

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 21, 2004/Asadha 30, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quite.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down hon. Members. You know the system.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the newspapers report one of the Union Ministers is absconding, now we want to know from you whether he has taken three days leave from you. My point is that no Minister remains on leave here. We want to know if he is absconding since the Police is searching him. The Police has even sought information about him from your office. We want to know the actual position. There should be someone here to inform about him. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me reply. I am not obliged to reply.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I know that. Can a Minister be on leave?

[Translation]

A Minister is on duty for all the 365 days in a year. Can he be absconding? What kind of Government is this?

[English]

How is this Government running.

[Translation]

The whereabouts of a minister is not known, he is missing?
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I go to the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. If you interrupt like this, I will not even answer him. If you interrupt the Chair, I will not answer.

Hon. Members, you are aware that there is no system of taking leave. You yourself said that. Though I behave like a Headmaster, I am not the Headmaster of the school. Therefore, there is no question of application of leave. In any event, there is no provision for grant of leave.

Secondly, I am not here to help the police to act. Let us go to the Question Hour.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Have the police asked for your help?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answering that. I am not going to answer that.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Have the police asked for your permission? ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): The police will do its duty. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 222. Shri Vijoy Krishna—not present.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur): He should be called here. Where is he? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shri Modi. This is not a Star Chamber. You are trying to convert this House to a Star Chamber that I shall catch hold of a Minister and bring him here.

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh, put the question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have at least one day Question Hour peacefully.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for SSI

+
*222. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a 'Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme' for the Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of SSI Units provided collateral guarantee under the scheme as on March 31, 2004, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create a corpus of the fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries on August 30, 2000, which became operational with effect from 1st January, 2001, with a view to alleviating the problem of collateral security and impediments to flow of credit to the Small Scale Industries (SSI) sector. This

Scheme is being operated by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Industries (CGTSI) through member leading institutions i.e. Scheduled Commercial Banks (Public Sector, Private or Foreign Banks), select Regional Rural Banks, National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd., and Small Industries Development Bank of India or any other institutions as may be directed by the Government. The scheme provides guarantee cover up to 75% of the credit to new and existing Small Scale Industrial units and Small Scale Service and Business (Industry Related) Enterprises (SSSBs) on loans up to Rs. 25 lakhs.

(c) As on March 31, 2004, 14,014 proposals from SSI units/SSSBs were approved for guarantee cover under the Scheme. The details of State/UT-wise proposals approved for guarantee cover are given at Annexure.

(d) and (e) For implementing the Scheme, a corpus fund of GGTSI has been created with contribution from the Government of India and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in the ratio of 4:1. Till the end of June, 2004, a total amount of Rs. 767.44 crore has been jointly contributed by the Government of India and SIDBI towards the corpus.

Annexure

State/UT-wise details of proposals approved for guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Small Industries since inception

S.No.	State/U.T.	Number of Proposals approved (As on 31st March, 2004)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	507
3.	Assam	77
4.	Bihar	811
5.	Chandigarh	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	136
7.	Daman & Diu	4
8.	Delhi	48
9.	Goa	22

1	2	3
10.	Gujarat	124
11.	Haryana	127
12.	Himachal Pradesh	266
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	131
14.	Jharkhand	393
15.	Karnataka	930
16.	Kerala	1922
17.	Madhya Pradesh	672
18.	Maharashtra	335
19.	Manipur	12
20.	Meghalaya	3
21.	Nagaland	8
22.	Orissa	439
23.	Pondicherry	8
24.	Punjab	301
25.	Rajasthan	329
26.	Sikkim	5
27.	Tamil Nadu	678
28.	Tripura	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	5204
30.	Uttaranchal	18
31.	West Bengal	489
Total		14014

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 38 per cent of the small scale industrial units are lying closed today. Approximately 35 lakh units are lying closed today. The main reason as per the studies carried out is the lack of funds being faced by these units. The RBI has laid down certain guidelines regarding the funding to the priority sector. Forty per cent of all funding by the bank is to be made towards the priority sector, out of which 12 per cent is for the small scale units. But the banks are failing to meet these guidelines. That is why the problem of lack of funds and financial constraints is there. My question is: Is the Government considering any alternative source of funding for the small scale industries? If so, has any decision been taken in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that he might have seen the reply of the original question in which it has been mentioned that the Government have started a Credit Guarantee fund scheme which provides the collateral security for the credit to the entrepreneurs. The guidelines have been issued by the Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India to the banks that arrangements to provide assistance be made for the small entrepreneurs.

[*English*]

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Sir, as per the hon. Minister's reply, the RBI already has the guidelines. But apparently, the small-scale industries are not getting the financial help required from the banks.

My second supplementary is this. Has any study been carried out by the Government to study the requirement of the small-scale sector? What was the average funding requirement over the past five years and what is the projected early requirement of this sector over the next five years so that the Government can gear itself up to meet the demands of this sector?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to say to the hon. Member that the working group of the 10th Five Year Plan has made an assessment in this regard and on the basis of it, we have been trying to provide them facilities by co-ordinating and consulting with the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that the Government is aware of the importance of the small scale industries with a view to strengthen the Indian economy and generate employment. I would like to know as to what action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the banks that fail to comply with the guidelines issued by the Government to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the banks that fail to meet the target fixed by the Government in regard thereto especially against those who have failed to meet their target for small scale industries. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have made your point.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Sir, the 'b' part of my question is that though the bank finance the big industrialists, they work under dual policy for the small industrialists who are not in a position to approach the banks properly so that they don't get loans. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that banks provide more funds/loan to big industrialists. Hence, our government have launched this credit Guarantee Fund Scheme to finance the small and financially weaker entrepreneurs and the proposals being received for availing credits would be considered under the said scheme. 14014 proposals have been cleared under the said scheme till 31st March, 2004 and they would try to extend every possible help to the small industries by contemplating over these proposals.

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked as to what action is proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring banks. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARACHAND SAHU: Are you going to take any action against the banks?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misuse the opportunity. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I need your protection.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, small scale sector is the sector that generates maximum employment opportunities. As has been stated right now 37 per cent of the small scale industries are on the verge of collapse or closure. I would like to know whether the Government propose to provide protection to the small scale sector industries?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that this scheme has been launched to provide protection to the small scale industries. The question asked by Shri Vermaji is not related to the original question reply. This question is related to credit Guarantee Fund Scheme. I will reply your question on your submitting separate notice in regard thereto.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of funding. It also includes the issue of technology modernisation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Question relates to the funds and your supplementary should relate to the Question or the answer.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, I am relating my supplementary to this Question only.

[Translation]

Sir, the problem of technology transfer to make small industries needs funds to be redressed. Are you making a provision in regard thereto also?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise out of this Question.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: The Question of hon. Member is not related to the original question.

[English]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, the Government has formed a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for the small-scale industries. It appears from the reply that all the banks—the public sector banks, the private banks and the foreign banks—are to contribute in this Fund. May I know from the hon. Minister that what was the target fixed for the private banks and the foreign banks? May I know whether they have complied with the target? If they have not complied with the target, what action the Government has initiated or is going to initiate?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the banks have made their contribution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to state that the banks authorised under the said scheme/institution are providing this facility in our area. If the hon. Member wants to know about certain other mechanism then he should ask in writing. I will give details in my reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already said so.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI: Sir, my question is very specific. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got the answer. Please send it to him. The question already put.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had requested you that I would send full details after the hon. Member sends me a written Notice of question in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: He will send it. Now, Chaudhary Lal Singh. You are very articulate; please be brief and to the point.

[*Translation*]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the Government have set up certain industrial estates for the small industries e.g. in Kathua in Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly there are several industrial estates that submit the cases for financing the small entrepreneurs to the Ministry of Finance and then the bureaucrats of the Ministry prepare comprehensive files. I would like to know whether the Government propose to provide all the facilities in the industrial estates itself to simplify the procedure. Besides, I would also like to know whether the Government also propose to amend the outdated regulations framed in 1857 on the basis of which schemes are formulated?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the question of hon. Member is not related to the original one. I would consider replying it only if he gives a separate notice in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to regulate; I am trying to help you.

There are many small industrial estates. He wants to know whether you are trying to have a separate provision for them. You can say that you are considering; I am sure, you are!

Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. Please put a relevant question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since loans are not provided by the banks, 14,014 proposals have been submitted by the small scale industries. I would like to know as to how many out of the said proposals are going to be approved by the Government this year. When in 2005, WTO Agreement will come into force and inflow of the foreign goods will be started in the country, whether large number of small scale industries are feared to be closed down in the country? Whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard? I would like to know as to how many small scale industries are going to be closed down in the event of inflow of the foreign goods in the country and whether the Government have any plan to keep the industries operational? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the main Question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: This question has no relation to the main question.

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Of course, it is related to the main question. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can solve it between the two of you!

[*Translation*]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Small Scale Industries whether there is provision to provide loans along with grants to selected educated unemployed youths and others through District Industry

Centre and Khadi Gramodyog Commission that is, KVIC to set up cottage and small scale industries in the country and whether the responsibility to ensure disbursement and providing loans lies on the said bodies or banks. If not, whether the Government will intend to ensure time bound guarantee of loans and disbursement to the projects identified by the said two mediums so that the unemployed youths of the country may translate their dreams of becoming small scale entrepreneur into reality and Government may get credit for that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In future, there can be no speeches during the Question Hour please.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is concerned with PMRY and REGP so the Member may get its reply if he asks it for its details separately. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)* *

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the original question is about the credit access to Small Scale Industries and in Common Minimum Programme it has been mentioned that there will be access to credit, access to technology and access to market. The Small Scale Industries have almost disintegrated due to these three issues during the last few years. For this purpose a promotional package has also been announced in the President's Address and in Common Minimum Programme. One of the hon. Member had asked the question as to what was its credit requirement in last several years and what would be credit requirement in next five years and whether any assessment was made in this regard or not. Second point was that suppose the Government instruct the banks whether foreign banks or the nationalised bank to provide credit to the Small Scale Industries and the banks do not comply with the Government's instructions then in

this case the details of the arrangement made by the Government in this regard. Even now I am repeating the same question whether the target for the credit that was to be given to Small Scale Industries by the banks during the last five years, has been achieved and to what extent and if the target not achieved, the shortfall therein and the arrangements being made in this regard?

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, total loan guarantee for Rs. 207.17 crore was provided till 31st March, 2004 under this scheme. According to his reference 14014 proposals have been approved. On this basis we have sought a report of details for the last three or five year from the Committee known as National Advisory Committee. The report of that Committee is about to be submitted. After that, its progress would be reviewed on the basis of our Common Minimum Programme. I will let you know after the report is submitted.

[English]

Introduction of Auto Disposable Syringe

*223. ⁺DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce A.D. Syringe for their vaccination programme;

(b) if so, whether this improved technology is likely to bring along with it tones of unaccounted plastic waste;

(c) if so, the plan of the Government to dispose of the huge quantum of plastic waste;

(d) whether the Government has explored other safer solutions to avoid this huge plastic garbage;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is aware that 66% children develop post-vaccination infection due to inadequate sterilization of the syringes used; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Not recorded.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to introduce Auto Disable (AD) syringes for administering injections under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

(b) to (e) The proposed use of AD Syringes under UIP will replace glass syringes and needles presently being used. The plastic waste generated by introduction of AD Syringes will not be left unaccounted but will be addressed by disposing off by the States/UTs as per their environmental pollution norms as also, as per the norms of the Environment Ministry of the Government of India on bio-medical waste management. The existing guideline of the Environment Ministry of Government of India on the disposal of needles and syringes is by disinfection with 1% hypochlorite solution or any other chemical reagent and mutilation/shredding so as to prevent unauthorized reuse. Various alternatives as per the international practice are deep burial, Autoclave treatment, Microwave treatment, Post-treatment shredding, gravity separation, recycling of plastics by selling the plastics to manufacturer after mutilating the syringe etc.

(f) No statistics are available to confirm or deny part (f) of the question. However, though such unsafe practice may not lead to post-vaccination infection in all the cases, such practice is potentially unsafe and is not recommended.

(g) In this regard, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA have also recommended to all countries to switch over to the use of Auto Disable (AD) syringes by the end of 2003 in the implementation of their immunization programmes. The Introduction of AD syringes was discussed with the States during State consultative meeting held in Delhi on 13/14 July, 2004, where States have unanimously supported the introduction of AD Syringes. They have expressed that the introduction of AD syringe will definitely increase injection safety and programme efficiency. Introduction of AD syringe will not only address to injection safety but will also increase efficiency of ANMs as she will be able to spend more time in immunizing instead of spending time on sterilization of syringes or carrying pressure cooker stove etc.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: The perusal of the reply highlights a vital point, namely, whether there should be uniformity in disposal of such Auto Disable Syringes to contain environmental pollution throughout the country. The reply to part (b) to (e) states that it will be addressed by disposing them off by the States/Union Territories as per their environmental pollution norms. My submission is that if there is no uniform National Policy for disposal

of bio-medical wastage, there is scope of States succumbing to the pressures put by some international bodies to adopt the policy of open air burning which will cause a serious environmental pollution, as apprehended by the environmentalists and also reported by some of the newspapers in this regard. My question, therefore, is whether a uniform pollution control policy will be devised for bio-medical waste management throughout the country and if so, the details thereof.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, firstly, I would like to thank the hon. Member for asking this Question, after which I had a long discussion with the officials in my Ministry. Under our hon. Prime Minister's leadership we would like to announce that in six months' time all the universal immunisation programmes will be using these Auto Disable Syringes. In six months time all the Central Government hospitals will be using these syringes.

Regarding the disposal of these syringes, right now I am very much concerned along with the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: And also other Members.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Yes, Sir, along with other hon. Members. Right now, strict norms of Pollution Control Boards of all the individual States are being followed. We have a national guideline on hospital waste management based on the Bio-medical Waste Management Handling Rules of 1998. The Central Environment Minister is looking into this issue.

DR. M. JAGANNATH: My second supplementary is, whether the Government could arrange for further Research and Development in the matter to ensure that plastic syringes can be burnt easily on high voltage incinerator without causing much environmental pollution.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, this is an issue of environmental pollution and this can be looked into.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: I would like to inform the Minister that in the Government hospitals some of the doctors are taking away the syringes and medicines for use in their private nursing homes and they are also using the used syringes for the poor patients. Will the Government take suitable action in this regard?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: As on date we have no information regarding any doctor taking away any syringe for use in the private hospitals. If such information is supplied to us, we will definitely take action and set it right. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have such information, you may supply it to the Minister.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, one of the largest disposed of items is mercury which comes out of the broken thermometers. One hospital alone, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, will have more than 50 broken thermometers thrown into the waste every day, of which the mercury is neither extracted nor returned to the dealer. The largest disposal of mercury is by dentists, of which tonnes of mercury waste is coming out every year. Under this disposal treatment programme, is there any norm or order issued by the Government to extract mercury before the item is discarded?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of the main Question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Yes, Sir, it does not arise out of the main Question but I will inform the hon. Member regarding this.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important question. Before introducing this sort of an improved system any Government should consider minimum three factors. Economy of the State is the most important factor. Second is the environmental factor, and effectiveness of the new system is the third.

Our past experience is, the improved technology cannot always give guarantee for absolute effectiveness. There are so many fallacies in the system. No system is foolproof and nobody can guarantee this.

In this backdrop, my pointed supplementary to the Government, through you, Sir, is whether the proposed scheme for introducing AD Syringes for universal immunisation programme is cost-effective, environmental-friendly and health-effective in comparison to the existing system.

Part (b) of my question is, whether the present system of sterilisation by boiling or autoclave treatment of glass syringes is less scientific, cost-effective and eco-friendly than the proposed one.

Part (c) pertains to. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No part (c). You should have clubbed it with part (b) of your question.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, it is an important question. I would like to know whether the Government

will review the proposed scheme, before starting it, by the expert committee and make a comparison of the glass syringes being used *vis-a-vis* the proposed disposable needles. I would like to know whether the Government will review this scheme or not.

MR. SPEAKER: You should call all the doctor MPs and discuss it with them.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: I will definitely call them, Sir. In India, every year around 300 crore injections are given and out of that, 210 crore injections are given in private sector and 90 crore in Government sector. In the Government sector about 28 crore injections are given through immunisation. Out of the 62 crore injections that are left, most of them are given by the State and a little bit by the Centre. Out of these, 75 crore syringes are glass syringes. This pertains only to 25 per cent of the syringes used in India. Already there is a problem of plastic syringes being used. About 75 per cent of the syringes used in India are plastic syringes and we already have a problem with regard to this. Regarding Auto Disable Syringes, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA have recommended that these must be used in all the immunisation programmes.

Our priority is the children, women and the general public at large. The auto disable syringe is a very safe method of injecting where unsafe practices can be prevented. This is highly recommended internationally and this will be introduced in a phased manner. All the State Governments were asked on July 14 this year to take up this matter and they have all agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: I compliment you on your thoroughness.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister had submitted in his statement that instructions have been given to the States and Union Territories that used plastic syringes and needles should be destroyed however, there are many such hospitals and clinics under the Union Territories and the State Governments which are authorised for this purpose but they do not have such facility. They themselves do not destroy syringes and needles, rather they reuse them. Will the Government issue such instruction again or will adopt any such method to ensure that such syringes and needles are not used again to avoid danger of infection?

[English]

DR. AMBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. We have some practical difficulties in initiating this. Right now, we have norms of disposing these syringes and needles like disinfection with one per cent hypochlorite solution or any other chemical reagent and mutilation/shredding burial in concrete walls, deep burial, Autoclave treatment, Microwave treatment, Post-treatment shredding, gravity separation, recycling of plastic by selling only the plastic part of the syringes to the manufacturers after mutilating the syringe and so on.

These practical problems will be ironed out in a phased manner in complying with strict environmental pollution control norms of the individual State and under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment at the Centre.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to voice my maiden question, if not my maiden speech.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the case in Andhra Pradesh where children were treated for diarrhoea. They were vaccinated by syringes which were not sterilised and they contracted HIV infection. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Department of Health to avoid such mishaps and the remedial measures which are being taken to treat these children.

MR. SPEAKER: I compliment you for your maiden question.

DR. AMBUMANI RAMDOSS: As regard part (a) of the question, I have already answered. In six months' time, the Government of India would provide auto disable syringes for all the immunization programmes.

I agree that there are some unsafe procedures involved in the use of these syringes for which auto disable syringe is being used. As regards Andhra Pradesh, I will inform the hon. Member.

Delivery System of Funds

*224. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that only about 10% to 15% of the total allocated funds for various welfare schemes is reaching poor;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to monitor the delivery system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government is not aware of any study that shows that only 10% to 15% of the total allocated funds, for any Central or Centrally Sponsored Welfare Scheme targeted to the poor, are reaching them. The major welfare schemes targeted to the poor include Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), India Awaas Yojana (IAY), Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). However, the Government is aware that there is room for improvement in the delivery of some of these schemes. The Planning Commission will review the effectiveness of the delivery mechanism at the time of the mid-term review of the Tenth Plan.

(c) The implementing Ministries have systems of monitoring through mechanisms such as periodic progress reports, inspection by Government officials, Area-Officers' scheme, Performance Review Committees etc. In addition, regular impact assessment studies and evaluations of specific schemes are also undertaken. Further, the release of funds is subject to receipt of Utilisation Certificates and Audit Reports. Based on programme evaluation and review, the schemes have been restructured and redesigned from time to time.

SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that Government is not aware of any study which shows that only 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the Centrally allocated funds are reaching the poor under various welfare schemes. But I would like to mention here that a study of the Tenth Five Year Plan shows that only 10 per cent to 15 per cent funds are reaching the poor. It is because of the lack of incentives, absence of performance, absence of appraisal and lack of accountability. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will conduct any review programme in this regard and whether he will fix any accountability for leakage in the delivery mechanism.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, as far as monitoring of the programmes is concerned, this has been put in position. For anti-poverty programmes, we have a very strict monitoring mechanism set up.

All the programmes of the Ministry are continuously monitored through a periodical progress report received from the State Governments depicting both the financial and physical progress of the programmes. The Monitoring Division has streamlined the data processing system and a monthly progress report is issued by the 10th of every month. These reports give the State-wise programmes, as well as the district level information on the performance of the various schemes being generated and is being disseminated to all concerned. Again, the utilisation certificate and audit reports are also called for from time to time.

As far as the guidelines for the various programmes are concerned, the officers dealing with the implementation of the programmes at the State headquarters are expected to visit—they are also visiting—the district headquarters regularly to ensure that the programmes are implemented satisfactorily. Therefore, I would like to state here that the States have been advised to set up vigilance and monitoring committees at the State, district and block levels with representation of the MPs, MLAs, the recognised political parties as well as the NGOs. Therefore, there is a very strict monitoring mechanism that tells us about the programmes that are being implemented. The poverty percentage is getting reduced. If the hon. Member wants the percentage, then I am prepared to share it with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Not here.

SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Sir, the hon. Minister has agreed that there is need for improvement in the implementation of some of the schemes. Here, I would like to say that it has been observed that the Members of Parliament are not being taken into confidence by the State Governments at the time of implementation of several of the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what type of deficiencies have come to his notice in regard to the implementation of the schemes and what type of action he would like to take in this regard, and whether he would like to direct the State Governments to take the MPs into confidence during the implementation of the various welfare schemes.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, as far as the Centrally-sponsored schemes are concerned, the Planning Commission reviews the implementation of the schemes from time and whatever corrective steps have to be taken are taken.

Sir, as far as associating the MPs and the MLAs is concerned, I would like to state here that all the States and State Committees have been advised to set up vigilance monitoring committees at the State, district and block levels with the representation of the MPs and the MLAs. This is being done constantly. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, it is common knowledge that there is commitment and dedication in general. But there are also other people with a lot of values and proven integrity and all that. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to utilise the services of the NGOs with proven integrity and also the services of the retired people who have got good health and also have devotion to serve the people in the villages for the implementation of these schemes.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, as I said at the beginning, this is reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time. It is one of the important decisions of the Commission and also of this Government to involve the NGOs and various other groups that are there so that their views also are ascertained.

Sir, as far as monitoring is concerned, all the time the things are reviewed. Whatever lacunae is there, the Planning Commission will certainly take those into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: There may be brevity on all sides.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised here. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please put your supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking in brief. In the Government aware that only 10–15% of the total amount allocated for various welfare schemes are reaching the poor? *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is already there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not saying this, this is not a question. 20 years ago, the then Prime Minister of our country Shri Rajiv Gandhi had stated so. It is a very serious matter. It means the Prime Minister himself had accepted the fact that only 10-15% of the amount allocated for welfare schemes reaches to eligible persons. The reply given here in this regard. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please protect me also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are doing injustice to me. I need your protection. As per the reply given here, Government is not aware of any such study conducted in this regard that only 10-15% of the total amount allocated for the centrally sponsored welfare schemes formulated for the poor are reaching them. It means Government assumes that the total amount allocated is being utilized properly and the due share is reaching to the beneficiary. It is a very serious matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask the serious question.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: My original question is that to remove corruption from this country ...(*Interruptions*). Hon'ble Prime Minister is present here. The bill "Right to Information" was passed in both the Houses and hon'ble President has also signed it but it has not been implemented. It can be an effective step to remove the corruption. Hon'ble Prime Minister is present here. I would like to know from the Government about the steps if any taken to implement the "Right to Information".

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have only been repeating, Mr. Suman. You have put a very important supplementary.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, through you, I would like to share with the hon. Member that nearly 178 studies have been conducted in the past, that is, during 1999-2000 and again during 2002-2003, in various

districts. Now, if the hon. Member wants, I can share the details with him. I am prepared to send him the details.

MR. SPEAKER: No details here.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: According to the studies, whatever is being said here by the hon. Member does not hold water. If the hon. Member feels that there has been 15 to 20 per cent leakage, our record does not show it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will be coming to your help.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: As I said, from time to time, the Planning Commission reviews the targets set and the achievements made. Therefore, it is being reviewed by the Planning Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not be emphatic. It requires constant monitoring.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: I would convey to the hon. Member that according to the Planning Commission's review meetings, poverty is getting reduced.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. You have replied. But let us not be emphatic. It requires constant monitoring.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow you. I have made my observations from the Chair. Now Mr. Annasaheb M.K. Patil may put his supplementary.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except the supplementary put by Mr. Annasaheb M.K. Patil.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please co-operate. I am trying to give opportunities to all the sides.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot conduct the House. No, I will not allow you. There are many hon. Members who wish to put their supplementaries. I am trying to give an opportunity to everybody.

*Not recorded.

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, the Government of India is implementing various welfare schemes. He has particularly mentioned about SJSRY, IAY and so on. It has already been asked as to why only 10 to 15 per cent of the money is reaching the poor. He has also said that poverty alleviation ratio which was 36 per cent in 1999 has gone down to about 28 per cent. He is taking care of so many Vigilance and Monitoring Committees from the State level to the district level.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the percentage of money reaching the poor according to the latest survey which has been made as regards the various welfare schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you have the figures with you? If so, please tell the House.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: I would like to share one point with the hon. Member. As far as poverty ratio is concerned, according to the figures that we have got for the period 1997-2000, the poverty level has reduced in Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Punjab. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, I am asking about the percentage of the total money reaching the poor. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If there are interference and running commentaries like this, then I will have to go to the next Question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, the answer given is not proper. The hon. Member had been a Minister earlier. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not heard me then. You have not been paying attention. I have already made observations which you have not made.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Sir, there are several surveys made. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of them or not. There are surveys which have been conducted from 1999 till today. The poverty alleviation ratio which was about 36 per cent in 1999 during the NDA Government has gone down to 27.8 per cent.

MR. SPEAKER: If you already have the answers, then why are you putting a supplementary?

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: But, Sir, I would like to know about the percentage of money. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: The hon. Member's figure refers to the year 1994-95. During 1994-95, poverty ratio, percentage-wise, was 36 per cent. During 1999-2000, the poverty ratio has come down to 26 per cent. I do not know from where the hon. Member gets such figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Murmu may put his supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, reply is not up to the mark.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are methods of implementing it. You can take your action. He has answered it according to him. If you are not satisfied, then there are methods open for you.

...(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, I am only saying that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khanduri, you are not being recorded. No Member is to be recorded except the supplementary put by Mr. Murmu.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government have received any complaints from various states, state-wise regarding the irregularities and corruption prevailing in various welfare schemes like Sampooran Gramin Rojgar Yojana, Swaran Jayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, SGSV, TPDS, Antyodaya Ann Yojana etc. during the previous years and in the current year. If so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard.

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, as I have already informed the House, from time to time, the Planning Commission gets reports both from the States as well as from various other districts. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Members should have patience to hear me. The hon. Member was asking regarding a specific programme. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that the hon. Members are not interested in hearing the answer. If you are not interested in the answer, then I will go to the next Question. Please keep quiet. Permit me to regulate the House. You cannot always have answers to your satisfaction.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet or I will go to another Question. Do not dictate to me. You must have realised that dictation does not work.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: As I have already informed the House, various Monitoring Committees have been set up now. If there are any complaints, they are being looked into. We are constantly reviewing the performance now. If there are any complaints, we are looking into them. There is a mechanism which has been set for it.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Parliament of India.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, it has been seen that in the process of implementation of these poverty alleviation schemes, there is a serious gender bias and caste bias. It has been reported by important NGOs that certain States are ignoring the principle of 'equal wage for the same work'. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this distortion can be corrected as early as possible by the Government of India so that the States which are practising these things can stop such practices?

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member. In fact, that is the reason why in the Monitoring Committee we have brought the NGOs and various other organisations. We have also made the Panchayati Raj institutions responsible to rectify the gender bias and other kinds of bias which may be there. They

are being rectified from time to time. That is what is being done. Let me also share another information that thirty per cent of the women are being targeted under the SGRY and particularly forty per cent of that is being given to the most weaker sections of the society. So, there is no question of not rectifying this.

MR. SPEAKER: You should assure the House that it is happening.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: It is being reviewed from time to time. The Planning Commission will take appropriate action as far as these things are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this merits Half-an-Hour discussion. Somebody could give notice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister is repeating in only thing that Planning Commission reviews it. The question has been raised on the basis of the observation of the same Planning Commission. The 10th Planning Commission in its report has stated that:

[*English*]

"This seems to be the case, particularly for the numerous rural development programmes where it is suggested that the leakage is estimated to be between 20 per cent and 70 per cent."

[*Translation*]

These are the observations of Planning Commission which the hon'ble Minister is quoting again and again. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon'ble minister has he himself read the observation or not?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Have the patience to listen to the Minister.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: I would like to inform the hon. Member, through you, that from time to time these Reports are being reviewed by the Planning Commission. Let me share another information that mid-term appraisal is going to take place very shortly. Now, the Planning Commission is going to review all these things and appropriate action is going to be taken to see

that all programmes are properly implemented and the benefits reach the people for whom the programmes are meant. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection. I had asked the hon'ble Minister has he read this report or not?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I will allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this. I have given this suggestion, even before anybody wanted that. This is an important matter. It needs a full discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI ILIYAS AZMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to say that I may please be given the time to speak during 'half an hour' discussion on this subject. Hon'ble Minister is unable to reply in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. This is the kind of cooperation I need.

SHRI R. PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the main complaint that we get from the villages. If the Central Government wants to transform rural India, thousands of crores of rupees which are allotted for the schemes that are initiated from here should reach the people. This is the reason why Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave so much of importance to Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palika systems. In the Budget the hon. Finance Minister has said that he will try to allocate the funds directly to the Panchayati Raj institutions. But, I think, the State Governments would object to this. Till this is done, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would create a website where information would be available for block levels of the Centrally sponsored schemes so that the MPs could be the watchdogs for these schemes.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very good suggestion.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: All these suggestions are being considered, as I already said, during the mid-term review. Let me also share another information.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not share it. Are you implementing it or not? That is what he has asked.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Yes. It is a good suggestion. We will consider it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting more questions than you are. You are not putting the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no role of the people's representatives—especially the Panchayat representatives—like the MLAs and the MPs in the Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the guidelines of the Rashtriya Sama Vikas Yojana would be reviewed so that the elected representatives' views can be given weightage.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: All these things will be taken into consideration when the mid-term review takes place.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Shri B. Mahtab.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: A new BPL list was supposed to have been prepared by now. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want the Minister to say something? He will not consider it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded except Shri B. Mahtab's supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The question is relating to the delivery system of funds. ...*(Interruptions)* I may be allowed to put my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, nothing is being recorded except Shri B. Mahtab's supplementary. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The question relates to the delivery system of funds relating to rural development. A number of schemes are being implemented in the countryside. My question is relating to the identification of the poor. The main list that is being prepared is the BPL list. The BPL list was prepared in 1997. After that, I am sure, the hon. Minister is aware that a case is pending in the Delhi High Court. What steps are being

*Not recorded.

taken in this regard? Unless the new BPL list comes into force, you cannot identify the beneficiaries. Already seven or eight years have passed since the last list was prepared. I would like to know whether the Government is taking steps to prepare a new BPL list at the earliest.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, can you say anything on this?

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: As the hon. Member is aware, the BPL list is prepared by the Gram Sabha at the Panchayat level. In fact, the suggestion which the hon. Member has made is going to be kept in view when the mid-term review takes place. That is one thing. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I think a new criterion has been fixed by the Planning Commission. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering to the extent possible. Please sit down.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: The Supreme Court has stayed that one. So there is no anxiety as far as that aspect is concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUVNESHVAR PRASAD MEHTA: Sir, the Common Minimum Programme is meant for the upliftment of the poor and undertaking the development works in villages. Only 10-15% is utilized for development works, the rest of the funds are misused. We talk to uplift the poor from poverty line but the number of the poor are increasing day by day. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government want to review the present system by constituting Committees at district, State and Central level with the representation of public representatives.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister you said that you are considering that.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The answer is that you are considering all these proposals.

SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN: Yes, Sir. I would like to assure that all these proposals are going to be considered during the mid-term review.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Health Schemes/Programmes

*225. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/programmes in operation in the country;

(b) the assistance extended to each State for the same during each of the last three years;

(c) whether these schemes/programmes have been helpful in controlling various diseases in the States;

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

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the health related schemes/programmes vigorously?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Details of centrally sponsored health schemes/programmes in operation in the country are at Annexure-I.

(b) Details of assistance provided, statewide, under the centrally sponsored schemes are at Annexure-II.

(c) and (d) The various centrally sponsored health schemes have contributed significantly in reducing morbidity and mortality on account of various communicable and non-communicable diseases. Details are at Annexure-III.

(e) Improvements, both intensive and extensive, in implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes related to Health is an ongoing process. Some of the steps taken in this direction include *inter-alia*, securing assistance from various bilateral and multilateral agencies; involvement of medical colleges, general hospitals, NGOs. and private practitioners in implementation of various disease control programmes; increasing coverage of population under the revised strategy in the TB Control Programme from 20 million in 1998 to about 886 million at present; Centre bearing the operational costs for control of malaria in the North-East and 100 tribal districts in

8 States; Kala-azar Control Programme being modified to 100% centrally sponsored with effect from 2003-04; increase in number of cataract operations from over 30 lakh in 1997-98 to 41.82 lakh in 2003-04; extensive awareness drive, targeted interventions for people with high risk behaviour, creation of facilities for prevention of parent to child transmission and commencement of free anti-retroviral treatment with effect from April 2004 in six high prevalence states and NCT of Delhi, in the AIDS Control Programme.

Annexure I

Details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Programme
1	2
D/o Health	
1.	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (Malaria, Kala-Azar, Japanese Encephalitis, Filariasis & Dengue)
2.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme

1	2
3.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
4.	National AIDS Control Programme
5.	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
6.	National Blindness Control Programme
7.	National Cancer Control Programme
8.	National Mental Health Programme
9.	Drug-Deaddiction Programme
10.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme
11.	Assistance to States for Capacity Building (Establishment of Trauma Centres in Hospitals located on National Highways and strengthening diagnostic facilities in State Medical Colleges)
12.	(i) Assistance to States for Drugs Control (ii) Assistance to States for PFA
13.	Hospital Waste Management

Annexure II

State-wise Allocations/Releases. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes during the last three years

National Anti Malaria Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	226.84	217.85	236.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	794.77	529.21	382.53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	486.93	280.72	316.17
4.	Assam	1983.27	1626.56	2068.28
5.	Bihar	377.44	77.71	100.62
6.	Chandigarh	41.06	36.00	34.25
7.	Chhattisgarh	826.39	2460.92	1641.41
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	40.67	34.33	41.27

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman & Diu	16.08	11.72	15.15
10.	Delhi	97.57	97.39	105.24
11.	Goa	6.08	8.85	9.60
12.	Gujarat	1330.96	754.40	410.47
13.	Haryana	18.43	72.30	79.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	3.06	3.47
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.96	11.94	42.31
16.	Jharkhand	759.92	1159.64	727.57
17.	Karnataka	308.24	176.28	258.01
18.	Kerala	64.22	12.63	20.73
19.	Lakshadweep	6.35	6.10	6.47
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2238.77	2063.15	961.59
21.	Maharashtra	2239.20	976.91	454.07
22.	Manipur	358.91	121.36	106.63
23.	Meghalaya	384.02	167.63	263.66
24.	Mizoram	433.94	118.51	165.32
25.	Nagaland	346.91	212.48	292.77
26.	Orissa	1478.23	1953.62	1953.85
27.	Pondicherry	13.43	22.61	22.12
28.	Punjab	49.38	70.79	66.15
29.	Rajasthan	534.04	303.37	1379.07
30.	Sikkim	0.11	4.37	3.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	303.11	242.30	207.85
32.	Tripura	542.45	302.79	390.70
33.	Uttar Pradesh	548.62	200.48	516.33
34.	Uttaranchal	23.64	7.84	5.07
35.	West Bengal	589.86	198.67	295.05
Total		17495.00	14544.49	13582.83

Kala-azar Control Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Bihar	855.60	1514.86	2879.64
2.	Jharkhand	85.16	115.38	247.77
3.	West Bengal	237.17	332.44	451.31
4.	Uttar Pradesh	22.07	37.32	121.28
Total		1200.00	2000.00	3700.00

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1200.00	2.23	1.84
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.53	1050.00	600.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	15.00	30.19
4.	Assam	212.38	391.77	411.91
5.	Bihar	700.05	697.27	608.38
6.	Chandigarh	12.84	9.54	9.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.54	183.56	333.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	0.04	1.48	1.23
9.	Daman & Diu	0.88	1.48	1.23
10.	Delhi	228.75	146.24	138.08
11.	Goa	15.55	13.78	13.00
12.	Gujarat	810.07	536.22	506.28
13.	Haryana	195.23	179.75	619.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	183.57	64.64	61.03
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	73.42	95.28	86.71
16.	Jharkhand	55.13	233.91	431.00
17.	Karnataka	632.73	534.01	497.42

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	687.23	337.00	318.17
19.	Lakshadweep	3.28	1.06	1.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	658.38	592.09	545.77
21.	Maharashtra	1683.61	1025.81	968.53
22.	Manipur	100.47	30.77	65.88
23.	Meghalaya	19.59	31.74	45.92
24.	Mizoram	14.17	11.82	22.56
25.	Nagaland	99.36	25.64	54.90
26.	Orissa	600.00	450.00	515.00
27.	Pondicherry	11.67	9.96	9.23
28.	Punjab	281.74	227.65	206.68
29.	Rajasthan	1072.53	598.74	565.31
30.	Sikkim	31.82	6.41	13.72
31.	Tamil Nadu	999.81	658.09	621.34
32.	Tripura	30.52	33.57	68.49
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1402.20	1586.38	1449.76
34.	Uttaranchal	15.56	67.21	136.00
35.	West Bengal	1109.92	849.90	802.44
Total		13299.99	10700.00	10760.00

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.3	20.22	0.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	223.83	179.22	174.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.09	115.96	72.75

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	153.85	97.48	93.28
5.	Bihar	663.94	855.85	413.77
6.	Chandigarh	5.5	10.13	10.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	378.34	354.41	305.60
8.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	6	6.00	6.00
9.	Daman & Diu	18.4	14.50	9.50
10.	Delhi	48.36	93.42	100.50
11.	Goa	11.52	8.10	7.53
12.	Gujarat	61.97	99.65	88.21
13.	Haryana	61.94	43.89	2.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	40.69	30.45	36.15
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	100.55	96.39	21.90
16.	Jharkhand	356.23	257.46	147.60
17.	Karnataka	196.05	122.66	70.46
18.	Kerala	74.61	69.39	15.00
19.	Lakshadweep	6	7.26	5.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395.32	676.61	225.91
21.	Maharashtra	435.99	263.14	83.01
22.	Manipur	71.02	101.25	65.50
23.	Meghalaya	46.94	46.24	1.99
24.	Mizoram	60.51	76.50	22.50
25.	Nagaland	89.22	112.44	83.00
26.	Orissa	540.77	478.63	403.22
27.	Pondicherry	2	6.00	0.35
28.	Punjab	32.3	40.27	25.19

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	123.07	52.32	23.42
30.	Sikkim	34.87	39.36	23.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	413.04	240.63	230.02
32.	Tripura	46.47	33.60	8.50
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1282.5	1508.04	1168.93
34.	Uttaranchal	129.01	120.01	43.78
35.	West Bengal	574.66	599.55	412.47
	Total	6774.86	6877.00	4403.04

National AIDS Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.5	89.50	100.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1875	2090.00	2175.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.88	130.50	150.00
4.	Assam	653.8	614.50	475.00
5.	Bihar	809.5	600.50	700.00
6.	Chandigarh	152.65	156.50	225.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	129.5	243.50	250.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	26	17.00	67.00
9.	Daman & Diu	31	36.00	100.00
10.	Delhi	334	451.00	500.00
11.	Goa	99	170.50	200.00

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	1188.3	1295.19	1477.62
13.	Haryana	266	315.00	300.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308.5	256.50	270.00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	244.5	295.50	150.00
16.	Jharkhand	156	193.00	200.00
17.	Karnataka	893.15	1025.00	1100.00
18.	Kerala	835	855.00	850.00
19.	Lakshadweep	29.5	25.50	50.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	780.5	521.50	490.00
21.	Maharashtra	1598.65	2293.50	2120.00
22.	Manipur	708.15	787.50	1100.00
23.	Meghalaya	224.93	90.50	50.00
24.	Mizoram	246.7	311.50	450.00
25.	Nagaland	635.5	626.50	675.00
26.	Orissa	565	448.00	500.00
27.	Pondicherry	54	74.00	100.00
28.	Punjab	266.5	403.50	250.00
29.	Rajasthan	409.5	368.50	250.00
30.	Sikkim	120.02	64.00	75.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	2072.32	2221.95	2588.38
32.	Tripura	196.67	71.00	75.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1465.65	1674.50	700.00
34.	Uttaranchal	98	162.00	200.00
35.	West Bengal	1059.5	1503.50	1200.00
Total		8843.37	20482.14	20163.00

National Programme for Control of Blindness

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Allo./Rel.	2002-03 Allo./Rel.	2003-04 Allo./Rel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.80	1.59	7.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1063.81	834.82	450.43
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.81	16.22	36.04
4.	Assam	62.67	35.70	100.49
5.	Bihar	72.50	157.97	258.00
6.	Chandigarh	20.15	10.07	19.58
7.	Chhattisgarh	302.74	165.23	186.59
8.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	16.92	4.16	7.87
9.	Daman & Diu	12.86	4.97	5.71
10.	Delhi	22.15	22.30	48.86
11.	Goa	33.95	10.52	28.09
12.	Gujarat	245.85	231.45	377.45
13.	Haryana	104.63	45.36	147.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64.03	54.11	98.22
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	110.04	66.79	94.50
16.	Jharkhand	29.30	118.57	161.29
17.	Karnataka	454.43	368.30	651.75
18.	Kerala	184.85	153.22	253.61
19.	Lakshadweep	5.02	1.56	6.04
20.	Madhya Pradesh	908.02	667.29	457.16
21.	Maharashtra	1251.09	627.15	523.93
22.	Manipur	50.73	20.13	27.84
23.	Meghalaya	78.28	25.12	33.39
24.	Mizoram	35.56	31.72	25.13
25.	Nagaland	51.10	23.22	15.18
26.	Orissa	468.35	324.80	302.18

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Pondicherry	15.50	2.04	13.10
28.	Punjab	65.05	189.25	136.55
29.	Rajasthan	1128.85	526.93	328.01
30.	Sikkim	6.61	20.56	23.36
31.	Tamil Nadu	1972.99	1653.03	1495.29
32.	Tripura	397.74	39.88	52.71
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2166.92	1063.20	1001.44
34.	Uttaranchal	175.03	115.02	138.63
35.	West Bengal	180.76	305.12	385.99
Total		11819.09	7937.37	7899.21

National Cancer Control Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2001-02 Releases	2002-03 Releases	2003-04 Releases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	276.00	154.00	175.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	30.00
5.	Bihar	299.00	77.50	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	200.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	225.00	35.00	75.00
8.	Dadra & Nagar Heveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	1406.54	1595.95	77.50
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	375.00	75.00	75.00
13.	Haryana	175.00	2.50	75.00

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	0.00	75.00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	329.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karnataka	275.00	275.00	75.00
18.	Kerala	75.00	78.00	75.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	157.00	75.00
21.	Maharashtra	75.00	80.50	75.00
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	101.00	75.00	72.88
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Orissa	78.00	77.00	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	75.00	75.00	75.00
28.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	82.50	185.00	75.00
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	259.55	412.00	275.00
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	20.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	551.71	282.50	84.09
34.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	West Bengal	946.70	1077.00	767.00
Total		6000.00	4713.95	2251.47

Drug De-Addiction Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	2001-02 Release	2002-03 Release	2003-04 Release
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2.00
Assam	4.00	8.00	4.00

1	2	3	4
Bihar	—	—	32.00
Manipur	4.00	12.00	6.00
Mizoram	2.00	4.00	6.00
Nagaland	12.00	4.00	8.00
Sikkim	—	—	2.00
Tamil Nadu	24.00	24.00	—
Tripura	—	2.00	—
Uttaranchal	—	8.00	—
Total	46.00	62.00	60.00

National Mental Health Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	2001-02 Release	2002-03 Release	2003-04 Release
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	33.50	—	5.27
Arunachal Pradesh	21.00	—	5.27
Assam	32.70	—	—
Chandigarh	20.70	—	—
Daman and Diu	—	1.11	—
Delhi			
Goa	—	—	2.28
Gujarat	21.00	—	—
Haryana	21.00	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
Kerala	41.70	—	0.15
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	52.40
Maharashtra	22.99	—	77.40
Manipur	20.70	—	71.09
Mizoram	—	—	—

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	—	—	52.40
Nagaland	—	—	52.40
Orissa	—	—	26.20
Punjab	—	—	—
Rajasthan	12.00	—	—
Sikkim	28.50	—	11.49
Tripura	28.50	4.04	26.20
Tamil Nadu	55.00	—	52.40
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
West Bengal	20.70	—	52.40
Total	379.99	5.15	482.08

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	2001-02 Release	2002-03 Release	2003-04 Release
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	4.70	5.90	7.50
Arunachal Pradesh	4.80	6.30	6.00
Assam	4.70	6.70	7.00
Bihar	3.70	5.50	7.50
Chhattisgarh	1.80	4.30	6.50
Goa	3.30	3.70	7.50
Gujarat	4.40	5.30	8.25
Haryana	4.00	4.80	7.50
Himachal Pradesh	4.10	4.80	7.50
Jammu & Kashmir	4.70	4.40	7.50
Jharkhand	1.80	4.20	6.50
Karnataka	5.40	5.60	8.25
Kerala	3.90	5.40	7.50

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	4.10	5.30	7.50
Maharashtra	5.80	6.00	8.25
Manipur	5.00	6.30	6.00
Meghalaya	4.90	6.00	6.00
Mizoram	4.80	6.00	6.00
Nagaland	4.80	6.20	6.00
Orissa	4.70	5.50	7.50
Punjab	3.60	4.10	7.00
Rajasthan	4.60	5.10	8.00
Sikkim	4.80	6.20	7.00
Tripura	4.80	6.30	6.00
Tamil Nadu	4.80	5.30	8.00
Uttar Pradesh	5.80	6.00	8.25
Uttaranchal	1.80	4.20	6.50
West Bengal	4.40	4.60	7.00
Delhi	3.80	6.00	6.00
Pondicherry	2.20	4.00	4.00
A&N Island	3.40	3.50	3.50
Chandigarh	4.80	4.75	4.75
Daman & Diu	5.00	4.75	3.20
D&N Haveli	3.40	3.20	4.75
Lakshadweep	3.40	3.80	3.80
Total	146.00	180.00	230.00

Assistance to States for Capacity Building

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	2001-02 Release	2002-03 Release	2003-04 Release
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	116.97	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	300.00

1	2	3	4
Assam	150.00	150.00	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—
Bihar	362.71	—	150.00
Chhattisgarh	—	109.00	—
Gujarat	150.00	150.00	146.00
Goa	—	142.00	—
Haryana	—	148.76	150.00
Himachal Pradesh	—	147.00	—
Jammu & Kashmir	150.00	—	—
Kerala	150.00	292.00	—
Karnataka	—	136.50	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	150.00
Orissa	—	—	150.00
Pondicherry	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	116.80
Manipur	—	149.92	—
Mizoram	132.60	—	—
Nagaland	—	144.00	—
Sikkim	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	105.00	150.00	443.00
Tripura	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	—	300.00	150.00
West Bengal	—	148.85	—
Total	1317.28	2168.03	1755.80

Hospital Waste Management

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	2001-02 Release	2002-03 Release	2003-04 Release
Arunachal Pradesh	150.00	—	—
Assam	110.00	—	—
Bihar	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	150.00	—	—
Jharkhand	—	—	150.00
Orissa	—	—	145.75
Pondicherry	100.00	—	—
Rajasthan	145.75	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	145.75
Meghalaya	107.70	—	—
Mizoram	55.00	—	—
Nagaland	134.40	—	—
Sikkim	136.00	—	—
West Bengal	38.48	—	—
Total	1127.33	0.00	441.50

Annexure III

Malaria: Malaria cases have declined from 2.28 million in 1999 to 1.67 million in 2003.

