraj, Manorama	1775, 1845
54.	Shri Maharia, Subhash	1784, 1787, 1833

1	2	3
55.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	1841, 1885
56.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	1766, 1855
57.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	1750, 1850
58.	Smt. mane, Nivedita	1755, 1756, 1784, 1849, 1890
59.	Dr. Manoj, K.S.	1907
60.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	1777
61.	Ms. Mcleod, Ingrid	1795
62.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	1736, 1831
63.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	1843
64.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar prasad	1780
65.	Shri Mistry, Madhusudan	1802
66.	Shri Mohan, P.	1832, 1883
67.	Shri Mollah, Hannan	1844
68.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	1769, 1836, 1864
69.	Shri Nandy, Amitava	1788
70.	Smt. Narhire, (Saw.) Kalpana Ramesh	1767
71.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	1839, 1866, 1885, 1898
72.	Shri Nizamuddin, G.	1754, 1768, 1860, 1873
73.	Shri Oram, Jual	1870, 1895
74.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	1837, 1884, 1897, 1905
75.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	1906, 1908

1	2	3
76.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1771
77.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	1741, 1851
78.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	1737, 1844
79.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1835, 1882, 1896, 1904
80.	Shri Pathak, Harin	1804, 1872
81.	Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb	1763, 1865
82.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	1755, 1756, 1784, 1849, 1890
83.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	1838
84.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	1757
85.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	1742, 1862
86.	Shri Ramesh Dube	1772
87.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	1774
88.	Shri Rao, K.S.	1745
89.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	1803, 1862
90.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	1808
91.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	1735, 1773
92.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	1748, 1825, 1878
93.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1759, 1834
94.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	1786
95.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	1833
96.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	1819
97.	Shri Range Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	1774
98.	Shri Rijju, Kiren	1741

1	2	3
99.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	1888
100.	Shri Sai, Nand Kumar	1835, 1874, 1896, 1908
101.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	1734, 1758, 1779
102.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	1751, 1828
103.	Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P.	1969
104.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	1770, 1861
105.	Dr. Senthil, R.	1836
106.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	1796, 1803, 1857
107.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	1799, 1841, 1867, 1893
108.	Shri Shivanna, M.	1775, 1845
109.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	1757
110.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	1749, 1826, 1852, 1879
111.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	1896
112.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	1799
113.	Shri Singh, Mohan	1781
114.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	1906
115.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1762
116.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	1835, 1882, 1896, 1904
117.	Shri Singh, Suraj	1790, 1792

1	2	3
118.	Shri Singh, Uday	1789
119.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	1781, 1792
120.	Shri Subba, M.K.	1743, 1822
121.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	1856
122.	Shri Sukiabaidya, Lalit Mohan	1752
123.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	1761, 1790
124.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	1806, 1907
125.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	1812
126.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	1789
127.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	1811
128.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	1741, 1851
129.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	1842, 1874, 1887, 1903
130.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Balashowry	1765, 1848, 1889, 1901, 1907
131.	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	1778, 1869
132.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	1799, 1841, 1867, 1893
133.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	1838
134.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	1843
135.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	1755, 1756, 1784, 1890, 1893
136.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kunjarapu	1772

Annexure-II**Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions****Prime Minister**

Atomic Energy	186, 191
Coal	199
Development of North-Eastern Region	
Environment and Forests	182, 183, 185, 190, 194, 195, 198
External Affairs	
Health and Family Welfare	181, 187, 192, 196, 197
Overseas Indian Affairs	
Panchayati Raj	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
Planning	
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	188, 189, 200
Space	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	
Youth Affairs and Sports	184, 193.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**Prime Minister**

Atomic Energy	1757, 1798, 1855, 1859
Coal	1745, 1758, 1771, 1813, 1877, 1887, 1891, 1902
Development of North-Eastern Region	1751, 1808
Environment and Forests	1743, 1746, 1750, 1755, 1766, 1770, 1773, 1777, 1781, 1785, 1789, 1791, 1797, 1800, 1803, 1814, 1816, 1819, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1834, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1857, 1858, 1865, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1892, 1895, 1898
External Affairs	1735, 1737, 1760, 1772, 1801, 1802, 1863, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1903

Health and Family Welfare	: 1741, 1742, 1744, 1747, 1752, 1756, 1763, 1768, 1774, 1776, 1779, 1780, 1782, 1784, 1786, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1805, 1806, 1815, 1817, 1820, 1829, 1838, 1842, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1874, 1883, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1901, 1906, 1908
Overseas Indian Affairs	1734, 1740, 1754, 1893, 1907
Panchayati Raj	1821, 1825, 1830, 1837
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1753, 1762, 1792, 1833, 1836, 1861, 1867, 1869
Planning	1736, 1759, 1764, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1790, 1807, 1810, 1811, 1827, 1831, 1896, 1899, 1904
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	1738, 1739, 1748, 1749, 1775, 1778, 1783, 1804, 1809, 1812, 1818, 1822, 1839, 1843, 1845, 1850, 1852, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1876, 1879, 1882
Space	1788, 1823, 1894, 1905
Statistics and Programme Implementation	1761, 1832, 1886
Youth Affairs and Sports	1787, 1844, 1897, 1900.

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