Kala-Azar: There has been an overall decline of 76% in recorded cases and 85% in deaths due to Kala-Azar since 1992 i.e. after inception of Kala-Azar Control Programme in 1990-91.

TB: After introduction of the Revised National TB Control Programme in 1997 in the National TB Control Programme, a cure rate of more than 80% (which means more than 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under the revised strategy) are successfully treated, have been achieved as against the target of achieving a cure rate of 85% of new spectrum positive cases.

Leprosy: The prevalence rate of Leprosy has come down from 25.9 per 10,000 in 19991 to 2.4 per 10,000 population in April 2004. 17 States/UTs. have already achieved elimination level (1/10,000 population) and another 7 States/UTs. are having prevalence rate of 1-2% per 10,000 i.e. are very close to achieving elimination level.

AIDS: By creating general public awareness about HIV/AIDS, the HIV prevalence has not crossed the level of 1% in adult population.

Blindness: Prevalence of Blindness has reduced from 1.49% in 1986 to 1.1% in 2001-02. Blindness due to cataract has also come down from 80% to 62% due to gradual increase in cataract operations.

Cancer: 34 institutions across the country were given

financial assistance for procurement of radiotherapy equipment.

Iodine Deficiency Disorders: Surveys across select districts in the country have shown a significant decline in the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any specific scheme, under the National Mental Health Programme, to deal with mental health. What steps are being taken to provide facilities for the treatment of patients with mental disorders? Is he aware that according to the MET Institute of Behaviour and Allied Sciences, over 25 million people in India are in need of mental health service?

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

MR. SPEAKER: You will get another chance to put your second supplementary. Please take your seat now.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, I would like to thank my friend and hon. Member for asking this very big and wide question which pertains to the whole of the Health Ministry. As far as his specific question on mental health service is concerned, I would like to inform that we have a National Mental Health Programme.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope I may not become your patient.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Under that programme, we are upgrading the facilities of State Government Mental Hospitals through capacity building and funds are being provided by the Central Government for this purpose.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, under the National AIDS Control Programme, will more States be included in the ART treatment? Is it true that the WHO has criticised ART by saying that it is counter-productive because the hospitals have no infrastructure and the personnel are not equipped properly?

The State of Andhra Pradesh is having the second highest number of HIV/AIDS patients. So, will the hon. Minister give a higher financial allocation to the State of Andhra Pradesh to deal with this menace?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, as far as AIDS is concerned, there are six high prevalent States and they are, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Manipur and Nagaland. As on today, we have eight Government Hospitals giving ART treatment, six of them in the high prevalent States and two in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, will he give more funds to Andhra Pradesh because it has a high prevalence of AIDS patients?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, all the six high prevalent States are targeted for treatment of AIDS patients. Today we have eight hospitals and by the end of this year 24 hospitals are targeted to be provided for ART treatment, including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Best of luck.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are four big hospitals in the State of Tamil Nadu and all of them are situated in the city of Chennai. They are Royapettah Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Government Hospital and another hospital. In these hospitals, the operated parts of the persons who have been operated upon are being thrown into the dustbin. This is causing a great nuisance to the public and this is also causing great panic among the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief. Your question should relate to the main Question.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Yes, Sir. This relates to the main Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. What is it?

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: What is the direction that the Central Government is going to give suitable directions to the State Government regarding throwing of operated parts into the dustbin? With regard to AIDS, there are many patients in the city of Chennai. What is the treatment that the Government intends to give to those patients?

MR. SPEAKER: Can he give here the details of all the treatments being given in all the hospitals?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, I understand the concern of the hon. Member. I have already answered this question in reply to the main Question. We have a National Guideline on Hospital Waste Management. The State Governments have very stringent and strict pollution control norms and they are looking into this issue. My colleague, the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests is monitoring this.

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has any proposal to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Kerala, as it has been a long-pending demand of our State, on the lines of other All India Institutes of Medical Sciences that have been sanctioned to be set up in some other State Capitals.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, the hon. Member's question is relating to the setting up of new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences. This project was envisaged last year by the previous Government and only now we are going through the process of Expenditure Finance Committee.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI Mr. Speaker, Sir, six new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences are proposed to be set up. I want to ask a question on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask me a question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: Sir, after getting the results of the EFC and after going to the Cabinet, we will proceed further.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the number of centrally sponsored programmes which get 100% grant from the centre alongwith the number of Programmes in which states also contribute their share. Is the share of all the state is equal or it varies from state to state? If it varies, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to equalize the share of the States. Whether in view of financial condition of the States, the Centre propose to give full grant to them by abolishing State's share.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS: We have around 13 programmes implemented nationally through our Government. I will inform the hon. Member about them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Road Accidents

*226. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

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

(a) whether India has the largest number of casualties in the world in road accidents;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether any effective policy has been formulated to check the road accidents in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) While the number of casualties in road accidents in India is high, it is not the largest in the world. However, as observed in the Report of July, 2001 of the Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control set up by Planning Commission, 'it is difficult to make comparisons between countries because often the information is not available to allow for all the differences in traffic and travel conditions'.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. Some of the important steps being taken by the Govt. besides highway design to check the road accidents in the country are as under:

- (1) Assistance for setting up of Driving Training Schools.
- (2) Provision of refresher training to drivers of heavy motor vehicles.
- (3) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness through audio-visual-print media.
- (4) Grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations for administering road safety programmes.
- (5) Encouraging use of simulators in driver's training.
- (6) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
- (7) Organizing All India Essay Competition on road safety for school children with a view to create awareness.
- (8) Tightening of fitness norms for transport vehicles.
- (9) Widening/improvements of roads, etc.
- (f) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Construction of New Highways**

*227. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT:

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

(a) the details of the proposals received by the Government for construction of new highways from various States;

(b) the number of proposals already cleared and details of funds released under CRF during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for non-clearance of the rest of the proposals alongwith the time by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) This Ministry is essentially responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The last declaration of National Highways was made on 25.02.2004. The details of proposals for construction and declaration of National Highways, received after 25.02.2004, are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The details of proposals received, cleared and funds allocated from Central Road Fund (CRF) for State Roads during the last three years are given below:

Sl.No.	Year	Proposals received		Proposals cleared		Fund released (Rs. in crore)
		No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)	No.	Amount (Rs. in crore)	
1.	2001-2002	1218	2665.02	950	1407.66	300.00
2.	2002-2003	806	1975.50	487	679.58	950.28
3.	2003-2004	990	2994.48	761	1426.80	778.94

(c) The remaining proposals could not be approved due it various reasons, such as less utilization of funds by the respective State Governments for the already approved works, lower *inter-se* priority of works and non-

fulfillment of the prescribed guidelines. Further approvals will depend upon the utilization of fund by State Governments, *inter-se* priority of works and fulfillment of prescribed guidelines and therefore no timeframe could be fixed.

Statement

(A) Details of proposals for construction of National Highways received from State Governments after 25.02.2004.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches
1.	Sikkim	Alternative National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri

(B) Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments after 25.02.2004.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in km
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka	(i) Mysore-Malavalli Road	45
		(ii) Bilikere-Hassan-Hosptet Manvi-Raichur Road	612

1	2	3	4
		(iii) Mysore-Srirangapatna-Hiriyur-Gulbarga-Bidar Road	743
		(iv) Bangalore-Mysore-Madikere-Puttur Road	361
		(v) Belgaum-Yaragalli-Mudgal-Raichur-Mahaboob Nagar Road	338
		(vi) Dharwad-Ramnagar Road	52
		(vii) Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Sira-Chintamani-Srinivasapur-Mulabagal-State Border	487
		(viii) Jeevargi-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Bellary	248
		(ix) Doddaballapur-Nandi-Vijayapura-Vemagal-Kolar	82
		Sub Total	2968
2.	Meghalaya	(i) Nongstoin-Tura Road	218
		(ii) Agai-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Ampati-Mohenderaganj-Purakhasia-Barengapara Road	224
		Sub Total	442
3.	Orissa	(i) Berhampur-Rayagada-Koraput Road	313
		Sub Total	313
4.	Rajasthan	(i) Mathura-Bharatpur Road	40
		(ii) Nasirabad-Devi Road	95
		(iii) Kotputli-Sikar Road	125
		(iv) Khairwara-Doongarpur-Baanswara-Ratlam Road	210
		(v) Swarup Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada Road	147
		(vi) Falaudi-Nagore Road	140
		(vii) Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Balarasar-Jasarasar	115
		Sub Total	872
5.	Tamil Nadu	(i) Sathy (Sathyamangalam)-Athani-Bhavani Road (State Highway No. 82)	52.80
		(ii) Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai Road (State Highway No. 19)	99.60
		Sub Total	152.40
6.	West Bengal	(i) Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar Border to Purnia, via Asraria and Golabbagh in Bihar	102
		Sub Total	102
		Grand Total	4849.40

*[English]***Assistance for AIDS Treatment**

*228. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:

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

(a) whether the Government provides free medical facilities and drugs to HIV patients in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance granted/released to each State by the Government during each of the last three years;

(c) whether Japan and America have offered assistance for the AIDS treatment;

(d) if so, the time by which the assistance is likely to be received;

(e) whether some State Governments have misused the financial assistance provided by the World Bank for the AIDS control programme;

(f) if so, any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (g) Free medical facilities and drugs are being provided under National AIDS Control Programme for:

- a. Sexually transmitted infections since 1992.
- b. Post exposures prophylaxis for health care providers since 1999.
- c. Prevention of HIV transmission from Mother to Child since 2002 mostly in high prevalence States.
- d. Anti-retroviral treatment for people living with HIV since April, 2004 in the six high prevalence States and NCT of Delhi.

The funds for implementation of National AIDS Control Programme are provided following a consultative process between NACO and the State AIDS Control Societies and an agreed action plan. Activities in (a) above are part of this. A statement indicating the release of funds to all the SACS during the last three year is enclosed.

No offer of assistance has been received from Japan. USA is providing assistance for two projects in India. One is USAID assisted AIDS Prevention and Control Project in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and the second is AVERT Project in Maharashtra. These projects are being implemented in these states since 1995, and 2001 respectively.

All expenditures of the funds provided to all the State AIDS Control Societies is subject to audit by the Chartered Accountants and superimposed audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The audit of all the SACS has been accomplished till March, 2003. The audit for 2003-04 is in progress, and being conducted by the concerned auditors. Government of India has not received information on any misuse of funds being provided under the World Bank assisted National AIDS Control Project Phase-II.

Statement*Details of Financial Assistance to States/UTs under NACP-II*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Release during 2001-02	Release during 2002-03	Release during 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	850.00	1290.00	1075.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.88	130.50	150.00
3.	Assam	653.80	614.50	475.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	809.50	600.50	700.00
5.	Goa	99.00	170.50	200.00
6.	Gujarat	450.00	136.00	550.00
7.	Haryana	266.00	315.00	300.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	308.50	236.50	250.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	244.50	295.50	150.00
10.	Karnataka	785.15	975.00	950.00
11.	Kerala	368.00	470.00	450.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	780.50	521.50	490.00
13.	Maharashtra	550.00	1025.50	1000.00
14.	Manipur	708.15	787.50	1100.00
15.	Meghalaya	224.93	90.50	50.00
16.	Mizoram	246.70	311.50	450.00
17.	Nagaland	635.50	626.50	675.00
18.	Orissa	200.00	148.00	300.00
19.	Punjab	266.50	403.50	250.00
20.	Rajasthan	317.50	358.50	250.00
21.	Sikkim	120.02	64.00	75.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1393.50	1295.50	1150.00
23.	Tripura	196.67	71.00	75.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1465.65	1674.50	700.00
25.	West Bengal	1059.50	1503.00	1200.00
26.	NCT Delhi	334.00	431.00	500.00
27.	Pondicherry	54.00	74.00	100.00
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.50	89.50	100.00
29.	Chandigarh	152.65	156.50	225.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.00	17.00	67.00
31.	Daman & Diu	31.00	36.00	100.00
32.	Lakshadweep	29.50	25.50	50.00
33.	MDACS, Mumbai	585.65	603.00	520.00

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Ahmedabad MC	58.30	129.55	150.00
35.	Chennai MC	62.45	186.45	300.00
36.	Uttaranchal	98.00	162.00	200.00
37.	Chhattisgarh	129.50	243.50	250.00
38.	Jharkhand	156.00	193.00	200.00

**Crimes and Accidents on National Highways/
Expressways**

*229. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether crimes and accidents on National Highways and Expressways have increased in the past few months in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of basic facilities at National Highways and Expressways the crime rate has increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure safe journey on National Highways and Expressways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Incidents of crime on National Highways and Expressways are not reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/Union Territories. However, accident data compiled by the States/Union Territories are forwarded annually to the Government of India, which shows an increasing trend.

(c) and (d) There could be a number of reasons for crimes on National Highways and Expressways and these may not be directly correlated with the basic facilities there. However, the Government has taken a number of steps to ensure safe journey on National Highways and Expressways, some of which are as under:

- i. Providing of ambulances, cranes etc. to State Government and Non-Government Organisations under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme and highway patrolling;

- ii. Widening of existing pavement;
- iii. Strengthening of existing pavement;
- iv. Improvement of road geometrics;
- v. Augmentation of retro-reflective signages, thermo-plastic road markings;
- vi. Funding of training to drivers of heavy motor vehicles; and
- vii. Tightening of fitness norms for transport vehicles.

Simplifying Passport Issuance Procedure

*230. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI ILYAS AZMI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by applicants in getting their passports at the earliest;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to simplify the passport issuing procedure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The simplification and streamlining of passport issuance system is a continuous process. A Committee was constituted by the Government in March 2001 to review the Passport Issue System. The Committee made several recommendations for simplification of procedures and decentralization of the

passport issuance process/system to the district level through the establishment of District Passport Cells. Most of the recommendations made by the Committee have been implemented.

[Translation]

Shortage of Antibiotics in Government Hospitals

*231. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a great shortage of antibiotics in the Government Hospitals in the country particularly in Safdarjung Hospital as reported in the 'Times of India' dated June 17, 2004;

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

(c) whether the patients are told to purchase common medicines from the market since the same are not available with them;

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

(e) the steps taken to ensure availability of essential drugs like antibiotics in the hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (e) It is not correct to say that in Safdarjung Hospital, there is shortage of essential antibiotics and only Augmenting, the sole antibiotic, is available for treating the patients in the hospital. Various antibiotics and essential drugs including Magnamycin, Augnatax, Fortum, Streptokinases and the latest 4th generation Cephalosporins Antibiotics are available in the hospital. In Safdarjung Hospital, which is providing wide range of treatment facilities in various speciality and super-speciality disciplines, number of drugs and antibiotics are supplied free of cost to the patients according to the formulary and as per existing policy.

The hospital formulary for OPD includes about 110 drugs including 17 antibiotics and formulary for indoor patients includes 796 drugs out of which 144 are antibiotics. Approximately 50 essential and frequently used antibiotics are stored in adequate quantities for meeting the requirement of the hospital for a period of 2-3 months, based on the shelf life and the monthly consumption pattern of the antibiotics. In case of non-availability of

essential and life saving drugs including antibiotics, the same are procured and supplied to the poor patients free of cost.

In all other Central Government hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, JIPMER, Pondicherry, PGIMER, Chandigarh also, no shortage of antibiotics and other essential medicines are reported.

Visit of EU Members to India

*232. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the EU visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof especially on the Kashmir issue;

(c) whether the EU have submitted their proposal for a strategic partnership with India;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(e) the extent to which economic cooperation with the EU has been strengthened by the above visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) the India-EU Round Table, a forum for civil society dialogue between India and the European Union, met in Srinagar for its 7th meeting from 17th-20th June 2004. Discussions focused on enhancing cooperation to increase tourism and to promote trade and sustainable development. The EU side was extensively briefed on our core concerns in the context of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) and (d) The European Commission's recent Strategy Paper on India-EU relations seeks to comprehensively enhance India-EU relations in many areas of mutual interest including trade and economic relations.

(e) The recommendations emanating from the Round Table meeting would be carefully considered by both sides so as to enhance economic cooperation with EU.

*[English]***State of Indian Economy in 2020**

*233. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Planning Commission, Indian economy would be among one of the four major economies of the World by the year 2020;

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

(c) whether despite such economic development, 13 per cent of Indian population would be living below poverty line at that time;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for persisting poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Report of the Committee on "India Vision-2020" brought out by the Planning Commission in 2002 projects India to have the 4th highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) among 207 countries in 2020 if the country grows at 8.5 to 9 per cent annually for the next twenty years.

(c) and (d) According to the Tenth Five Year Plan, the proportion of people living below the poverty line is expected to decline to 11 percent by the year 2011-12, if the Plan targets are realised. However, the Tenth Plan targets are proposed to be reviewed in the Mid-Term Appraisal to the Tenth Five Year Plan in light of the performance in the first two years of the Plan.

(e) Based on the last large sample survey rounds on household consumer expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (55th Round), the percentage of population living below poverty line in the country is estimated at 26.1 per cent in 1999-2000. The persistence of poverty in the country arises because of certain areas of the country and certain groups of people are not able to take full advantage of the growth process.

Changes in Drugs and Cosmetics Act

*234. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reports that one out of every four medicinal drugs produced in the country is spurious or fake or substandard;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken note of various studies including the WHO Survey which pegs the Indian fake Pharma Market at 4000 crores;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plans to inject changes in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in view of the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (d) The term 'Spurious Drug' has been defined under Section 17-B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982. In brief, a drug shall be deemed to be spurious if it is manufactured under a name which belongs to another drug, if it is an imitation of another drug or if it has been substituted wholly or partly by another drug or if it wrongly claims to be the product of another manufacturer.

There is no definition for 'sub-standard' or 'fake' drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. A drug is popularly termed as 'fake' or 'counterfeit' by the media when it is materially copied from a leader brand.

There have been media reports quoting varying figures about the alleged extent of circulation of spurious drugs in the country including a reference to an alleged WHO study that 35% of the world's spurious drugs are produced in India. The WHO, however, has denied having conducted any survey on spurious drugs in India as alleged by the media and having issued any such report that 35% of world's spurious drugs are produced in India. However, the Government had taken a serious note of such reports and constituted an expert committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar in January, 2003, to undertake a comprehensive examination of drug regulatory issues including spurious drugs in the country.

The Committee in its report, submitted in November, 2003, examined the figures quoted in the media reports as well as the alleged WHO figures. The Mashelkar Committee has noted that according to the data available from the drugs samples tested annually in the country, the extent of spurious drugs varied from 0.24 to 0.47% and that of adulterated/misbranded drugs varied from 8.19% to 10.64%. The Committee observed that the media has continued to take an alarmist view by giving unsubstantiated figures about the alleged circulation of spurious drugs in the country.

Based on the recommendations of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar Committee, a legislation to amend the penal provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940, and to provide for stricter penalties to the offenders manufacturing and/or selling spurious or adulterated drugs, and including a maximum penalty of capital punishment, was introduced in the Parliament in December, 2003.

The salient amendments proposed under the Bill are:

1. Enhance the punishments relating to spurious or adulterated drugs leading to death or grievous hurt within the meaning of Section 320, IPC; upto punishment of death or imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine of one lakh rupees or upto three times the value of the goods seized, whichever is higher.
2. Penalties for subsequent offences to be enhanced upto 10 years and with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees.
3. Offences relating to spurious or adulterated drugs to be made non-bailable and cognizable.
4. Provision for setting up of special courts to try offences relating to manufacture or sale of spurious or adulterated drugs.
5. To confer powers upon police officers not below the rank of sub-inspector or other designated officer powers to institute prosecutions under the said Act.
6. Provision for compounding of minor offences under the Act.

The proposed amendments will make the law deterrent to the offenders involved in the manufacture or sale of spurious or adulterated drugs. The involvement of enforcing agencies like Police will help in speedy investigations to book the culprits and in controlling anti-social elements involved in such activities.

Since the Bill has now lapsed with the dissolution of previous Lok Sabha, necessary action to introduce a bill to enhance penalties for manufacture and/or sale of spurious and/or adulterated drugs under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940, will be initiated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Report of National Commission on Population

*235. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether the latest report of the National Commission on Population highlights the alarmingly wide socio-demographic disparities among the major States of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to broadcast/telecast messages for family welfare and population control through electronic media during "Prime Time"; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) The publication entitled "District-wise Indicators" brought out by the National Commission on Population in July, 2001, showed socio-demographic disparities among the States in India. Such disparities are due to various reasons, which include demographic, social and economic factors. The government has been trying to reduce interstate disparities through backward area development programmes and allocation of resources through five year plans. An Empowered Action Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, for focused attention on the demographically weaker States of U.P., M.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. 150 high fertility districts have been recently selected under the Common Minimum Programme (CMP) of the UPA Government, in 5 States of U.P., M.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Jharkhand, for a focused Programme in an effort to replicate the success of the Southern States in Family Planning Programme in these districts.

(d) yes, Sir. Broadcasting/telecasting of family welfare and population control messages is being organized regularly. The Government propose to broadcast and telecast messages for Family Welfare and Population Control Programme through electronic media according to the requirement of each specific programme. For instance, Government have used prime time to broadcast messages for Polio Pulse Programme. It is also proposed

to increase the use of media for improving results of various programmes rather than undertake general publicity of the traditional nature. The aim of the IEC would be to empower the disadvantaged population groups to make them aware of the schemes of the Government and their entitlements, and list out public and private facilities in the area and make these accountable for rendering service. Along with electronic media, other media would also be used to focus on availability of family welfare services.

(e) During this year, the CMP strategy would be the core of IEC. The following activities are being taken up through the electronic media:

Radio:

- (i) Broadcast of radio jingles on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) issues during the prime time through All India Radio in popular programmes.
- (ii) Broadcast of sponsored programmes based on drama, folk music, film songs etc.

Television:

- (i) Dissemination of messages through TV spots during the prime time.
- (ii) The magazine programme "Kalayani" is being telecast from nine Regional Kendras of Doordarshan in northern India, based on RCH issues like save the girl child, population stabilization, age at marriage, safe motherhood, spacing methods, breast feeding etc.
- (iii) The Government is also organizing telecast of Tele Films, TV spots, group discussions and features on issues relating to family welfare.
- (iv) IEC activities will be focused and realigned depending on resources and programme priorities emerging from time to time.

Implementation of Sagarmala Project

*236. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:
SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a comprehensive plan for the implementation of Sagarmala Project;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for the development of selected ports under the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in the matter alongwith the constructive steps proposed to be taken to develop Maritime transport in the country particularly in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) 'Sagar Mala' for rapid capacity expansion and modernization of ports along India's west and east coasts was amongst the new initiatives announced by the then Prime Minister on 15th August, 2003. Development of Inland Navigation will also be a part of 'Sagar Mala'. As a first step, integrated development of Nhava Sheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) and Kochi (Cochi) ports, at a cost of Rs. 7500 crores was to begin.

(b) Pursuant to the announcement, an outline of 'Sagar Mala' Programme was prepared and an outlay of Rs. 24.48 crores was provided in Interim Budget for 2004-05 for activities to be taken up under the Programme. The proposal for approval of the Competent Authority to the outline of the Programme could not be processed to its finality. The outlay of Rs. 24.48 crores for the Programme has been retained in the Main Budget 2004-05.

(c) to (e) The Government of Kerala as also some other maritime State Governments have submitted proposals for inclusion under the 'Sagar Mala' Programme. The Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for inclusion of projects for development of 7 minor ports in the State. The 7 minor ports are, namely, Vizhinjam, Alappuzha, Azhikkal, Beypore, Thankasserry, Ponnani and Munambam. Besides, the Government of Kerala has also proposed the inclusion of a project for establishment of a ship building and repairing facility at Azhikal in the programme. However, overall responsibility and control of ports other than major ports, including their construction and development, vests with the respective State Governments under Indian Ports Act, 1908. Development of the minor ports in Kerala is, therefore, within the powers of the Government of Kerala.

Animation Hubs

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to introduce Animation Hubs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard;

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

(e) the steps initiated by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Development of Ports

*238. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to develop major and minor ports in the country to provide better docking facilities for the movement of coastal cargo;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund allocated for the project;

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed; and

(e) the names of the ports of the taken up for development in the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (e) The major ports have adequate facilities for handling coastal cargo. However, development of ports in the country including provision of docking facilities for the movement of coastal cargo, keeping in view the demands of maritime trade, is an on-going process. During the Tenth Five Years Plan, an outlay of Rs. 4731.29 crores has been made for development of major ports and Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works.

The Government has also got conducted a study on "Development of Coastal Shipping and Minor Ports" by Tata Consultancy Services (TCS). The report submitted by TCS has been accepted 'in principle' by the Government.

Responsibility for development of minor ports in the country vests in the respective State Governments under the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

International Conference on UN and the New Threats

*239. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on UN and the New Threats was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed in the said Conference;

(c) whether India participated in the said Conference;

(d) if so, the major issues on which India advocated its high priority;

(e) the names of countries which have supported our views; and

(f) the benefits likely to be accrued to India from the said Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) An International Conference on "United Nations and the New Threats: Rethinking Security", was organized by an independent non-governmental think tank—the Institute of Peace and conflict Studies, in New Delhi from 1—3 July, 2004. The Conference was held to assist the deliberations of the 16-member High Level Panel appointed by the UN Secretary-General to look into the threats and challenges faced by the world and necessary reform of the UN. The themes discussed at the Conference included: threats posed to the international community due to terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their linkages with terrorism, and socio-economic challenges. The Conference also discussed the issue of reform and restructuring of international organizations, including the UN, to more effectively counter the global challenges through collective action.

This Conference was not an inter-governmental meeting under the UN or a conference organized by the Government of India.

Some members of the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel attended the Conference. Others attending included, some international participants and a number of leading academics and scholars from India. The Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Home Minister of India.

Indian participants stressed the imperative of UN reforms to make the UN more contemporary and relevant. A number of delegates were supportive of these views.

The Conference may be regarded as a significant input into the ongoing deliberations about the role of the UN and need for reform.

20-Point Programme

*240. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the 20-Point Programme in the country;

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

(c) the names of the schemes under the said programme which have out lived their utility as on date; and

(d) the alternative steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the upliftment of the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A proposal is under consideration.

I.T. Hardware Production

*241. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the stagnant growth of IT hardware production as compared to the impressive growth of software sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring hardware sector at par with software sector;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to introduce a hardware policy; and

(e) if so, the main feature of the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The production of computer hardware in India is not stagnant. The growth registered during the year 2003-04 has been of the order of 60%, from Rs. 4250 crore in 2002-03 to Rs. 6800 crore in 2003-04.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main steps taken by the Government for the growth of the hardware sector have been summarised in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government places emphasis on energizing and sustaining the growth of the manufacturing industry in general and IT hardware in particular. The NCMP also envisages the establishment of a National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council to provide a continuing forum for policy dialogue on this subject.

Statement

Steps taken by the Government to promote the Hardware Sector

1. National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the Government emphasises on energizing and sustaining the growth of manufacturing industry including IT Hardware.
2. The Depreciation on Computers is allowed @60%.
3. Peak rate of customs duty continues to be 20%. Customs duty on project imports with investment of at least Rs. 5 crore in plants and machinery is @10%. Customs duty on Computers and Peripherals is @ 10%. All storage devices, integrated circuits, microprocessors, data display

tubes and deflection components of colour monitors continue at 0%. Customs duty on Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) bound items is as per commitments. Customs Duty on specified raw materials/inputs used for manufacture of electronic components or optical fibres/cables is @ 0%. Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is @0%. Specified infrastructure equipment for basic/cellular/internet, V-SAT, radio paging and public mobile radio trunked services and parts of such equipment exempted from basic customs duty. Customs duty exemption to mobile switching centers presently available to cellular mobile telephone service providers has been extended to imports by universal access service providers. Customs duty on cellphones continues at 5%. Laptops brought as part of baggage are exempted from customs duty.

4. Excise duty on computers reduced from 8% to 0% with a view to bringing down the prices of computers. Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives and CD ROM Drives continue to be exempt from excise duty. Pre-loaded software on PCs, Audio CDs, Recorded VCDs and DVDs, Cellular Phones, Radio trunking terminals, Portable receivers for calling, alerting or paging; parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones remain exempted from excise duty.
5. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows capital goods on payment of 5% customs duty. The Export Obligation under the scheme is linked to the duty saved and is 8 times the duty saved on capital goods imported, to be fulfilled over a period of 8 years. Import of capital goods upto 10 years old and import of capital goods for pre-production and post-production facilities are permitted under the scheme. Import of spares is also permitted to facilitate upgradation of existing plant and machinery.
6. Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by EHTP/Export Oriented Unit (EOU) units are counted for the purpose of fulfillment of positive. NFE.
7. 100% depreciation is available to computers and computer peripherals over a period of 3 years for all types of electronic units under EOU/EHTP/STP/SEZ scheme.
8. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes. Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export. This entitles domestic suppliers to Drawback/DEPB benefits, CST exemption and Service Tax exemption.
9. Customs clearances will be based on self assessment and selective examination. Round the clock electronic filing of customs documents for clearance of goods, presently available in 9 customs formations, is being extended to 23 customs formations.
10. Second hand capital goods upto 10 years old are freely importable.
11. EOU/EHTP units are eligible for Income Tax exemption on export profits, upto 2010, in terms of Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act.
12. Threshold limit for obtaining "Export House" status reduced to Rs. 5 crores from Rs. 15 crores from Small Scale Industry, tiny sector, cottage sector, units located in North East States/Sikkim/J&K; exporters exporting to countries in Latin America/CIS/Sub Sahara Africa and units having ISO 9000 (Series) status. The status holders are eligible for the following new/special facilities:
 - 100% retention of foreign exchange in Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) account;
 - Enhancement in normal repatriation period from 180 days to 360 days.
13. Tax holiday under provisions of Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act (Infrastructure Status) is available to Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and Broadband Network providers.
14. With a view to giving a boost to the manufacturing sector, a deduction of a further sum of 15% of the actual cost of machinery or plant acquired and installed after 31.3.2002 in case of new industrial undertaking or substantial expansion by an existing industrial undertaking is being allowed.

15. To encourage re-location of industries to India, plant and machineries is permitted to be imported without a licence, where the depreciated value of such relocating plants exceeds Rs. 50 crores.
16. To induce more investment for Research and Development activities, a weighted deduction of 150% on the sums paid to any university, college or an institution or a Scientific research association for the purposes of scientific, social or statistical research is available.

Reconstituting Port Trusts

1881. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to reconstitute the major Port Trusts;
- (b) if so, the Port Trusts which have been reconstituted so far;
- (c) the date by which all the major Port Trusts are likely to be reconstituted; and
- (d) the steps being taken to revamp all the major Port Trusts?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) There are 12 major ports, namely Kolkata, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chennai, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Mormugao, Paradip, New Mangalore, Tuticorin and Ennore. Ennore Port is a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and remaining 11 major ports are governed by the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. These 11 ports have Board of Trustees which are constituted as per the provisions of Section 3 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. The Board of Trustees for the ports of Jawaharlal Nehru, Tuticorin and New Mangalore stand reconstituted for the period from 1.4.2003 to 31.3.2005. The Board of Trustees for the ports of Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Mormugao and Paradip were due for reconstitution for the period from 1.4.2004 to 31.3.2006. These Boards were reconstituted with official trustees during May and June 2004. In respect of other trustees on these Boards, which could not be finalized along with official trustees because of Model Code of Conduct, then in force the names of individuals/organizations have now been finalized. Notifications for the Board of Trustees of

Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam and Paradip have since been issued except for some of the names for which the organizations that have been selected have to send the names of their representatives. With respect to other ports, the matter is under process for issue of notification.

(d) The major port trusts are constituted as per the provisions of Section 3 of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. As far as working is concerned, the development and modernization of Major Ports is an ongoing and continuous process. To increase efficiency and capacity, following major steps have been taken from time to time.

- (i) Construction and equipping of new berths/ terminals;
- (ii) Replacement of existing equipment with the state-of-art equipment on existing berths;
- (iii) Labour training and improvement in management practices for achieving higher efficiency/output;
- (iv) Private sector involvement in the development and operation of port facilities to bring out additional investment and modern techniques for greater efficiency;
- (v) Computerisation of port working and partial induction of Electronic Data Interchange; and
- (vi) Setting up of Vessel Traffic Management System.

[Translation]

Migration to Foreign Countries

1882. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Science and Technology experts are migrating to foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such experts migrated to foreign countries and settled down there during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government is taking any measures to check the migration; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Some Science & Technology experts do migrate to other countries for various reasons including financial and academic gains. However, no record of such experts leaving the country is being maintained centrally.

(d) and (e) Several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimize the outflow and also to attract them back to the country from abroad. Some of these measures are:

- Setting up of centres of excellence/advanced studies in the universities and academic institutions.
- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plan.
- Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations.
- Delegation of advanced administrative and financial powers to S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
- Manpower development training/re-training programmes through associateships/fellowships.
- Provisions for temporary placement of scientists and technocrats under the scheme of scientists pool.
- Creation of supernumerary posts.
- Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.
- Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists.
- Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) fellowship to visit international laboratories and institutions.
- Swarnajayanti Fellowships.

- Mission HOPE (Higher Education—Opportunities for Promoting Entrepreneurship) with the aim of converting aspirations to real enterprises (CARE).
- Contact programmes to attract and motivate brilliant young scientists to take up R&D as a career.
- Scientists are given financial assistance to participate in international conferences and training programmes abroad.
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships.
- Early Faculty Induction Programme, which aims at attracting bright and young under-graduate students in Engineering and Technology/Pharmacy/Architecture, etc. to take as their career.
- Appointment of NRIs and persons of Indian Origin in the permanent faculty positions in the IITs.

Fruit Bearing Trees along the sides of National Highways

1883. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to plant fruit bearing trees along the sides of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of trees targetted to be planted during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government has a policy for plantation of trees including fruit bearing trees along the National Highways. The provisions for plantation of trees are made as part of various projects for development of National Highways wherever necessary.

(c) Plantation of trees along National Highways is a continuous process. As such no specific target can be earmarked during the current year.

[English]

Expansion of National Fuel Complex

1884. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of National Fuel Complex in Hyderabad 2003-04;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether the Nuclear Fuel Complex is proposed to be expanded with the setting up of other units; and

(d) if so, the sites chosen therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Under the Department of Atomic Energy, there is no organisation known as National Fuel Complex. However, the performance of Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), Hyderabad during 2003-04 was satisfactory.

(b) The targets for production set by NFC Board for various products were exceeded during 2003-04. NFC supplied natural and enriched uranium oxide fueled bundles as required by M/s. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. for their operating power stations and zirconium ally structural components like coolant tubes, calandria tubes and reactivity and shut-off devices for the pressurised heavy water reactors under construction.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Capacities of some of the existing plants are being augmented and some new plants being added. NFC is setting up a Zirconium Oxide and Sponge plant at Palayakayal, near Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu. The project related work is in progress.

Mobile Phone Providers

1885. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that mobile service providers are exploiting consumers by way of giving attractive advertisement in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any controlling authority to monitor the private mobile companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, regarding tariff plans a directive has been issued to all Telecom Service Providers to publish their tariffs in a format prescribed by TRAI to make available the tariff

information to the customers in a transparent and appropriate manner including the financial implications in different usage patterns. The service providers are required to ensure that all tariff information including tariff changes are available on their website before they are launched in the market.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecommunications (DOT) grants licence to Telecom Service Providers as per the Government policy. DOT and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitor the obligations imposed on the licensees.

[*Translation*]

Eradication of Kala Azar

1886. SHRI SITARAM SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the severe diseases such as Kala Azar are spreading in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise data of the deaths occurred due to Kala Azar during the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the spread of this disease; and

(d) the funds allocated for the eradication thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Kala-azar is endemic in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and a few districts of Uttar Pradesh. As per information received from the State Health authorities, the number of deaths occurred due to Kala-azar during the last 3 years, State-wise, are as under:

State/Year	2001	2002	2003 (provisional)
Bihar	204	160	187
Jharkhand	0	0	5
West Bengal	4	5	7
U.P.	3	1	1
Delhi*	2	2	10
Total	213	168	210

*Imported cases that received treatment in Delhi hospitals.

(c) and (d) Elimination of Kala-azar by 2010 is a National Health Policy goal and the programme is included in the Tenth Five Year Plan within the ambit of National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme. The programme envisages implementation of following strategy for Kala-azar elimination efforts;

1. Vector Control through indoor residual insecticides spray in endemic areas.
2. Treatment of Kala-azar cases.
3. Information, Education & Communication for community involvement and capacity building.

The Government of India provides anti Kala-azar drugs, insecticides and operational expenses while the State Governments implement the programme through the existing health infrastructure. From 1st December, 2003, 100% central assistance for Kala-azar elimination (excluding staff components of the State Governments) is provided to the endemic states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

A tentative provision of Rs. 217 crores has been made towards Kala-azar elimination during the Tenth Five Year Plan. State-wise allocations during 2002-03 & 2003-04 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
State/years	Cash	Kind	Total
Bihar:			
2002-03	—	102.49	102.49
2003-04	554.67	1798.25	2352.92
West Bengal:			
2002-03	—	126.72	126.72
2003-04	125.81	271.19	397.00
Jharkhand:			
2002-03	—	83.64	83.64
2003-04	53.77	168.97	222.74
Uttar Pradesh:			
2002-03	—	79.15	79.15
2003-04	26.75	79.59	106.34

[English]

Travel Time for Trucks

1887. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the travel time between Metropolitan Cities for trucks carrying goods is greatly hampered due to various State Governments' check posts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce travel time between Metropolitan Cities on National Highways?

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

(b) The Government has undertaken Golden Quadrilateral Project for four/six laning of National Highways connecting metropolitan cities of Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai which would reduce travel time substantially. Further, as per policy of this Ministry no check posts are allowed on National Highways within the Right of Way except emergent situations like maintenance of law and order or natural calamities like floods, earthquakes etc. The State Governments have been asked to ensure strict enforcement of this policy and take prompt action against any violations.

Performance of Family Welfare Programmes

1888. SHRI NIHAL CHAND:
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

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

(a) the details of the amount released to each State under the family welfare programmes during the last three years;

(b) the States which have utilized the said amount and the achievements thereof;

(c) the States in Northern India which could not achieve the target set under the said programmes alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the population policy strictly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Funds are provided by Central Government for various Schemes namely Infrastructure (in cash), supply of contraceptives, drugs, etc. (in Kind) and grants for implementation of various Programmes e.g. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, Immunization, Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Area Projects, etc. The amount released for these Schemes to the States and utilized by them during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-I.

The amount released under Heads of Infrastructure and assistance given in Kind is spent 100% by the States. However, the expenditure incurred by the States on other schemes such as RCH Project etc. are less than the releases.

(c) No annual targets are fixed since April 1996 due to adoption of the 'Target Free Approach (TFA)', which emphasizes on decentralized participatory planning based on a Community Needs Assessment Approach (CNAA).

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The measures adopted for implementing the National Population Policy are enclosed in statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise Releases & Expenditure Reported on All Programmes during 2001-02 to 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Releases	Expdt.*	Releases	Expdt.*	Releases	Expdt.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19780.29	19467.99	19821.17	22050.60	23987.95	21519.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	728.83	770.59	823.36	677.20	444.21	496.27
3.	Assam	14285.54	15663.63	14406.50	14888.40	10894.23	993.25
4.	Bihar	16446.85	15454.19	22752.90	20337.69	24618.92	20002.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	6287.78	5667.60	7103.73	6706.78	8724.34	7883.00
6.	Goa	398.69	365.15	184.46	211.45	337.24	306.28
7.	Gujarat	19402.60	13531.22	14441.69	14585.30	17352.43	15560.93
8.	Haryana	5637.09	5318.99	5682.25	5807.91	8065.68	6577.22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3095.19	2988.47	3666.73	3600.28	3958.41	3438.21
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3287.08	3281.47	3292.74	3076.15	3138.65	3120.78
11.	Jharkhand	7867.65	7466.41	8412.91	7828.06	9555.72	8130.49
12.	Karnataka	18747.65	19542.13	18713.31	18243.51	14214.52	14154.99
13.	Kerala	8609.33	8651.14	8387.82	8864.05	8335.16	7898.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16028.18	14805.75	14494.26	14386.30	19817.30	16874.57
15.	Maharashtra	22321.37	20427.18	24526.30	24221.73	24670.81	21641.89
16.	Manipur	2556.62	2723.72	1735.60	1797.07	1172.37	1068.22
17.	Meghalaya	1420.82	1358.60	1296.31	1357.33	797.13	696.35
18.	Mizoram	1684.95	1644.06	1651.72	1337.36	908.77	927.54
19.	Nagaland	1053.79	1016.70	1239.35	1133.48	835.65	667.08
20.	Orissa	12702.81	10341.49	10085.03	11389.46	10913.87	9221.16
21.	Punjab	5463.04	5456.73	2857.36	3222.41	5635.24	5465.64
22.	Rajasthan	20068.23	18883.94	19507.77	18959.31	25618.03	22027.68
23.	Sikkim	841.89	781.17	662.30	637.30	693.26	338.35
24.	Tamil Nadu	16156.90	15002.43	17078.49	18657.72	15817.87	14584.10
25.	Tripura	2238.87	1868.80	1713.02	1616.27	968.35	678.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43222.66	44588.82	50900.28	49216.55	60457.61	47805.68
27.	Uttaranchal	4408.13	4036.13	3378.77	3179.72	3933.24	3200.48
28.	West Bengal	17595.66	17901.94	15949.00	17618.18	19476.64	17049.13
Total—All States		292338.49	279006.44	294765.13	295607.57	325343.60	281328.12

Figures are provisional.

*The expenditure figures are as reported by the States/UTs but they do not reflect the extent of funds utilised.

Statement II

Yes Sir, the National Population Policy aims to achieve the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2010. Eight States and UTs in the country have already achieved this goal, while 11 others are poised to achieve the same by 2010. The challenge is in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chhattisgarh for which an Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been constituted in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for focused attention. Recently 150 districts among these States have been selected for focus under the Common Minimum Programme. A Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh has been registered in the Department of Family Welfare for greater involvement of Civil Society in the Family Welfare Programme. The National Commission of Population has already been constituted. The Govt. aims to address the

issue of population stabilisation in the wider context of ensuring access and availability to quality services for maternal and child health and contraception.

Purchase of Stationery

1889. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 1112 dated December 9, 2003 regarding purchase of stationery and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected and compiled;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Upgradation of Panwadi to Hoshiarpur Highway

1890. SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to upgrade Panwadi to Hoshiarpur (U.P.) highway as a National Highway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure estimated to be incurred by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Irregularities in Kendriya Bhandar

1891. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 782 dated 6.3.2002 regarding irregularities in Kendriya Bhandar and state:

(a) whether no action was taken against the supplier for supplying inferior quality and less sized towels than approved;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether some of the suppliers were treated discriminately together with the details thereof;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action against the officials of the Kendriya Bhandar in this regard; 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) and (b) The supplier was made to replace the entire supply of towels at his own cost.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Irregularities in Golden Quadrilateral Project

1892. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Golden Quadrilateral highway project has been found dotted with irregularities and the CVC has placed it under scanner;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects in which irregularities detected;

(c) whether contractual provisions were violated by consultants and low quality material was used; and

(d) if so, other irregularities noticed and corrective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation (CTE) of the Central Vigilance Commission has till 01.07.2004 conducted intensive examination of only 12 projects under the Golden Quadrilateral component of the National Highways Development Project. The main observations of the CTE relate to the manner of selection and appointment of consultants, deficiencies in the Detailed Project Report (DPRs) prepared by the consultant, adoption of higher rates in the estimates, performance of consultants, change of key personnel of the consultants, preparation of market rate justification while awarding work, payment of Interest free mobilization advances, problem of unauthorized sub-contracting and instances of poor quality of construction.

Based on CTE's observations, National Highways Authority of India has taken necessary corrective measures such as appointment of proof consultants to check design of structures to ensure safety, making DPR consultants accountable for deficiencies noticed in the DPRs and setting up of an institutional mechanism to deal with such

cases. In order to curb frequent change of key personnel of the supervision consultant mid way through the projects, such personnel are being debarred from future projects of NHAI. Recovery is being effected wherever use of poor quality of material, workmanship is established. In future projects, release of mobilization advances will be in phases linked to the progress made. For ensuring quality of works, Engineers India Ltd. has been engaged to conduct quality audit of the projects. M/s. Price Waterhouse has been engaged for conducting internal financial audit. Wherever instances of unauthorized sub-contracting has been brought to notice, suitable action against the civil works contractor is being taken.

Four Laning of National Highways No. 6

1893. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing number of accidents and traffic congestion on National Highway No. 6 between Keonjhar Garh and Pallahara in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to upgrade this N.H. to that of four-lane; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The accidents on National Highway No. 6 between Keonjhar Garh and Pallahara in Orissa are mainly due to mixed traffic with sizeable proportion of two wheelers and cycles, over-speeding, overloading,

negligence on the part of drivers, etc. and not necessarily due to lack of four laning. There is no proposal at present to widen this portion of NH 6 to four-lanes.

CSIR Embroiled in Litigations

1894. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are many litigations in various courts of country in which Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or the constituent of establishment of CSIR is a party;

(b) if so, the details of amount of money spent and the specific head of account from which money spent during the last five years, year-wise, institute-wise;

(c) the reasons for litigations; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to minimize the litigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The litigations arise mainly due to various perceived grievances either from office orders or from some court's order. There is an in-built mechanism to minimize litigation, which functions in the form of local grievance committees, channels of appeal and a legal committee at CSIR headquarters. The details of each case filed against CSIR is examined on its own merits and a decision is taken whether to contest the case or not.

Statement

Lab/Institute-wise Legal Expenses (in Rs.)

LABNAM	Year					Grand Total
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CBRI	12120.00	69690.00	4350.00	916393.00	54571.00	1057124.00
CBT	9175.00	20770.00	31388.00	71290.00	101180.00	233803.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CCMB	76021.00	90250.00	23600.00	16330.00	9850.00	216051.00
CDRI	76250.00	45441.00	34495.00	102430.00	101800.00	360416.00
CECRI	169714.00	52450.00	71036.00	74390.00	117633.00	485223.00
CEERI	17572.00	14835.00	28407.00	38297.00	94912.00	194023.00
CFRI	17495.00	18793.00	17747.00	51713.00	52213.00	157961.00
CFTRI	27130.00	208826.00	10395.00	24380.00	28039.00	298770.00
CGCRI	23817.00	10140.00	7858.00	82965.00	36048.00	160828.00
CIMAP	38608.00	63824.00	104182.00	180563.00	141235.00	528412.00
CLRI	22854.00	63405.00	—	—	24435.00	110694.00
CMERI	8725.00	5260.00	1630.00	30821.00	29297.00	75733.00
CMRS	17445.00	31239.00	19165.00	28226.00	41347.00	137422.00
CRRI	17610.00	133323.00	12450.00	99950.00	168048.00	431381.00
CSIO	87125.00	84813.00	46828.00	55304.00	66666.00	340736.00
CSIRHQ	355468.00	393723.00	813882.00	149839.00	102881.00	1815793.00
CSMCRI	62184.00	24930.00	340.00	71591.00	23617.00	182662.00
IHBT	17842.00	22610.00	12450.00	17921.00	31027.00	101850.00
IICB	—	6038.00	108648.00	80254.00	65022.00	259962.00
IICT	37501.00	57826.00	27376.00	48700.00	41492.00	212895.00
IIP	76889.00	148630.00	136840.00	192425.00	67888.00	622672.00
IMTECH	—	12400.00	3690.00	21400.00	64065.00	101555.00
INSDOC*	—	31900.00	8100.00	10950.00	—	50950.00
ITRC	21550.00	72035.00	86683.00	209223.00	226918.00	616409.00
MAD CPLX	3250.00	0.00	2500.00	20943.00	—	26693.00
NAL	195497.00	237912.00	136039.00	92250.00	194799.00	856497.00
NBRI	49450.00	36050.00	67076.00	18432.00	76087.00	247095.00
NCL	45550.00	88750.00	164739.00	153611.00	147140.00	599790.00
NEERI	219094.00	43600.00	272530.00	338715.00	50900.00	924839.00
NGRI	20100.00	13666.00	1733.00	15000.00	—	66099.00
NIO	451423.00	171060.00	76343.00	20555.00	38135.00	757516.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NISCAIR**	—	—	—	59000.00	320925.00	379925.00
NISCOM*	26400.00	15050.00	18375.00	24000.00	—	83825.00
NISTADS	29784.00	18770.00	10200.00	16500.00	7505.00	82759.00
NML	14255.00	—	78737.00	83930.00	97684.00	274606.00
NPL	9970.00	85496.00	56560.00	44125.00	48877.00	281028.00
RRL BHOP	—	—	5090.00	2800.00	—	7890.00
RRL BHUB	7054.00	12600.00	24766.00	10250.00	68287.00	122957.00
RRL JAMM	28585.00	50630.00	21414.00	25664.00	53460.00	179753.00
RRL JORH	36862.00	—	96550.00	176657.00	67969.00	378038.00
RRL TRIV	26916.00	75602.00	13760.00	42980.00	116520.00	275778.00
SERC GHB#	16500.00	6680.00	—	—	—	23180.00
SERC CHEN	9250.00	0.00	3000.00	5000.00	43500.00	60750.00
Grand Total	2383035.00	2539017.00	2676552.00	3725767.00	3057972.00	14382343.00

*INSDOC & NISCOM merged w.e.f. 30.9.2002 to form NISCAIR**.

#SERC, GHB closed on 31.3.2001.

Reserved Seats for North Eastern States for MBBS

1895. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats reserved for students from North Eastern States including Sikkim for MBBS on All India basis, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received requests from various North-Eastern States for increase in the number of seats;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The MBBS seats on All India basis are filled up through the All India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination for 15% of the MBBS/BDS seats in all the Govt. Medical /Dental Colleges, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education as per the scheme devised and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme

Court. These seats are filled up purely on merit basis and there is no reservation of seats for any state etc.

(b) to (d) The Central Govt. is maintaining a Central Pool of MBBS/BDS seats by seeking voluntary contribution from states having medical/dental colleges and some medical institutions. The seats so collected are allocated to States/UTs not having medical/dental colleges of their own and certain Departments to meet national and international obligations. These States include North Eastern States (excluding Assam) and Sikkim. During 2004-05 requests have been received for increase of MBBS seats from these States as under:

State	Allocation for 2003-04	Demand for 2004-05
Manipur	21	35 seats
Nagaland	19	Reasonable No. of Additional seats
Sikkim	7	Restoration of 20 seats
Tripura	23	50 seats

No requests have been received from the other States of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya for allocation of additional seats.

The demand for additional seats will be considered if there is increased contribution of seats by donor States/Institutions.

[*Translation*]

Speed Post Service

1896. SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether speed post service has been introduced for fast delivery of posts;

(b) if so, the number of districts connected with speed post services so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to introduce speed post service in some new districts;

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

(e) whether introduction of speed post service has hampered the ordinary, registered posts and other postal services; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Sir. Extension of Speed Post services to new districts/areas is an ongoing process based on demand, business potential and satisfaction of operational parameters.

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

(e) No, Sir.

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

Statement

State-wise details of no. of Districts connected by Speed Post

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of districts connected by speed post
1	2	3
1.	Assam	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	23
4.	Bihar	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	16
6.	Delhi	9
7.	Gujarat	25
8.	Goa	2
9.	Haryana	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	11
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
12.	Jharkhand	22
13.	Karnataka	27
14.	Kerala	14
15.	Maharashtra	34
16.	Madhya Pradesh	48
17.	Manipur	7
18.	Meghalaya	2
19.	Mizoram	8
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Orissa	30
22.	Punjab	17
23.	Rajasthan	30
24.	Sikkim	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29
26.	Tripura	3

1	2	3
27.	Uttaranchal	13
28.	Uttar Pradesh	70
29.	West Bengal	19
30.	Andaman & Nicobar Island (UT)	2
31.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1
32.	Pondicherry (UT)	2
33.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
34.	Daman & Diu (UT)	2
35.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	1
Total		568

[English]

Condition of NH-17

1897. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the sector between Thalappady and Edappally of NH-17 continues to remain below standard, *vis-a-vis* general standard of National Highway, with insufficient width and damaged and old bridges;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has noticed a steady increase in traffic on this NH in the recent period;

(d) if so, whether the Government would consider four laning this highway and then make it 6 or 8 lane, as this NH connects Bombay with Cochin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. Thalappady-Edappally section of NH-17 has 421 m. length in Kerala, out of which 47 km is less than two lane. Besides, this section of NH-17 has 10 narrow, old and weak bridges.

(b) Improvements of NH-17 have been taken up in a phased manner.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The above stretch of NH-17 could be considered for widening to four lanes, subject to ascertaining feasibility of its implementation through private sector participation and *inter-se* priority of works.

Telephone Connections to Villages

1898. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of telephone connections applied for but yet to be released to villages of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether Village Panchayat Amjhra, District Dhar has not been provided thirteen telephone connections applied for long back in 1995;

(c) whether the requisite money was deposited through the Panchayat;

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing the connection;

(e) the time by which these connections are likely to be provided and responsibility fixed on officers and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the villages so far not connected with telephone in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No such case/waiting list is pending in Amjhra.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

(f) 14205 villages are so far not connected with telephones.

Statement		
Sl. No.	District	Application pending for telephone connections in rural areas as on 30-06-2004
1	2	3
1.	Anuppur	0
2.	Ashok Nagar	0
3.	Balaghat	0
4.	Barwani	47
5.	Betul	113
6.	Bhind	217
7.	Bhopal	9
8.	Burhanpur	78
9.	Chhatarpur	9
10.	Chhindwara	0
11.	Damoh	151
12.	Datia	28
13.	Dewas	760
14.	Dhar	174
15.	Dindori	13
16.	Guna	98
17.	Gwalior	70
18.	Harda	875
19.	Hoshangabad	1466
20.	Indore	106
21.	Jabalpur	462
22.	Jhabua	0
23.	Katni	142
24.	Khandwa	91
25.	Khargone	9

1	2	3
26.	Mandla	292
27.	Mandsaur	1970
28.	Morena	151
29.	Narsinghpur	410
30.	Neemuch	591
31.	Panna	172
32.	Raisen	54
33.	Rajgarh	900
34.	Ratlam	533
35.	Rewa	19
36.	Sagar	228
37.	Satna	32
38.	Sehore	0
39.	Seoni	0
40.	Shahdol	22
41.	Shajapur	146
42.	Sheopurkalan	50
43.	Shivpuri	17
44.	Sidhi	631
45.	Tikamgarh	40
46.	Ujjain	120
47.	Umaria	10
48.	Vidisha	289
Total		11595

Criteria for Appointing Local Chemist

1899. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for appointing local chemist attached to CGHS Dispensary;

(b) whether the Government proposes to appoint local chemist within one kilometer range of CGHS Dispensary

in order to remove inconvenience faced by CGHS beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The major criteria given in the tender for appointment of authorised local chemists under CGHS is as under:

- (i) 'Maximum discount offered in percentage terms on the retail price of the drug/medicine.
- (ii) The CGHS generally appoints authorised chemists for a group/zone consisting of up to three dispensaries and the shop/business establishment of the applicant chemist has to be within the area of the group/zone applied for.
- (iii) The applicant chemist should have a minimum annual turnover of Rs. 20.00 lakh in the case of 'A' class cities and a minimum annual turnover of Rs. 10.00 lakh in the case of 'B' class and 'C' class cities.

(b) to (d) While it is convenient for the CGHS cardholders to have the CGHS authorised local chemist located as close to the dispensary as possible, it would be difficult for the CGHS to limit the shop/business establishment of the applicant chemist to within one kilometer of the dispensary as it would reduce the number of eligible tenders from chemists thereby reducing competition.

Cobalt Machines for Cancer Treatment

1900. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WHO in its report on 'National Cancer Control Programme, Policies and Managerial Guidelines' published in 2002, and Multi-national Assessment of Some Operational Costs of Teletherapy published in Radio Therapy and Oncology Journal in June, 2004 commented on merits of use of Cobalt machines for cancer treatment in developing countries;

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

(c) the steps taken thereon?

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

[Translation]

North-South Corridor Scheme in MP

1901. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has commenced on North-South corridor scheme in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it has been completed and the scheme of the Government to complete the remaining work?

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

(b) Total length of North-South Corridor in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 547 km. Out of this, four laning in 9 km has been completed and in 33 km it is under implementation. In the balance length of 505 km Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation, civil works are targeted to be awarded by March 2005 and completed by December 2007.

Prevention of Thalassaemia

1902. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether appropriate efforts are being made by the Government for Prevention of Thalassaemia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for the assistance to set up research center and blood banks at village level for the treatment of the Thalassaemia patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken thereon?

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

[*English*]

Study on Resources in Indian Ocean

1903. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Ocean has vast resources of minerals, oil, natural gases etc;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to harness these resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, Studies have been conducted by the Geological Survey of India (Ministry of Mines) for offshore Minerals and by Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) for Hydrocarbon resources in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea regions of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In the deep oceans, the Department of Ocean Development has established resource potential only in respect of Polymetallic Nodules.

As per the study, the established resource of 380 million tones of polymetallic nodules contain 4.290 million tones of copper, 4.70 million tones of nickel and 0.0550 million tones of cobalt in the retained area.

(d) Department of Ocean Development is pursuing various developmental activities and technology development pertaining to mining and extractive metallurgy in phases to harness the resources from nodules.

[*Translation*]

Promoting Products of Companies

1904. SHRI S.D. MANDLIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has authorised the office bearers of Central Government Employees' Residents Welfare Association to promote the products of various companies by circulating notices/circulars;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint/objection in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action on these complaints;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A petition was received about a Residents' Welfare Association permitting advertisement of a local shop in its circular.

(e) Government does not contemplate any action in the matter.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) DoPT accords recognition to RWAs which adopt the prescribed model constitution and follow the objectives and broad guidelines set down by the DoPT. The Government does not interfere in their routine affairs.

[*English*]

Four Laning of National Highway-7

1905. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage of four laning of National Highway NH-7 in the stretch between Salem and Krishnagiri;

(b) the time by which the work will be completed;

(c) the present status of the proposal of road laying in Dharmapuri;

(d) whether a new bypass is proposed to be constructed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Details of four laning of NH-7 from Salem to Krishnagiri are as under:

S.No.	Stretch	Length (in km)	Status/Likely date of completion
1.	Salem Bypass (km 207.600 to km 199.200)	8.4	Completed in January 2003.
2.	Salem to Thumbipadi (km 199.200 to km 180.000)	19.2	Targeted to be completed in current financial year (2004-05).
3.	Thumbipadi to Thoppurghat (km 180.000 to km 163.400)	16.6	Targeted for completion by December 2007.
4.	Thoppurghat Section (km 163.400 to km 156.000)	7.4	Completed in April 2002.
5.	Thoppurghat to Krishnagiri [km 156.000 to Krishnagiri-(Jn of NH-7 and NH-46)]	64	Targeted for completion by December 2007.

(c) to (e) Dharmapuri is falling in the reach Thoppurghat to Krishnagiri. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under preparation for this reach. Construction of a new bypass will depend on the DPR.

Tremors in Delhi Region

1906. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi region had a number of tremors in less than a month's time recently ranging from 1.6 to 3 on Richter Scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the intensity of these tremors is considered dangerous;

(d) if so, the disaster management plans for the city to meet any eventuality; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the period 18th March, 2004 to 21st April, 2004, Delhi region experienced nine tremors of magnitude ranging between 1.5 to 2.7 on Richter's scale. The hypo central parameters of the tremors recorded during the period 18.3.04 to 11.6.04 given in the enclosed statement.

(c) the maximum intensity associated with an earthquake of magnitude 2.7 (on Richter Scale) is III on Modified Mercalli (MM) intensity scale. According to this scale, intensity III is not considered to be of any significance from damage point of view.

(d) and (e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has constituted a Delhi Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi with representation from the relevant Departments/Agencies as well as the Union Home Ministry. The preparation of disaster management plans relating to earthquakes and other disasters is the responsibility of the government of NCT Delhi, which has informed that they are taking appropriate action in this regard.

Statement*List of tremors in Delhi region with magnitude ranging between 1.5 to 2.7 from 18.03.2004 to 11.06.2004*

Year	MMDD	HHMM (IST)	Lat.	Long.	Dep.	Mag.
2004	318	1323	28.63	77.25	15.3	2.7
2004	328	0951	28.63	77.15	15.3	1.6
2004	41	1102	28.63	77.18	10.0F	1.5
2004	45	0618	28.70	77.36	20.1	1.8
2004	45	1134	28.69	77.32	20.9	1.9
2004	45	1522	28.68	77.36	18.2	1.6
2004	45	1756	28.78	77.21	9.0	2.0
2004	49	2220	28.61	77.15	10.8	1.6
2004	421	1111	28.65	77.14	6.2	1.9
2004	429	1721	28.57	77.09	13.5	1.7
2004	56	0636	28.43	77.37	19.6	1.5
2004	520	0754	28.76	77.00	2.5	1.8
2004	524	0419	28.63	77.13	15.0	2.0
2004	66	1108	28.62	77.00	15.4	2.1
2004	612	0023	28.45	77.36	15.9	1.8

Total number of tremors = 15

*[Translation]***Opening of Post Office in Bhisi**

1907. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no post office or sub-post office exists in village Bhisi, tehsil-Chimoor in district Chandrapur under Nagpur Zone in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Bhisi Gram Panchayat has submitted several representations to Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) GDS Branch Post Office exists in Bhisi village since 1960. It is in account with Chimur Sub Post Office under Chandrapur Head Post Office in district Chandrapur (Maharashtra).

(c) to (e) Only one representation was received vide Bhisi Gram Panchayat case mark No. 32/97 dated 23-04-1997 for upgrading the Branch Post Office to Sub Post Office. The proposal was not found to conform to the norms prescribed for upgradation of Branch Post Offices, and a reply was given on 06-05-1997.

The proposal for upgradation of Bhisri Extra Departmental Branch Post Office to Departmental Sub Post Office was examined during January 2003 but was again not found justified on the basis of work load and financial norms. Hence upgradation of Bhisri Branch Post Office to Sub Post Office was not considered.

A request dated 16-06-2004 has been received asking for postal services in the village, for which response will be given after the proposal is examined.

[English]

Irradiation of Diamonds

1908. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of irradiation of diamonds at Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to mitigate the harmful effects likely to be caused due to irradiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The process of irradiation of diamonds with electrons is carried out by the Board of Radiation & Isotope Technology (BRIT), a constituent unit of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(b) The value of semi precious stones can be enhanced by irradiating them with electrons. Currently electron irradiation of off-grade quality diamond is carried out by the BRIT in collaboration with agencies in diamonds for enhancing the colour of this product which leads to substantial value addition. Electron irradiation does not induce any radioactivity in the irradiated diamonds/precious stones.

(c) Does to arise. It may be mentioned that irradiation of diamonds/precious stones by neutrons results in inducing a low level (within permissible limits) of radioactivity. This practice exists in some countries. In India practice of using neutrons for irradiation of diamonds was discontinued since early 1990s. Presently, therefore, irradiation of diamonds is done only with electrons which as mentioned above does not induce any radioactivity in the irradiated diamonds.

[Translation]

Demand of Physiotherapists

1909. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of physiotherapists is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial steps taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Due to increase in population, the demand for services of medical professionals at large is increasing and so is the demand of Physiotherapists who are Para-Medical professionals assisting the Medical Professionals in the management of patients.

No specific survey has, however, been carried out to assess the requirement of Physiotherapists in the country.

[English]

Satellite Facility for Research on Endangered Species

1910. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology at Hyderabad has taken up a project on setting up of a satellite facility for research in the area of endangered species;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress achieved with regard to this project including the construction of laboratory building and development of infrastructure; and

(d) the time by which the laboratory is expected to become fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the land for the facility has been provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the funds are jointly shared by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Central Zoo Authority (CZA), Department of Biotechnology (DBT);

(c) At Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, a NDA and gene bank for a number of endangered species of wild animals along with semen profiles has been established. Also Protocols have been standardized for artificial insemination. A few molecular markers have also been developed for genetic profiling.

(d) The facility is likely to be fully functional by next year.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Synthetic Desi Ghee

1911. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 50 lakh Kg of poisonous synthetic Desi Ghee is being produced in Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh daily and by inscribing agmark sign of more than 110 brands, it is being sold openly in resettlement colonies and trans-Yamuna colonies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The term synthetic is not defined in Prevention of Food Act, 1954. However, the said Act defines "Adulterated" and "misbranded" products and provides as punishment for such food products. The food is considered as adulterated if the quality or purity of the food articles falls below the prescribed standards or its constituents are present in quantities not within the prescribed limit of variability. An article is considered misbranded if it is deceptive or a substitute or imitation or resembles in a manner likely to

deceive an article of food under the name of which it is sold and is not conspicuously labeled so as to indicate its true character.

Samples of adulterated/misbranded ghee have been reported in various States/Union Territories including the states of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. The adulteration/misbranding of ghee is on account of non compliance with the standards laid down for ghee under the Prevention of Adulterations Rules, 1955.

The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder are implemented by the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/Union Territories through their enforcement staff, who draw random samples of various articles of food including ghee regularly. Appropriate action is taken against the offenders under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

The Food Health Authorities for the States/UTs are advised from time to time keep a strict vigil including launching of special drive on the quality of food articles including 'ghee' sold in the markets.

[*English*]

East-West Corridor in Assam

1912. SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the East-West Corridor in Assam;

(b) the time by which it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for the extension of this corridor upto Ledo-Jayrampur for better transport of tea, oil, coal, etc.; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total length of the East West Corridor in Assam is 732 kms.

(b) the target date of its completion is December 2007.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The alignment of National Highways Development Project which includes the alignment of East-West Corridor has been frozen. It would not be prudent to extend the corridor upto Ledo-Jayrampur, as it would adversely affect the target date of completion of this prestigious project, which is December 2007.

[Translation]

Capitation Fee

1913. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the capitation fee being charged in the form of donation for medical courses; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to keep a tab thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 14.8.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education V/s State of Kamataka & others has directed that each private institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. With a view to prevent medical colleges from charging capitation fee, Supreme Court, in the aforesaid judgement, has further directed that each state Govt. has to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging of capitation fee.

[English]

Development of Paradeep Port

1914. SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special initiatives for the all round development of the Paradeep Port; and

(b) if so, the fund allocations for the development of Paradeep Port?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R.

BAALU): (a) and (b) Development of Major Ports is an on going process to cope with the demands of maritime trade. Towards this end, proposals amounting to Rs. 222.70 crores have been projected in the 10th Five Year Plan for Pradip Port.

In addition to this, there are proposals for construction of Berths for Clean Cargo (Fertilizers, Foodgrains, Edible Oils etc.) at an estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 crores and Construction of a Deep Drafted Iron Ore Berth at an estimated cost of Rs. 328.30 crores on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

[Translation]

Pending Proposals of Chhattisgarh

1915. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Chhattisgarh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of proposals from Chhattisgarh pending for clearance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The funds released for Chhattisgarh State during the last three years are as under;

(Rs. in crore)

Name of scheme	Year		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
NH(O) (Plan)	32.28	61.00	45.17
Non Plan	24.199	25.60	15.34
CRF	15.36	42.84	8.71
EI & ISC	—	3.22	4.23

(b) and (c) There are 4 No. of proposals of NH works pending with this Ministry for clearance. These proposals are under examination and are targetted to be cleared by December, 2004 depending upon the technical adequacy of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priority.

*[English]***KBK Development Programme**

1916. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to include more districts in the KBK Development Programme;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to sanction additional financial package to the Government of Orissa for the development of KBK region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released to the Government of Orissa during the last three years under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) it was not considered feasible to accede to the request of the State Government as the extension would result in spreading the available resources too thinly to have the needed impact in the KBK districts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Additional Central Assistance/Special Central Assistance released to the Government of Orissa for the KBK districts during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Additional Central Assistance/ Special Central Assistance released during the year
2001-02	100.00
2002-03	200.00
2003-04	250.00*

*out of this, Rs. 225 crore was released in 2003-04 and Rs. 25 crore was released in April, 2004.

*[Translation]***Bhagalpur Kahalgaon NH-80**

1917. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NH-80 between Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon has totally been damaged at three places due to floods in 1999;

(b) whether the construction work of concrete bridges at the said places are going on at slow pace; and

(c) if so, the time by which all the three bridges between Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) There were breaches at five different locations in Bhagalpur-Kahalgaon section of NH-80 due to floods in the year 2000 and not in the year 1999.

(b) There have been delays in finalisation of tenders by the State, and also due to problem in transportation of material. Delay also occurred due to slack performance of contractor for which warning was issued.

(c) Out of the breaches at five locations restoration works is complete in two locations. The bridges at remaining three locations are now targeted for completion by December 2004.

*[English]***Failure of WLL System in Orissa**

1918. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been general complaints by the telephone users of Orissa that WLL system has failed to meet the needs of the people due to failure of network system regularly;

(b) if so, whether in Balasore district this kind of failure is the every day phenomenon;

(c) whether sufficient cables are likely to be provided to the Orissa telecom circle to meet the growing needs of the subscribers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, in some parts of Orissa, junctions between WLL systems and C-DOT Exchanges get blocked occasionally and Balasore area is one of them. To address this problem C-DOT organization has developed a software patch, which is under test.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Sufficient cable is likely to be provided as per norms and targets fixed for the circle. Orissa Circle has been allotted 2.96 LCKM cable in March 2004.

Reimbursing Air Fare to Group 'A' and 'B' Employees

1919. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to reimburse airfare that is being availed as LTC by Central Government Group 'A' and 'B' employees for visiting Srinagar in a bid to promote domestic tourism in Kashmir valley; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) With a view to promote tourism in the Kashmir valley, all Group 'A' and Group 'B' Government servants have been permitted to travel on LTC by Air Economy (Y) class in national carrier between New Delhi and Srinagar for a period of two years and allowed air fare reimbursement. A copy of the Department of Personnel & Training Office Memorandum No. 31011/2/2003-Estt. (A) dated the 16th June, 2004 containing the details is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

No. 31011/2/2003-Estt. (A)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, dated the 16th June, 2004

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: CCS (LTC) Rules, 1998-LTC travel by air between New Delhi to Srinagar-Relaxation thereof.

The undersigned is directed to say that in relaxation of Rule 12(1) of the CCS (LTC) Rules, 1988, the

Government have now decided to permit all Group A and B government servants to travel on LTC by Air Economy (Y) class in national carrier between New Delhi and Srinagar for a period of two years and allow air fare reimbursement accordingly. These orders shall apply to Government servants who intend to visit Srinagar by availing All India LTC, provided New Delhi is the originating station or is en-route to Srinagar.

2. These order shall take effect from the date of issue.

3. In their application to the staff serving in the Indian Audit & Accounts Department these orders issue after consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Sd/-
(V.A. Pillai)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

[Translation]

Post Offices in Gram Panchayats

1920. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are fewer post offices in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of Gram Panchayats in various districts of State particularly in Banda and Fatehpur with post office facility;

(c) the time limit fixed for providing the said facility in each Gram Panchayat of the State; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for speedy delivery of posts in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. 89% of the Postal Network in Uttar Pradesh is in the rural area.

(b) The number of Gram Panchayats in various districts of Uttar Pradesh including in Banda and Fatehpur districts, with post office facility, are given in statement.

(c) Post offices are opened subject to fulfillment of prescribed norms laid down by the Department and availability of resources under Annual Plan. As such no time limit can be fixed.

(d) The following steps have been taken for speedy delivery of posts in rural areas:

- (i) Foot beats have been converted into cycle beats and cycle maintenance allowance is being paid to delivery staff.
- (ii) Mail arrangements have been reviewed and rescheduled to ensure speedy delivery of mails in rural areas.
- (iii) Mail routes are mechanised wherever possible.
- (iv) Divisional Test Letter runs are conducted to check the prompt delivery of mail and take remedial action for the delay in transmission and delivery of mail.

Statement

The number of Gram Panchayats in various districts of Uttar Pradesh particularly in Banda and Fatehpur district with Post Office facility

S.No.	Name of District	No. of GP with post office
1	2	3
Agra Region		
1.	Agra	260
2.	Aligarh	276
3.	Hathras	26
4.	BSR	252
5.	G.B. Nagar	64
6.	Etah	242
7.	Etawah	147
8.	Auraiya	134
9.	Jhansi	167
10.	Lalitpur	138

1	2	3
11.	Jalaon	216
12.	Mathura	174
13.	Mainpuri	155
14.	Firozabad	135
Total:		2386

Allahabad Region

1.	Allahabad	428
2.	Pratapgarh	348
3.	VSI(E)	67
4.	Chandauli	176
5.	VSI(W)	107
6.	S.R. Nagar	104
7.	Mirzapur	170
8.	Sonebhadra	100
9.	Ghazipur	358
10.	Jaunpur	383
Total		2241

Bareilly Region

1.	Bareilly	148
2.	Pilibhit	45
3.	Bijnore	262
4.	Budaun	282
5.	Ghaziabad	131
6.	G.B. Nagar	41
7.	Hardoi	264
8.	Kheri	321
9.	Meerut	209
10.	Baghpat	97
11.	Moradabad	172
12.	Rampur	91
13.	J.P. Nagar	88

1	2	3
14.	M Nagar	271
15.	Saharanpur	179
16.	Shahjahanpur	266
	Total	2867

Kanpur Region

1.	Banda	150
2.	Chitrakoot	122
3.	Hamirpur	115
4.	Mahoba	92
5.	Fatehpur	241
6.	Farrukhabad	122
7.	Kannauj	134
8.	Unnao	251
9.	Kanpur R	290
10.	Kanpur U	78
	Total:	1595

Gorakhpur Region

1.	Gorakhpur	331
2.	M. Ganj	196
3.	Basti	363
4.	S. Nagar	182
5.	Ballia	331
6.	Deoria	266
7.	K. Nagar	203
8.	Azamgarh	333
9.	Mau	147
10.	Bahraich	375
11.	Gonda	339
12.	Balrampur	147
	Total:	3215

1	2	3
Lucknow Region		
1.	Lucknow	139
2.	Faizabad	219
3.	Ambedkarnagar	185
4.	Raebareli	423
5.	Sultanpur	437
6.	Sitapur	382
7.	Barabanki	341
	Total:	2126
	Total No. of Gram Panchayats in U.P. with Post Office facility:	14430

*[Translation]***Growth of Software Export**

1921. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

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

(a) the value of software export during the year 2003-2004;

(b) the number of persons working in the IT industry at present;

(c) whether the said industry is earning the maximum revenue presently; and

(d) the projected growth rate of this industry in the ensuing years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The value of exports of Software & Services, including IT enabled Services, during the year 2003-04 is estimated at Rs. 58000 crore (US\$ 12.5 billion).

(b) It is estimated that about 8 lakh persons are working in this industry at present.

(c) The Software & Services sector is one of the top export revenue earning sectors of the Indian economy.

(d) This industry is projected to grow at the rate of 30 to 32 percent per annum in the next few years.

Modernisation of Medical Colleges

1922. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and Private Medical Colleges in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of the amount incurred by the Government on the modernization of the said medical colleges each year during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the amount proposed to be incurred during the year 2004-2005; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to improve the standard, and maintain uniformity of medical education all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Information is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no scheme for providing financial assistance for the modernization of private medical colleges. However, under the scheme for providing financial assistance to the States for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in govt. medical colleges, the Central Government has released funds to different State Governments. State-wise funds released is given in statement-II. The scheme has, however, been discontinued from 2003-04.

(d) Regulations have been notified by Medical Council of India with the approval of Central Government prescribing the minimum standards of medical education to be followed by each institution. The Council also undertakes periodical inspections of the institutions for verification of the same.

Statement I

Number of Medical Colleges in the country State-wise as on 19.7.2004

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		Total
		Govt.	Private	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	17	27
2.	Assam	3	—	3
3.	Bihar	6	2	8
4.	Chandigarh	1	—	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	—	2
6.	Delhi	5	—	5
7.	Goa	1	—	1
8.	Gujarat	8	4	12
9.	Haryana	1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	4
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3
13.	Karnataka	4	26	30
14.	Kerala	6	8	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	6
16.	Maharashtra	19	19	38
17.	Manipur	1	—	1
18.	Orissa	3	—	3
19.	Pondicherry	1	4	5
20.	Punjab	3	3	6
21.	Rajasthan	6	2	8
22.	Sikkim	1	—	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	12	7	19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3	12
25.	Uttaranchal	—	2	2
26.	West Bengal	8	—	8
Total		123	101	224

Statement II

Statement showing the State-wise Release of Funds to Various States for Strengthening of Diagnostic Facilities in Govt. Medical Colleges under the Scheme, 'Assistance for Capacity Building'.

Assam

1. Rs. 150.00 lakh for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh during the year 2001-02.

Haryana

1. Rs. 148.76 lakh for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak during the year 2002-03.

Kerala

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram during the year 2002-03.

Tamil Nadu

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem during the year 2002-03.

West Bengal

1. Rs. 148.85 lakhs for strengthening of diagnostic facilities at North Bengal Medical College, Susratnagar, Darjeeling during the year 2002-03.

[English]

Assistance to Poor for Medical Treatment

1923. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the poor for medical treatment;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria for getting such assistance; and

(c) the details of the amount sanctioned during the past three years and the number of persons benefited, State-wise?

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

(b) Two schemes namely Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant are being operated by this Ministry. The criteria for these schemes are as under:

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi—under this scheme financial assistance is provided to patients who are living below poverty line and are suffering from major life threatening disease, to receive medical treatment in Government Hospitals. The financial assistance is released in the form of 'one time grant'.

Health Minister's Discretionary Grant—under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the poor and needy patients for undergoing specialized interventions in any super-speciality hospitals/institutions or other Government hospitals.

(c) The details of the amount sanctioned during the past three years and the number of patients benefited, State-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement**Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi**

Amount released in Rupees

Name of the State	Year 2001-2002	Year 2002-2003	Year 2003-2004
	Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 144.98 lakhs Number of Beneficiaries	Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 39.05 lakhs Number of Beneficiaries	Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 78.54 lakh Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
Assam	01	00	00
Bihar	44	11	17
Delhi	02	02	15
Haryana	05	05	09
Himachal Pradesh	00	00	01
Jharkhand	05	02	00
Madhya Pradesh	01	00	02

1	2	3	4
Orissa	02	00	01
Punjab	00	00	01
Rajasthan	01	01	01
Uttaranchal	00	00	03
Uttar Pradesh	18	06	23
West Bengal	02	00	00

Health Minister's Discretionary Grant

Amount released in Rupees

Name of the State	Year 2001-2002 Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 105.00 lakhs Number of Beneficiaries	Year 2002-2003 Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 102.93 lakhs Number of Beneficiaries	Year 2003-2004 Total Amount Sanctioned: Rs. 52.93 lakh Number of Beneficiaries
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1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	03	02	00
Arunachal Pradesh	00	01	00
Assam	02	04	01
Bihar	208	103	63
Delhi	66	51	42
Gujarat	01	00	00
Haryana	22	20	16
Himachal Pradesh	02	00	01
Jharkhand	05	00	02
Chhattisgarh	01	00	00
Jammu & Kashmir	01	00	01
Karnataka	09	07	00
Kerala	05	35	01
Madhya Pradesh	12	14	05
Meghalaya	01	00	00
Maharashtra	10	21	02

1	2	3	4
Manipur	04	02	01
Mizoram	00	00	00
Orissa	10	05	07
Punjab	03	03	01
Rajasthan	17	09	02
Sikkim	01	00	00
Tamil Nadu	40	54	01
Tripura	00	02	00
Uttar Pradesh	123	86	103
Uttaranchal	02	10	05
West Bengal	76	155	49

Mumbai-Pune Super Expressway

1924. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has completed the work of Mumbai-Pune Super Expressway, costing about Rs. 1630 crores, which forms part of Golden Quadrilateral Project of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the status of construction of the bypasses of Pune city;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the National Highways Authority of India for reimbursement of 40% of the project cost; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government on the said request?

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

(b) Westerly diversion (bypass) on National Highway-4 around Pune city has been constructed. There are no bypasses on National Highway-9 and National Highway-50 around Pune city.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra has requested the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways for

reimbursement of 40% of project cost of Mumbai-Pune Expressway.

(d) As per the policy of the Union Government, the cost of such projects developed by the State Government on State roads are not reimbursed. The Ministry has, however, signed a Concession Agreement with Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) permitting them to levy toll on existing National Highway-4, running generally parallel to Expressway, after completion of some improvement works including widening. The concession period of total collection upto to 30th April, 2030, has been fixed after taking into consideration the capitalised cost of Rs. 704.45 crore of common portion of Expressway and NH-4 which is more than 40% of cost of the entire Expressway.

Bridges Over Ganga

1925. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct bridges over Ganga from Sahebganj under Jharkhand upto Manihari Ghat under Bihar and also from Rajmahal upto Kaliyachachak;

(b) if so, the time by when the construction is likely to commence; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The bridge referred in question falls on the State Road and its construction is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

JPC Report on Soft Drinks

1926. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on pesticides in soft drinks had recommended to the

Government to set new stringent standards for soft drinks;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to implement the same;

(c) whether the Government has set up a Pesticide Residues Sub-Committee;

(d) whether it has recommended that a nation-wide monitoring of soft-drinks for pesticides residue be undertaken; and

(e) if so, the purpose of fresh monitoring when JPC's recommendations are there?

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

(b) A Notification has already been issued vide GSR No. 388 (E) dated 15.7.2004 whereby the standards of carbonated water prescribed under PFA Rules have been amended wherein water used in the preparation of carbonated water is required to conform to the standards prescribed for packaged drinking water under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(c) A Pesticide Residues Sub Committee already exists as a Technical Committee to guide the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS) on matters relating to pesticide residues in foods.

(d) and (e) The Pesticide Residues Sub-Committees at its meeting held on 24th June, 2004 recommended that in the light of the recommendations of JPC, the standards for carbonated beverages, which are best suited for the Indian conditions need to be fixed in the overall perspective of public health. These standards should also be sufficiently stringent.

For fixing MRLs on any agricultural commodity the pesticide residues data from supervised field trials as per the good agricultural practices has to be considered. However, in case of carbonated water such trials are not possible. Hence, after a great deal of deliberations by the Sub-committee on Pesticide Residues it was decided that there is a requirement for nation-wide monitoring data on pesticide residues in carbonated water for the purpose of fixation of MRLs.

Revival of Agro Rural Industries

1927. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture and Rural Industries are being developed by the Khadi Boards and Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Financial Corporations assistance was almost now defunct in view of the liberalization of the Industrial Policy of the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government for revival of Agro Rural Industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agro and Rural Industries are being promoted by Government through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)/Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) under the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP).

(c) and (d) Since funds for implementing REGP are made available through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and on a selective basis through Cooperative Banks and Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks, entrepreneurs are not required to get assistance from State Financial Corporations.

[Translation]

Reduction of Fees in Medical Institutions

1928. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Uttaranchal has been accorded the status of a special category State in view of its backwardness;

(b) if so, whether the Government is likely to take any concrete steps to reduce the fees of medical institutions located in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In a judgment dated 14.8.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has clarified that each institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. However, no institution shall charge capitation fee or indulge in profiteering. Further, the Hon'ble Court has directed that each State Government shall set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging of capitation fee. The said Committee may approve the fee structure proposed by the institute or may propose some other fee which shall be binding on the institute for a period of three years.

As per the Uttaranchal Government, the State Government has set up a Committee headed by a retired High Court Judge as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court for monitoring the fee structure in private un-aided medical colleges.

Menace of Jaundice

1929. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of jaundice is on the rise in Delhi, Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps so far to check it;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Jaundice is most commonly caused by Viral Hepatitis arising out of infection with Hepatitis A,B,C,D,E & G viruses. As per information furnished by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the number of Viral Hepatitis cases reported by the States/ U.Ts during the years 2001, 2002 & 2003 were 1,49,262; 1,35,859 & 1,50,953 respectively. Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, hygiene are some of the important causes of Jaundice. Provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and treatment of Jaundice is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. The Government

of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes such as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Swajaldhara Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana—Rural Drinking Water, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, School Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi provides technical support to the State Governments and undertakes surveillance, early detection and prevention of control of outbreak of communicable diseases including Jaundice.

[English]

Trilateral Axis among India, Japan and China

1930. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have strategic trilateral axis involving India, Japan and China;

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

(c) whether any discussions on it have been held between Indian and Japan;

(d) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been worked out;

(e) whether China has also shown interest to join it; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Ideas of trilateral dialogue involving India, Japan and China have been discussed recently in some quarters. There has been some preliminary discussion on this matter with the Japanese side. The Government of India is committed to exploring avenues for enhanced cooperation in Asia with all major partners, including China and Japan.

Launching of Satellites on Commercial Basis

1931. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISRO is planning to launch satellites of other countries by its launch vehicles into outer space on commercial basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation through its commercial arm Antrix Corporation, has been offering to launch satellites of other countries by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geo-Stationary Launch Vehicle (GSLV) into outer space on commercial basis.

(b) So far, four foreign satellites comprising of two from Germany and one each from Republic of Korea and Belgium have been launched using PSLV. Further, Antrix has signed agreements with Nanyang Technological University, Singapore for launch of a technological satellite called X-Sat by end-2005 and with COSMOS International Satellitenstart GmbH, Germany to launch a scientific satellite called AGILE by mid-2005. Both these launches will be performed by the Indian Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

Leakage of Medical Paper

1932. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CBI enquiry has been ordered in the alleged paper leakage during the recently held All India Post Graduate Medical Entrance Examination;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to maintain the sanctity of the Examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The All India Post-Graduate Medical/Dental Entrance is conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi as per the scheme, devised and approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court for 25% of the seats in all the Government Medical/Dental Colleges in the country. The AIIMS have informed that there has been no alleged paper leakage during the recently held All India Post-Graduate Entrance Examination.

*[Translation]***Fee in Medical Colleges**

1933. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medical colleges under the Union Government, various State Governments and private sector where MBBS and Post-Graduation courses are being taught;

(b) the number of students admitted per year in these medical colleges and the criteria of their admission;

(c) whether the standard of education of all these medical colleges is approved by the Medical Council of India and all the medical colleges fulfil these norms;

(d) the pattern of annual fee in these medical colleges alongwith the norms therefor;

(e) whether students coming from poor and low-income group can afford to pay the said fee; and

(f) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for the meritorious students of the poor and low-income group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) At present there are 224 medical colleges functioning in the country out of which 7 are run by the Union Government/Central Universities, 116 are run by the State Government/Universities established by the State Governments and 101 are run by private Trusts/Societies. There are 148 medical colleges including Post-Graduate institutes under the Government which are running Post-Graduate courses.

(b) Approximately 25,000 Under-graduate and 8000 Post-graduate seats are available in these medical colleges per year. The students seeking admissions to these courses must fulfill the minimum eligibility criteria prescribed in the Regulations notified by the Medical Council of India with the approval of Central Government.

(c) All the medical colleges are required to maintain the minimum standard of educations and the syllabus prescribed in the Regulations of Medical Council of India. The Council undertakes periodical inspections of the colleges for verification of the same.

(d) to (f) In a judgment dated 14.8.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has clarified that each institution shall have the

freedom to fix its own fee structure. However, no institution shall have the freedom to fix its own fee structure. However, no institution shall charge capitation fee or indulge in profiteering. Further, the Hon'ble Court has directed that each State Government shall set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge to decide whether the fee proposed by the institute is justified and does not amount to profiteering or charging of capitation fee. The said Committee may approve the fee structure proposed by the institute or may propose some other fee which shall be binding on the institute for a period of three years.

Under-Invoicing in Software Export

1934. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether process of "under-invoicing" is going on in the export of software for the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the losses being suffered by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No specific information has been received in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Expansion of G-8 and G-10**

1935. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand G-8 and G-10 to include India and China;

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

(c) the names of countries which have supported the above proposal; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) There have been some media reports that after the

conclusion of the G-8 summit in USA in June 2004, the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Italy, and the President of Russia, in response to questions from journalists, made general remarks about the desirability of the G-8 countries having greater interaction with India and China. As there is no formal proposal to expand G-8 to include India and China, the question of the reaction of the Government does not arise.

C-DOT 256 Exchanges in Ladakh

1936. SHRI THUPSTAN CHHEWANG: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the C-DOT 256 exchanges installed in Ladakh are being run and managed by untrained and temporary staff;

(b) if so, whether there have been resentment and widespread complaint about their functioning;

(c) if so, whether the Government has initiated any action to solve the problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) There are 29 stations having 33 exchanges of C-DOT 256 type in Ladakh region (Leh SSA). Out of these, 21 stations are manned and managed by departmental trained staff and 8 stations are managed by departmental trained group exchange staff, on need basis. However, security guards/IAF personnel are available in these 8 exchanges for running engine alternators and meeting other exigencies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Review of Atomic Energy Act

1937. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Atomic Energy Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the said matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion of Capacity of Shipyards

1938. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the ship building capacity of each shipyard in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to expand the capacity of the shipyards; and

(c) if so, the proposals mooted in that regard during the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) A Statement regarding capacity of shipyards in public sector and private sector shipyards, shipyard-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The Government does not have any proposal for the expansion of the shipyards under its administrative control. As regards private sector Shipyards, they are free to expand as per their commercial viability.

Statement

Capacities of Shipyards, Shipyard-wise in respect of Public Sector Shipyards

Maximum size of vessels that can be built

S. No.	Name of Shipyard under Ministry of Shipping	Length/ Meter	Breadth/ Meter	Draft/ Meter	DWT in (000)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi	250	40	20	150
2.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam	195	38	17	75.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Kolkata	80	14	5	1.0
4.	Rajabagan Dockyard, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd, Kolkata	90	14	4	3.0
Under Ministry of Defence					
5.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Mumbai	190	26	4.2	27.0
6.	Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd., Kolkata	160	23	4.75	26.0
7.	Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa	105	13	4.5	3.0
Under State Governments					
8.	Alcock Ashdown & C. Ltd., Bhavnagar, Gujarat	90	16	6	5.0
9.	Shalimar Works Ltd., Kolkata, West Bengal	55	12	5.5	1.2

*Capacities of Shipyards, Shipyard-wise in respect of Private Sector Shipyards
(Details as provided by Shipyards Association of India
Maximum size of vessels that can be built*

S. No.	Name of Shipyard under Ministry of Shipping	Length/ Meter	Breadth/ Meter	Draft/ Meter	DWT in (000)
1.	ABG Shipyard Ltd., Magdalla, Gujarat	150.0	30.0	9.0	15.00
2.	Anderson Marine (P) Ltd., Goa	110.00	20.0	6.0	7.50
3.	Bharati Shipyard Ltd., Ratnagiri	125.0	2.00	5.50	10.00
4.	Chowgule & Company Ltd., Goa	100.0	18.00	3.20	3.50
5.	Corporate Consultancy & Engineers (P) Ltd., Kolkata	35.00	13.0	3.5	0.50
6.	Dempo Engineering Works Ltd.,	75.0	16.0	3.0	3.00
7.	Goodwill Engineering Works, Ltd.	55.0	20.0	3.0	0.70
8.	N.N. Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	80.0	14.0	2.5	3.00
9.	Sesa Goa Ltd., Goa	80.0	14.0	2.0	3.00
10.	TEBMA Engineering Ltd., Chennai	100.0	20.0	6.0	7.00
11.	Vipul Shipyard, Surat	75.0	30.0	3.50	0.30

Seamen's Provident Fund Scam

1939. SHRI ALEMAO CHURCHIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of Seamen's Provident Fund Scam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken so far;

(d) whether the Government has received representation for the replenishment of the funds of seamen;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon so far; and

(f) the manner in which the Government proposes to deal with the Seamen's Provident Fund lost in the Scam?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The misappropriation of Seamen's Provident Fund (SPF) to the tune of Rs. 92.78 crores was noticed in May, 2002. Immediately after this fraud came to notice, it was looked into and a Special Audit by a reputed Firm of Chartered Accountants was got done during the same week. On 10.5.2002, a complaint was lodged with CBI. The CBI arrested the then Commissioner, Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation. The CBI has completed its inquiry and filed the charge sheet in the Court at Mumbai on 10.11.03 against 15 persons involved.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The proposal to recoup the lost funds is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

According Status of SSI to Traditional Vocations

1940. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional vocations of people are proposed to be accorded the status of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Small Scale Industries (SSI) generally cover only manufacturing activities of one or more item(s) except the activities which fall within the purview of any Statutory Board or Committee or Special agency, viz. KVIC, Silk board, Handicrafts Board, Textile Commissioner, Handloom Board, Coir Board, etc. However, such of the Small Scale Services & Business Enterprises (SSBEs) as are industry

related and having investment up to rupees ten lakhs in fixed assets (excluding land and building) are also eligible for benefits given to SSI.

[English]

Upgradation of Coastal Highway in Gujarat

1941. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether though Gujarat has 25% of the country's coast line with many ports, the coastal Highway along this coast has not been upgraded to National Highway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by when the upgradation work is likely to commence;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from Gujarat for upgradation of 13 State Highways; and

(e) if so, the status of the proposal as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The declaration of any road as National Highway depends not only on the consideration that it runs along the coast but on several other considerations including traffic needs, *inter-se* priority on all India basis and availability of resources. Notwithstanding the above, road-length of approximately 732 kilometer running along the coast line in Gujarat has already been converted into National Highways. This includes 370 kilometer declared as National Highways in February 2004.

(d) No proposal for declaration of new National Highways have been received in the Ministry, after the last declaration of National Highways in February 2004, from the Government of Gujarat.

(e) Does not arise.

Denying Right to Strike to Government Employees

1942. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent judgement of Supreme Court denying the Government employees the right to strike;

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

(c) whether the Government intends to make law to protect the right to strike by the workers and employees including the Government employees; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of the judgement delivered on 6th August, 2003 in the case of T.K. Rangarajan Vs. Government of Tamil Nadu and others.

(b) to (d) Although the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 under Section 22 and 23 has laid down certain restrictions on the right to strike both in public utility services and other establishments but the right to strike, as such, has not been denied to the industrial workmen. In the instant case the right of the workers as provided under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has remained unaffected. As per the provisions of the Conduct Rules, no Government servant shall resort to or in any way abet any form of strike or coercion or physical duress in connection with any matter pertaining to his service or the service of any other Government servant.

Negligence in Safdarjung Hospital

1943. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that eight babies died within three days in Safdarjung Hospital due to negligence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In Safdarjung Hospital the deaths in babies are attributed to multiple serious diseases like acute Hepatic Failure, Pneumonia, Severe Dehydration and Shock, serious CNS infections, Encephalities etc. Most of the deaths occurred within 48 hours of the admission and are indicative of the

seriousness of the disease with which the patient reported in the Hospital. There is no negligence in providing the medical treatment to the babies in Safdarjung Hospital.

[Translation]

Decreasing Female Population

1944. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the female population in comparison to male has continuously been decreasing due to the female foeticide;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of the country has been declining since 1901. It declined from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 1991. However, the sex ratio has since improved to 933 as per 2001 Census.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to contain the practice of female foeticide, which is one of the main reasons for fall in sex ratio adverse to female population the pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was brought in to operation from 1.1.1996. The said Act has since been amended to make it more stringent. The Implementation of the Act rest with the States and Union Territories through the Appropriate Authorities appointed under the Act at state, district as well at sub-district levels. They have been requested to ensure wide publicity to the provisions of the Act and Rules and to effectively implement the same in letter and spirit.

It is, nevertheless, recognized that mere legislation is not enough to deal with this problem that has roots in social behaviour and prejudices. Various activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide through Radio, Television, and print media units. Workshops and seminars are also been organized through Voluntary Organizations at State/regional/district/block

levels to create awareness against this social evil. Cooperation has also been sought from religious leaders, as well as medical fraternity to curb this practice.

Recently, the Government of India has launched 'Save the Girl Child Campaign' with a view to lessen son preference by highlighting achievements of young girls.

[English]

Separate Fund for Completion of Projects

1945. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to set up a separate fund for completion of mega projects which are pending for lack of resources; and

(b) if so, the number of projects likely to be benefitted as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Growth in Telecommunication Sector

1946. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a tremendous growth in the telecommunication sector in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the indigenous manufacturing industry has not been adequately encouraged despite growth in telecommunication sector; and

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

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

(b) The number of telephone connections in the country have become more than double during the last

three years. Year-wise details of growth in telephone connections and tele-density are as follows:

	Telephone connections (in lakhs)	Growth (in Percentage)	Tele-density per 100 population)
As on 31.3.2001	362.9	—	3.53
As on 31.3.2002	449.7	23.9	4.29
As on 31.3.2003	546.2	21.5	5.11
As on 31.3.2004	765.4	40.1	7.02

(c) and (d) Several measures were taken to encourage indigenous manufacturing of telecom equipments. The industry has been given many incentives such as benefit under central sales tax, modified EHTP (Electronic Hardware Technology Park) Scheme, rationalisation of custom duty and exemption of excise duty on manufacturing of mobile handsets to encourage the manufacturing industry to grow in tune with the growth of telecom service sector.

Increase in Length of Highways in Gujarat

1947. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of highways in the country and the share of Gujarat therein;

(b) whether the Government has received a proposal from Gujarat to increase the existing length of highways in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The total length of National Highways in the country is 65,569 kilometer. This includes a total length of 7457 kilometer of State roads in various States, declared as new National Highways on 25.02.2004. The share of Gujarat State therein is 2871 kilometer. This includes a total length of 410 kilometer of State roads in Gujarat declared as new National Highways on 25.02.2004.

(b) No proposals for declaration of new National Highways have been received in the Ministry from the

Government of Gujarat, after the last declaration of National Highways in February 2004.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan from Asian Development Bank

1948. SHRI PRAKASH BAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received substantial loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for refurbishing the National Highways system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been finalised by the Government; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the East-West Corridor and other highway projects in Maharashtra are likely to be benefitted from this ADB loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The details of loan agreement already signed or are likely to be signed by the Govt. and NHAI with ADB for strengthening and four laning of the National Highway stretches are enclosed as statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Kajali-Manor (km 381.6 to km 439) section of NH-8 has been four laned with ADB loan no. 1747-IND in the State of Maharashtra.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Project	Loan No. & Date	Loan/Grant Amount (in US\$)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ADB I Projects (in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana & Uttar Pradesh)	918-IND 1988	172.86 Million	Work is completed.
2.	ADB II Projects (in the state of Karnataka, Kerala & Rajasthan)	1041-IND 1991	250 Million	Work is completed.
3.	ADB III Projects (in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal & Bihar)	1274-IND 1993	245 Million	Work is completed.
4.	Surat-Manor Tollaway Project from Km 263.4 to Km 439 NH-8 (in the state of Gujarat and Maharashtra)	1747-IND 05.10.2000	180 Million	Work is in progress.
5.	Western Transport Corridor Project from Km 75 to Km 340 of NH-4 (in the state Karnataka)	1839-IND 22.6.1998	240 Million	Work is in progress.
6.	West Bengal Corridor Development Project from km 31.0 to km 398.0 of NH-34 (Barasat-Raiganj) (in the state of West Bengal)	1870-IND 11.12.2001	210 Million	Work is in progress.
7.	East-West Corridor Project (in the state of Gujarat)	1944-IND 23.10.2002	320 Million	Loan Agreement already signed.

Definition of Sick Units

1949. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised definition for sick units and norms for rehabilitation as per S.S. Kohli Committee shall be strictly and promptly implemented by banks in conjunction with State Level Rehabilitation Committees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Kohli Committee, the Reserve Bank of India has circulated the revised guidelines on 16th January, 2002 in respect of the definition of sick units and norms for their rehabilitation to all the Scheduled Commercial Banks for implementation. The revised guidelines will facilitate the banks to detect sickness at an early stage and take corrective action for revival of the potentially viable sick SSI units. The State Level Inter-Institutional Committee (SLIC) set up in different States reviews progress of work in this regard and ensures co-ordination for rehabilitation of sick SSI units.

[Translation]

Telephone Facility in Jharkhand

1950. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been formulated to provide telephone facility in all the villages under the Markacho Block of Kodarma district in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the telephone service has been provided to all the village panchayats of the said block;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the telephone facility is likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. BSNL has planned to provide telecom facility in all the villages under Markacho Block of Kodarma district in Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) Out of 144 villages in Markacho Block, 75 villages have already been provided with telephone facility. The remaining 69 villages are planned to be provided with telecom facility by Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) which shall be provided subject to availability of funds.

(d) to (f) All the 18 Panchayats in the said Block have already been provided with telecom facility.

[English]

Market Survey by Kendriya Bhandar

1951. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3844 dated 8.4.2003 regarding market survey by Kendriya Bhandar and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) to (c) The information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reviewing Working of Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal

1952. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal at Kochi Port;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the performance of the said Container Terminal during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to privatise the Container Terminal; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reviews resulted in Port deciding to revamp and repair existing equipments, acquire new equipments, expand the stack area for containers, reduce the free period for containers. These proposals were processed but kept pending for want of final decision on establishment of International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT), except the procurement of one Reach Stacker and reduction of free period for containers from 10 days to 5 days.

(c) The performance of Rajiv Gandhi Container Terminal (RGCT) for the last three years given below:

Year	Number of moves per hour per crane	Average turn round time (in days)	Number of Containers handled (in TEUs)
2001-02	10.11	1.62	151829
2002-03	12.08	1.55	165687
2003-04	13.41	1.52	169965

(d) and (e) ICTT involves a total investment of the order of about Rs. 2118 crores and is proposed to be developed in phases to mainly handle mainline vessels. To make this project viable, a minimum volume of container traffic at the port is required. For building up the threshold volume of traffic, RGCT is proposed to be handed over to the successful bidder of ICTT for the initial period of operation subject to a maximum period of 8 years and 6 months.

[*Translation*]

Telecom Services in Madhya Pradesh

1953. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Madhya Pradesh where the "Tarang" and/or "WLL" telecom services have been made available and the names of towns for which action plan has been prepared for its extension and the time by which this service(s) is likely to be made available;

(b) the places where "Tarang" services has been started, district-wise and since when and the time by

which this service will be started at the remaining places; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Tarang/WLL services have been provided at 86 places in various districts of Madhya Pradesh and there is plan to provide these services at 140 more places in the current financial year 2004-05 as per statement.

Statement

S.No.	District	Existing Tarang/WLL	Tarang/WLL Action Plan for Year 2004-05
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	Balaghat Katangi Malajkhand	Baihar Lamta Langhi Waraseoni
2.	Betul	Betul Bhaisdehi Ghoradongari Multai	Athner Bhimpur
3.	Bhopal	Bhopal	Ichhawar Berasia
4.	Bhind	Bhind Gohad Lahar	
5.	Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur Bijawar Laundi	Badamalhara Baldeogarh Buxwaha
6.	Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	Atara Khajuraho Prathvipur Nowgaon

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhindwara	Chhindwara Amarwada Parasia Sausar	Batakakhapa Chauari Harrai Damua Pandhuma Tamia
8.	Domoh	Hatta Patharia Tendukheda	Damoh Patera
9.	Dewas	Dewas Sonkutch Khategaon Bagli	Kanno Dewas
10.	Dhar		Dhar Manawar Rajgarh Dharampuri Kukshi
11.	Guna	Guna Ashoknagar Aron Chachoura	Bamhori Chandari Ishagarh Mungawali Raghogarh
12.	Gwalior	Gwalior	Bhander Bhitarwar Dabra
13.	Datia		Datia Ghatigaon Indergarh

1	2	3	4
14.	Dindori		Dindori
15.	Hoshangabad	Babai Itarsi Piparia	Sohagpur Piparia
16.	Harda	Harda	Timarni
17.	Indore	Indore Mhow Sanwer Depalpur	
18.	Jabalpur	Patan Jabalpur	Kundam Umariapan Sehora
19.	Katni	Katni	Vijayraghgarh
20.	Jhabua	Jhabua	Jobat Petlawad Thandia Alirajpur
21.	Khandwa	Khandwa Burhanpur	Baldi Khakner Khalwa Pandhana Punasa
22.	Khargone	Bhikangaon	Barwaha Kasrawad Khargone
23.	Barwani	Barwani Sendhwa	Khetia Maheshwer Rajpur Zhimia

1	2	3	4
24.	Mandla	Mandla	Dhanwahi Nainpur Niwas Shahapur
25.	Mandsour	Mandsour	Bhanpua
		Sitamau	Deken
26.	Neemuch	Neemach	
		Shyamgarh	
		Manasa	
27.	Seoni	Ghansore	Chhapra
		Keolari	Kurai
		Lakhanadone	Seoni
		Seoni	
28.	Morena	Ambah	Bijaypur
		Morena	Jora
29.	Shivpurkala		Karhal
			Mehgaon
			Sabalgarh
			Shivpurkala
30.	Narsinghpur	Gadarwara	Narsinghpur
		Gotegaon	Chichli
		Kareli	
31.	Panna	Devendranagar	Ajaygarh
			Gunnore
			Shahnagar
32.	Raisen	Bareli	Baigamganj
			Gairatganj
			Raisen
			Silwani

1	2	3	4
33.	Rajgarh	Rajgarh	Baiora Khilchipur Rajgarh Sarangpur Narsinghgarh
34.	Ratlam	Ratlam	Sailana
		Jaora	Alot
35.	Rewa	Rewa	Hanumana
		Mauganj	
		Sirmore	
		Teonthar	
36.	Sagar	Sagar	Khurai Rahatgarh Rehli Banda Bina Deori Sagar
37.	Satna	Satna	Amarpatan
		Jaithwara	Maihar Nagod Maghgawan
38.	Sehore	Nasrullaganj	Sehore Ashta
39.	Shahdol	Annuppur	Beohari
		Shahdol	Birsinghpur Jaisinghnagar Jaithpur Khanodhi

1	2	3	4
			Kotma
			Rajendragram
40.	Umariya		Manpur
			Umariya
41.	Shajapur	Agar	Berchha
		Shajapur	Susner
		Sujalpur	
42.	Shivpuri	Shivpuri	Badarwas
			Karera
			Kolaras
			Pohari
			Narwar
			Pichhore
43.	Sidhi		Sidhi
			Churhat
			Majholi
			Singroli
			Singroli
44.	Ujjain	Khachrod	Barnagar
		Mahidpur city	Jaithal
		Ujjain	
45.	Vidisha	Vidisha	Ganjbasoda
			Kurwai
			Lateri
			Gyaraspur
			Nateran
			Seronj

Quality of Health Services

1954. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of health services has not been noticed despite the expansion of the health services in the country during the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing health facilities to the people. To provide better medical facilities, a vast network of rural infrastructure has been created in the country. The Central Government is also assisting the States under the National Health Programmes for Control of Malaria, T.B., Blindness, Leprosy, AIDS, Cancer, Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Mental Health and Family Welfare Programmes. To provide quality health care services, State Health System Projects are also being implemented with World Bank assistance in selected States to upgrade health infrastructure. The efforts made in providing health services has had a definite impact both on the reach and the quality of health care system and delivery to the public.

National Health Programmes undertaken are being closely monitored and mid-course corrections effected where necessary. Special efforts are also made to ensure that health care provided is of good quality.

[English]

Additional Charges to Officials

1955. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Secretary and Director NISCAIR given additional charges of Head, International Science and Technology Affairs Directorate and Head, Information Technology even after the advertisement for the post in 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether selection committee that selected the Head, Unit for Science Dissemination consists an expert of the rank below the rank of the post advertised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Joint Secretary and Director NISCAIR were given additional charges of Head, International Science and Technology Affairs Directorate and Head, Information Technology w.e.f 28/02/2001 and 12/09/2001 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Regional Pharmacy Institutes

1956. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Regional Pharmacy Institutes (RPIs) which are functioning in the North-Eastern States including Sikkim;

(b) the number of students admitted from the States out of quota with the NE States, State-wise;

(c) whether the pro-ratas contribution from each of the States is pending for the few years in the diploma courses; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per information received from the North Eastern Council Secretariat. Shillong three Regional Institutes of Pharmacy are functioning in the North Eastern Region namely:

(i) Regional Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology, Agartala (Tripura).

(ii) Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam).

(iii) Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing, Aizwal (Mizoram).

(b) All the seats allotted to the constituent states were utilized as per the distribution quota given below:

Name of the State	Regional Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology, Agartala (Tripura)		Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam)		Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing, Aizwal (Mizoram)
	Diploma in Pharmacy	Bachelor in Pharmacy	Diploma in Pharmacy	Bachelor in Pharmacy	Diploma in Pharmacy
1. Tripura	25	12	—	1	3
2. Mizoram	15	3	5	2	12
3. Manipur	15	4	5	1	3
4. Nagaland	2	—	5	2	3
5. Arunachal Pradesh	3	4	5	1	3
6. Meghalaya	—	3	10	1	3
7. Assam	—	4	—	—	3
Total	60	30	30	8	30

(c) The outstanding pro-rata contribution of the constituent states is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Regional Institute of Pharmaceutical Science & Technology, (Agartala (Tripura)	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (Assam)	Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing, Aizwal (Mizoram)
1. Tripura	—	—	There is no outstanding
2. Mizoram	4.00	31.48	pro-rata contribution
3. Manipur	11.75	10.79	against the constituent
4. Nagaland	1.40	23.67	states at the RIPAN,
5. Arunachal Pradesh	—	18.20	Aizwal as the Institute is
6. Meghalaya	6.00	—	being funded under the
7. Assam	29.00	31.73	North Eastern Council Plan Schemes.

(d) North Eastern Council has taken up the matter with all the constituent states requesting them to clear all the outstanding pro-rata contribution due against them.

Typhoid Vaccines

1957. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Typhoid Vaccines at Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. (HBPCL) was stopped in 1997;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to restart manufacture of this vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The production of Whole cell killed Typhoid vaccine was stopped in 1996 because the vaccine was found to be less efficacious in field practice.

(c) The Government has permitted M/s Haffkine Bio-pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Mumbai in 2002 to manufacture Acetone killed typhoid vaccine for limited use of defence personnel only.

Pharmacopoeia Commission

1958. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal for the formation of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the roll which is likely to be different from the existing pharmacopoeia Committee?

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

(b) and (c) The Commission is proposed to be set up as a Registered Society under the Societies Registration Act with the object of preparation, revision and publication of Indian Pharmacopoeia and addenda or supplementary compendia at suitable intervals as well as preparation of reference standards. The existing pharmacopoeia committee would cease to exist once the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission is set up.

Vigilance Unit of Kendriya Bhandar

1959. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vigilance unit of the Kendriya Bhandar undertakes regular and surprise inspections of sensitive spots in Delhi and outside to review and streamline the procedure;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of times surprise inspections conducted alongwith the details of review and streamlining of procedures, prevention and detection of fraud in each of the last three years; and

(d) the results achieved therefrom?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to information received from Kendriya Bhandar, the year-wise information is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Inspections/ Surprise visits	No. of irregularities detected	Action taken after investigation
1.	2001-02	39	11	Action taken in all cases of irregularities
2.	2002-03	48	7	-do-
3.	2003-04	33	4	-do-

Based on inspection reports, appropriate instructions have been issued from time to time. Existing procedures have been reviewed resulting in the formulation of the new Purchase Policy, 2003. A manual of procedure has also been framed for procurement of goods in regions outside Delhi.

Post Offices in Rented Buildings

1960. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices/sub-post offices in West Bengal, district-wise;

(b) the number of post offices/sub-post offices running in rented buildings in the State;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government for the construction of Government buildings for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Details of post offices in West Bengal, district-wise, are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) 1486 Post Offices are functioning in rented buildings.

(c) to (e) Construction of buildings is taken up under Plan subject to availability of resources and targets approved. West Bengal Postal Circle has been allotted funds for 2004-05 for completion of three projects viz. Post Office/Sub Postmaster's quarters at Jhaljalia, Jhargram and Kalighat. From 1.1.05, it is targeted to start construction of the following projects:

(i) Bhawanipore Post Office

(ii) One Type-V Staff Quarter at Gangtok, Sikkim

(iii) One Type-VI Staff Quarter at Siliguri

(iv) Four Type-V Staff Quarters at DE Block.

Statement**Details of Post Offices in West Bengal District-wise**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Head Post Office	Sub Post Office	ED Sub Office	ED Branch Office	Total
1.	24-Parganas (North)	4	191	26	506	727
2.	24-Parganas (South)	2	102	12	686	802
3.	Kolkata	7	218	3	—	228
4.	Purulia	1	35	10	405	451
5.	Midnapore	4	177	36	1371	1588
6.	Howrah	2	92	7	258	359
7.	Hooghly	3	111	29	361	504
8.	Bankura	1	53	23	407	484
9.	Nadia	4	112	36	280	432
10.	Burdwan	5	180	37	404	626
11.	Birbhum	2	58	16	379	455
12.	Murshidabad	3	75	34	474	586
13.	Malda	1	37	9	294	341
14.	Dinajpur	1	44	19	301	365
15.	Cooch Behar	1	48	10	287	346
16.	Darjeeling	2	69	10	81	162
17.	Jalpaiguri	2	57	16	221	296
Total		45	1659	333	6715	8752

Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

1961. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone connections are not being provided on demand in rural areas of Chandrapur and Garhchirol districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the up-to-date position in regard to waiting list in these districts; and

(d) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to people of these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) All efforts are made to provide connections to applicants within a reasonable time period. However, some waiting list in rural areas of Garhchirol and Chandrapur district is pending due to small and scattered demand from far flung areas, where telephone network of BSNL is not available presently.

(c) The waiting list position as on 30.06.2004 is as under:

District	Waiting List		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Chandrapur	423	1730	2153
Garchiroli	134	427	561

(d) WLL (Wireless in Local Loop) is planned to clear the pending waiting list for telephone. With effect from June, 2005, telephone connections are likely to be provided to people of these districts.

Security Threats to Golden Quadrilateral Project

1962. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Golden Quadrilateral project initiated by the NHAI is facing security threats as reported in the "Statesman" dated June 18, 2004;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any concrete steps to complete the project within the time frame; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) Attention has been drawn to the press news item captioned "Atal's highway project faces security threat" as reported in the 'Statesman' dated 18.6.2004. The stray incident as reported in the Newspaper article has not affected the progress of the project. There have, however, been various law and order instances in the past in the States of Bihar and Jharkhand. With the intervention of Hon'ble High Court of Bihar and also steps taken by the Governments of Bihar and Jharkhand, the situation has improved. Security has been strengthened and as a result of this the projects are progressing steadily.

[*Translation*]

Indian Fishermen in Bangladesh Jails

1963. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain marine Indian fishermen mistakenly entered the maritime boundaries of Bangladesh a few years back;

(b) if so, whether they were captured and detained in Bangladesh prisons; and

(c) the action taken or being taken by the Government to get these fishermen released at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The High Commission of India in Dhaka, in each case, initiated consular procedures seeking their release and repatriation.

Scheme for Development of Backward States

1964. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any specific scheme for the development of backward States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2004-05 has announced that the Backward States Grant Fund with a corpus of Rs. 25000 crore to be provided over a period of five years will be set up for taking up social and physical infrastructure programmes in the poorest and most backward districts in the country within a given time frame. The Fund will become operational from the financial year 2005-06.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Review of Registration of Suppliers

1965. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a need was felt to review the registration of the suppliers in the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications received in response to Kendriya Bhandar's advertisement;

(d) whether some applications are still pending; and

(e) if so, the time by which these applications are likely to be finalized?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar (KB) considered it necessary to review the system of registration as well as the registration of suppliers keeping in view the performance of the firms, their business capabilities and other commercial terms and conditions.

(c) 850.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Empanelment/registration is a continuous process. Applications are processed keeping in view market related factors like demand for the item/product, market acceptance of the offered brand, availability of similar products in KB etc.

Transfusion of Safe Blood

1966. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is increase in death rate due to non-availability of safe blood to the needy patients; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make available the safe blood to the patients whose treatment depends on transfusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no data available which shows that there is an increase in death rate due to non-availability of safe blood to the needy patient.

(b) It is mandatory under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules to test each unit of blood, collected from all donors for freedom from HIV I & II antibodies,

Hepatitis-B Surface Antigen, Hepatitis-C Antibody, Malaria and Syphilis before issue for transfusion. Also it is mandatory for all blood banks to obtain a licence from the Drug Control Authorities, who periodically check the blood banks to ensure compliance of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, apart from ensuring, before issue of licence, that the blood banks have the infrastructure to carry out all the mandatory tests for safe blood.

[Translation]

Collection of Telephone Bills through Post Offices and Banks

1967. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been receiving suggestions from the Members of Parliament to seriously contemplate upon authorising the rural post offices alongwith all the banks to receive payment of telephone bills from the rural telephone subscribers;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Since 1.10.2000, the Government is no longer directly providing telephone services. The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) as well as private operators provide these. The collection of telephone bills is now the responsibility of individual telecom service providers including the BSNL and MTNL. However, the number of post offices and bank branches authorized by PSUs to collect telephone bills in rural areas are 25209 and 3689 respectively.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Opening of Head Post Office

1968. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to open Head Post office in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts in the country having no Head Post Office, State-wise; and

(d) the number of districts in the country where Head Post Offices are targetted to be opened during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) It is the policy of the Government to open a Head Post Office in every district of the country, subject to fulfillment of prescribed norms.

(c) A State-wise list of Districts having no Head Post Office is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As and when prescribed norms are fulfilled, Head Office can be opened. Therefore, no specific targets are fixed. Where opening of a Head Post Office is not justified in a district as per the prescribed norms, Mukhya Dak Ghars are set up by converting a suitable Sub Post Office not below the status of lower selection grade, which provide all counter services similar to those of Head Post Offices to the Public, in a self contained manner.

Statement

State-wise list of districts without Head Post Offices

Sl.No.	States	No. of Districts without Head Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Assam	05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	00
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	07
5.	Delhi	00
6.	Gujarat	02
7.	Haryana	05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	00

1	2	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	07
10.	Jharkhand	11
11.	Karnataka	00
12.	Kerala	02
13.	Madhya Pradesh	07
14.	Maharashtra	04
15.	Goa	01
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
17.	Manipur	08
18.	Meghalaya	05
19.	Mizoram	07
20.	Nagaland	10
21.	Tripura	01
22.	Orissa	06
23.	Punjab	04
24.	Rajasthan	01
25.	Tamil Nadu	00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01
27.	Uttaranchal	06
28.	West Bengal	02
29.	Sikkim	03
Total		128

Bypasses on NH-24

1969. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities along the National Highway No. 24 between Delhi and Lucknow where the bypasses have been constructed and the names of the places where the process of construction is pending; and

(b) by when the bypass at Bareilly is likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Bypass for 5 Nos. of cities namely Ghaziabad, Hapur, Moradabad, Shahjampur & Sitapur along the National Highways No. 24 between Delhi & Lucknow have been constructed. Bypass at Lucknow connecting NH-24 and NH-28 is under construction. Land acquisition and preparation of Detailed Project Reports for the construction of Bareilly bypass is in progress.

(b) it is too early to indicate the time of completion for construction of Bareilly bypass.

[Translation]

Ban on Private Medical Colleges

1970. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to ban Private Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand taken by the Government regarding the calibre of doctors passed out from private Medical Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Regulations framed there-under do not prohibit opening of new medical college.

(d) The calibre of a doctor is judged by the University through examinations. The students of Government Medical Colleges as well as Private Medical Colleges have to go through the same examination.

[English]

Per Capita Income

1971. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita income in the country has increased during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the per capita income during 1997-98 and the per capita income at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The per capita income in the country in real terms (at 1993-94 prices) has increased from Rs. 9650 in 1998-99 to Rs. 11672 in 2003-04.

(c) Estimates of per capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) of various States for the year 1997-98 and 2001-02, the latest year for which data is available for most States, are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise Per Capita Income at 1993-94 Prices

(Rupees)

S.No.	State/UT	1997-98	2001-02
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8191	10590
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8634	9413
3.	Assam	5796	6059
4.	Bihar	3100	3554
5.	Jharkhand	7259	7498
6.	Goa	20595	28304
7.	Gujarat	13018	13684
8.	Haryana	12389	14250
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9625	11402
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7128	NA
11.	Karnataka	9416	11516
12.	Kerala	9079	11046
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7301	7699

1	2	3	4
14.	Chhattisgarh	6810	7647
15.	Maharashtra	13925	14892
16.	Manipur	6295	6715
17.	Meghalaya	7883	9514
18.	Mizoram	NA	NA
19.	Nagaland	10287	NA
20.	Orissa	5382	6105
21.	Punjab	13812	15255
22.	Rajasthan	8601	8819
23.	Sikkim	9125	NA
24.	Tamil Nadu	11216	13108
25.	Tripura	6828	10255
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5495	5885
27.	Uttaranchal	7569	7679
28.	West Bengal	8408	10375
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16350	15789
30.	Chandigarh	25470	28271
31.	Delhi	23482	26550
32.	Pondicherry	17402	23178
	All-India	9244	10774

Per Capita NNP

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

Note: As per information received from States upto 30th June, 2004.

Functioning of Hospitals/Dispensaries

1972. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the condition of Union Government run Hospitals and

Dispensaries has become worse in the past few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that Hospitals and Dispensaries provided best possible treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government hospitals are multi-disciplinary teaching/treatment institutions having a range of treatment facilities in various speciality/super-speciality disciplines and have specialized and latest equipments for providing these treatment facilities. The medical facilities are provided to the patients in these hospitals adequately. However, the upgradation of these hospitals is ongoing process as per the requirement.

There is an in-built mechanism in CGHS to improve the functioning of CGHS dispensaries by way of inspections, supervisions and guidance by the Senior Officers of CGHS.

Revival of ITI Units

1973. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the units of the Indian Telephone Industry are facing serious financial crisis;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to revive and protect the ITI units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Though Palakkad unit of ITI is making some profit, it cannot be taken as separate entity as many functions like marketing, monitoring, financing etc. are performed by Corporate Office of the Company at Bangalore.

(b) Lossmaking units in the year 2003-04:

Unit	Amount (Provisional) (Rs. in crores)
(i) Bangalore	194.55
(ii) Naini	139.12
(iii) Rae Bareilly	160.02
(iv) J&K, Srinagar	5.62
(v) Mankapur	115.16
(vi) ECU, Bangalore	15.75
Profit making units:	
(i) Palakkad	1.81

Reasons for losses:

- (i) Technological changes and shift in market requirement from the traditional fixed line equipment to mobile and inability of ITI to keep pace with these changes.
- (ii) Huge surplus manpower because of change in technology from electromechanical to electronics.
- (iii) Large overheads due to multiplicity of the manufacturing units.

(c) Some of the major steps taken by the Government:

- (i) Reservation quota orders up to 30% for procurements done by BSNL/MTNL for the products manufactured by ITI.
- (ii) Advance payment of 75% of the purchase orders against the above reserved quota orders.
- (iii) Government guarantee to the Company for raising funds for giving VRS to its employees.
- (iv) Government has announced a revival package of Rs. 508 crores in the ongoing Budget Session.

Linking of Road Network with Major Ports

1974. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to link road network with the major ports of the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the time by which the plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NHAI has been mandated to develop connectivity to major ports on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis through its Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in which equity of NHAI is limited to 30% of the total project cost. Balance cost would be from equity from the Port Trust and other organizations and from market borrowing.

(c) The details of implementation are given in statement enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	Port	Likely date of completion
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	April 2007
2.	Vishakhapatnam	December 2004
3.	Haldia	March 2006
4.	Chennai	December 2007
	Ennore	
5.	Cochin	August 2006
6.	Paradip	February 2007
7.	Tuticorin	August 2006
8.	New Mangalore	May 2007
9.	Mormugao	13 km work from Verna junction on NH-17 to Vernapuri junction completed. For the remaining length of 5 km., land has not been acquired and it is too early to indicate target date of completion of four laning in the remaining reach.
10.	Kandla	Work Completed.

Note: Kolkata and Mumbai Port road connectivity projects have not been taken up as these are not commercially viable.

Kollam-Kottapuram Waterway

1975. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the realisation of the Kollam-Kottapuram Waterway;

(b) whether any extension plans of this project is in the offing;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any funds have been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of the people dislocated as a result of executing the project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The waterway stretch from Kollam to Kottapuram stands declared as a National Waterway. The Government has undertaken various developmental works such as capital dredging, maintenance dredging, navigational aids and construction of permanent terminals. Temporary terminal facilities have also been provided at two locations viz., Maradu and Kollam.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Funds requested by the State Government in connection with land acquisition for widening of narrow section of waterway and for construction of terminals at various locations in the declared portion of the national waterway have been made available to the State Government.

Reducing Prices of Computers

1976. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

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

(a) whether the majority of people do not have access to computers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any effective steps are being taken by the Government to reduce the prices of computers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) It is fact that the majority of people in India do not have access to computers.

(b) The low rate of computer penetration is primarily on account of the high prices of computers in relation to per capita income.

(c) and (d) To reduce the prices of computers, customs and excise duties on computers, components and inputs are progressively being brought down. In the Budget, 2004-05, the excise duty of computers has further been reduced from 8% to 0%.

Decline in Child Sex Ratio

1977. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has already been decline in the child sex ratio in the country during the last 50 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for constant decline in the ratio of girl child *vis-a-vis* the male child; and

(c) the steps taken so far to arrest this trend and the extent of success achieved?

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

(b) The Child Sex Ratio (number of girls per 1000 boys) in the age group of 0-6 years has declined from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001.

Son preference, neglect of the girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age, female infanticide, female foeticide and male bias in enumeration of population are some of the reasons commonly put forward to explain the consistently low levels of sex ratio.

(c) In order to contain the practice of female foeticide, which is one of the main reasons for fall in sex ratio adverse to female population, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was brought into operation from 1.1.1996. The said Act has since been amended to make it more stringent.

The Implementation of the Act rest with the States and Union Territories through the Appropriate Authorities appointed under Act at State, district as well at sub-district levels. The States/UTs have been requested to ensure wide publicity to the provisions of the Act and Rules and to effectively implement the same in letter and spirit.

It is, nevertheless, recognized that mere legislation is not enough to deal with this problem that has roots in social behavior and prejudices. Various activities have been undertaken to create awareness against the practice of pre-natal determination of sex and female foeticide through Radio, Television, and print media units. Workshops and seminars are also been organized through Voluntary Organizations at State/regional/district/block levels to create awareness against this social evil. Cooperation has also been sought from religious leaders, as well as medical fraternity to curb this practice.

Recently, the Government of India has launched 'Save the Girl Child Campaign' with a view to lessen son preference by highlighting achievements of young girls.

Effective Drug Regulatory System

1978. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to make stronger and stringent laws pertaining to Drug Regulatory System in order to make authority more effective to protect public health;

(b) whether the Government is aware that due to loophole in inspection mechanism, quality of drugs and to track spurious or adulterated drug is not being properly monitored;

(c) whether it is a fact that globally banned or withdrawn drugs are still being allowed to be sold in the country;

(d) whether many drugs are illegally circulating in the market without mandatory approval of concerned authority;

(e) whether the Government is also aware that cost of the medicines has down to roughly 1/10th of its cost in West, but in India it is on increasing side; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2003 to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was introduced on 22.12.2003, in the 13th session of Lok Sabha to enhance penalties for violation of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder. The salient amendments proposed under the Bill are given below:

1. Enhance the punishments relating to adulterated or spurious drugs likely to cause death or grievous hurt within the meaning of Sec. 320 of the Indian Penal Code; upto punishment of death or imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine of one lakh rupees or upto three times the value of the goods seized, whichever is higher.
2. Penalties for subsequent offences to be enhanced upto 10 years and with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees.
3. Offences relating to adulterated and spurious drugs to be made non-bailable and cognizable.
4. Provision for setting up of special courts to try offences of spurious or adulterated drugs.
5. To confer powers upon police officers not below the rank of sub-inspector or other designated officer to institute prosecutions under the said Act.
6. Provision for compounding of minor offences under the Act.

The proposed amendments would make the law a deterrent to the offenders involved in the manufacture or sale of adulterated or spurious drugs. The involvement of enforcing agencies like Police would help in speedy investigations to book the culprits and in controlling anti-social elements involved in such activities. Since the Bill has now lapsed, necessary action to introduce a Bill for this purpose before the Fourteenth Lok Sabha has been initiated.

(b) Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and rules thereunder, the responsibility to regulate the manufacture and sale of drugs and monitoring their quality rests with the State Drug Control Authorities. Due to lack of uniformly adequate infrastructure in the States, there is variation in the level of enforcement in

different States. The above amendments in the Act would strengthen the hands of regulatory Authorities in checking the quality of drugs moving in the market and to track spurious and adulterated drugs.

(c) There is no uniform globally accepted system of banning of drugs. Drugs withdrawn in one country are not necessarily withdrawn in other countries. The reports of prohibition of any specific drug in a country and the reasons thereof are examined by the regulatory authorities of other countries and action for banning of the drug is taken after examining its dose and usage permitted in the country overall benefit risk ratio and its requirements in the country. For example Drugs like Cisapride and Phenyl, propanolamine are prohibited in U.S.A. but are permitted to be marketed in many European countries.

(d) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, it is prohibited to manufacture for sale or for distribution, or sell, or stock or exhibit, or offer for sale, or distribute any drug, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued for such purpose.

(e) and (f) No authentic information regarding the price trends or medicines in West is available with National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). As far as Indian market is concerned, in general, the prices or medicines have not gone up unreasonably. The percent change in whole sale price index (WPI) for Drugs and Medicines during the past 4 years is less as compared to that for all commodities, as given below:

%Change in WPI over preceding year

(Source: Ministry of Commerce & Industry)

Year	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Drugs & Medicines	5.85	3.48	0.71	2.55
All Commodities	7.16	3.60	3.41	5.46

Note: % Change in WPI worked out by NPPA on the basis of the data obtained from the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Setting up of Rural Agro Industries

1979. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more Rural Agro Industries in the country during the current financial year;

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

(c) the fund earmarked and spent on this industry during the 1st three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for setting up Agro and Rural Industries in the country. The State-wise target for REGP in terms of no. of projects and employment generation during the current financial year (2004-05) are at statement-I enclosed.

(c) The State-wise and year-wise details of projects set up, margin money utilized and employment generated during the last three years under REGP are available at statement II & III enclosed.

Statement I

Target for 2004-05

Sl.No.	State/UT	Projects	Employment (Nos)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandigarh	1458	75
2.	Delhi	594	500
3.	Haryana	11411	19625
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10004	12500
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	10513	10000
6.	Punjab	21382	24550
7.	Rajasthan	35574	37900
8.	Andaman & Nicobar	712	2500
9.	Bihar	20856	20975
10.	Jharkhand	11378	15900
11.	Orissa	15531	14550

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12.	West Bengal	40898	37300	24.	Lakshadweep	17	25
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136	1700	25.	Pondicherry	152	100
14.	Assam	23417	25100	26.	Tamil Nadu	19024	19925
15.	Manipur	1238	5000	27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33	250
16.	Meghalaya	6529	5000	28.	Goa	33	5000
17.	Mizoram	2001	7475	29.	Gujarat	7359	10075
18.	Nagaland	4019	2850	30.	Maharashtra	11157	31125
19.	Tripura	4409	3600	31.	Chhattisgarh	32912	15025
20.	Sikkim	1452	1775	32.	Madhya Pradesh	8511	21225
21.	Andhra Pradesh	20330	43575	33.	Uttaranchal	17583	10000
22.	Karnataka	20873	33075	34.	Uttar Pradesh	10700	65725
23.	Kerala	19313	20925	35.	Total	25692	524925

Statement II

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2001-2002			2002-2003		
		Projects Set up	Margin Money Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generated (in nos.)	project Set up	Margin Money Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment Generated (in nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	50	22.90	376	196	78.24	1392
2.	Bihar	37	37.46	552	229	108.13	1965
3.	Jharkhand	191	49.34	1308	298	421.01	9398
4.	Orissa	619	292.98	5711	668	156.78	2816
5.	Sikkim	—	—	—	16	6.70	120
6.	West Bengal	2892	822.20	16159	2459	1202.17	22531
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	2.47	14	5	9.49	192
8.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Goa	482	311.95	551	244	198.06	3556
10.	Gujarat	83	46.85	795	126	102.23	1717

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	2564	1538.08	31613	2249	1541.92	27990
12.	Chandigarh	119	47.56	805	1	0.40	7
13.	Delhi	31	19.35	299	9	16.16	293
14.	Haryana	511	1130.47	16786	677	884.91	15964
15.	Himachal Pradesh	594	953.73	14845	423	643.78	11644
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	790	436.50	8052	105	179.00	3129
17.	Punjab	1118	1438.62	27115	1358	1744.62	31461
18.	Rajasthan	2647	2211.91	46724	3036	2189.08	43040
19.	Andhra Pradesh	797	1307.02	23308	1818	1775.01	34500
20.	Karnataka	1311	1067.94	20459	1411	1560.05	29648
21.	Keral	1437	1789.10	28325	789	1196.03	21394
22.	Lakshadweep	1	3.00	46	—	—	—
23.	Pondicherry	6	7.06	80	3	0.29	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	598	567.34	11011	764	604.08	11017
25.	Chhattisgarh	139	297.99	4445	216	427.33	7254
26.	Madhya Pradesh	1049	1096.50	21492	703	605.97	10947
27.	Uttaranchal	269	318.00	5333	375	378.01	6881
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1863	2706.95	43002	1677	2293.52	42652
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	11.21	157	30	45.36	806
30.	Assam	199	142.51	2787	559	375.68	7003
31.	Manipur	11	2.98	54	79	110.53	2196
32.	Meghalaya	157	110.50	1908	153	135.94	2515
33.	Mizoram	9	16.83	214	143	224.40	3970
34.	Nagaland	162	168.89	2931	64	50.15	981
35.	Tripura	25	49.54	702	141	106.23	2021
Grand Total		20767	19025.13	343010	21024	19371.26	361005

Statement III**Performance of REGP during 2003-04**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Projects set up.	Amount of M.M. (Rs. in lakhs) utilized	Employment Generated (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	58	28.44	504
2.	Bihar	88	186.03	3817
3.	Jharkhand	323	198.08	3968
4.	Orissa	1031	784.11	13431
5.	Sikkim	113	24.66	449
6.	West Bengal	3348	1593.51	27350
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	02	4.13	61
8.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	98	82.98	1716
10.	Gujarat	290	130.34	2238
11.	Maharashtra	857	873.25	15497
12.	Chandigarh	08	10.24	182
13.	Delhi	07	12.31	231
14.	Haryana	923	1938.96	33201
15.	Himachal Pradesh	414	757.11	13485
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	775	363.45	6845
17.	Punjab	882	819.03	13600
18.	Rajasthan	2496	2890.28	51337
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1079	1670.83	31707
20.	Karnataka	1422	1692.17	29959
21.	Kerala	2046	2753.15	50293
22.	Lakshadweep	09	7.42	126
23.	Pondicherry	37	12.65	242
24.	Tamil Nadu	1568	1362.17	24028
25.	Chhattisgarh	697	1098.00	19815
26.	Madhya Pradesh	1041	1355.07	23683

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttaranchal	1106	979.70	16824
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2134	3415.18	57846
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	52.77	864
30.	Assam	1223	806.83	15548
31.	Manipur	92	11.06	211
32.	Meghalaya	210	121.79	2170
33.	Mizoram	33	61.10	1173
34.	Nagaland	61	117.20	2332
35.	Tripura	244	244.02	4316
Total		24747	26438.02	469030

Increase in Customer's Facilities

1980. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether BSNL/MTNL has further increased the customers facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MTNL has also introduced cosmos facility for the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the said facilities are likely to help the customers?

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

(b) The details of facilities recently introduced in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for its subscribers are given in the statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are as:

(i) A group of subscribers (minimum 5 members in a group) can opt for COSMOS facility.

(ii) Each member of the Group is charged @Rs. 100/-per connection for availing COSMOS/Centres facility in addition to normal telephone rental charges.

(iii) The telephone connections in COSMOS/Centrex group should belong to the same main exchange or its RSUs/RLUs/RDLUs etc.

(iv) The calls made within COSMOS (Centrex Group) are free of charge. While calls made outside the COSMOS Group are chargeable like normal calls.

(e) These facilities are helpful to the customers to the extent that:

(i) With COSMOS/Centrex facility, customers can make unlimited number of calls within their group on a nominal monthly charge and this results in saving in local call charges. While calls made outside the COSMOS Group are chargeable like normal calls.

(ii) These facilities help the customers by way of easy access to information at cheaper rate.

(iii) Direct Internet Access System (DIAS) facilitates the availability of "always on" Internet services on the same copper pair as used for Voice Telephony Services.

Statement I***Facilities Introduced by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)***

- (i) BSNL is providing 'Centrex' facility to its customers. Under this facility, a customer in a local call area can form a closed group (CUG), whose members can make unlimited number of calls to each other at fixed monthly charges. This facility is presently available in all new technology exchanges except C-DoT exchange.
- (ii) SMS based value added services on mobile for News headlines, Business headlines, Opinion poll, Stock prices information, Astrology and Cricket news etc.
- (iii) Provision of Short Messaging Services (SMS) on wired line telephones at selected cities.
- (iv) Direct Internet Access System (DIAS) facilities in the select cities.
- (v) Call Centres have been opened which are accessible by dialing 1500.
- (vi) The Customer Service Centers have been opened as a 'Single Window Concept'. A total of 3432 CSCs are functioning in BSNL as on 31.5.2004.
- (vii) It has been decided to keep the CSCs open upto 8 PM.
- (viii) It has been decided to install cheque collection machines where a customer can deposit telephone bill by cheque as per his convenience and get a printed receipt.
- (ix) Public grievances service available on telephone number 1094.

Statement II***Facilities Introduced by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)***

- (i) Toll-Free Number 1500, opened for providing information and services at single window.
- (ii) Two special Internet Plans introduced.
- (iii) Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) service with simultaneous voice Call and Internet Access facility and having teaming possible has been started.

- (iv) On line Services "Newslite and Infolite" in Delhi and "edonline" in Mumbai introduced for providing latest information about services, products procedures, news etc.
- (v) The front end is being empowered to provide most of the services at same place. Front and staff at Customer Interface Point are being motivated, through orientation program, for courteous and prompt service. A Call Centre is put into service to provide a number of services on telephone itself.
- (vi) Simultaneous availability of phone and Internet on single line.
- (vii) No call charges for Internet.
- (viii) Always on Internet connectivity.
- (ix) High-speed data communications (64 kbps to 6 mbps).
- (x) Group billing options for multiple ADSL accounts.
- (xi) 24 hours help line and technical support over phone.
- (xii) Garuda-1x subscribers through Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) can get following services:
 - (a) Public Utility Service Number.
 - (b) Railway Enquiry.
 - (c) Airline Enquiry.
 - (d) Directory Enquiry.
 - (e) Billing Services.
 - (f) Telephone Complaints.
 - (g) E-mail to any valid e-mail account from Rediff, Yahoo, MSN e-mail accounts etc.
 - (h) Internet search using search engine like Google etc.
 - (i) News through various portals like BBC, World News etc.
 - (j) Sports news through ESPN, ATP Tour etc.
 - (k) Games and Jokes.
 - (l) Complaint Booking.

Indo-US Talks on Proliferation

1981. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on proliferation between India and US was held recently;

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

(c) whether US has invited India to join PSI which has currently 14 members; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Officials from India and the United States have held discussions on diverse issues on the non-proliferation agenda. The last round of these discussions was held in Washington on 31 March 2004. Discussions have been held with the US side on the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). In these discussions, Government has been guided by considerations related to legitimacy of actions under the Proliferation Security Initiative and their grounding in international law.

Reviewing Parameters of CGHS

1982. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities where CGHS is running and the number of people benefited by this scheme;

(b) the names of the cities where the said scheme is proposed to be implemented and the number of persons likely to be covered under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the parameters for covering the metropolitan cities of the country under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A statement of cities having CGHS facilities along with the number of beneficiaries attached statement-I. enclosed.

(b) Though some new cities (statement-II) have been proposed for extension of CGHS facilities during the 10th

Five Year Plan, due to constraints of resources, it will not be possible to open new CGHS dispensaries at present.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to review the criteria for extending CGHS facilities to metropolitan cities.

Statement-I

Statement showing nos. of beneficiaries availing CGHS facilities in different CGHS cities as on 31-03-2004

Sl.No.	Name of City	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	23524
2.	Allahabad	73756
3.	Bangalore	236440
4.	Bhopal	9709
5.	Bhubaneswar	10076
6.	Chandigarh	34364
7.	Chennai	169523
8.	Dehradun	—
9.	Delhi	1999278
10.	Guwahati	38299
11.	Hyderabad	396826
12.	Jabalpur	89287
13.	Jaipur	112356
14.	Kanpur	141619
15.	Kolkata	183656
16.	Lucknow	96319
17.	Meerut	66184
18.	Mumbai	349166
19.	Nagpur	82031
20.	Patna	73734

1	2	3
21.	Pune	249502
22.	Ranchi	11170
23.	Shillong	6872
24.	Trivandrum	18704
Total		4472395

Statement-II

Names of new cities proposed to be covered under CGHS during the 10th Five Year Plan

1. Jammu
2. Jodhpur
3. Vishakhapatnam
4. Varanasi
5. Vijaywada
6. Jamshedpur
7. Aurangabad
8. Indore
9. Vadodara
10. Emakulam
11. Bokaro
12. Sonapat
13. Guntur.

Reduction of Waiting Time for Vessels at Ports

1983. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the waiting period of vessels at major ports;

(b) if so, the port-wise position at present;

(c) the steps taken by various ports to reduce the waiting period; and

(d) the port-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) Improvement in the working of major ports to reduce waiting period of vessels is a continuous process. The port-wise average pre-berthing detention to ships during the last three years, is as follows:

Port	Average pre-berthing detention (On Port Account) (In Hours)		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Kolkata	2.62	2.46	2.48
Paradip	11.04	10.32	5.14
Visakhapatnam	5.76	3.12	1.18
Ennore	9.98	1.56	1.66
Chennai	26.00	4.30	0.91
Tuticorin	10.56	7.20	1.60
Cochin	4.20	1.67	4.02
New Mangalore	5.99	4.41	3.07
Mormugao	32.16	19.92	26.71
Mumbai	7.68	3.60	3.64
Jawaharlal Nehru	10.08	11.76	8.24
Kandla	21.36	16.80	11.06
Total	11.53	6.90	4.86

(c) and (d) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Major Port Trusts have been taking various steps to reduce the waiting period of the vessels. The steps which have been taken by most of the ports include construction and equipping of new berths/terminals, replacement of existing equipment with the state-of-art equipment on existing berth, labour training and improvement in management practices for achieving higher efficiency/output, private sector involvement in the development and operation of port facilities to bring out additional investment and modern techniques for greater efficiency, computerisation of port working and induction of Electronic Data Interchange, setting up of Vessel Traffic

Management System etc. In addition, specific steps initiated by some of the major port/port trusts are as follows:

Ennore: Constant interaction with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to schedule arrival of the vessels in such a way so as to reduce the waiting time.

Mormugao: Modifications have been carried out to the Receiving and Shipping system of Conveyor of Mechanised Ore Handling Plant to enhance the iron ore handling capacity; out of 8 Barge Unloaders, 4 Barge Unloaders of 500 TPH have been replaced with a capacity of 750 TPH and same are put into operation in two phases; in order to receive cape size vessels at Berth No. 9 (MOHP), the work of capital dredging has been completed and the draft has been increased to 14m; two berths 5A & 6A with an annual capacity of 5.00 million tonnes are constructed on Build-Own-Operate-Transfer basis to handle mainly coke and coal and put into operation from 19.6.2004.

Kolkata: The Port has constructed a virtual jetty at Sagar Anchorage. In addition, construction, development and maintenance of a berth on Build-Operate-Transfer basis has also been licensed to a strategic operator.

Paradip: Round the clock pilotage service has been started since October, 2002.

Visakhapatnam: Induction of higher capacity cranes; de-bottlenecking of ore handling plant; and well defined maintenance management procedures are being followed.

Cochin: Speedy documentation is ensured for entry/clearing of vessels. The programmable logic control system and drive controls of existing rail mounted gantry cranes have been upgraded to improve productivity. Unloading arms with higher capacity has been installed at South Tanker berth.

Kandla: Priority is given to vessels which promise higher productivity. Port also accords priority to vessels which guarantee to vacate the berth within 24 hours.

New Mangalore: 3 shift operation has been introduced for handling bulk, break bulk and containerised cargos.

Jawaharlal Nehru: Order has been placed for supply of 12 Rubber Tyred Gantry Cranes and the first lot of 4 Cranes was put into operation in June, 2004.

Steps for Smooth Driving on National Highways

1984. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a series of steps to make driving on National Highways smoother particularly from Delhi to Jaipur and Delhi to Mathura;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total estimated cost for constructing flyovers and multiple junctions over National Highways leading to Jaipur and Mathura; and

(d) the time by which flyovers and junctions are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Delhi-Jaipur Section of National Highway 8 (NH-8) and Delhi-Agra Section of NH-2 have already been widened to four lane dual carriage way. Eight patrol vehicles (6 on NH-8, 2 on NH-2), 5 ambulances (3 on NH-8, 2 on NH-2) and 3 cranes (2 on NH-8, 1 on NH-2) have been provided to give assistance to victims of accidents and remove vehicles damaged in accidents. Road markings, signages and metal beam crash barriers are provided at appropriate places for safety of user of road. Median plantation is maintained to cut off glare from opposite direction.

(c) and (d) There are no flyovers under construction at present on NH-8 and NH-2. Work on improvement of six at-grade junctions on NH-2 at a cost of Rs. 7.75 crore is under progress and likely to be completed within a year.

Unified Licensing Policy

1985. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TRAI has prepared any draft proposal for unified licensing policy in the telecom sector;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the extent to which the consumers are likely to be benefited as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The TRAI has issued Consultation Paper on Unified Licensing Regime on 13th March, 2004 inviting the comments of the various Stake Holders including following:

1. Frame work of Unified Licensing Regime.
2. Registration Charges/Entry Fee/Authorisation Charges.
3. Service Area in Unified Licensing Regime.
4. License Fee
5. Bank Guarantees.
6. Roll out obligations.
7. Interconnections
8. Numbering
9. Inter-Circle connectivity and Infrastructure Sharing: licencing aspects.
10. Reselling
11. Other issues.

(c) According to TRAI, proposed Unified Licensing Regime shall result in better (existing & new) services being available to the consumers at affordable tariffs as well as expected to promote competition and facilitate penetration of telecom services in backwards areas from telecom point of view.

(d) As TRAI has not submitted its recommendations so far to the Government, it is not possible to estimate the time frame by which policy is likely to be implemented.

Expansion of Postal Services

1986. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any step for the expansion of postal network in the country during last three years;

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

(c) the various expansion proposals mooted for the postal sector in Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details of post offices opened, Postal Circle-wise, during the last three Annual Plans viz; 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 are given in statement in Rajasthan circle 53 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices (GDS Offices), 7 Departmental Post Offices and 202 panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras have been opened during the last three years.

(c) Post offices are opened under Plan subject to fulfilment of distance, population and income norms and availability of resources. Annual targets for opening post offices are fixed for the plan period but State-wise targets are decided only on yearly basis.

For the Tenth Five Year Plan, targets have been approved only for the first two years Implementation programme for the next three years using Plan resources requires approval of the competent authorities. Meanwhile post offices continue to be opened by relocating post offices to needy areas.

Statement

Number of Post Offices and Panchayat Samachar Sewa Kendras (PSSKS) opened during the year 2001-02 to 2003-04

Sl. N.	Circle	2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
		Post Offices Opened		PSSKs Opened	Post Offices Opened		PSSKs Opened	Post Offices Opened		PSSKs Opened
		EDBOs	DSOs		EDBOs	DSOs		EDBOs	DSOs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Nil	30	3	Nil	30	2	1	15
2.	Assam	35	2	135	15	1	95	14	1	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bihar	38	Nil	570	15	Nil	253	15	1	96
4.	Chhattisgarh	25	1	100	20	1	100	16	1	70
5.	Delhi	2	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	18	2	50	15	Nil	55	9	1	23
7.	Haryana	Nil	1	70	Nil	1	55	2	1	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	Nil	55	2	Nil	54	2	1	44
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	Nil	12	5	Nil	10	7	1	10
10.	Jharkhand	Nil	1	72	8	Nil	49	6	1	48
11.	Karnataka	13	2	18	8	1	6	4	1	3
12.	Kerala	2	1	Nil	2	1	Nil	6	1	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	21	3	175	16	1	140	15	1	100
14.	Maharashtra	65	10	150	30	8	150	25	2	96
15.	North East	13	2	118	9	1	56	10	1	49
16.	Orissa	14	2	18	10	1	20	6	1	10
17.	Punjab	6	8	26	5	1	30	5	Nil	15
18.	Rajasthan	20	4	80	18	2	82	15	1	40
19.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	80	5	1	72	6	1	40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	38	2	240	18	1	200	20	1	118
21.	Uttaranchal	15	1	43	4	Ni	20	5	Nil	10
22.	West Bengal	54	5	Nil	32	2	2	6	Nil	1
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	Nil	1	Nil	2	1	1
Total		405	51	2042	241	25	1482	199	20	669

Modernisation of Telecommunication System

1987. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to modernise the Telecommunication system in the country during the tenth Plan period;

(b) if so, the State-wise plan formulated by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL); and

(c) the fund earmarked for the purpose, State-wise, particularly for Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Yes, Sir: A number of steps are envisaged for the expansion/modernization of Telecommunication system during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. These are as follows:

(i) Achieve telecom coverage of all villages in the country and provide reliable transmission media in all rural exchanges.

- (ii) Provide reliable media to all exchanges.
- (iii) Provide High-speed data and multi media capability using technologies including ISDN to all towns with a population greater than two lakhs.

(b) The targets are set by BSNL on annual basis. The State-wise plan/implementation for modernization of the network during the first three years of Tenth Five Year Plan in respect of BSNL are given in statement-I enclosed.

(c) Details are given statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

Sl. No.	Circle	Conversion of SBMs into RSUs		Conversion of C-DOT RAXs into VS.2 AN		Cellular Mobile Telephones			WLL (Wireless in Local Loop)			(Number of lines targeted for creation of pole less Network during 2004-05)
		Total Target	Ach. till 31.3.04	Total target	Ach. till 31.3.04	Conn. provided during 2002-03	Conn. provided during 2003-04	Target during 2004-05	Conn. provided during 2002-03	Conn. provided during 2003-04	Target during 2004-05	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	9	4	28	8	2083	4004	6900	501	383	2000	10K
2.	Andhra Pradesh	610	305	2980	308	217106	350771	459700	8480	44819	170000	500K
3.	Assam	51	13	542	57	0	26211	168600	6486	5765	25000	100K
4.	Bihar	225	146	961	365	36516	110603	278300	38648	9957	80000	200K
5.	Chhattisgarh	80	65	371	159	15493	16579	67400	15284	16261	30500	80K
6.	Gujarat	611	549	2194	394	275691	206422	563000	1934	2787	100000	500K
7.	Haryana	76	75	598	198	77347	115117	247000	590	16411	98000	200K
8.	Himachal Pradesh	204	102	784	127	22274	50351	89200	4097	-606	45000	70K
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36	2	251	11	0	40100	49100	3247	3872	43000	30K
10.	Jharkhand	85	17	297	66	31047	70725	112000	16718	10648	17000	100K
11.	Karnataka	481	427	2218	818	200205	129991	346400	16426	31266	88000	500K
12.	Kerala	174	169	76	76	203931	169821	428000	23168	37010	290000	500K
13.	Madhya Pradesh	591	575	2075	925	64542	56297	202200	14012	52022	105000	300K
14.	Maharashtra	918	669	4406	352	275533	334938	719500	11008	47998	240000	500K
15.	North East-1	39	5	117	11	0	12160	93300	3072	4621	17500	30K
16.	North East-2	36	2	144	24	0	8104	Include in NE-1	1073	6806	15000	30K
17.	Orissa	89	51	965	411	70332	93212	225200	20842	12457	69000	100K
18.	Punjab	643	643	526	320	161706	132611	429000	1201	3283	119000	300K

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19.	Rajasthan	712	486	1516	653	85117	136270	412700	2845	43138	195000	300K
20.	Tamilnadu	547	384	1660	800	160089	240048	422600	9910	14515	101000	400K
21.	Uttaranchal	37	31	340	75	26425	59007	109900	6846	7974	20000	50K
22.	Uttar Pradesh East	473	213	1344	119	127905	217316	456600	68170	15546	120000	350K
23.	Uttar Pradesh West	167	114	488	117	102128	193138	311000	16042	15949	50000	250K
24.	West Bengal	373	287	1154	304	72897	95238	314000	18323	7678	140000	300K
25.	Kolkata	—	—	—	—	10244	7242	271700	2454	18932	50000	200K
26.	Chennai	—	—	—	—	0	121553	216700	7843	13381	20000	200K
	BSNL	7267	5330	26035	6698	2238611	2997829	7000000	319220	442873	2250000	6100K

Abbreviation:

SBM: Single Base Module

RSUs: Remote Subscriber Units

AN RAXs: Access Network for Rural Automatic Exchanges.

Statement II

Funds Earmarked State-wise/year-wise on Modernisation of Telecommunication during Tenth Plan (2002 to 2006-07)

(Amount in Crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Circles	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	11.67	11.27	18.51
2.	Andhra Pradesh	873.7	628.68	762.24
3.	Assam	135.81	172.98	224.15
4.	Bihar	404.22	432.44	526.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	112.81	116.25	101.96
6.	Gujarat	993.2	694.38	661.32
7.	Haryana	313.28	375.13	396.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110.43	135.05	209.53
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	112.97	126.39	176.73
10.	Jharkhand	242.37	153.88	168.86
11.	Karnataka	604.14	669.35	852.45
12.	Kerala	787.22	1186.27	1041.15

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	392.79	372.73	402.59
14.	Maharashtra	1192.94	993.54	1090.65
15.	North East	130.23	154.18	217.21
16.	Orissa	232.14	190.85	347.7
17.	Punjab	587.67	539.56	612.38
18.	Rajasthan	463.89	487.43	704.41
19.	Tamilnadu	906.79	691.75	882.72
20.	Uttaranchal	124.64	530.05	141.99
21.	Uttar Pradesh	907.81	457.75	1092.41
22.	West Bengal	637.6	666.28	975.07
Total		10278.32	9786.19	11606.67

Note:

1. Allotments made to Project Circles, Maintenance Circles, Telecom Factories, CGM Telecom Stores are in addition.
2. Funds earmarked for the year 2004-05 are provisional.
3. The provision for the remaining two years are not yet made as the State-wise physical targets are formed annually and corresponding allocations are made at the appropriate stages.

Petrol From Plastic

1988. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petrol from Plastic is being demonstrated by a local inventor in Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Based on the inputs provided by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to whom the subject matter of the questions relates, it is learnt that a claim was made by Shrimati Alka Zadgaonkar, Head of the Department of Applied Chemistry of G.H. Raisoni College of Engineering, Nagpur during July, 2002 that she had invented a process for conversion of plastic waste into products like liquid fuel, gas, coke etc. To examine her claim, a team of scientists was approved by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas headed by Dr. R.P. Verma, Executive Director of the Research & Development Centre of the Indian Oil

Corporation Limited. The team felt that some more work was required to be done for arriving at a conclusion regarding suitability/commercial viability of the invention. Also the Scientific Advisory Committee on Hydrocarbon of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, to whom a proposal for establishment of a demonstration plant was referred in November, 2003, did not find the proposal in the present shape suitable for funding.

[Translation]

Pre-Paid Mobile Connection Holders in UP

1989. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the BSNL pre-paid mobile connection holders in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) the number of the applicants seeking mobile service connections enlisted in the waiting list in these districts, district-wise;

(c) the time by which connections are likely to be provided to these applicants;

(d) whether pre-paid connections have been provided on the basis of the registration order; and

(e) if so, the waiting order of the applicants registered for pre-paid connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The numbers of BSNL Pre-paid mobile connection holders in Uttar Pradesh district-wise as on 30.06.2004 is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) No. of subscriber enlisted in the waiting list district-wise, wherever being maintained, is enclosed at as statement-II and these are expected to be cleared during the current financial year.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The waitlisted connections indicated in statement-II, is the status on date, after release of connections in accordance with the waiting order.

Statement I

S.No.	Name of District	Pre-Paid Connection provided as on 30.06.2004
1	2	3
1.	Agra	39365
2.	Ferozabad	
3.	Aligarh	19086
4.	M.M. Nagar	
5.	Bareilly	20617
6.	Bijnore	10280
7.	Badaun	6718
8.	Bulandshahr	8085
9.	Etah	6471
10.	Ghaziabad	12226
11.	Meerut	23117
12.	Bagpat	
13.	Mathura	10947
14.	Muzaffarnagar	12214

1	2	3
15.	Moradabad	25784
16.	J.P. Nagar	
17.	G.B. Nagar (Noida)	5097
18.	Pilibhit	5673
19.	Rampur	12497
20.	Saharanpur	12172
21.	Etawah	11560
22.	Mainpuri	5077
23.	Allahabad	20350
24.	Manjanpur	
25.	Azamgarh	4875
26.	Bahraich	5650
27.	Bhinga	
28.	Balia	2050
29.	Banda	2100
30.	Karvi	
31.	Barabanki	6725
32.	Basti	
33.	Sant Kabir Nagar	5800
34.	Sidharth Nagar	
35.	Deoria	7800
36.	Padrauna	
37.	Faizabad	5028
38.	Ambedkar Nagar	
39.	Farrukhabad	6604
40.	Kannauj	
41.	Fatehpur	6760
42.	Gazipur	2751
43.	Gonda	6750
44.	Balrampur	
45.	Garokhpur	9050
46.	Maharajganj	

1	2	3
47.	Hamirpur	3957
48.	Mahoba	
49.	Hardoi	2055
50.	Jaunpur	2487
51.	Jhansi	5955
52.	Lalitpur	
53.	Kanpur	29550
54.	Kanpur Dehat	
55.	Lakhimpur	2703
56.	Lucknow	47418
57.	Mau	3850
58.	Mirzapur	7700
59.	Sonbhadra	
60.	Orai	2755
61.	Pratapgarh	1985
62.	Raebareilly	5500
63.	Shahjahanpur	6050
64.	Sitapur	7220
65.	Sultanpur	10483
66.	Gauri Ganj	
67.	Unnao	4975
68.	Varanasi	
69.	Bhadohi	47100
70.	Chandoli	

Statement II

S.N.	Name of District	Waiting list upto 30-6-2004
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	22500
2.	Manjarpur	

1	2	3
3.	Azamgarh	25000
4.	Bahraich	1200
5.	Bhinga	
6.	Banda	25000
7.	Karvi	
8.	Barabanki	3270
9.	Basti	
10.	Sant Kabir Nagar	3000
11.	Sidharth Nagar	
12.	Deoria	10170
13.	Padrauna	
14.	Fatehpur	5000
15.	Gazipur	10000
16.	Gonda	14700
17.	Balrampur	
18.	Gorakhpur	12000
19.	Mahrajganj	
20.	Hardoi	12200
21.	Jaunpur	18500
22.	Jhansi	12000
23.	Lalitpur	
24.	Kanpur	21000
25.	Kanpur Dehat	
26.	Lakhimpur	10000
27.	Lucknow	23000
28.	Mau	13000
29.	Mirzapur	17000
30.	Sonbhadra	
31.	Orai	1700
32.	Pratapgarh	7000
33.	Raebareilly	2500

1	2	3
34.	Shahjahanpur	7015
35.	Sitapur	3500
36.	Sultanpur	7000
37.	Gauri Ganj	
38.	Unnao	7860
39.	Varanasi	67365
40.	Bhadohi	
41.	Chandoli	

[English]

SAARC Communication Ministers' Conference

1990. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

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

(a) whether he attended the second SAARC Communication Ministers' Conference held in Islamabad;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any stress had been laid on setting up of a task force to continuously monitor and map the development in the communication sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up alongwith the proposed composition of task force?

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

(b) The salient features of second SAARC Communications Minister's Conference held in Islamabad are as below:

I. Task Force to be established for working on indicators of performance of telecom sector (proposed by India).

II. Adopted a new Telecommunication Action Plan 2004 to foster the development of

telecommunication services in the region which appear to be lagging *vis-a-vis* the other countries in the Asia Pacific Region.

III. The Conference also adopted a common position for presenting during the World Summit on Information Society (Phase II, Tunisia in 2005).

IV. Offer of fellowship/scholarship for training to SAARC officials at the Telecom Training Institutes in India.

V. Hosting of the Working Group Meeting on telecommunications/ICT in the second half of 2004 (proposed by India).

VI. Holding of the Third Communications Ministers' Conference in Delhi in the first quarter of 2005 (proposed by India).

VII. As per the suggestion of the Member countries, it was agreed to hold an exhibition of telecom and IT in India as a sideline activity during the next SAARC Conference of communication Ministers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) During this conference Hon'ble MOC&IT has suggested to constitute a task force to, inter alia, monitor and map the developments in the communication sector among the SAARC member countries. This could perhaps be set up under the SAARC Secretariat.

Linking Telephone Exchanges with Optical Fibre Cable

1991. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to link various telephone exchanges with Optical Fibre Cable during the current Plan period;

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

(c) the number of exchanges so far linked with OFC in various States;

(d) the time by which all the exchanges in the country are likely to be linked with OFC;

(e) the details of budget earmarked for the purpose during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the details of targets fixed and achieved during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) All the exchanges are already covered by reliable media such as Optical Fibre Cable, Microwave and Satellite etc.

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

(c) Out of total number of 36535 exchanges in the country, 33526 exchanges have been linked with Optical Fibre Cable media.

(d) There is no plan to link all the exchanges in the country with Optical Fibre Cable media.

(e) The details are given in statement-I enclosed.

(f) The details are given in statement-II enclosed.

Statement I

State-wise/Year-wise details of Budget earmarked for OFC for the period from 2001-02 to 2003-2004

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Circles	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	2.71	1.57	0.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	117.15	75.18	39.26
3.	Assam	16.25	11.07	18.80
4.	Bihar	67.71	26.84	30.17
5.	Chhattisgarh	63.72	18.39	4.29
6.	Gujarat	183.79	56.75	27.83
7.	Haryana	32.88	38.47	29.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.14	12.80	14.14
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17.41	10.51	10.01
10.	Jharkhand	27.14	24.01	4.74
11.	Karnataka	121.00	50.37	68.81
12.	Kerala	29.51	44.62	43.19
13.	Madhya Pradesh	153.02	41.89	31.95
14.	Maharashtra	214.40	156.61	149.06
15.	North East	19.40	15.09	21.28
16.	Orissa	54.58	20.58	13.50
17.	Punjab	67.21	40.78	40.95
18.	Rajasthan	165.21	57.74	48.66
19.	Tamil Nadu	108.21	77.33	57.27

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Uttaranchal	10.46	10.93	14.14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	190.67	75.28	68.35
22.	West Bengal	126.59	62.81	71.38
23.	Others	618.37	606.43	798.65
Total		2454.43	1536.05	1606.52

Note:

1. Other includes Funds provided under project circles, Maintenance circles, Task Force Guwahati, CGM telecom Stores etc.
2. In respect of MTNL, OFC are laid as a part of main projects like Telephone Exchange, CDMA networks etc. There is no separate budget of OFC.

Statement II*State-wise Targets and Achievement for past Three Years***(i) BSNL**

Sl. No.	Name of State	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8245.00	6884.00	4315.00	4968.00	2230.00	185.99
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	234.00	234.65	200.00	121.20	50.00	7.60
3.	Assam	700.00	879.44	700.00	786.92	750.00	973.46
4.	Bihar	8900.00	5395.00	5000.00	4526.22	2500.00	1643.64
5.	Jharkhand	4000.00	996.36	2800.00	2434.38	1000.00	640.68
6.	Gujarat	1065.00	10608.00	2650.00	3450.00	1200.00	2007.51
7.	Haryana	2050.00	1176.22	2850.00	1347.70	1480.00	1202.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2200.00	1905.57	15550.00	1345.00	1180.00	247.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	900.00	259.50	700.00	750.11	500.00	557.74
10.	Karnataka	8465.00	8664.00	2900.00	4205.00	1870.00	2460.00
11.	Kerala	1960.00	1944.14	2300.00	1598.50	955.00	1255.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10700.00	8880.12	6500.00	5519.30	2100.00	2316.47
13.	Chhattisgarh	4355.00	1675.57	2100.00	2054.57	1100.00	1321.38
14.	Maharashtra	12175.00	15210.95	11650.00	11023.00	5100.00	4961.63
15.	North East-I	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
	Mizoram	100.00	150.17	250.00	205.20	250.00	87.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Meghalaya	250.00	236.10	350.00	460.41	150.00	94.10
	Tripura	125.00	198.10	200.00	193.10	150.00	96.10
16.	North East-II	0.00	—	—	0.00	—	—
	Manipur	79.00	120.14	200.00	240.18	200.00	145.35
	Arunachal Pradesh	55.00	90.30	200.00	232.20	150.00	155.20
	Nagaland	55.00	83.20	200.00	154.10	150.00	157.40
17.	Orissa	4000.00	2447.60	2400.00	2409.00	868.00	826.61
18.	Punjab	4322.00	2125.00	2650.00	2854.60	1750.00	1758.70
19.	Rajasthan	11200.00	8204.00	5500.00	7746.40	2630.00	2695.63
20.	Tamil Nadu	4880.00	5055.00	3285.00	3735.25	1645.00	2173.43
21.	Chennai TD	750.00	300.33	500.00	425.90	500.00	500.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	13000.00	8379.00	5450.00	5683.19	1590.00	1767.43
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	2800.00	2416.30	1850.00	2278.61	700.00	743.18
24.	Uttaranchal	2100.00	1104.12	1550.00	1204.30	970.00	888.62
25.	West Bengal	5950.00	3466.00	3800.00	3305.09	832.00	1523.60
26.	Kolkatta TD	300.00	531.59	400.00	554.89	450.00	327.27
	Total	126000.00	99620.47	75000.00	75812.32	35000.00	35392.46

(ii) MTNL

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Delhi	*	16845.672	49080#	33945.516	10000	21463.668
2.	Mumbai	*	10931.220		7311.232	10000	12154.642

*Not specified in Annual Plan.

#Target was for MTNL and not separately for Delhi and Mumbai.

Progress of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway

1992. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commencement of works on Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway, NE-1;

(b) whether the project is running behind schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the project; and

(e) the total toll collected by its operative segment at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The work on Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway was taken up in May-June 1987 and these have already been completed.

(d) The total expenditure on the project upto 30th June 2004 is Rs. 718 crores.

(e) The total toll collection on its operative segment i.e. from km 0 to km 43.4 (Phase I) from February 2004 to June 2004 is Rs. 1.70 crores.

Inland Water Transport Routes in Maharashtra

1993. SHRI PRAKASH BAPU V. PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has offered six new sites for private jetties and also proposes to start three inland water transport routes from South Mumbai to Suburbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has identified 7 sites for private jetties and 2 inland water transport routes for development for South Mumbai to suburbs.

(b) and (c) Out of 7 sites for private jetties, the State Government (through Maharashtra Maritime Board) has entered into agreements with private parties in respect of two sites, viz. Rewas and Dighi. In respect of the remaining 5 sites, the projects are at pre-Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. As regards the development of inland water transport routes, the status is as under;

- (i) The route from South Mumbai to Thane/Navi Mumbai is at pre-DPR stage.
- (ii) The route from South Mumbai to Rewas, Karanja etc-projects for Mandwa and Karanja have been sanctioned by Govt. of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

Deterioration of Postal Finances

1994. PROF. M. RAMDASS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the deteriorating postal finances, the Government proposes to corporatise the operational network of Department of Posts, set up an independent regulatory authority for Tariff fixation and amend the Indian Post Office Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Postal finances have not shown a deteriorating trend over the last 5 years, as may be seen from the figures at Annexure. The 10th Five Year Plan requires the Department to inter-alia achieve financial self-sufficiency by the end of the Plan period, consider setting up an independent regulatory mechanism for tariff fixation instead of the existing process, which is provided under Indian Post Office Act 1898, and replace the IPO Act with a forward looking legislation to take care of new developments, including the emerging scenario of convergence, the new technologies and other developments. It also requires the Department to prepare a roadmap for corporatising the Department.

(b) The IPO (Amendment) Bill, 2002, had been placed in Parliament in May, 2002. Since this Bill has lapsed, a revised Bill has to be placed before Parliament, which will address the concerns mentioned in the 10th Plan. The question of setting up an independent authority for fixing tariff for postal articles will depend on the outcome of the amendments to the Act.

The Department is currently focussing its attention on reducing its budgetary deficit by reducing its operating expenditure and increasing its revenues. The impact of its efforts can be seen from the figures given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Financial result for the last five years*

(Rupees in crore)

	Actuals 1998-99	Actuals 1999-2000	Actuals 2000-01	Actuals 2001-02	Actuals 2002-03
Capital Expenditure (A)	55.38	67.89	53.29	57.94	42.25
Working Expense (Gross) (B)	4351.29	4778.40	4907.29	5194.60	5476.15
Total Expenditure (A+B)	4406.67	4846.29	4960.56	5252.54	5518.40
Recoveries (C)	1037.75	1162.46	59.72	85.98	102.10
Working Expenses (Net) (D)=(B-C)	3313.54	3615.94	4847.57	5108.62	5374.05
Revenue Receipt (E)	1722.57	2020.12	3297.81	3697.11	4009.65
Deficit=(D-E)	1590.97	1595.82	1549.76	1411.51	1364.40

All Weather Passenger Ships

1995. DR. P.P. KOYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all weather passenger ships presently in service under the Lakshadweep Government;

(b) the number of ships completed their normal life span and requires replacement;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to replace the old ships and the likely date of their replacement; and

(d) the time by which the 700 passenger capacity ship now under construction in the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam is likely to be pressed into service?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) There are two, all weather passenger ships presently in service under Lakshadweep Administration.

(b) Both the ships have already completed their economic life and require replacement. They are being operated by carrying out annual repairs.

(c) Steps have already been taken to replace these old ships. First replacement is likely to be available by

January, 2006. The second vessel is likely to be replaced by two 250 Pax vessels one by March, 2006 and second by March, 2007.

(d) The 700 passenger cum 160 MT cargo ship now under construction in Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam is likely to be pressed into service by Jan-2006.

Mass Rapid Transit System

1996. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Maharashtra has decided to implement Mass Rapid Transit System along Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on the project;

(d) whether the Union Government has decided to provide the funds for the project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The matter pertains to Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty-Alleviation. As per the information obtained from them, this is a part of the proposed Varsova-Andheri-Ghatkopar MRTS corridor Project which will have proper integration facility with proposed Mumbai Metro System. The Government of Maharashtra has proposed to take up the implementation of this corridor on Build Operate Own Transfer/Public Private Partnership basis. The State Government has requested Government of India to provide funds to the extent of at least 15% of the total project cost in form of equity.

(c) The total estimated cost for 15 kms length of proposed Varsova-Andheri-Ghatkopar project is Rs. 1178 crore (at 2003 prices).

(d) to (f) No decision has been taken by Government to provide funds for this project.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Employees

1997. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily wage employees are working in the offices of the Staff Selection Commission for the last seven years;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to regularize their services;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) As on date, there are 57 casual workers (47 with temporary status and 10 without temporary status) working in the Staff Selection Commission. Their services could not be regularized as adequate number of vacancies are not available in the Group 'D' posts of the Staff Selection Commission.

[*English*]

Bridges in Uttar Pradesh

1998. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to construct bridges to link Banda, Chitrakoot, Bundelkhand districts of Uttar Pradesh with Poorvanchal;

(b) if so, the number of districts likely to be connected in the event the bridges are constructed over the river Yamuna;

(c) the complete details in this regard;

(d) the time by which the bridges are likely to be constructed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (e) Banda, Chitrakoot and Bundelkhand District in Uttar Pradesh are already connected with Districts of Poorvanchal through an existing Rail-cum-Road Bridge over river Yamuna at Allahabad. Another new Bridge on river Yamuna is under construction near Naini, Allahabad by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), which is at advance stage of progress and is likely to be completed by July, 2004.

CSIR Projects

1999. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of National Institutes of CSIR are associated with in-house projects, grant-in-aid projects and consultancy projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount accounted under the heads of External Cash Flow and Lab Reserve Fund, category-wise, institute-wise for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of Lab Reserve Fund utilized; and

(d) the amount of honorarium received from consultancy projects by the Scientists and staff during the last three years, year-wise, category-wise and institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Capacity of Telephone Exchanges

2000. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing capacity of telephone exchanges in Sikkim has been expanded during 2003-2004;

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

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon during the said period?

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

(b) Exchange-wise details are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity expended (in lines)
1.	Balutar	696
2.	Mamring	152

(c) The total expenditure incurred during the said period is Rs. 10 Crore (approximate)

World Bank Aided Capacity Building Projects

2001. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of World Bank aided capacity building projects for training programme of small scale drugs manufacturing units; and

(b) the number of such programmes held in Haryana and the procedure for mobilizing participation from small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Under the World Bank Aided Capacity Building Project, a total of 40 training Programmes with intake of 2000 participants from Small Scale Industries, will be conducted during the project period of five years.

(b) Four training Programmes for production staff and analytical staff from Small Scale Drug Manufacturing Industries were organized at National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Mohali (Punjab), where personnel from Small Scale Industry from Haryana were also trained. The State Drug Controllers forward the names of the personnel from various Small Scale units located in their respective States for their training.

Setting up of Medical College in Orissa

2002. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Medical College in the KBK districts in Orissa is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the establishment of that Medical College;

(c) the place identified for locating that Medical College; and

(d) the time by which the Medical College is likely to be established?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Illegal Nursing Home in Delhi

2003. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that over 2000 nursing homes in Delhi are working illegally;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the illegal operation of the nursing homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject under the Constitution of India, such information is not maintained by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. However, Central Government is in the process of bringing in comprehensive legislation for regulating hospitals, nursing homes and clinical establishments.

Trade in Kidneys

2004. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the illegal trade in kidneys has been increasing over the years in the country inspite of the enactment of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken to find out the lacunae in the existing Act to make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Directorate of Health Services in the concerned State is the appropriate authority under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. No reports have been received from the States to suggest that the illegal trade in kidneys has been increasing over the years. The Director General of Health Services in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is the appropriate authority under the Act in respect of the Union Territories. During the current year, no reports have been received from the Union Territories about illegal trade of kidneys.

Dependence of Doctors on Test Reports

2005. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the dependence of doctors on test reports to diagnose diseases is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether tests are being prescribed even for mild ailments;

(c) if so, the specific steps being taken by the Government in this direction; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Government do not have any specific information in this regard. However, the Medical Council of India with the approval of the Central Government have notified in the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 in the Official Gazette dated 6th April, 2002. As per these regulations, a physician shall not give, solicit, or receive nor shall he offer to give solicit or receive, any gift, gratuity, commission or bonus in consideration of or return for the referring, recommending or procuring of any patient for medical, surgical or other treatment. A physician shall not directly or indirectly, participate in or be a party to act of division, transference, assignment, subordination, rebating, splitting or refunding of any fee for medical, surgical or other treatment. This shall apply with equal force to the referring, recommending or procuring by a physician or any person, specimen or material for diagnostic purposes or other study/work. The violation of any of the provisions of the said regulations shall invite disciplinary proceedings including removal of the name of the delinquent doctor from the register.

Employment in I.T. Sector

2006. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI D.P. SAROJ:
SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA:

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

(a) the number of persons likely to get employment in various sectors under Information Technology Industry in the country during the current year;

(b) whether productivity of the persons employed in above industry has also been assessed;

(c) if so, the per capita monthly productivity during this fiscal year; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to extend Information Technology to the rural areas on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has

estimated that 150,000 persons are likely to get direct employment in the IT industry during the current year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The promotional measures taken by the Government to expand the IT infrastructure and improve computer penetration have helped in extending the reach of Information Technology. Further, the Government has taken special steps to establish Community Information Centres in 487 Blocks of North-Eastern States and Sikkim and 139 Blocks of Jammu & Kashmir to provide connectivity and a range of Government to Citizen services to rural populations.

Under a pilot project designed to address the diverse information needs of rural communities, 4 Rural IT Centres (Samadhan Kendra) have been set up in the villages of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu. Run by local NGOs, these centres provide access to data banks on agriculture, health care, education and training, employment generation activities and women and child development. These centres promote development of local content and generate resources for self-sustenance by charging for the services rendered.

The Government has also sponsored projects for development of technology solutions to rural area specific problems, which impede the proliferation of Information Technology.

Offices Functioning Under DGSi

2007. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices functioning all over India under the Director General of Survey of India, Dehradun;

(b) whether the Government has issued instruction to close down some of its offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There were in all, 37 offices functioning under the Surveyor General of India, Dehradun.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the proposal for reorganization received from the Survey of India, Government orders have been issued for abolition of all the photographic units, field parties and drawing offices. Under the new set-up, 24 Geo-spatial Data Centres, 7 Specialized Directorates and 4 Printing Groups have been set-up to accommodate the existing strength of the Organization according to their job responsibility/size of the State.

[Translation]

Functioning of PHCs

2008. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a study on the functioning of the Primary Health Centres through Community Health Research Foundation;

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

(c) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of the Primary Health Centres and their sub-centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. No such specific study has been conducted by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) While Health is primarily a state subject in terms of implementation and management, the Central Government is providing technical and financial assistance in all critical areas which affect the health care system. Government has taken the following measures to improve the functioning of the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres:

- Revision in the norms for rent, contingent expenditure and drug supply for sub-centres, was carried out in 2002.
- 8669 new Sub-centres have been sanctioned as per 1991 population norms.
- Delivery kits and essential drugs are supplied every year at the Sub-centres and Primary Health Centres.

- Additional funds for strengthening of Sub-centres through Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) have been provided.

[English]

Kollam Bypass on NH-47

2009. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of the Kollam bypass on NH-47;
- (b) the progress of Phases III and IV thereof;
- (c) whether the work has been delayed; and
- (d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The construction work of Phases-I & II of Kollam bypass having a length of 4.79 km has been completed and opened to traffic. Land acquisition for Phases III & IV having a length of 8.35 km has also

been completed. However, construction of Phases III & IV of the bypass could not be taken up due to paucity of funds.

Faculty Members Deserting AIIMS

2010. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of senior faculty members have left AIIMS during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of Faculty Members who left the Institute during the last three years is enclosed as statement.

(c) These Faculty Members have resigned/taken voluntary retirement on personal grounds. The pay package and facilities that AIIMS provides to its faculty members is quite attractive.

Statement

Details of Faculty Members who left the service of the Institute during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name & designation of faculty members	Date of leaving	Voluntary retirement/ resignation
1	2	3	4
2001			
1.	Dr. V. Kothekar Additional Professor of Biophysics	31.10.2001	Voluntary retirement
2.	Dr. P.S. Rao Additional Professor of Physiology	01.11.2001	-do-
3.	Dr. Abha Saxena Additional Professor of Anaesthesiology	09.11.2001	Resignation
2002			
4.	Dr. S. Dasarathy Assistant Professor of Gastroenterology	13.06.2002	Resignation
5.	Dr. Subirendra Kumar Assoc. Professor of E.N.T.	24.07.2002	Resignation

1	2	3	4
6.	Dr. Usha Sachdeva Professor of Physiology	29.08.2002	Voluntary retirement
7.	Dr. Varinder Paul Singh Additional Professor of Neuro-Surgery	31.07.2002	Resignation
8.	Dr. Shekhar Saxena Additional Professor of Psychiatry	08.10.2002	Voluntary retirement
9.	Dr. Rakesh K. Tandon Professor of Gastroenterology	31.12.2002	Voluntary retirement
2003			
10.	Dr. H.P. Jhingan Additional Professor of Psychiatry	27.05.2003	Resignation
11.	Dr. Sukhpal Sawhney Additional Professor of Radio-Diagnosis	23.06.2003	Voluntary retirement
12.	Mrs. Swapna Naskar Williamson Lecturer in Nursing	31.07.2003	Voluntary retirement
13.	Dr. P.S.N. Menon Professor of Paediatrics	11.09.2003	Voluntary retirement
14.	Dr. M.M. Rehani Additional Professor of Medical Physics	16.12.2003	Voluntary retirement
2004			
15.	Dr. S. Ramesh Assistant Professor of Psychiatry	28.05.2004	Resignation

Increase in Revenue Arrears

2011. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue arrears of BSNL have been increasing as per demands raised and collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three financial years;

(c) whether the BSNL has been exempted from payment of dividend on equity share capital upto March, 2002 and on preference share capital upto March, 2004;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the quantum of net profit inflated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) BSNL has to fulfill Universal Service Obligation to provide telephones to customers irrespective of losses being incurred in provisioning of these services both in Rural and Urban areas. Government of India has therefore provided these exemptions to BSNL for financing the socially desirable and economically unviable projects during the initial years of operations.

(e) The decision of exemption from payment of dividend has not inflated the net profit of the Company since the dividend is an appropriation of the net profit only and do not have any impact on the net profit amount.

WLL In Rural Areas

2012. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) system instead of Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) system in rural areas;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to adopt more effective and cost effective system in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) to (c) Both the technology are used in BSNL network in urban as well rural areas. Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) technology is used to provide access to the customer from an exchange whereas Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) is used to connect exchanges i.e. one exchange to other exchange. At present WLL is the most efficient and cost effective system for any telecom access Network.

[Translation]

Theft of Cable

2013. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of cable theft occurred in the country especially in Maharashtra during the last one year and the names of the places where such incidents took place and the quantum of damage involved; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the incidents of cable theft and the extent to which the Government has succeeded in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Collecting Money from Suppliers

2014. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has collected several hundreds crores of rupees from the suppliers by way of security deposits and invested the same into their day-to-day business activities without paying any interest on their money to the suppliers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether agreements have been signed between the suppliers and the Kendriya Bhandar to use suppliers' money for business activities of the Kendriya Bhandar without payment of any interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) As on 31.3.2004 the tentative figure of security deposit with Kendriya Bhandar (KB) stands at Rs. 3.38 crores. The amount of security deposit held by KB is reflected in their Balance Sheet as Current Liability.

(c) and (d) As per terms and conditions of registration/agreement with the supplier, no interest is payable to the supplier on security deposit.

(e) Does not arise.

Health Care Schemes

2015. SHRI ANANTHA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the various health care schemes for which World Bank support is obtained at present;

(b) the details of the State and National Health Care Schemes alongwith the fund obtained during each of the last three years; and

(c) the States where these schemes have been implemented and their achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The details of the various health care projects implemented with World Bank Assistance during last three years are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Project	Date of Signing/Closing	Credit amount in US\$	Area of Implementation	Utilisation during 2001-2002 (Amt. In Rs. Thousand) (INR)	Utilisation during 2002-2003 (Amt. In Rs. Thousand) (INR)	Utilisation during 2003-2004 (Amt. In Rs. Thousand) (INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Sector							
1.	Tuberculosis Control	14.3.97 30.9.04	142.40	Nation-wide	517394.08	720949.41	845745.93
2.	Malaria Control Programme	30.7.97 31.3.2005	164.80	Nation-wide	682507.27	519856.15	636343.76
3.	IInd HIV/AIDS	14.9.99 31.7.2004	194.75	Nation-wide	1499557.23	1335332.18	1552449.20
4.	Food& Capacity Building Project	29.9.03 31.7.08	54.03	Nation-wide	—	—	267816.38
5.	Immunisation Strengthening Project	19.5.00 31.12.05	227.10	Nation-wide	—	—	3908440.17
6.	IInd National Leprosy Elimination Project	19.7.01 31.12.04	30.00	Nation-wide	191459.18	697736.50	440655.08
7.	Reproductive and Child Health Project	30.7.97 30.9.04	260.30	Nation-wide	3272621.29	1004229.43	1068154.57
State Sector							
8.	Maharashtra Health System Development Project	14.1.99 31.3.05	134.00	Maharashtra	458665.92	838911.90	1306432.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Uttar Pradesh Health System Development Project	19.5.2000 31.12.05	110.00	U.P. & Uttaranchal	60749.49	416891.87	829190.72
10.	Orissa Health System Development Project	13.8.98 31.3.05	76.40	Orissa	244216.15	336948.96	297591.66
11.	Rajasthan Health System Development Project	3.6.04 30.9.09	89.00	Rajasthan	—	—	—

Refinancing of Debts

2016. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the major port trusts have started refinancing some of their high-cost debts to the Centre; and

(b) if so, the port-wise details thereof alongwith the PSU banks from which the high cost debts are being refinanced?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) One Major Port Trust namely, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has repaid its debts amounting to Rs. 468 crores bearing an average rate of interest of 11.04% to the Government. This was done through borrowings in the open market by issue of Bonds on Book-Building basis for tenures ranging from 3 months to 18 months at an average rate of interest of 5.14% during December, 2003. SBI Capital Markets Ltd. arranged the issue of Bonds and the State Bank of India acted as Collecting Banker as well as Trustees to the Bond issues. The Bonds were mainly subscribed by the Mutual Funds listed below:

- (i) SBI Mutual Fund.
- (ii) HDFC Trustee Co. Ltd.
- (iii) Prudential ICICI Trust Ltd.

(iv) Securities Trading Corporation of India.

(v) Birla Sunlife Trustee Co. Ltd.

(vi) Reliance Capital Trustee Co. Ltd.

(vii) Kotak Mahindra Trustee Co. Ltd.

(viii) Indian Overseas Bank

(ix) SBI Capital Markets Ltd.

[Translation]

Declaration of Banda-Behraich Highway as NH

2017. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banda-Behraich state highway in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh connects four national highways of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to declare the aforesaid state highway as a national highway;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to approve the aforesaid proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H.

MUNIYAPPA: (a) Banda-Behraich State highway passes through Banda, Fatehpur, Raibareilly, Barabanki and Behraich Districts in Uttar Pradesh and connect four National Highways namely NH-76 in Banda, NH-02 in Fatehpur, NH-56 and NH-28 in Barabanki District.

(b) and (c) Barabanki-Behraich portion of Banda-Behraich road has recently been declared as National Highway No. 28 C in February, 2004 as per the request of State Government. For rest of the portion, no proposal for declaration as National Highway has been received from the State Govt.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of International Institute of Ayurveda

2018. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up of an International Institute of Ayurveda;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kerala Government has recommended for various Centres of Excellence in Ayurveda; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Government thereon?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of Kerala had recommended two proposals seeking financial support to develop two Ayurveda Institutions as Centres of Excellence. Financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 crore has been sanctioned for one of the two, i.e. Government Ayurvedic College, Thiruvananthapuram, out of which Rs. 1.75 crore has already been released, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of Institutions.

International Tours

2019. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Director General, Director and Joint Secretary of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

conducted several international tours during the last three years for official purpose;

(b) if so, the amount spent on these tours alongwith the source of fund; and

(c) the details of Lab Reserve Fund and Headquarters Reserve Fund utilized for these tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clearance of New Drugs

2020. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new drugs cleared for marketing in the country since 2002;

(b) the details of the products and companies which have submitted post marketing surveillance reports to Drug Controller General of India;

(c) the names of the companies which have defaulted and not submitted post market surveillance; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The details of New Drugs cleared for marketing in the country since 2002 is enclosed at statement. These details are also made available on Directorate General of Health Service's website www.cdsc.nic.in. Consequent to approval, the firms are advised to undertake Post Marketing Surveillance and reports are being submitted to the Office of the DCG(I).

The Post Marketing Surveillance (PMS) are to be undertaken by the Pharmaceutical firm for a period of two years from its approval. However, time for submission of PMS study report depends upon the time by which the product is actually marketed in the country.

For the products approved from January, 2002, the PMS study reports, after completion of two years have been furnished by most of the firms.

Statement*List of Approved Drugs since January-2002 to March-2004*

Sl.No.	Name of the Drug	Dosage Form	Category	Date	Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bimatoprost	Oph. Solu.	Anti-Glaucoma	08.01.2002	M/s. Allergan India
2.	Meropenem	Injection	lactum anti-biotic	08.01.2002	Astrazeneca Ltd.
3.	Fosinopril Sodium	Tablet	anti-hypertensive	10.01.2002	Cadila Pharma
4.	Divalproex Sodium	Tablet	Anti-epileptic	17.01.2002	Cadila HC
5.	Zaleplon	Capsule	Sedative-hypnotic	17.01.2002	Torrent Pharma
6.	Tizanidine S.R.	Tablet	Multiple Sclerosis	06.02.2002	Torrent Pharma
7.	Thymogen	Injection	Anti-Cancer	12.02.2002	Nicholas Piramal
8.	Montelukast Sodium	Tablet	Anti-Asthmatic	13.02.2002	Ranbaxy Lab.
9.	Mifepristone	Tablet	Progesterone antagonist	13.02.2002	Sun Pharma
10.	Dexarazoxane	Injection	Cardio-protective	26.02.2002	Ambalal Sarabai
11.	Tranexamic Acid	Tablet & Inj.	Anti-fibrinolytic	06.03.2002	Wockhardt Ltd.
12.	Bicalutamide	Injection	Anti-cancer	07.03.2002	Cipla Ltd.
13.	Loteprednolol	Oph. Solu.	Anti-inflammatory	15.03.2002	Sun Pharma
14.	Apraclonidine	Oph. Solu.	Adreno receptor agonist	15.03.2002	Cipla Ltd.
15.	Mizolastine	Tablet	Anti-allergic	15.03.2002	Dr. Reddy's Lab
16.	Miltefosine	Tablet	For Kala-azar	15.03.2002	German Remedies
17.	Ziprasidone	Tablet	For Schizophrenia	18.03.2002	Pfizer Ltd.
18.	Abacavir	Tablet	Anti-HIV	22.03.2002	Hetero Drugs
19.	Nadifloxacin	Cream	Anti-acne	28.03.2002	Wockhardt Ltd
20.	Meloxicam (Vet.)	Injection	NSAID	02.04.2002	Intas Pharma
21.	Mesalazine S.R.	Tablet	Bowel disease	04.04.2002	Intas Pharma
22.	Tamsulosin HCL	Capsule	For BPH	04.04.2002	Cipla Ltd
23.	Famciclovir	Capsule	Anti-viral	11.04.2002	Cipla Ltd
24.	Nateglinide	Tablet	Anti-diabetic	01.05.2002	Almbic Ltd
25.	Lercanidipine	Capsule	Anti-hypertensive	07.05.2002	Sun Pharma

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Itopiride	Capsule	Prokinetic agent	09.05.2002	Knoll Pharma
27.	Alprostadil	Injection	For erectile dysfunction	09.05.2002	Pharmacia Ltd
28.	Vinpocetine	Capsule	Anti-psychotic	13.05.2002	Micro Lab
29.	Quetiapine Fumerate	Tablet	Anti-psychotic	31.05.2002	Sun Pharma
30.	Isotretinoin	Capsule	For Acne-vulgaris	21.06.2002	Cipla Ltd.
31.	Nebivolol HCL	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	12.07.2002	Sarvottam Care
32.	Sirolimus	Capsule	Immunosuppressant	15.07.2002	Wyeth Lederle
33.	Dotrecogin	Injection	For severe sepsis	23.07.2002	Eli-lilly
34.	Pygenum Africa	Capsule	For BPH	30.07.2002	Serum Institute
35.	Valdecoxib	Tablet	NSAID	01.08.2002	Glenmark Pharma
36.	Thalidomide	Capsule	For leprosy	12.08.2002	Dabur India
37.	S-amlodipine	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	16.08.2002	Emcure Pharma
38.	Cabergoline	Injection	For hyper pro-lactemia	05.09.2002	Sun Pharma
39.	Butorphanol	Injection	Opoid analgesic	11.09.2002	Aristo Pharma
40.	Gemtuzumab	Injection	Anti-cancer	12.09.2002	Wyeth Lederle
41.	Quinapril	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	19.09.2002	Sun Pharma
42.	Valacyclovir	Tablet	Anti-viral	25.09.2002	Roche India
43.	Fosphenytoin Sodium	Tablet	Anti-epileptic	01.10.2002	Cadila Healthcare
44.	Ceftiofur Sodium & HCL	Injection	Anti-biotic Vet.)	08.10.2002	Aurobindo Pharma
45.	Metaxalone	Tablet	Muscle relaxant	08.10.2002	Sun Pharma
46.	Meglumine Gadoteric	Injection	Contrast media	16.10.2002	Choksi Bros.
47.	Cefepime HCL	Injection	Anti-bacterial	30.10.2002	Aurobindo Pharma
48.	Acamprosate Calcium	Tablet	For alcohol dependency	30.10.2002	Sun Pharma
49.	Aztreonam	Injection	Anti-bacterial	01.11.2002	Aurobindo Pharma
50.	Tegaserod Maleate	Tablet	For irritable bowel syndrome	01.11.2002	Torrent Pharma
51.	Parecoxib	Injection	NSAID	01.11.2002	Glenmark Pharma
52.	Balasalazide	Capsule	Ulcerative colitis	12.11.2002	Torrent Pharma
53.	Cefatamet	Injection	Anti-bacterial	14.11.2002	Torrent Pharma

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Telmisartan	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	25.11.2002	Glenmarke Pharma
55.	Levocetirizine	Tablet	Anti-histamanic	12.12.2002	Hetero Drugs
56.	Poractant	Injection	Respiratory distress in pre-term babies	24.12.2002	Nicholas Piramal
57.	Reboxetine	Tablet	Anti-depressant	31.12.2002	Cadila Healthcare
58.	Cefprozil	Injection	Anti-bacterial	10.01.2003	Ranbaxy Lab
59.	Cilostazol	Capsule	For intermittent claudication	23.01.2003	Glenmark Pharma
60.	Escitalopram Oxalate	Tablet	Anti-depressant	24.01.2003	Torrent Pharma
61.	Anastrozole	Injection	Anti-cancer	10.02.2003	Astra Zeneca
62.	Rizatriptan	Tablet	Anti-migraine	27.02.2003	Cipla Ltd
63.	Dimeglumine I.V.	Injection	Contrast media	07.03.2003	Imaging Product
64.	Tacrolimus	Ointment	Immunomodulator	10.03.2003	Glenmark Pharma
65.	Metolazone	Tablet	Diuretic	23.04.2003	Cadila Healthcare
66.	Tiotropium Bromide	Inhaler	Anti-asthmatic	16.04.2003	Cipla Ltd.,
67.	Gadovercitamide	Injection	Contrast Media	04.06.2003	Tyco Healthcare
68.	Torsemide	Capsule	Diuretic	09.06.2003	Micro Labs Ltd
69.	Cyproterone	Tablet	Anti-cancer	10.06.2003	Cadila Healthcare
70.	Aniprazole	Capsule	anti-Schizophrenia	11.06.2003	Sun Pharma
71.	Azelaic Acid	Cream	Anti-acne	08.07.2003	Micro Lab.
72.	Bendrofluazide	Tablet	Diuretic	24.07.2003	Unichem Lab.
73.	Imipenem+Cilastatine	Injection	Anti-bacterial	25.07.2003	Ranbaxy Lab.
74.	Tirofiban HCL	Injection	Anti-platelet	12.08.2003	Cadila Healthcare
75.	Teriparatide	Tablet	For osteoporosis	04.09.2003	Eli Lilly
76.	Cladribine	Injection	Anti-cancer	09.09.2003	Dabur India
77.	Tadalafil	Tablet	For erectile dysfunction	11.09.2003	Eli Lilly
78.	S-atenolol	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	11.09.2003	Eincure Pharma
79.	Rosuvastatin	Tablet	Lipid lowering	12.09.2003	Astrazeneca
80.	Tazarotene	Cream	For acne	12.09.2003	Glenmark
81.	Aceclofenac	Tablet	NSAID	15.09.2003	Intas Pharma
82.	Ibopamide HCL	Eye drops	Ophthalmic	03.10.2003	Cadila Pharma

1	2	3	4	5	6
83.	Trandolapril	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	03.10.2003	Hetero Drugs
84.	Dorzolamide	Eye drops	Ophthalmic	03.10.2003	Hetero Drugs
85.	Fenoverine	Capsule	Anti-spasmodic	08.10.2003	Micro Labs
86.	Residronate	Tablet	For osteoporosis	17.10.2003	Aventis Pharma
87.	Fondaparinux Sodium	Injection	LMWH	22.10.2003	Sanofi Synthelabo
88.	Metadoxine	Tablet	For hepatic disorder	24.10.2003	Sun Pharma
89.	Valgancyclovir	Capsule	For CMV	20.11.2003	Roche Scientific
90.	Isopropyl Unoprostone	Eye drops	For Glaucoma	25.11.2003	Novartis
91.	Amorolfine	Cream	Anti-Fungal	25.11.2003	Galderma India
92.	Fluvastatin Sodium	Tablet	Lipid lowering	25.11.2003	Duphar India
93.	Modafinil	Tablet	For sleeping disorder	15.12.2003	Sun Pharma
94.	Sufentanil Citrate	Injection	Anesthetic agent	17.12.2003	Core Healthcare
95.	Ezetimibe	Tablet	Lipid lowering	18.12.2003	Hetero Drugs
96.	Dutasteride	Capsule	For BPH	16.02.2004	Dr. Reddys Lab
97.	Gefitinib	Tablet	Anti-cancer	17.02.2004	Astrazeneca
98.	Imidapril	Tablet	Anti-hypertensive	23.02.2004	Elder Pharma
99.	Adefovir Dipivoxil	Tablet	For Hepatitis-B	04.03.2004	Cipla Ltd
100.	Etoricoxib	Tablet	NSAID	05.03.2004	Hetero Drugs
101.	Diacerein	Capsule	For osteoarthritis	12.03.2004	Elder Pharma
102.	Nitazoxanide	Tablet	Anti-diahorreal	17.03.2004	Ind-Swift

**Control of Multinational Companies on
Inland Water Projects**

2021. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI KIRIT VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increasing trend of control of multinational companies on inland water projects in the country as compared to the National companies;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent this trend with a view to protecting the interest of the national companies?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Telegraph Office

2022. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one-third of the villages in the country have access to a telegraph office or PCO within 2 Kms; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) There are no telegraph offices in the villages except combined offices which are normally a branch post office where facility for booking a telegram is available. Over and above, out of 6.07 Lakh villages in the country, there are 5.1 lakh Village Public Telephones of BSNL which are nothing but a PCO. Action is being taken to provide a VPT (PCO) in all the remaining villages of the country progressively.

Bus Service

2023. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a bus-service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad in PoK;

(b) if so, the status of the proposal as on date;

(c) whether there is also a proposal for a direct bus link between India & Nepal; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard including the time by when it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India had, on October 22, 2003, inter alia, proposed to Pakistan the commencement of a bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad. The issue was also raised during the meeting of Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan on June 27-28, 2004 in New Delhi. Technical discussions would be necessary for operationalising the proposed service.

(c) and (d) The Governments of India and Nepal have finalized the text of an Agreement for regulation of Motor Vehicle (passenger) traffic between the two countries with a view to strengthening people to people relations between India and Nepal by facilitating the operation of passenger traffic service between the two countries, including buses.

Once the Agreement is approved by the two governments and signed, regular and non-regular passenger transport vehicles would operate between the two countries under this agreement.

[*Translation*]

Sale of Medicines by Blacklisted Companies

2024. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

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

(a) whether a number of companies in the country are supplying medicines to the Central and State Governments despite being blacklisted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases detected by the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of action taken so far in this regard; and

(e) the outcome of the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (e) Question do not arise.

[*English*]

Sale of Anti-Cancer Drugs

2025. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Mumbai based Sun Pharmaceuticals is selling anti-cancer drugs

to cure infertility of women without the approval of DCGI (Drug Controller General of India);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said drugs are affecting the health of the women rather than curing the infertility problems; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, In a News item appearing in Hindustan Times, New Delhi dated 24-9-2003, it was alleged that Letrozole, an oral anticancer drug is being marketed in the country for treatment of infertility. Letrozole had been approved for M/s Sun Pharmaceuticals on 28th June, 2001, and to few other firms, as second line treatment of advanced breast Cancer in women. Since, no formal approval was issued for its use as a fertility drug, the firm was issued a notice on 25-9-2003, to explain their alleged promotion of Letrozole as a fertility drug.

The firm explained that they did not make any, specific claim about its use in fertility on the label of their product. However, based on the articles published in international Medical Journals about beneficial use of letrozole in fertility enhancement, the gynaecologists in the country have used it for their patients. The firm was however, 'Warned' not to engage in any promotional activity, which leads to off-label use of anti-cancer drug letrozole for fertility enhancement. An advisory that Letrozole has not been approved as treatment for infertility has been issued to states.

Letrozole, which was developed as inhibitor of estrogen synthesis is reported to have been used by some Gynaecologists in developed countries for treatment of infertility, and such studies have been published. Reports about the drug affects on the health of women have not come to notice.

Bridges on National Highways

2026. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bridges constructed on various National Highways of the country particularly in Maharashtra during the last two years; and

(b) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed during the current financial year and the amount allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) State-wise number of bridges constructed over various National Highways during the last two years are given as statement-I. The details of bridges constructed in Maharashtra during the last two years are given as statement-II.

(b) State-wise number of bridges proposed to be constructed during the current financial year and the amount allocated are given as statement-III.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of bridges constructed during 2002-03	Number of bridges constructed during 2003-04
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	08	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	04	02
4.	Bihar	04	07
5.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	03	02
7.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
8.	Goa	Nil	Nil
9.	Gujarat	02	01
10.	Haryana	Nil	01
11.	Himachal Pradesh	03	02
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
13.	Jharkhand	01	Nil
14.	Karnataka	07	03
15.	Kerala	02	02
16.	Madhya Pradesh	07	02
17.	Maharashtra	04	11

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
18.	Manipur	Nil	01	25.	Rajasthan	01	Nil
19.	Meghalaya	02	01	26.	Tamil Nadu	05	05
20.	Mizoram	Nil	01	27.	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	28.	Uttar Pradesh	03	02
22.	Orissa	01	01	29.	West Bengal	02	04
23.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	30.	BRDB	07	08
24.	Punjab	01	01	31.	NHAI	109	336

Statement II*Details of Bridges Constructed in Maharashtra during the last two years*

Sl. No.	Names of bridges constructed during 2002-03	NH Number
1.	Reconstruction of minor bridge in km. 29/300, 31/2, 41/2, 44/0 and 44/2 on Nagpur-Edlabad Section of NH-6	6
2.	Reconstruction of minor bridge across river Nidi at km. 51/600 on Panvel Mahad Panaji Road	17
3.	Reconstruction of minor bridge in km. 124/400 on Nagpur-Hyderabad. Section of NH-7	7
4.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 1/080 on Sholapur-Aurangabad Road	211

Sl. No.	Names of bridges constructed during 2003-04	NH Number
1	2	3
1.	Reconstruction of major bridge across river Bori at km. 291/400 including approaches on Pune-Sholapur Road	9
2.	Reconstruction of major bridge across Kumbheri Nallah at km. 530/800 on Mumbai-Agra Road	3
3.	Reconstruction/widening of existing narrow bridges in km. 334/800, 335/00, 335/200 and 345/000 of NH-9	9
4.	Reconstruction of minor bridge in km. 298/000 on Pune-Sholapur Road	9
5.	Reconstruction of minor bridges in km. 346/000 and 346/2000 of NH-9	9

1	2	3
6.	Reconstruction of minor bridge in km. 23/900 of Nagpur-Obedullaganj Road	69
7.	Reconstruction of minor bridges at km. 349/800 and 375/500 on Sholapur-Dhule Road	211
8.	Reconstruction of bridges in km. 55/300, 573/600, and widening of bridges in km. 566/300, 567/600, 575/100 and 575/200 of Surat-Dhule Road.	6
9.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 505/950 on Mumbai-Agra Road	3
10.	Reconstruction of minor bridges at km. 390/830, 392/675 and 417/230 on Sholapur-Aurangabad-Dhule Section	211
11.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 251/155 on Mumbai-Agra Road.	3

Bridges Constructed by NHAI in Maharashtra during last two years

Sl. No.	Names of bridges constructed	NH Number
1	2	3

2002-03

1.	Pawana Bridge	4
2.	Mula Bridge	4
3.	Mutha Bridge	4
4.	Minor Bridge (4 nos.)	4

2003-04

1.	Vahal I	4B
2.	Vahal II	4B
3.	Kundevahal	4B
4.	Bhangarpada	4B
5.	Dapoli	4B
6.	Kamjade	4B
7.	Dhakta Khanda	4B
8.	Mota Khanda	4B
9.	Krishna Bridge	4
10.	Venna Bridge	4

1	2	3
11.	Anewadi Bridge	4
12.	Kudale Bridge	4
13.	Udtare Bridge	4
14.	Minor Bridges (58 nos.)	4

Statement III

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of bridges proposed to be constructed during 2004-05	Allocation (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	994.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	05	1461.71
5.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
6.	Chhattisgarh	06	650.00
7.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
8.	Goa	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
9.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil
10.	Haryana	04	172.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	01	38.00
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
13.	Jharkhand	01	176.13
14.	Karnataka	09	886.83
15.	Kerala	08	1594.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	02	380.06
17.	Maharashtra	18	920.00
18.	Manipur	01	6.06
19.	Meghalaya	03	94.42
20.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
21.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
22.	Orissa	03	455.47
23.	Pondicherry	03	State Fund
24.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
25.	Rajasthan	01	300.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	08	431.00
27.	Uttaranchal	05	950.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	04	690.00
29.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
30.	BRDB	72	4056.00
31.	NHAI	241	*

*NHAI awards work on package basis which includes cost of four laning as well as cost of construction of bridges. No separate allocation is made for bridges.

Problems of NRIs in Gulf Countries

2027. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems being faced by NRIs in Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes. Open House from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in Embassy in Riyadh and Consulate General in Jeddah for Indian Nationals to interact started and to continue on every Second Thursday of month;

(b) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve the problems of NRIs in the Gulf are as follows:

1. Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas 2003 organised a special session on the NRIs in the Gulf to understand and appreciate their concerns.
2. A compulsory insurance scheme called the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana was introduced in December 2003.
3. One third seats out of the 15% supernumerary seats across different disciplines in educational institutions have been reserved for children of NRIs in the Gulf at the fees applicable to resident Indians.
4. A Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra is being established in New Delhi as an autonomous institutions to promote multi-dimensional welfare of the Indian Diaspora including NRIs in the Gulf.
5. Ministry of External Affairs in coordination with UAE Embassy in New Delhi, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Government of Kerala have streamlined the procedure for attestation of educational certificates.
6. Mortal remains of NRIs who pass away in the Gulf are brought free by the Air India.
7. Establishment of a Welfare Fund for Indian workers in Gulf is also underway.
8. Indian Diplomatic Missions in the Gulf are under instructions to attend to the issues relating to NRIs promptly and take them up constantly with the host Governments and other relevant agencies.
9. A helpline for 24 hours on seven days a week is being set up in Embassy in Riyadh for contacting Embassy whenever there is any problem like accident, death, compensation problem, consular issues etc.

Condition of National Highways in Bihar

2028. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Condition of national highways including NH-101 is far too worse in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the condition of national highways in Bihar; and

(c) the time by when the condition of national highways will be improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The National Highways in Bihar are maintained in traffic worthy condition within available resources. However, around 2373 kms. of State roads including NH-101 were declared as National Highways they suffered from inherent deficiencies such as inadequate number of lane, weak pavement and bridge structure and absence of safety features resulting in their below average condition. These deficiencies are being removed in phased manner.

719 kms length of National Highways are being four lane under National Highway Development Project. There is also a proposal to improve another 890 kms length of various National Highways sections under Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojna. An outlay of Rs. 132 Crores have been provided in the Annual Plan 2004-05 for improvement of remaining National Highways.

(c) The improvement of National Highways is a continuous process and is carried out in a phased manner depending upon availability of funds and *inter se* priority of works.

Development Postal and Telecom Projects in WB

2029. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of Postal and telecommunication projects in West Bengal particularly in the tribal/remote areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the targets fixed and achievements made during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to develop and strengthen postal and telecommunication system in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Targets and achievement regarding Expansion of Postal Network, including in tribal and remote areas, during the last three years are given in statement-I. Details of other plan schemes implemented during the last three years will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(ii) Targets and achievements made in West Bengal Telecom Circle during the last three years are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) (i) Efforts will continue to be made to increase access to postal counter facilities, subject to compliance of norms and availability of resources. It is also targetted to computerize and network in all Head Post Offices. In some Sub-Post Offices with more than two hands, all important Administrative Offices and the office of the Director Postal Accounts by the end of the 10th Plan Period. Induction of technology will also be the focus of investment for improving mail processing through computerization of registration branches of mail offices and through setting up an Automatic Mail Processing Centre at Kolkata.

(ii) During the year 2004-05, BSNL has plans to expand the network by provision of 3,62,500 numbers of new telephone connections (which includes fixed, WLL & Cellular Mobile), 1200 Route Kms of Optical Fibre Cable and 30 Kilo Circuits of Trunk Automatic Exchange.

Statement I**Expansion of Postal Network**

Year	Tribal		Rural	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2001-2002				
DSO	Nil	Nil	5	5
EDBO	17	17	38	38
2002-2003				
DSO	1	1	2	2
EDBO	10	5	30	27
2003-2004				
DSO	Nil	Nil	1	1
EDBO	—	—	8	8

Statement II*(a) Target and Achievement in West Bengal Telecom Circle during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Important Parameters	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Total DELs (Nos.)	300000	258581	217000	217236	295000	124458
2.	Switching Capacity (Lines)	374500	286068	333750	243402	216000	255495
3.	OFC (RKMs)	5000	2526	3000	2805	832	1524
4.	Microwave (RKMs)	300	287	50	25	82	58
5.	TAX (KC)	39.5	21	50.5	53.5	34	29
6.	VPT (Nos.)	13200	10357	4125	3147	0	0

(b) Target and Achievement in tribal areas of West Bengal Telecom Circle during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Important Parameters	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Telephone exchanges	21	21	3	14	6	5
2.	DELs (Nos.)	28000	39459	19210	25193	21000	23124
3.	Switching Capacity (Lines)	38000	50868	28160	36904	28000	31320
4.	OFC (RKMs)	200	241.6	100	238	180	33.2
5.	VPT (Nos.)	500	198	500	339	250	33

*The figures are included in the West Bengal Telecom Circle figures at (a) above.

Optical Fibre Line in UP

2030. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI RAJARAM PAL:

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

(a) the length of optical fibre line laid in Uttar Pradesh and the number of sub-telephone Exchanges connected therewith;

(b) whether all the sub-telephone exchanges connected with optical fibre cable are operational;

(c) if so, the details of the sub-telephone exchanges including their names;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to irregularities committed in laying of optical fibre cable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The length of the Optical Fibre line laid in Uttar Pradesh is 41853 Kilometers and the number of telephone Exchanges connected therewith are 2872.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) List of telephone exchanges working of OFC is enclosed in Annex as statement.

(d) No Complaints received.

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

Statement*Name of the circle: UP EAST*

Sl.	Name of Exchanges	District
1	2	3
1.	AD-Allapur	Allahabad
2.	AD-Bamrauli	Allahabad
3.	AD-City	Allahabad
4.	AD-Civil Lines	Allahabad
5.	AD-Colonelganj	Allahabad
6.	AD-CTO-I	Allahabad
7.	AD-CTO-II	Allahabad
8.	AD-CTX-I	Allahabad
9.	AD-CTX-II	Allahabad
10.	AD-E-10B	Allahabad
11.	AD-Govindpur-I	Allahabad
12.	AD-Govindpur-II	Allahabad
13.	AD-IIIT	Allahabad
14.	AD-Jhunsi-II	Allahabad
15.	AD-Jhunsi-I	Allahabad
16.	AD-Kalindipuram-I	Allahabad
17.	AD-Kalindipuram-II	Allahabad
18.	AD-Kareli-I	Allahabad
19.	AD-Kareli-II	Allahabad
20.	AD-Kareli-III	Allahabad
21.	AD-Katra-I	Allahabad
22.	AD-Katra-II	Allahabad
23.	AD-Kydganj-I	Allahabad
24.	AD-Kydganj-II	Allahabad

1	2	3
25.	AD-Lookerganj	Allahabad
26.	AD-Meerapur-I	Allahabad
27.	AD-Meerapur-II	Allahabad
28.	AD-MRZ Road	Allahabad
29.	AD-MRZ Road-I	Allahabad
30.	AD-Mumfordganj-I	Allahabad
31.	Ad-Mumfordganj-II	Allahabad
32.	AD-Muthiganj-I	Allahabad
33.	AD-Muthiganj-II	Allahabad
34.	AD-Naini-I	Allahabad
35.	AD-Naini-II	Allahabad
36.	AD-Rewa Road	Allahabad
37.	AD-Subedarganj-I	Allahabad
38.	AD-Subedarganj-II	Allahabad
39.	AD-T.P. Nagar	Allahabad
40.	AD-Tagor Town-I	Allahabad
41.	AD-Tagor Town-II	Allahabad
42.	AD-Taliyarganj-I	Allahabad
43.	AD-Taliyarganj-II	Allahabad
44.	Ajuha	Allahabad
45.	Arakalan	Allahabad
46.	Bara	Allahabad
47.	Baraut	Allahabad
48.	Barethi	Allahabad
49.	Berraon	Allahabad
50.	Bhanemau	Allahabad
51.	Bharatganj	Allahabad
52.	Bheerpur	Allahabad
53.	Bisara	Allahabad
54.	Dahiyawan	Allahabad

1	2	3
55.	Deviganj	Allahabad
56.	Dhobahan	Allahabad
57.	Ghoorpur	Allahabad
58.	Handia	Allahabad
59.	Hanumanganj	Allahabad
60.	Harakhpur	Allahabad
61.	Hathigahan	Allahabad
62.	Jalalpur	Allahabad
63.	Jari	Allahabad
64.	Jasra	Allahabad
65.	Kaneli	Allahabad
66.	Karari	Allahabad
67.	Katehra	Allahabad
68.	Lal Gopal Ganj	Allahabad
69.	Lalapur	Allahabad
70.	Lediari	Allahabad
71.	Lohgara	Allahabad
72.	Mahgaon	Allahabad
73.	Mailhan	Allahabad
74.	Manauri	Allahabad
75.	Manda Road	Allahabad
76.	Manjhanpur	Allahabad
77.	Mansoorabad	Allahabad
78.	Mau Aima	Allahabad
79.	Meja	Allahabad
80.	Mukundpur	Allahabad
81.	Muratganj	Allahabad
82.	Naribari	Allahabad
83.	Nawabganj	Allahabad
84.	Pashchim Sarira	Allahabad

1	2	3
85.	Phaphamau	Allahabad
86.	Phoolpur	Allahabad
87.	Pratap Pur	Allahabad
88.	Purkhas	Allahabad
89.	Sahson	Allahabad
90.	Saidabad	Allahabad
91.	Sarai Aquil	Allahabad
92.	Sarai Inayat	Allahabad
93.	Sarsawan	Allahabad
94.	Shankergarh	Allahabad
95.	Sirathu	Allahabad
96.	Soraon	Allahabad
97.	Telhapur	Allahabad
98.	Terhi Morh	Allahabad
99.	Unchdeeh	Allahabad
100.	Akbarpur	Ambedkar Nagar
101.	Bandipur	Ambedkar Nagar
102.	Bariawan	Ambedkar Nagar
103.	Baskhari	Ambedkar Nagar
104.	Bhiti	Ambedkar Nagar
105.	Deoria Bazar	Ambedkar Nagar
106.	Garhwal	Ambedkar Nagar
107.	Giraiya Bazar	Ambedkar Nagar
108.	Hanswar	Ambedkar Nagar
109.	Hazla Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
110.	Hira Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
111.	Ilfatganj At Ainwa	Ambedkar Nagar
112.	Indai Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
113.	Jafar Ganj	Ambedkar Nagar

1	2	3
114.	Jahangirganj	Ambedkar Nagar
115.	Jalal Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
116.	Katehari	Ambedkar Nagar
117.	Kedar Nagar	Ambedkar Nagar
118.	Mahrufa	Ambedkar Nagar
119.	Mali Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
120.	Neori	Ambedkar Nagar
121.	Newada	Ambedkar Nagar
122.	Paruya Ashram	Ambedkar Nagar
123.	Rafi Ganj	Ambedkar Nagar
124.	Raje Sultan Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
125.	Ram Nagar	Ambedkar Nagar
126.	Ram Pur Sakarwari	Ambedkar Nagar
127.	Rukun Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
128.	Sahjadpur	Ambedkar Nagar
129.	Sammanpur	Ambedkar Nagar
130.	Sura Pur	Ambedkar Nagar
131.	Tanda	Ambedkar Nagar
132.	Tanda Thermal	Ambedkar Nagar
133.	Ambari	Azamgarh
134.	Amwari	Azamgarh
135.	Anjan Shaheed	Azamgarh
136.	Atraulia	Azamgarh
137.	AZM-Bhawamath	Azamgarh
138.	AZM-C Dot Main	Azamgarh
139.	AZM-M/W Bldg.	Azamgarh
140.	AZM-OCB Main	Azamgarh
141.	AZM-Railway Station	Azamgarh
142.	Babura	Azamgarh
143.	Bankat	Azamgarh

1	2	3
144.	Bardah	Azamgarh
145.	Bardeeha	Azamgarh
146.	Bilariaganj	Azamgarh
147.	Bilarnau (Katar)	Azamgarh
148.	Bindawal	Azamgarh
149.	Bindrabazar	Azamgarh
150.	Cheota	Azamgarh
151.	Chhapra Sultanpur	Azamgarh
152.	Chhawan	Azamgarh
153.	Chhittepur	Azamgarh
154.	Dewait	Azamgarh
155.	Didarganj	Azamgarh
156.	Durwasa	Azamgarh
157.	Faridpur	Azamgarh
158.	Gopalganj	Azamgarh
159.	Gorahara	Azamgarh
160.	Gosai Ki Bazar	Azamgarh
161.	Harriya	Azamgarh
162.	Hetuganj	Azamgarh
163.	Kanchanpur	Azamgarh
164.	Kandharpur	Azamgarh
165.	Kaptanganj	Azamgarh
166.	Kauria	Azamgarh
167.	Kharhani	Azamgarh
168.	Koilsa	Azamgarh
169.	Lahi Deeh	Azamgarh
170.	Lahuwan	Azamgarh
171.	Lakhmapur	Azamgarh
172.	Latghat	Azamgarh
173.	Madarapur	Azamgarh

1	2	3
174.	Manjhari	Azamgarh
175.	Martnganj	Azamgarh
176.	Mehnajpur	Azamgarh
177.	Mittupur	Azamgarh
178.	Mubarakpur	Azamgarh
179.	Namizor	Azamgarh
180.	Nandawn	Azamgarh
181.	Nizamabad	Azamgarh
182.	Palhna	Azamgarh
183.	Phariha	Azamgarh
184.	Ramgarh	Azamgarh
185.	Rani Ki Sarai	Azamgarh
186.	Sanjarpur	Azamgarh
187.	Saraimir	Azamgarh
188.	Sathiyawan	Azamgarh
189.	Senpur	Azamgarh
190.	Singhpur	Azamgarh
191.	Siswara	Azamgarh
192.	Sumbi Bazar	Azamgarh
193.	Tahbarpur	Azamgarh
194.	Tarwa	Azamgarh
195.	Thekma	Azamgarh
196.	Babaganj	Bahraich
197.	Bahraich	Bahraich
198.	Barnapur	Bahraich
199.	Begumpur	Bahraich
200.	Behra	Bahraich
201.	Bhagwanpur Hardi	Bahraich
202.	Bhagwar	Bahraich
203.	Biseshwarganj	Bahraich

1	2	3
204.	Chafaria	Bahraich
205.	Chhawani Bazar	Bahraich
206.	Chitwaria	Bahraich
207.	Chittaura	Bahraich
208.	Dharshwan	Bahraich
209.	Fakharpur	Bahraich
210.	Gaighat	Bahraich
211.	Gambhirwa Bazar	Bahraich
212.	Gangapur	Bahraich
213.	Gangwal	Bahraich
214.	Girjapuri	Bahraich
215.	Gudamri Bazar	Bahraich
216.	Gurah	Bahraich
217.	Gurghatta	Bahraich
218.	Huzoorpur	Bahraich
219.	Imamganj	Bahraich
220.	Itaha	Bahraich
221.	Jaita Bazar	Bahraich
222.	Jarwal Kasba	Bahraich
223.	Jarawal Road	Bahraich
224.	Kaiserganj	Bahraich
225.	Katelia	Bahraich
226.	Khaira Bazar	Bahraich
227.	Khutehna	Bahraich
228.	Mahasi	Bahraich
229.	Maraucha	Bahraich
230.	Matehi Kalan	Bahraich
231.	Matera	Bahraich
232.	Mhinpurwa	Bahraich
233.	Nainiha	Bahraich

1	2	3
234.	Nanpara	Bahraich
235.	Nawabganj	Bahraich
236.	Nuatala	Bahraich
237.	Payagpur	Bahraich
238.	Pipra Bhagaria	Bahraich
239.	Pyarepur	Bahraich
240.	Ramgaon	Bahraich
241.	Rampur Dhobiabot	Bahraich
242.	Risia	Bahraich
243.	Ruknapur	Bahraich
244.	Rupaideeha	Bahraich
245.	Semgarha	Bahraich
246.	Semri Ghatahi	Bahraich
247.	Shankerpur Ghauraha	Bahraich
248.	Shivpur	Bahraich
249.	Urta Bazar	Bahraich
250.	Wazirganj	Bahraich
251.	Atarsua	Ballia
252.	Athilapur	Ballia
253.	Baijalpur	Ballia
254.	Ballia	Ballia
255.	Ballia	Ballia
256.	Bansdih	Ballia
257.	Bansdih Road	Ballia
258.	Basantpur	Ballia
259.	Bhimpura	Ballia
260.	Bruarbari	Ballia
261.	Chhitauna	Ballia
262.	Chitbaragaon	Ballia
263.	Dubhar	Ballia

1	2	3
264.	Garwar	Ballia
265.	Haldi	Ballia
266.	Husainabad	Ballia
267.	Ibrahimpatti	Ballia
268.	Jai Prakash Nagar	Ballia
269.	Khejuri	Ballia
270.	Khodai	Ballia
271.	Kureji	Ballia
272.	Lalganj	Ballia
273.	Laxmanpur	Ballia
274.	Maldah	Ballia
275.	Maniyar	Ballia
276.	Nagra	Ballia
277.	Narhi	Ballia
278.	Navratanpur	Ballia
279.	Pakwa Inar	Ballia
280.	Phephna	Ballia
281.	Pur	Ballia
282.	Ramgarh	Ballia
283.	Raniganj	Ballia
284.	Ratsar	Ballia
285.	Reoti	Ballia
286.	Sahatwar	Ballia
287.	Salempur	Ballia
288.	Shivpur Deear	Ballia
289.	Tika Deori	Ballia
290.	Tola Swan Rai	Ballia
291.	Ujjar Bharauli	Ballia
292.	Balrampur	Balrampur
293.	Gaindas Buzurg	Balrampur

1	2	3
294.	Gaisari	Balrampur
295.	Mahdaiya	Balrampur
296.	Mahuwa Bazar	Balrampur
297.	Mathura Bazar	Balrampur
298.	Pachperwa	Balrampur
299.	Pehar	Balrampur
300.	Rehra Bazar	Balrampur
301.	Sadullah Nagar	Balrampur
302.	Shivpura	Balrampur
303.	Sridatt Ganj	Balrampur
304.	Tulsipur	Balrampur
305.	Utraula	Balrampur
306.	Atarra	Banda
307.	Badausa	Banda
308.	Banda	Banda
309.	Banianpurwa	Banda
310.	Barokhar Buzurg	Banda
311.	Belgaon	Banda
312.	Bhabhuwa	Banda
313.	Bhadedu	Banda
314.	Bhaghelbari	Banda
315.	Bhar Khari	Banda
316.	Bilharka	Banda
317.	Bisanda	Banda
318.	Budhauli	Banda
319.	Chandrapura	Banda
320.	Chausar	Banda
321.	Chhilolar	Banda
322.	Chilla	Banda
323.	Fatehganj	Banda

1	2	3
324.	Gadariya	Banda
325.	Gahbara	Banda
326.	Gazipur	Banda
327.	Girwan	Banda
328.	Goyara Mugli	Banda
329.	Gureh	Banda
330.	Hardauni	Banda
331.	Hathaura	Banda
332.	Indra Nagar	Banda
333.	Inguwan	Banda
334.	Jamalpur	Banda
335.	Jari	Banda
336.	Jaspura	Banda
337.	Jauharpur	Banda
338.	Jaurahi	Banda
339.	Kalinzar	Banda
340.	Kamasin	Banda
341.	Kartal	Banda
342.	Khurhand	Banda
343.	Korrahi	Banda
344.	Korram	Banda
345.	Luktara	Banda
346.	Mahuta	Banda
347.	Mahuwa	Banda
348.	Marka	Banda
349.	Mataundh	Banda
350.	Murwal	Banda
351.	Nandana	Banda
352.	Naraini	Banda
353.	Narauli	Banda

1	2	3
354.	Narhi	Banda
355.	Nauhai	Banda
356.	Oran	Banda
357.	Pachnehi	Banda
358.	Pailani	Banda
359.	Palara	Banda
360.	Pangara	Banda
361.	Paparenda	Banda
362.	Parsauli	Banda
363.	Pauhar	Banda
364.	Piparahari	Banda
365.	Rasin	Banda
366.	Sabada	Banda
367.	Sarha	Banda
368.	Semari Wasitpur	Banda
369.	Shanker Bazar	Banda
370.	Sidhan Kalan	Banda
371.	Simauni	Banda
372.	Singhpur	Banda
373.	Swaraj Colony	Banda
374.	Tarayan	Banda
375.	Tindwara	Banda
376.	Tindwari	Banda
377.	Aliabad	Barabanki
378.	Asandra	Barabanki
379.	Badanpur/Ganeshpur	Barabanki
380.	Baddupur	Barabanki
381.	Banki	Barabanki
382.	Barabanki	Barabanki
383.	Barabanki-B	Barabanki

1	2	3
384.	Barabanki-Old Bldg.	Barabanki
385.	Barethi	Barabanki
386.	Belahara	Barabanki
387.	Bhagauli	Barabanki
388.	Bhanmau	Barabanki
389.	Bhitwal	Barabanki
390.	Bishunpur	Barabanki
391.	Dariabad	Barabanki
392.	Deviganj	Barabanki
393.	Dewasharif	Barabanki
394.	Dullapur	Barabanki
395.	Fatehganj Dairy	Barabanki
396.	Fatehpur	Barabanki
397.	Harakh	Barabanki
398.	Ichauli	Barabanki
399.	Jahangirabad	Barabanki
400.	Jata Barauli	Barabanki
401.	Khajuri	Barabanki
402.	Kola	Barabanki
403.	Kothi	Barabanki
404.	Kotwa Dham	Barabanki
405.	Kotwa Sarak	Barabanki
406.	Kursi	Barabanki
407.	Masauli	Barabanki
408.	Maugaupur	Barabanki
409.	Mawai	Barabanki
410.	Mehmoodabad	Barabanki
411.	Mittai	Barabanki
412.	Mohd Pur Khala	Barabanki
413.	Neora	Barabanki

1	2	3
414.	Parreewan	Barabanki
415.	Patranga	Barabanki
416.	Pokhara	Barabanki
417.	Pratapganj	Barabanki
418.	Puredalai	Barabanki
419.	Ram Nagar	Barabanki
420.	Ranibazar	Barabanki
421.	Reewan Seewan	Barabanki
422.	Rudauli	Barabanki
423.	Saadatganj	Barabanki
424.	Safdarganj	Barabanki
425.	Said Khanpur	Barabanki
426.	Saidanpur	Barabanki
427.	Sarai Barai	Barabanki
428.	Satrikh	Barabanki
429.	Sidhapur	Barabanki
430.	Sihali	Barabanki
431.	Sirauli-Gauspur	Barabanki
432.	Subeha	Barabanki
433.	Sujaganj	Barabanki
434.	Suratganj	Barabanki
435.	Surhiamaui	Barabanki
436.	Talgaon	Barabanki
437.	Tera Saddipur	Barabanki
438.	Tilokpur	Barabanki
439.	Tilwari	Barabanki
440.	Trivediganj	Barabanki
441.	Udhauli	Barabanki
442.	Zaidpur	Barabanki
443.	Zakaria	Barabanki

1	2	3
444.	Babhanan (BBN)	Basti
445.	Bahadurpur (BDR)	Basti
446.	Bankati (BKT)	Basti
447.	Basti (BST)	Basti
448.	Bhanpur (BNR)	Basti
449.	Captainganj (CPJ)	Basti
450.	Chhawani (CHH)	Basti
451.	Gaur (GAUR)	Basti
452.	Hyderabad	Basti
453.	Jamdashahi	Basti
454.	Kaiwari	Basti
455.	Kuchehary (KTY)	Basti
456.	Kudraha	Basti
457.	Lalaganj	Basti
458.	Mahson	Basti
459.	Munderwa	Basti
460.	Nagar Bazar	Basti
461.	Pandey Bazar (PBR)	Basti
462.	Parasurampur	Basti
463.	Rampur/Rewti	Basti
464.	Rudhauli	Basti
465.	Saltauwa	Basti
466.	Tinich	Basti
467.	Vikramjot	Basti
468.	Walterganj	Basti
469.	Baburi	Chandauli
470.	Barahani	Chandauli
471.	Barahuli	Chandauli
472.	Bhopauli	Chandauli

1	2	3
473.	Chahania	Chandauli
474.	Chakia	Chandauli
475.	Chandauli	Chandauli
476.	Dhanapur	Chandauli
477.	Dharauli	Chandauli
478.	Illia	Chandauli
479.	Kamalpur	Chandauli
480.	Marufpur	Chandauli
481.	Medhan	Chandauli
482.	Mughalsarai	Chandauli
483.	Nai Bazar	Chandauli
484.	Naugarh	Chandauli
485.	Ramgarh	Chandauli
486.	Sadalpura	Chandauli
487.	Sahabganj	Chandauli
488.	Saidraja	Chandauli
489.	Saidupur	Chandauli
490.	Sakaldiha	Chandauli
491.	Shikarganj	Chandauli
492.	Sikandarpur	Chandauli
493.	Utaraut	Chandauli
494.	Vishunpura	Chandauli
495.	Ainchwara	Chitrakoot
496.	Bachharan	Chitrakoot
497.	Bardwara	Chitrakoot
498.	Bargarh	Chitrakoot
499.	Bharatkoop	Chitrakoot
500.	Bhaunri	Chitrakoot
501.	Chhibbo	Chitrakoot
502.	Chitrakoot	Chitrakoot

1	2	3
503.	Dehruch	Chitrakoot
504.	Deondha	Chitrakoot
505.	Garhachapa	Chitrakoot
506.	Ghuretapur	Chitrakoot
507.	Jafarpur	Chitrakoot
508.	Kalchhiha	Chitrakoot
509.	Karwi	Chitrakoot
510.	Lalita Road	Chitrakoot
511.	Manikpur	Chitrakoot
512.	Markundi	Chitrakoot
513.	Mau-Chhibbo	Chitrakoot
514.	Nadikuiyan	Chitrakoot
515.	Nandi	Chitrakoot
516.	Pahari	Chitrakoot
517.	Parsaurja	Chitrakoot
518.	Purabpatai	Chitrakoot
519.	Raipura	Chitrakoot
520.	Rajapur	Chitrakoot
521.	Sardhuwa	Chitrakoot
522.	Sheo Rampur	Chitrakoot
523.	Baikunthpur	Deoria
524.	Baital Pur	Deoria
525.	Bakhara	Deoria
526.	Baltikara	Deoria
527.	Bhagal Pur	Deoria
528.	Bhatani	Deoria
529.	Bhatani Dadan	Deoria
530.	Bhatpar Rani	Deoria
531.	Bhingari Bazar	Deoria
532.	Deoria-C DOT	Deoria

1	2	3
533.	Deoria-OCB	Deoria
534.	Gauri Bazar	Deoria
535.	Hatimpur	Deoria
536.	Khora Ram	Deoria
537.	Khukhundoo	Deoria
538.	Lar	Deoria
539.	Lar Road	Deoria
540.	Madan Pur	Deoria
541.	Pratappur	Deoria
542.	Ram Lakhan	Deoria
543.	Rampur Karkhana	Deoria
544.	Rudra Pur	Deoria
545.	Sahjapur	Deoria
546.	Satraw	Deoria
547.	Sonahula Ram Nagar	Deoria
548.	Achalda	Etawah
549.	Airwa Katra	Etawah
550.	Ajitmal	Etawah
551.	Auraiya	Etawah
552.	Ayana	Etawah
553.	Ballapur	Etawah
554.	Baralokpur	Etawah
555.	Basrehar	Etawah
556.	Bela	Etawah
557.	Bidhuna	Etawah
558.	Chitbhawan	Etawah
559.	Dibiapur	Etawah
560.	Ekdil	Etawah
561.	Etawah	Etawah
562.	Friends Colony	Etawah

1	2	3
563.	Harchanpur	Etawah
564.	Jaswantnagar	Etawah
565.	Jeitpur	Etawah
566.	Kakor	Etawah
567.	Kharagpur Saraiya	Etawah
568.	Kharduli	Etawah
569.	Kudarkot	Etawah
570.	Lakhna	Etawah
571.	Muradganj	Etawah
572.	Nagla Dhana	Etawah
573.	Panhar	Etawah
574.	Parasna	Etawah
575.	Phaphoond	Etawah
576.	Purwa Sujan	Etawah
577.	Rurugan	Etawah
578.	Sahar	Etawah
579.	Saifai	Etawah
580.	Sanfar	Etawah
581.	Takha	Etawah
582.	Udi	Etawah
583.	Umrain	Etawah
584.	Umrain	Etawah
585.	Usrahar	Etawah
586.	Yaqubpur	Etawah
587.	Amaniganj	Faizabad
588.	Amarganj	Faizabad
589.	Anandnagar	Faizabad
590.	Arwat	Faizabad
591.	Ashwani Puram	Faizabad
592.	Ayodhya	Faizabad

1	2	3
593.	Beruganj	Faizabad
594.	Bhadarsa	Faizabad
595.	Bika Pur	Faizabad
596.	Chaure Bazar	Faizabad
597.	Darsan Nagar	Faizabad
598.	Deogaon	Faizabad
599.	Deorhi Bazar	Faizabad
600.	Dhara Road	Faizabad
601.	Dilasi Ganj	Faizabad
602.	Faizabad	Faizabad
603.	Gosaiganj-B	Faizabad
604.	Haiderganj	Faizabad
605.	Harintanganj	Faizabad
606.	Khajurahat	Faizabad
607.	Khandasa	Faizabad
608.	Kuchera	Faizabad
609.	Kumar Ganj	Faizabad
610.	Kurawan	Faizabad
611.	Maya	Faizabad
612.	Mehboob Ganj	Faizabad
613.	Milki Pur at Inayat Nagar	Faizabad
614.	Moti Nagar	Faizabad
615.	Motiganj	Faizabad
616.	Mubarak Ganj	Faizabad
617.	Mustafabad	Faizabad
618.	Nirala Nagar	Faizabad
619.	Pura	Faizabad
620.	Ram Pur Bhagan	Faizabad
621.	Rani Bazar	Faizabad
622.	Sahadat Ganj	Faizabad

1	2	3
623.	Shah Ganj	Faizabad
624.	Sohawal	Faizabad
625.	Tarun	Faizabad
626.	Vaidehi Nagar	Faizabad
627.	Achra	Farrukhabad
628.	Amritpur	Farrukhabad
629.	Bajaria	Farrukhabad
630.	Bharkha	Farrukhabad
631.	Dhamdhera	Farrukhabad
632.	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
633.	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
634.	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
635.	Jahanganj	Farrukhabad
636.	Jarari	Farrukhabad
637.	Kamalganj	Farrukhabad
638.	Kampil	Farrukhabad
639.	Khimeepur	Farrukhabad
640.	Khudaganj	Farrukhabad
641.	Manjhana	Farrukhabad
642.	Mohamdabad	Farrukhabad
643.	Nawabganj	Farrukhabad
644.	Nisai	Farrukhabad
645.	Rajepur	Farrukhabad
646.	Rudain	Farrukhabad
647.	Sankisa	Farrukhabad
648.	Shameabad	Farrukhabad
649.	Sirauli	Farrukhabad
650.	Siwara	Farrukhabad
651.	Yaqtganj	Farrukhabad
652.	Airayson	Fatehpur

1	2	3
653.	Allipur	Fatehpur
654.	Amaon	Fatehpur
655.	Amauli	Fatehpur
656.	Arhaiya	Fatehpur
657.	Asni	Fatehpur
658.	Bahuwa	Fatehpur
659.	Bakewar	Fatehpur
660.	Banthra	Fatehpur
661.	Bhadwa	Fatehpur
662.	Bhitauna	Fatehpur
663.	Bindki	Fatehpur
664.	Chaudagra	Fatehpur
665.	Deomai	Fatehpur
666.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur
667.	Ghazipur	Fatehpur
668.	Hasuwa	Fatehpur
669.	Hathgoan	Fatehpur
670.	Husainganj	Fatehpur
671.	Jafarganj	Fatehpur
672.	Jigni	Fatehpur
673.	Junihan	Fatehpur
674.	Kasiapur	Fatehpur
675.	Khaga	Fatehpur
676.	Khajuha	Fatehpur
677.	Kishanpur	Fatehpur
678.	Kora Jahanabad	Fatehpur
679.	Korai	Fatehpur
680.	Lalauli	Fatehpur
681.	Malwan	Fatehpur
682.	Mawai	Fatehpur

1	2	3
683.	Mohammadd Purgonti	Fatehpur
684.	Papreda	Fatehpur
685.	Rewadi	Fatehpur
686.	Satigaon	Fatehpur
687.	Shah	Fatehpur
688.	Thariyawan	Fatehpur
689.	Vijaipur	Fatehpur
690.	Bara	Ghazipur
691.	Barachawar	Ghazipur
692.	Bhadauara	Ghazipur
693.	Bhawarkol	Ghazipur
694.	Bhimapar	Ghazipur
695.	Deokali	Ghazipur
696.	Dildamagar	Ghazipur
697.	Dubihan	Ghazipur
698.	Dullahpur	Ghazipur
699.	Gahmar	Ghazipur
700.	Gangauli	Ghazipur
701.	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
702.	Gondaur	Ghazipur
703.	Hansrajpur	Ghazipur
704.	Jakhania	Ghazipur
705.	Jangipur	Ghazipur
706.	Karimuddinpur	Ghazipur
707.	Kasimabad	Ghazipur
708.	Khanpur	Ghazipur
709.	Kundesar	Ghazipur
710.	Mainpur	Ghazipur
711.	Malsa	Ghazipur
712.	Mardaha	Ghazipur

1	2	3
713.	Mohamdabad	Ghazipur
714.	Nandganj	Ghazipur
715.	Nonahara	Ghazipur
716.	Raipur	Ghazipur
717.	Rauza	Ghazipur
718.	Reotipur	Ghazipur
719.	Sadat	Ghazipur
720.	Saidpur	Ghazipur
721.	Sidhauna	Ghazipur
722.	Sohawal	Ghazipur
723.	Sujanipur	Ghazipur
724.	Zamania	Ghazipur
725.	Alawal Deoria	Gonda
726.	Amdahi	Gonda
727.	Aryanagar	Gonda
728.	Babaganj	Gonda
729.	Balpur	Gonda
730.	Bankatwa	Gonda
731.	Belsar	Gonda
732.	Chandipur	Gonda
733.	Chhapla	Gonda
734.	Colonelganj	Gonda
735.	Dhanepur	Gonda
736.	Dumariadeeh	Gonda
737.	Durjanpur	Gonda
738.	Gaurachouki	Gonda
739.	Gonda	Gonda
340.	Haldhar Mau	Gonda
741.	Hathiagarh	Gonda
742.	Itiyathok	Gonda

1	2	3
743.	Jai Nagara	Gonda
744.	Jaiprabha Gram	Gonda
745.	Jamunia Bagh	Gonda
746.	Jhilahi	Gonda
747.	Khargupur	Gonda
748.	Kurasan	Gonda
749.	Machhligaon	Gonda
750.	Madhwa Pur (TIKRI)	Gonda
751.	Mangura Bazar	Gonda
752.	Mankapur ITI	Gonda
753.	Mankapur-Town	Gonda
754.	Maskanwa	Gonda
755.	Motiganj	Gonda
756.	Munderwa Mafi	Gonda
757.	Nawabaganj	Gonda
758.	Paraspur	Gonda
759.	Ram Nagar	Gonda
760.	Saidwapur	Gonda
761.	Salpur	Gonda
762.	Shivdayalganj	Gonda
763.	Subhagpur	Gonda
764.	Tarabganj	Gonda
765.	Veerepur	Gonda
766.	Wazirganj	Gonda
767.	Bansgaon	Gorakhpur
768.	Barhalganj	Gorakhpur
769.	Basantpur	Gorakhpur
770.	Belipar	Gorakhpur
771.	Beniganj	Gorakhpur
772.	Bhathat	Gorakhpur

1	2	3
773.	Buxipur	Gorakhpur
774.	Chaurichaura	Gorakhpur
775.	Compeerganj	Gorakhpur
776.	Dhani	Gorakhpur
777.	Dihghat	Gorakhpur
778.	Doharia	Gorakhpur
779.	Gagaha	Gorakhpur
780.	Gajpur	Gorakhpur
781.	Ghaksara	Gorakhpur
782.	Gida	Gorakhpur
783.	Gita Vatika	Gorakhpur
784.	Gita Vatika	Gorakhpur
785.	Gola	Gorakhpur
786.	Gorakhnath	Gorakhpur
787.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
788.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
789.	Hata Bazar	Gorakhpur
790.	Jaitpur	Gorakhpur
791.	Janipur	Gorakhpur
792.	Jhangaha	Gorakhpur
793.	Jharkhandi	Gorakhpur
794.	Jungle Kauriya	Gorakhpur
795.	Katsehra	Gorakhpur
796.	Kauriram	Gorakhpur
797.	Khajani	Gorakhpur
798.	Kusumi	Gorakhpur
799.	Madaria	Gorakhpur
800.	Mahabirchhapra	Gorakhpur
801.	Mahadewa	Gorakhpur

1	2	3
802.	Mahua Debar	Gorakhpur
803.	Malhanpur	Gorakhpur
804.	Mangal Pur	Gorakhpur
805.	Motiramadda	Gorakhpur
806.	Nai Bazar	Gorakhpur
807.	Natawa Jangal	Gorakhpur
808.	Pakari	Gorakhpur
809.	Pali	Gorakhpur
810.	Pipiganj	Gorakhpur
811.	Pipraich	Gorakhpur
812.	Rapti Nagar	Gorakhpur
813.	Rustampur	Gorakhpur
814.	Sahjanwa	Gorakhpur
815.	Sardar Nagar	Gorakhpur
816.	Sikariganj	Gorakhpur
817.	Sohgaura	Gorakhpur
818.	Son Barsa	Gorakhpur
819.	Unwal	Gorakhpur
820.	Vikas Nagar	Gorakhpur
821.	Akona	Hamirpur
822.	Basela	Hamirpur
823.	Beri	Hamirpur
824.	Bharuwa Sumerpur	Hamirpur
825.	Biharika	Hamirpur
826.	Biwar	Hamirpur
827.	Chandaut	Hamirpur
828.	Gohand	Hamirpur
829.	Gyondi	Hamirpur
830.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur

1	2	3
831.	Imaliya	Hamirpur
832.	Ingohta	Hamirpur
833.	Jalalpur	Hamirpur
834.	Kamharia	Hamirpur
835.	Khanna	Hamirpur
836.	Kurara	Hamirpur
837.	Mishripur	Hamirpur
838.	Muskara	Hamirpur
839.	Patanpur	Hamirpur
840.	Pathnaudi	Hamirpur
841.	Pauthiya	Hamirpur
842.	Puraini	Hamirpur
843.	Raghaul (Maudaha)	Hamirpur
844.	Rath	Hamirpur
845.	Rehuta	Hamirpur
846.	Sarila	Hamirpur
847.	Umaria	Hamirpur
848.	Atwa Kurshath	Hardoi
849.	Baghauli	Hardoi
850.	Bamhna Khera	Hardoi
851.	Bawan	Hardoi
852.	Behra Gokul	Hardoi
853.	Beniganj	Hardoi
854.	Bharawan	Hardoi
855.	Bharkhani	Hardoi
856.	Bilgram	Hardoi
857.	Civil Lines	Hardoi
858.	Dalelnagar	Hardoi
859.	Dhikunni	Hardoi
860.	Gausganj	Hardoi

1	2	3
861.	Gondwa	Hardoi
862.	Hariyanwan	Hardoi
863.	Harpalpur	Hardoi
864.	HDI-Lucknow Road	Hardoi
865.	Kachhauna	Hardoi
866.	Kasimpur	Hardoi
867.	Kothawan	Hardoi
868.	Lonar	Hardoi
869.	Madhoganj	Hardoi
870.	Mallawan	Hardoi
871.	Pali	Hardoi
872.	Pareli	Hardoi
873.	Pihani	Hardoi
874.	Pratap Nagar	Hardoi
875.	Raghopur	Hardoi
876.	Sandi	Hardoi
877.	Sandila	Hardoi
878.	Shahabad	Hardoi
879.	Subhan Khera	Hardoi
880.	todarpur	Hardoi
881.	Udharanpur	Hardoi
882.	AIR	Jalaun
883.	AIT	Jalaun
884.	ATA	Jalaun
885.	Babai	Jalaun
886.	Bangra	Jalaun
887.	Bhend	Jalaun
888.	Etaun	Jalaun
889.	Etaura	Jalaun
890.	Girthan	Jalaun

1	2	3
891.	Gopalpura	Jalaun
892.	Gulauli	Jalaun
893.	Hadrukth	Jalaun
894.	Jalaun	Jalaun
895.	Jugrajpura	Jalaun
896.	Kalpi	Jalaun
897.	Kanasi	Jalaun
898.	Karner	Jalaun
899.	Khaksis	Jalaun
900.	Kharra	Jalaun
901.	Konch	Jalaun
902.	Kotra	Jalaun
903.	Kukargoan	Jalaun
904.	Madhogarh	Jalaun
905.	Mahewa	Jalaun
906.	Nadigaon	Jalaun
907.	Niyamatpur	Jalaun
908.	Orai	Jalaun
909.	Paniyara	Jalaun
910.	Pindari	Jalaun
911.	Pirauna	Jalaun
912.	Rampura	Jalaun
913.	Rendhar	Jalaun
914.	Sahao	Jalaun
915.	Sami	Jalaun
916.	Umari	Jalaun
917.	UPSIDC	Jalaun
918.	Usargaon	Jalaun
919.	Veerapura	Jalaun
920.	Alamganj	Jaunpur

1	2	3
921.	Arsia	Jaunpur
922.	Baderi	Jaunpur
923.	Badhwa Bazar	Jaunpur
924.	Badlapur	Jaunpur
925.	Bajrang Nagar	Jaunpur
926.	Baraipar	Jaunpur
927.	Barethi	Jaunpur
928.	Belwar Bazar	Jaunpur
929.	Bhadethi	Jaunpur
930.	Bibiganj	Jaunpur
931.	Chandawak (Dobhi)	Jaunpur
932.	Dharnapur	Jaunpur
933.	Dhema	Jaunpur
934.	Fatehganj	Jaunpur
935.	Gabhiran	Jaunpur
936.	Gariyaon	Jaunpur
937.	Gaura Badsahpur	Jaunpur
938.	Ghanshyampur	Jaunpur
939.	Haiderpur	Jaunpur
940.	Hariharpur	Jaunpur
941.	Jagatganj	Jaunpur
942.	Jalaipur	Jaunpur
943.	Japtapur	Jaunpur
944.	Jaunppur-Katchery RS	Jaunpur
945.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
946.	Kajgawn	Jaunpur
947.	Kerakat	Jaunpur
948.	Khetasarai	Jaunpur
949.	Khutahan	Jaunpur
950.	Leduka	Jaunpur

1	2	3
951.	Machhli Shahar	Jaunpur
952.	Maharaj Ganj	Jaunpur
953.	Mathani	Jaunpur
954.	Manikela	Jaunpur
955.	Mariahun	Jaunpur
956.	Meerganj	Jaunpur
957.	Muftiganj	Jaunpur
958.	Mugra Badsahpur	Jaunpur
959.	Nauperwa	Jaunpur
960.	Nigoh	Jaunpur
961.	Pali	Jaunpur
962.	Paraganj	Jaunpur
963.	Patarahi	Jaunpur
964.	Pati Narendrpur	Jaunpur
965.	Purvanchal University	Jaunpur
966.	Rajabazar	Jaunpur
967.	Rampur	Jaunpur
968.	Ratasi	Jaunpur
969.	Ratnupur	Jaunpur
970.	Satharia	Jaunpur
971.	Shahganj	Jaunpur
972.	Shammibhooganj	Jaunpur
973.	Shekhupur	Jaunpur
974.	Sheo Nagar	Jaunpur
975.	Shukhlaliganj	Jaunpur
976.	Sigramau	Jaunpur
977.	Sikrara	Jaunpur
978.	Sitam Sarai	Jaunpur
979.	Suintha Kalan	Jaunpur
980.	Sujanganj	Jaunpur

1	2	3
981.	Tarti	Jaunpur
982.	Thanagaddi	Jaunpur
983.	Trilochan Mahadev	Jaunpur
984.	Umarpur	Jaunpur
985.	Zafraabad	Jaunpur
986.	Amra	Jhansi
987.	Arich	Jhansi
988.	Babina	Jhansi
989.	Bamour	Jhansi
990.	Bangra	Jhansi
991.	Baragaon	Jhansi
992.	Baruasagar	Jhansi
993.	Bharari	Jhansi
994.	BHEL	Jhansi
995.	Bijauli	Jhansi
996.	Chirgaon	Jhansi
997.	Garautha	Jhansi
998.	Grass Land	Jhansi
999.	Gursarai	Jhansi
1000.	Hati	Jhansi
1001.	JI-Cantt.	Jhansi
1002.	JI-Cantt.	Jhansi
1003.	JI-10B	Jhansi
1004.	JI-OCB	Jhansi
1005.	Karguwan	Jhansi
1006.	Karguwan Khurd	Jhansi
1007.	Katera	Jhansi
1008.	Madora	Jhansi
1009.	Manik Chowk	Jhansi
1010.	Mauranipur	Jhansi

1	2	3
1011.	Moth	Jhansi
1012.	Nagara	Jhansi
1013.	Nandanpura	Jhansi
1014.	Nunar	Jhansi
1015.	Palar	Jhansi
1016.	Parichha	Jhansi
1017.	Pichor	Jhansi
1018.	Poonch	Jhansi
1019.	Rajapur	Jhansi
1020.	Raksha	Jhansi
1021.	Ranipur	Jhansi
1022.	Revan	Jhansi
1023.	Sakin	Jhansi
1024.	Sakrar	Jhansi
1025.	Samthar	Jhansi
1026.	Shahjahanpur	Jhansi
1027.	Singarra	Jhansi
1028.	Sipri Bazar	Jhansi
1029.	Tehrauli	Jhansi
1030.	Todifatehpur	Jhansi
1031.	Uldan	Jhansi
1032.	Alipur Jalesar	Kannauj
1033.	Barigawan	Kannauj
1034.	Chhibramau	Kannauj
1035.	Gursahaiganj	Kannauj
1036.	Haraipur	Kannauj
1037.	Haseran	Kannauj
1038.	Indergarh	Kannauj
1039.	Jalalabad	Kannauj
1040.	Jaspurapur	Kannauj

1	2	3
1041.	Kannauj	Kannauj
1042.	Kasava	Kannauj
1043.	Khami	Kannauj
1044.	Kusumkhor	Kannauj
1045.	Manimau	Kannauj
1046.	Matauli	Kannauj
1047.	Nademaui	Kannauj
1048.	Prempur	Kannauj
1049.	Sakrawa	Kannauj
1050.	Saraiprayag	Kannauj
1051.	Saurikh	Kannauj
1052.	Sikanderpur	Kannauj
1053.	Tahapur	Kannauj
1054.	Talgram	Kannauj
1055.	Thatia	Kannauj
1056.	Tirwa	Kannauj
1057.	Umarda	Kannauj
1058.	Vishungarh	Kannauj
1059.	Araul	Kanpur
1060.	Bari Pal	Kanpur
1061.	Bhitargaon	Kanpur
1062.	Bidhnoo	Kanpur
1063.	Bitthaur	Kanpur
1064.	Bitthoor	Kanpur
1065.	Chakery	Kanpur
1066.	Chaubepur	Kanpur
1067.	Ghatampur	Kanpur
1068.	Kakwan	Kanpur
1069.	Katahara	Kanpur
1070.	Korian	Kanpur

1	2	3
1071.	KP-Avas Vikas	Kanpur
1072.	KP-Bansmandi	Kanpur
1073.	KP-Benajhabar	Kanpur
1074.	KP-Benajhabar	Kanpur
1075.	KP-Benajhabar	Kanpur
1076.	KP-Bhauti Pratappur	Kanpur
1077.	KP-Cantt.	Kanpur
1078.	KP-Govind Nagar	Kanpur
1079.	KP-Hanspuram	Kanpur
1080.	KP-I.I.T.	Kanpur
1081.	KP-Jajmau	Kanpur
1082.	KP-Jarib Chowki	Kanpur
1083.	KP-Kakadev	Kanpur
1084.	KP-Kalyanpur	Kanpur
1085.	KP-Kidwai Nagar	Kanpur
1086.	KP-Krishna Nagar	Kanpur
1087.	KP-Lajpat Nagar	Kanpur
1088.	KP-Lajpat Nagar	Kanpur
1089.	KP-Lakhanpur	Kanpur
1090.	KP-Mall Road	Kanpur
1091.	KP-Mall Road	Kanpur
1092.	KP-Mall Road	Kanpur
1093.	KP-Naramau	Kanpur
1094.	KP-Panki Industrial Area	Kanpur
1095.	KP-Panki Power House	Kanpur
1096.	KP-Rail Bazar	Kanpur
1097.	KP-Ratan Lal Nagar	Kanpur
1098.	KP-Ratan Lal Nagar	Kanpur
1099.	KP-Shyam Nagar	Kanpur
1100.	KP-Vishnupuri	Kanpur

1	2	3
1101.	KP-Viswa Bank Colony	Kanpur
1102.	KP-Yashoda Nagar	Kanpur
1103.	Kuan Khera	Kanpur
1104.	Kudni	Kanpur
1105.	Kuriya	Kanpur
1106.	Mahrajpur	Kanpur
1107.	Majhawan	Kanpur
1108.	Makanpur	Kanpur
1109.	Mandhana	Kanpur
1110.	Narwal	Kanpur
1111.	Nauranga	Kanpur
1112.	Pali	Kanpur
1113.	Patara	Kanpur
1114.	Prempur (Nagar)	Kanpur
1115.	Purwar Meer	Kanpur
1116.	Reuna	Kanpur
1117.	Rooma	Kanpur
1118.	Sachendi	Kanpur
1119.	Sajeti	Kanpur
1120.	Sakhrej	Kanpur
1121.	Sarsaul	Kanpur
1122.	Shivdhari	Kanpur
1123.	Shivrajpur	Kanpur
1124.	Tisti	Kanpur
1125.	Umari	Kanpur
1126.	Uttaripura	Kanpur
1127.	Akbarpur	Kanpur Dehat
1128.	Asalatganj	Kanpur Dehat
1129.	Baghpur	Kanpur Dehat
1130.	Ban Gaon	Kanpur Dehat

1	2	3
1131.	Baraur	Kanpur Dehat
1132.	Derapur	Kanpur Dehat
1133.	Gajner	Kanpur Dehat
1134.	Galupur	Kanpur Dehat
1135.	Hasemau	Kanpur Dehat
1136.	Jainpur	Kanpur Dehat
1137.	Jhinjhak	Kanpur Dehat
1138.	Kahinjari	Kanpur Dehat
1139.	Kashipur	Kanpur Dehat
1140.	Maitha Block	Kanpur Dehat
1141.	Maitha Rly. Stn.	Kanpur Dehat
1142.	Malasa	Kanpur Dehat
1143.	Mangalpur	Kanpur Dehat
1144.	Mawar	Kanpur Dehat
1145.	Minda Kuan	Kanpur Dehat
1146.	Moosa Nagar	Kanpur Dehat
1147.	Mungisapur	Kanpur Dehat
1148.	Nadeeha Bujurg	Kanpur Dehat
1149.	Nonari	Kanpur Dehat
1150.	Prempur (Dehat)	Kanpur Dehat
1151.	Pukhrayan	Kanpur Dehat
1152.	Rajpur	Kanpur Dehat
1153.	Rasdhan	Kanpur Dehat
1154.	Rasoolabad	Kanpur Dehat
1155.	Rura	Kanpur Dehat
1156.	Sarwan Khera	Kanpur Dehat
1157.	Shahjahanpur	Kanpur Dehat
1158.	Shevli	Kanpur Dehat
1159.	Sikandara	Kanpur Dehat
1160.	Ahirauli Bazar	Kushi Nagar

1	2	3
1161.	Barahara Ganj	Kushi Nagar
1162.	Bodarwar	Kushi Nagar
1163.	Captainganj	Kushi Nagar
1164.	Chhitauni	Kushi Nagar
1165.	Dudhi	Kushi Nagar
1166.	Fazil Nagar	Kushi Nagar
1167.	Hata	Kushi Nagar
1168.	Jataha Bazar	Kushi Nagar
1169.	Jaura Bazar	Kushi Nagar
1170.	Kasia	Kushi Nagar
1171.	Kathkuian	Kushi Nagar
1172.	Khadda	Kushi Nagar
1173.	Kubebr Asthan	Kushi Nagar
1174.	Laxmiganj	Kushi Nagar
1175.	Mansa Chhapra	Kushi Nagar
1176.	Mansoorganj	Kushi Nagar
1177.	Mathauli	Kushi Nagar
1178.	Motichak	Kushi Nagar
1179.	Nibua Naurangia	Kushi Nagar
1180.	Padrauna	Kushi Nagar
1181.	Pipra Bazar	Kushi Nagar
1182.	Ramkola	Kushi Nagar
1183.	Ravindra Nagar	Kushi Nagar
1184.	Sakhopar	Kushi Nagar
1185.	Salemgarh	Kushi Nagar
1186.	Samaur	Kushi Nagar
1187.	Sekhwania	Kushi Nagar
1188.	Seorohi	Kushi Nagar
1189.	Sukrauli	Kushi Nagar
1190.	Tamkuhi Raj	Kushi Nagar

1	2	3
1191.	Taraya Suján	Kushi Nagar
1192.	Tekuatar	Kushi Nagar
1193.	Abhaipur	Lakhimpur
1194.	Aira	Lakhimpur
1195.	Ajaan	Lakhimpur
1196.	Ajwapur	Lakhimpur
1197.	Amir Nagar	Lakhimpur
1198.	Amritpur	Lakhimpur
1199.	Andesh Nagar	Lakhimpur
1200.	Aurangabad	Lakhimpur
1201.	Bahmanpur	Lakhimpur
1202.	Bankseyganj	Lakhimpur
1203.	Bara Gaon	Lakhimpur
1204.	Barwar	Lakhimpur
1205.	Behti Afghan	Lakhimpur
1206.	Belapaersuwa	Lakhimpur
1207.	Belrayan	Lakhimpur
1208.	Bhanpur	Lakhimpur
1209.	Bhira	Lakhimpur
1210.	Bijuwa	Lakhimpur
1211.	Chahmalpur	Lakhimpur
1212.	Daudpur	Lakhimpur
1213.	Dhakerwa	Lakhimpur
1214.	Dhaurahra	Lakhimpur
1215.	Gajiyapur	Lakhimpur
1216.	Gola-I	Lakhimpur
1217.	Gola-II	Lakhimpur
1218.	Isanagar	Lakhimpur
1219.	Jalalpur	Lakhimpur
1220.	Jas Nagar	Lakhimpur

1	2	3
1221.	Jhandi Rao	Lakhimpur
1222.	Jung Bahadur Ganj	Lakhimpur
1223.	Kadia	Lakhimpur
1224.	Kala Aam	Lakhimpur
1225.	Kasta	Lakhimpur
1226.	Katauli	Lakhimpur
1227.	Khajuria	Lakhimpur
1228.	Kukra	Lakhimpur
1229.	LMP-C DOT	Lakhimpur
1230.	LMP-LRP Crossing	Lakhimpur
1231.	LMP-Mela Ground	Lakhimpur
1232.	Madnapur	Lakhimpur
1233.	Mahengapur	Lakhimpur
1234.	Maigalganj	Lakhimpur
1235.	Mailani	Lakhimpur
1236.	Majhgain	Lakhimpur
1237.	Mamri	Lakhimpur
1238.	Mitauli	Lakhimpur
1239.	Mohammadi	Lakhimpur
1240.	Mudasawaram	Lakhimpur
1241.	Nakha	Lakhimpur
1242.	Nighasan	Lakhimpur
1243.	OEL	Lakhimpur
1244.	Padariya Tula	Lakhimpur
1245.	Paliakalan	Lakhimpur
1246.	Pasgawan	Lakhimpur
1247.	Phardhan	Lakhimpur
1248.	Phattepur	Lakhimpur
1249.	Phool-Bihar	Lakhimpur
1250.	Piperiadhani	Lakhimpur

1	2	3
1251.	Rajaganj	Lakhimpur
1252.	Rakehti	Lakhimpur
1253.	Ramia Behar	Lakhimpur
1254.	Salimabad	Lakhimpur
1255.	Sampurna Nagar	Lakhimpur
1256.	Sansarpur	Lakhimpur
1257.	Shankerpur Raja	Lakhimpur
1258.	Shardanagar	Lakhimpur
1259.	Sikanderabad	Lakhimpur
1260.	Sindhauna	Lakhimpur
1261.	Singhai	Lakhimpur
1262.	Sisaiya	Lakhimpur
1263.	Sunderwal	Lakhimpur
1264.	Tikonia	Lakhimpur
1265.	Uchaulia	Lakhimpur
1266.	Vishanupuri	Lakhimpur
1267.	Waslipur	Lakhimpur
1268.	Banpur	Lalitpur
1269.	Bansi	Lalitpur
1270.	Bar	Lalitpur
1271.	Birdha	Lalitpur
1272.	Dailwara	Lalitpur
1273.	Dhaura	Lalitpur
1274.	Gurha	Lalitpur
1275.	Jakhaura	Lalitpur
1276.	Jakhlaun	Lalitpur
1277.	Kalyanpura	Lalitpur
1278.	Kumheri	Lalitpur
1279.	Lalitpur	Lalitpur
1280.	Madawara	Lalitpur

1	2	3
1281.	Mehrauni	Lalitpur
1282.	Narhat	Lalitpur
1283.	Pali	Lalitpur
1284.	Patha	Lalitpur
1285.	Pura Birdha	Lalitpur
1286.	Rajghat	Lalitpur
1287.	Saidpur	Lalitpur
1288.	Sarbas Kalan	Lalitpur
1289.	Talbehat	Lalitpur
1290.	Talbehat Army	Lalitpur
1291.	Vijay Pura	Lalitpur
1292.	A.P. Sen Road	Lucknow
1293.	Alambagh	Lucknow
1294.	Amethi	Lucknow
1295.	Arjunganj	Lucknow
1296.	Bakshi-Ka-Talab	Lucknow
1297.	Banthra	Lucknow
1298.	Bhadewan	Lucknow
1299.	Bhadewan Main	Lucknow
1300.	Bijnore	Lucknow
1301.	Boromau	Lucknow
1302.	Chinhat	Lucknow
1303.	Chowk DTO	Lucknow
1304.	Daliganj	Lucknow
1305.	Dasauli	Lucknow
1306.	Dewa Road	Lucknow
1307.	Dilkusha	Lucknow
1308.	Fatehganj	Lucknow
1309.	Ganeshganj	Lucknow
1310.	Ganga Sichaipuram	Lucknow

1	2	3
1311.	Gangaganj	Lucknow
1312.	Gomti Nagar	Lucknow
1313.	Gomti Nagar Main	Lucknow
1314.	Gosainganj	Lucknow
1315.	Harauni	Lucknow
1316.	Hardoi Road	Lucknow
1317.	Indira Nagar Main	Lucknow
1318.	Indira Nagar RSM	Lucknow
1319.	Itaunja	Lucknow
1320.	Jankipuram	Lucknow
1321.	Japling Road	Lucknow
1322.	Jawahar Bhawan	Lucknow
1323.	Kahla	Lucknow
1324.	Kaiserbagh Main	Lucknow
1325.	Kaiserbagh RLU	Lucknow
1326.	Kaiserbagh RLU	Lucknow
1327.	Kakori	Lucknow
1328.	Kalyanpur	Lucknow
1329.	Karora	Lucknow
1330.	Kasmandi Kalan	Lucknow
1331.	Kati Bagia	Lucknow
1332.	Khadra	Lucknow
1333.	Krishna Nagar	Lucknow
1334.	KSB NT Main II	Lucknow
1335.	Kumhrawan	Lucknow
1336.	Kuurdai	Lucknow
1337.	Lonha	Lucknow
1338.	Mahanagar Main	Lucknow
1339.	Malihabad	Lucknow
1340.	Mall	Lucknow

1	2	3
1341.	Memaora	Lucknow
1342.	Mohantal Ganj	Lucknow
1343.	Mohra Kalan	Lucknow
1344.	Munshi Pullia	Lucknow
1345.	Nabi Panah	Lucknow
1346.	New Haiderabad	Lucknow
1347.	Nigohan	Lucknow
1348.	Nirala Nagar	Lucknow
1349.	PGI	Lucknow
1350.	Rahimabad	Lucknow
1351.	Rajajipuram	Lucknow
1352.	Rajendra Nagar	Lucknow
1353.	Raman Khara	Lucknow
1354.	Sahadatganj	Lucknow
1355.	Sahara Estate	Lucknow
1356.	Samesi	Lucknow
1357.	Secretariate	Lucknow
1358.	Sector 10 Indira Nagar	Lucknow
1359.	Sector 19 Indira Nagar	Lucknow
1360.	Sector 8 Indira Nagar	Lucknow
1361.	Sector G Kanpur Road	Lucknow
1362.	Sector K Aliganj	Lucknow
1363.	Sharda Nagar	Lucknow
1364.	Sisendi	Lucknow
1365.	T.P. Nagar	Lucknow
1366.	Talkatora	Lucknow
1367.	Triveni Nagar	Lucknow
1368.	Vibhuti Khand	Lucknow
1369.	Vikas Nagar	Lucknow
1370.	Viram Khand	Lucknow

1	2	3
1371.	Vishwas Khand	Lucknow
1372.	Addabazar	Maharajganj
1373.	Anand Nagar-A	Maharajganj
1374.	Badhya	Maharajganj
1375.	Bahaduri Bazar	Maharajganj
1376.	Bhitauli	Maharajganj
1377.	Brijmanganj	Maharajganj
1378.	Chowk	Maharajganj
1379.	Gangai Bazar	Maharajganj
1380.	Ghughali	Maharajganj
1381.	Khutaha	Maharajganj
1382.	Kolhui	Maharajganj
1383.	Laxmipur	Maharajganj
1384.	Machhaligaon	Maharajganj
1385.	Maharajganj-A	Maharajganj
1386.	Mithaura	Maharajganj
1387.	Mujuri	Maharajganj
1388.	Nauthanawa	Maharajganj
1389.	Nichlaul	Maharajganj
1390.	Paniyara	Maharajganj
1391.	Parsamalik	Maharajganj
1392.	Partawal	Maharajganj
1393.	Purandarpur	Maharajganj
1394.	Siswa	Maharajganj
1395.	Sonauli	Maharajganj
1396.	Toothibari	Maharajganj
1397.	Ajnar	Mahoba
1398.	Charkhari	Mahoba
1399.	Gandhinagar	Mahoba
1400.	Jaitpur	Mahoba

1	2	3
1401.	Kabrai	Mahoba
1402.	Kharela	Mahoba
1403.	Kulpahar	Mahoba
1404.	Mahoba	Mahoba
1405.	Pahra	Mahoba
1406.	Panwari	Mahoba
1407.	Rewai	Mahoba
1408.	Srinagar	Mahoba
1409.	Aryapur Khera	Mainpuri
1410.	Asargarhi	Mainpuri
1411.	Aurandh	Mainpuri
1412.	Barnahal	Mainpuri
1413.	Bewar	Mainpuri
1414.	Bharaul	Mainpuri
1415.	Bhogaon	Mainpuri
1416.	Bhuja Ka Pool	Mainpuri
1417.	Dehuli	Mainpuri
1418.	Eka	Mainpuri
1419.	Ghiror	Mainpuri
1420.	Jagir	Mainpuri
1421.	Jasrana	Mainpuri
1422.	Jyoti	Mainpuri
1423.	Kalyanpur	Mainpuri
1424.	Karhal	Mainpuri
1425.	Keshri	Mainpuri
1426.	Kishni	Mainpuri
1427.	Kuchela	Mainpuri
1428.	Kurawali	Mainpuri
1429.	Kusmara	Mainpuri
1430.	Lambhua	Mainpuri

1	2	3
1431.	Madanpur	Mainpuri
1432.	Mainpuri-I	Mainpuri
1433.	Mainpuri-II	Mainpuri
1434.	Mekhanpur	Mainpuri
1435.	Nagla Gulal	Mainpuri
1436.	Nagla Majh	Mainpuri
1437.	Nauner	Mainpuri
1438.	Naviganj	Mainpuri
1439.	Parham	Mainpuri
1440.	Pegu	Mainpuri
1441.	Samman	Mainpuri
1442.	Shikohabad	Mainpuri
1443.	Sirsaganj	Mainpuri
1444.	Sirsaganj	Mainpuri
1445.	Sultanganj	Mainpuri
1446.	Sunnamai	Mainpuri
1447.	Uncha Islamabad	Mainpuri
1448.	Adari	Mau
1449.	Ailak	Mau
1450.	Amila	Mau
1451.	Atarsawan	Mau
1452.	Baragaon	Mau
1453.	Bhojhee	Mau
1454.	Chakara	Mau
1455.	Chiryakote	Mau
1456.	Doharighat	Mau
1457.	Dubari	Mau
1458.	Haldharpur	Mau
1459.	Hathini	Mau
1460.	Kalyanpur	Mau

1	2	3
1461.	Karaha	Mau
1462.	Karisath	Mau
1463.	Katiyari	Mau
1464.	Khurahat	Mau
1465.	Kopaganj	Mau
1466.	Korauli	Mau
1467.	Kurthi Jafarpur	Mau
1468.	Kushmaur	Mau
1469.	Madhuban	Mau
1470.	Maryadpur	Mau
1471.	Mau	Mau
1472.	Mau-Civil Lines	Mau
1473.	Mau-Industrial Area	Mau
1474.	Mau-Pachhim	Mau
1475.	Maurbojh	Mau
1476.	Mau-RSU	Mau
1477.	Mohamadabad	Mau
1478.	Nadwa Sarai	Mau
1479.	Parsupur	Mau
1480.	Piprasath	Mau
1481.	Ranipur	Mau
1482.	Ratanpura	Mau
1483.	Sarsena	Mau
1484.	Sipah	Mau
1485.	Suggichauri	Mau
1486.	Sultanpur	Mau
1487.	Surajpur	Mau
1488.	Adalhat	Mirzapur
1489.	Adalpura	Mirzapur
1490.	Aghawar	Mirzapur

1	2	3
1491.	Ahaura	Mirzapur
1492.	Ahaura	Mirzapur
1492.	Bahuti	Mirzapur
1493.	Bathua	Mirzapur
1494.	Chetganj	Mirzapur
1495.	Chunar	Mirzapur
1496.	Dubarkala	Mirzapur
1497.	Halfla	Mirzapur
1498.	Hargarh	Mirzapur
1499.	Jamua Bazar	Mirzapur
1500.	Jamuai	Mirzapur
1501.	Jhama	Mirzapur
1502.	Jigna	Mirzapur
1503.	Jyuti (Gursandi)	Mirzapur
1504.	Kailhat	Mirzapur
1505.	Kalvari	Mirzapur
1506.	Kubari Patehara	Mirzapur
1507.	Lalganj	Mirzapur
1508.	Magraha	Mirzapur
1509.	Mahugarh	Mirzapur
1510.	Marihan	Mirzapur
1511.	Mirzapur-I	Mirzapur
1512.	Mirzapur-II	Mirzapur
1513.	Narainpur	Mirzapur
1514.	Padari	Mirzapur
1515.	Paho	Mirzapur
1516.	Paidapur	Mirzapur
1517.	Purzagir	Mirzapur
1518.	Rajgarh	Mirzapur
1519.	Ramgarh	Mirzapur

1	2	3
1520.	Rampur	Mirzapur
1521.	Shakteshgarh	Mirzapur
1522.	Vindyachal	Mirzapur
1523.	Aaspur Dewsara	Pratapgarh
1524.	Antoo	Pratapgarh
1525.	Atheha	Pratapgarh
1526.	Babuganj	Pratapgarh
1527.	Baghrai	Pratapgarh
1528.	Bani	Pratapgarh
1529.	Barikala	Pratapgarh
1530.	Bhagwatganj	Pratapgarh
1531.	Bihar	Pratapgarh
1532.	Darapur	Pratapgarh
1533.	Deewan Ganj	Pratapgarh
1534.	Delhupur	Pratapgarh
1535.	Derwa	Pratapgarh
1536.	Dhakwa	Pratapgarh
1537.	Dhingawas	Pratapgarh
1538.	Fatanpur	Pratapgarh
1539.	Gandhi Bazar	Pratapgarh
1540.	Garhi Manikpur	Pratapgarh
1541.	Garhwara	Pratapgarh
1542.	Gauradand	Pratapgarh
1543.	Gotani	Pratapgarh
1544.	Hathgaon	Pratapgarh
1545.	Heeraganj	Pratapgarh
1546.	Jagesarganj	Pratapgarh
1547.	Jalesarganj	Pratapgarh
1548.	Jamtali	Pratapgarh
1549.	K. Hanumanganj	Pratapgarh

1	2	3
1550.	Kala Kankar	Pratapgarh
1551.	Katra Medniganj	Pratapgarh
1552.	Katragulab Singh	Pratapgarh
1553.	Kithour Bazar	Pratapgarh
1554.	Kohdour	Pratapgarh
1555.	Kunda	Pratapgarh
1556.	Lalganj	Pratapgarh
1557.	Laxmiganj	Pratapgarh
1558.	Mandhata	Pratapgarh
1559.	Mangraura	Pratapgarh
1560.	Mohanganj	Pratapgarh
1561.	Narangpur	Pratapgarh
1562.	Nawabganj	Pratapgarh
1563.	Patti	Pratapgarh
1564.	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh
1565.	Pratapgarh-Chibila	Pratapgarh
1566.	Prithviganj Bazar	Pratapgarh
1567.	Prithviganj-A	Pratapgarh
1568.	Puredhanau	Pratapgarh
1569.	Rajapur	Pratapgarh
1570.	Ramganj	Pratapgarh
1571.	Rampur Khas	Pratapgarh
1572.	Raniganj	Pratapgarh
1573.	Raniganj Kanthola	Pratapgarh
1574.	Rasulaha	Pratapgarh
1575.	Sadaha	Pratapgarh
1576.	Sahabganj	Pratapgarh
1577.	Saifabad	Pratapgarh
1578.	Samserganj	Pratapgarh
1579.	Sangipur	Pratapgarh

1	2	3
1580.	Sangramgarh	Pratapgarh
1581.	Tejgarh	Pratapgarh
1582.	Vishunathaganj	Pratapgarh
1583.	Aihar	Raebareli
1584.	Amawan	Raebareli
1585.	Ataura Bujurg	Raebareli
1586.	Babuganj	Raebareli
1587.	Bachhrawan	Raebareli
1588.	Behta Kalan	Raebareli
1589.	Benimadhoganj	Raebareli
1590.	Bhadokhar	Raebareli
1591.	Bhojpur	Raebareli
1592.	Binnawan	Raebareli
1593.	Chhatoh	Raebareli
1594.	Chowk	Raebareli
1595.	Dalmau	Raebareli
1596.	Deadaur	Raebareli
1597.	Deeh	Raebareli
1598.	Furshatganj	Raebareli
1599.	Gangaganj	Raebareli
1600.	Gurbuxganj	Raebareli
1601.	Hallor	Raebareli
1602.	Harchandpur	Raebareli
1603.	Hardoi	Raebareli
1604.	Inhauna	Raebareli
1605.	Jagatpur	Raebareli
1606.	Jais	Raebareli
1607.	K.P. Sandawa	Raebareli
1608.	Khajurgaon	Raebareli
1609.	Kharaiya Bazar	Raebareli

1	2	3
1610.	Khiron	Raebareli
1611.	Kundanganj	Raebareli
1612.	Kurrisudauli	Raebareli
1613.	Lalganj	Raebareli
1614.	Lodwamau	Raebareli
1615.	Majorganj	Raebareli
1616.	Matinganj	Raebareli
1617.	Maugarvi	Raebareli
1618.	Nasirabad	Raebareli
1619.	Pari Pahadgarh	Raebareli
1620.	Parsadepur	Raebareli
1621.	Pure Shukl	Raebareli
1622.	Raebareli-C-DOT	Raebareli
1623.	Raebareli-OCB	Raebareli
1624.	Raja Fatehpur	Raebareli
1625.	Raja Mau	Raebareli
1626.	Ramganj	Raebareli
1627.	Rampur Kalan	Raebareli
1628.	Ratapur	Raebareli
1629.	Salon	Raebareli
1630.	Sareni	Raebareli
1631.	Sehgaon	Raebareli
1632.	Semari	Raebareli
1633.	Semrauta	Raebareli
1634.	Shahmau	Raebareli
1635.	Shankerganj	Raebareli
1636.	Shivgarh	Raebareli
1637.	Tiloi	Raebareli
1638.	Umran	Raebareli
1639.	Unchahar	Raebareli

1	2	3
1640.	Baghauli	Sant Kabir Nagar
1641.	Baghnagar	Sant Kabir Nagar
1642.	Bakhira	Sant Kabir Nagar
1643.	Belwa Senger	Sant Kabir Nagar
1644.	Chureb	Sant Kabir Nagar
1645.	Dhanghata	Sant Kabir Nagar
1646.	Haiser Bazar	Sant Kabir Nagar
1647.	Hariharpur	Sant Kabir Nagar
1648.	Kalijagdishpur	Sant Kabir Nagar
1649.	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar
1650.	Lohrauli	Sant Kabir Nagar
1651.	Maghahar	Sant Kabir Nagar
1652.	Mahuli	Sant Kabir Nagar
1653.	Mehdawal	Sant Kabir Nagar
1654.	Nath Nagar	Sant Kabir Nagar
1655.	Panch Pokhari	Sant Kabir Nagar
1656.	Pauli	Sant Kabir Nagar
1657.	Santha	Sant Kabir Nagar
1658.	Semriyawan	Sant Kabir Nagar
1659.	Abhiya	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1660.	Ashnaw	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1661.	Babusarai	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1662.	Barki	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1663.	Baswapur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1664.	Bhadohi	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1665.	Dasharathpur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1666.	Dhantulsi	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1667.	Durgaganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1668.	Gopiganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1669.	Gosai Bazar	Sant Ravidas Nagar

1	2	3
1670.	Gyanpur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1671.	Jangiganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1672.	Katra	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1673.	Khamaria	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1674.	Koirauna	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1675.	Maharajganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1676.	Mamhar	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1677.	Nai Bazar (BDI)	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1678.	Parsipur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1679.	Peyaropur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1680.	Semaradh	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1681.	Subhash Nagar	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1682.	Suriyawan	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1683.	Thatara	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1684.	Ugapur	Sant Ravidas Nagar
1685.	Allahganj	Shahjahanpur
1686.	Atibara	Shahjahanpur
1687.	Banda	Shahjahanpur
1688.	Banthara	Shahjahanpur
1689.	Bareilly More	Shahjahanpur
1690.	Bartara	Shahjahanpur
1691.	Basantpur	Shahjahanpur
1692.	Bilantapur	Shahjahanpur
1693.	Churasia	Shahjahanpur
1694.	Gutaiya	Shahjahanpur
1695.	Jaitipur	Shahjahanpur
1696.	Jalalabad	Shahjahanpur
1697.	Jamunia	Shahjahanpur
1698.	Kanth	Shahjahanpur
1699.	Khandhar	Shahjahanpur

1	2	3
1700.	Khera Bhajera	Shahjahanpur
1701.	Khudaganj	Shahjahanpur
1702.	Kuria Kalan	Shahjahanpur
1703.	Kurriya Khurd	Shahjahanpur
1704.	Madanapur	Shahjahanpur
1705.	Miranpur Katra	Shahjahanpur
1706.	Mirzapur	Shahjahanpur
1707.	Mohanpur	Shahjahanpur
1708.	Mukrampur	Shahjahanpur
1709.	Nahil	Shahjahanpur
1710.	Paraur	Shahjahanpur
1711.	Powayan	Shahjahanpur
1712.	Rosa	Shahjahanpur
1713.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur
1714.	Sindhauti	Shahjahanpur
1715.	Sujanpur	Shahjahanpur
1716.	Thingari	Shahjahanpur
1717.	Tilhar	Shahjahanpur
1718.	Auratal	Siddharth Nagar
1719.	Badhaya	Siddharth Nagar
1720.	Bansel	Siddharth Nagar
1721.	Barhni	Siddharth Nagar
1722.	Bewa	Siddharth Nagar
1723.	Bhawaniganj	Siddharth Nagar
1724.	Birdpur	Siddharth Nagar
1725.	Biskohar	Siddharth Nagar
1726.	Chetiya	Siddharth Nagar
1727.	Dakdala	Siddharth Nagar
1728.	Dedai	Siddharth Nagar
1729.	Dharamsinghawa	Siddharth Nagar

1	2	3
1730.	Dumariaganj	Siddharth Nagar
1731.	Golahura	Siddharth Nagar
1732.	Itwa	Siddharth Nagar
1733.	Kakrahwa	Siddharth Nagar
1734.	Kathela	Siddharth Nagar
1735.	Khuniyawan	Siddharth Nagar
1736.	Lotan	Siddharth Nagar
1737.	Parsa	Siddharth Nagar
1738.	Pathra Bazar	Siddharth Nagar
1739.	Pendari	Siddharth Nagar
1740.	Siddharth Nagar	Siddharth Nagar
1741.	Sohrathgarh	Siddharth Nagar
1742.	Tilauli	Siddharth Nagar
1743.	Uskabazar	Siddharth Nagar
1744.	Akhtiyarpur	Sitapur
1745.	Anand Nagar	Sitapur
1746.	Ataria	Sitapur
1747.	Badagaon	Sitapur
1748.	Bahadurganj	Sitapur
1749.	Baherwa	Sitapur
1750.	Bansur	Sitapur
1751.	Bargawan	Sitapur
1752.	Behma	Sitapur
1753.	Bhandiya	Sitapur
1754.	Bhitora	Sitapur
1755.	Biswan	Sitapur
1756.	Chandpur	Sitapur
1757.	Gondla Mau	Sitapur
1758.	Gopalpur	Sitapur
1759.	Goraich Chauraha	Sitapur

1	2	3
1760.	Hargaon	Sitapur
1761.	Indrauli	Sitapur
1762.	Jahangirabad	Sitapur
1763.	Jalalpur	Sitapur
1764.	Jharekhapur	Sitapur
1765.	Kamlapur	Sitapur
1766.	Kasraia	Sitapur
1767.	Kateshar	Sitapur
1768.	Kazi Kamlapur	Sitapur
1769.	Khairabad	Sitapur
1770.	Laharpur	Sitapur
1771.	Lalpur	Sitapur
1772.	Machharehta	Sitapur
1773.	Maharaj Nagar	Sitapur
1774.	Mahmoodabad	Sitapur
1775.	Maholi	Sitapur
1776.	Manpur	Sitapur
1777.	Mishrikh	Sitapur
1778.	Munsiganj	Sitapur
1779.	Neemsar	Sitapur
1780.	Neri	Sitapur
1781.	Niyamupur	Sitapur
1782.	Padarakha	Sitapur
1783.	Paintepur	Sitapur
1784.	Parsada	Sitapur
1785.	Piswan	Sitapur
1786.	Ramgarh	Sitapur
1787.	Ramkot	Sitapur
1788.	Rampur Mathura	Sitapur
1789.	Reosa	Sitapur

1	2	3
1790.	Sakaran	Sitapur
1791.	Sanda	Sitapur
1792.	Sandna, Korauna	Sitapur
1793.	Saraiyan	Sitapur
1794.	Seota	Sitapur
1795.	Shahpur	Sitapur
1796.	Sidhauli	Sitapur
1797.	Sitapur	Sitapur
1798.	Talgaon	Sitapur
1799.	Tambaur	Sitapur
1800.	Thangaon	Sonebhadra
1801.	Anpara	Sonebhadra
1802.	Babhani	Sonebhadra
1803.	Bakira, Hawan	Sonebhadra
1804.	Beena	Sonebhadra
1805.	Chopan	Sonebhadra
1806.	Churk	Sonebhadra
1807.	Dubepur	Sonebhadra
1808.	Dudhi	Sonebhadra
1809.	Ghorawal	Sonebhadra
1810.	Imlipur	Sonebhadra
1811.	Kachnarwa	Sonebhadra
1812.	Kakrahi	Sonebhadra
1813.	Kirbil	Sonebhadra
1814.	Kota	Sonebhadra
1815.	Madhupur	Sonebhadra
1816.	Mahuli	Sonebhadra
1817.	Markundi	Sonebhadra
1818.	Muirpur	Sonebhadra
1819.	Nai Bazar	Sonebhadra

1	2	3
1820.	Obra	Sonebhadra
1821.	Pipri	Sonebhadra
1822.	Pothi Pathar	Sonebhadra
1823.	Ramgarh	Sonebhadra
1824.	Renu Sagar	Sonebhadra
1825.	Rihandnagar	Sonebhadra
1826.	Robertsganj	Sonebhadra
1827.	Shahganj	Sonebhadra
1828.	Shaktinagar	Sonebhadra
1829.	Vardia	Sonebhadra
1830.	Windhamganj	Sonebhadra
1831.	Badia Churha	Srawasti
1832.	Bhangaha	Srawasti
1833.	Bhinga	Srawasti
1834.	Gilaula	Srawasti
1835.	Ikauna	Srawasti
1836.	Jamunaha	Srawasti
1837.	Laxman Pur	Srawasti
1838.	Malhipur	Srawasti
1839.	Sirsia	Srawasti
1840.	Srawasti	Srawasti
1841.	Aanapur	Sultanpur
1842.	Akhand Nagar	Sultanpur
1843.	Aliganj	Sultanpur
1844.	Alipur Sarwan	Sultanpur
1845.	Amethi	Sultanpur
1846.	Amhat	Sultanpur
1847.	Babuganj	Sultanpur
1848.	Badhupur	Sultanpur
1849.	Badhuva Kalan	Sultanpur

1	2	3
1850.	Baghauna	Sultanpur
1851.	Bagiyagaon	Sultanpur
1852.	Barausa	Sultanpur
1853.	Belhari	Sultanpur
1854.	Belyay	Sultanpur
1855.	Bhadaiya	Sultanpur
1856.	Bhadar	Sultanpur
1857.	Bhetuwa	Sultanpur
1858.	Chanda	Sultanpur
1859.	Chhitepatti	Sultanpur
1860.	Deeh Dhagoopur	Sultanpur
1861.	Delhi Bazar	Sultanpur
1862.	Dhammaur	Sultanpur
1863.	Dhanpatganj	Sultanpur
1864.	Dostpur	Sultanpur
1865.	Fulauna	Sultanpur
1866.	Gauriganj	Sultanpur
1867.	Gosainganj	Sultanpur
1868.	Hanumanganj	Sultanpur
1869.	Hariharpur	Sultanpur
1870.	Jagdishpur	Sultanpur
1871.	Jagdishpur (I.A.)	Sultanpur
1872.	Kadipur	Sultanpur
1873.	Karaundi Kalan	Sultanpur
1874.	Koenipur	Sultanpur
1875.	Korwa	Sultanpur
1876.	Kurebhar	Sultanpur
1877.	Kurwar	Sultanpur
1878.	Lambhua	Sultanpur
1879.	Maderika	Sultanpur

1	2	3
1880.	Mahona	Sultanpur
1881.	Motigarpur	Sultanpur
1882.	Muriladeeh	Sultanpur
1883.	Musafirkhana	Sultanpur
1884.	Rajapur	Sultanpur
1885.	Sangrampur	Sultanpur
1886.	Semri	Sultanpur
1887.	Shambhooganj	Sultanpur
1888.	Shankergarh	Sultanpur
1889.	Sultanpur	Sultanpur
1890.	Tikari	Sultanpur
1891.	Walipur	Sultanpur
1892.	Warisganj	Sultanpur
1893.	Achalganj	Unnao
1894.	Ajgain	Unnao
1895.	Ashoha	Unnao
1896.	Awas Vikas	Unnao
1897.	Badarka	Unnao
1898.	Bangarmau	Unnao
1899.	Bara	Unnao
1900.	Baradeo Tonda	Unnao
1901.	Behta Bhawani	Unnao
1902.	Bhagwant Nagar	Unnao
1903.	Bhawaniganj	Unnao
1904.	Bichhiya	Unnao
1905.	Bighapur	Unnao
1906.	Civil Lines	Unnao
1907.	Deogaon	Unnao
1908.	Dhani Khara	Unnao
1909.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Unnao

1	2	3
1910.	Ganj Moradabad	Unnao
1911.	Hasanganj	Unnao
1912.	Jaitipur	Unnao
1913.	Kalookhera	Unnao
1914.	Kantha	Unnao
1915.	Kedar Khera	Unnao
1916.	Kurshath	Unnao
1917.	Magarwara	Unnao
1918.	Magrayar	Unnao
1919.	Maurawan	Unnao
1920.	Mirri Kalan	Unnao
1921.	Miyanganj	Unnao
1922.	Mohan	Unnao
1923.	Musandi	Unnao
1924.	Mustafabad	Unnao
1925.	Nai Sarain	Unnao
1926.	Narainpur	Unnao
1927.	Nawabganj	Unnao
1928.	P.D. Nagar	Unnao
1929.	Padari Kalan	Unnao
1930.	Paharpur	Unnao
1931.	Rasoolabad	Unnao
1932.	Safipur	Unnao
1933.	Shankerpur Sarain	Unnao
1934.	Shattiddin Khera	Unnao
1935.	Shuklaganj	Unnao
1936.	Sikandarpur Sarosi	Unnao
1937.	Sikandrpur Karan	Unnao
1938.	Soharamau	Unnao
1939.	Ayar	Varanasi

1	2	3
1940.	Babatpur	Varanasi
1941.	Bhagatua	Varanasi
1942.	Chaubapur	Varanasi
1943.	Cholapur	Varanasi
1944.	Danganj	Varanasi
1945.	Gorai Bazar	Varanasi
1946.	Harhua	Varanasi
1947.	Hathi Bazar	Varanasi
1948.	Jagatpur	Varanasi
1949.	Jakhini	Varanasi
1950.	Jalhoopur	Varanasi
1951.	Jansa	Varanasi
1952.	Kaithi	Varanasi
1953.	Katauna	Varanasi
1954.	Kotwa	Varanasi
1955.	Mirzamurad	Varanasi
1956.	Phoolpur	Varanasi
1957.	Ram Nagar City	Varanasi
1958.	Ramnagar-IA	Varanasi
1959.	Sewapuri	Varanasi
1960.	Sindhora	Varanasi
1961.	Tikri	Varanasi
1962.	Umaraha	Varanasi
1963.	Viran Kot	Varanasi
1964.	VS-Benia OCB	Varanasi
1965.	VS-Benia RLU	Varanasi
1966.	VS-Bishesharganj	Varanasi
1967.	VS-Brij Enclave	Varanasi
1968.	VS-Cantt.	Varanasi
1969.	VS-Chandra	Varanasi

1	2	3
1970.	VS-D.L.W.	Varanasi
1971.	VS-Durgakund	Varanasi
1972.	VS-Godowlia	Varanasi
1973.	VS-Golgadda	Varanasi
1974.	VS-Hartirath	Varanasi
1975.	VS-Lalpur	Varanasi
1976.	VS-Lohta	Varanasi
1977.	VS-Machhodari	Varanasi
1978.	VS-Mahamanapuri	Varanasi
1979.	VS-Mahmoorganj	Varanasi
1980.	VS-Manduadih	Varanasi
1981.	VS-Paharia	Varanasi
1982.	VS-Parao	Varanasi
1983.	VS-Samnaghat	Varanasi
1984.	VS-Sanjaynagar	Varanasi
1985.	VS-Samath	Varanasi
1986.	VS-Shivpur	Varanasi
1987.	Vs-Shivpurwa	Varanasi
1988.	VS-Teliabagh	Varanasi
1989.	Vs-Vijay Nagaram	Varanasi

Name of Circle: UP (W)

Sl. No.	Name of SSA	Name of Exchange
1	2	3
1.	Agra	AG-Arjun Nagar
2.	Agra	AG-Arjun Nagar
3.	Agra	AG-Balenganj
4.	Agra	AG-Balkeshwar
5.	Agra	AG-Bodla
6.	Agra	AG-CTO

1	2	3
7.	Agra	AG-Dayal Bagh
8.	Agra	AG-Dayal Bagh
9.	Agra	AG-Foundry Nagar
10.	Agra	AG-Foundry Nagar
11.	Agra	AG-Idgah
12.	Agra	AG-Jaipur House
13.	Agra	AG-Jaipur House
14.	Agra	AG-Lawyers Col.
15.	Agra	AG-Madhu Nagar
16.	Agra	AG-Nunihai
17.	Agra	AG-S Place
18.	Agra	AG-S Place
19.	Agra	AG-Shalimar
20.	Agra	AG-Shalimar
21.	Agra	AG-Shaheed Nagar
22.	Agra	AG-Shahganj
23.	Agra	AG-Siemens
24.	Agra	AG-Sikandra
25.	Agra	AG- T P Nagar
26.	Agra	AG-Taj Nagri
27.	Agra	AG-Taj Nagri
28.	Agra	AG-Tax
29.	Agra	AG-Tax
30.	Agra	AG-S Place
31.	Agra	Achnera
32.	Agra	Akola
33.	Agra	Anwal Khera
34.	Agra	Bachhgaon
35.	Agra	Bah
36.	Agra	Barauli Ahir

1	2	3
37.	Agra	Barhan
38.	Agra	Bateshwar
39.	Agra	Bhadrauli
40.	Agra	Bichpuri
41.	Agra	Brithla
42.	Agra	Dabrai
43.	Agra	Dauki
44.	Agra	Dhimsri
45.	Agra	Digner
46.	Agra	Etmadpur
47.	Agra	Fariha
48.	Agra	Fatehabad
49.	Agra	Fatehpur Sikri
50.	Agra	Ferozabad Main
51.	Agra	Ferozabad EWSD
52.	Agra	Hazratpur
53.	Agra	Iradatnagar
54.	Agra	Itaura
55.	Agra	Jagner
56.	Agra	Jaitpur Kalan
57.	Agra	Jaitpur Kalan
58.	Agra	Kagarol
59.	Agra	Kalal Kheria
60.	Agra	Khandoli
61.	Agra	Kheragarh
62.	Agra	Kira Wali
63.	Agra	Kotla
64.	Agra	Kuberpur
65.	Agra	Kundol
66.	Agra	Kundol

1	2	3
67.	Agra	Ladukhera
68.	Agra	Malpura
69.	Agra	Matsena
70.	Agra	Midhakupur
71.	Agra	Nadau
72.	Agra	Nagla Beech
73.	Agra	Nagla Mirza
74.	Agra	Narkhi
75.	Agra	Pathauli
76.	Agra	Pinahat
77.	Agra	Raja Ka Tal
78.	Agra	Runkata
79.	Agra	Saiyan
80.	Agra	Sarendhi
81.	Agra	Shamsabad
82.	Agra	Srinagar
83.	Agra	Suhag Nagar
84.	Agra	Tantpur
85.	Agra	Tehra
86.	Agra	Tehra
87.	Agra	Tundla
88.	Agra	Tundla
89.	Aligarh	ALG E 10B D-1
90.	Aligarh	ALG NEC D-2
91.	Aligarh	ALG CDOT
92.	Aligarh	ALG Delhigate
93.	Aligarh	ALG Delhigate
94.	Aligarh	ALG Dhanipurmandi
95.	Aligarh	ALG Krishnapuram
96.	Aligarh	ALG Sasnigate

1	2	3
97.	Aligarh	ALG Talanagri
98.	Aligarh	ALG MCC
99.	Aligarh	Akrabad
100.	Aligarh	Andala
101.	Aligarh	Atrauli
102.	Aligarh	Bamnoli
103.	Aligarh	Basai Babas
104.	Aligarh	Beswan
105.	Aligarh	Bijoli
106.	Aligarh	Bundhansi
107.	Aligarh	Chandos
108.	Aligarh	Chandapa
109.	Aligarh	Chhara
110.	Aligarh	Dadon
111.	Aligarh	Ehen
112.	Aligarh	Gabhana
113.	Aligarh	Gangiri
114.	Aligarh	Gomat
115.	Aligarh	Gonda
116.	Aligarh	Gorai
117.	Aligarh	Hasaian
118.	Aligarh	Hathras Jn.
119.	Aligarh	Hathras E10B
120.	Aligarh	Hathras CDOT
121.	Aligarh	Hathras Mathura Rd.
122.	Aligarh	Hathras-Alg. Road
123.	Aligarh	Iglas
124.	Aligarh	Jalali
125.	Aligarh	Jaroth
126.	Aligarh	Jattari

1	2	3
127.	Aligarh	Kachaura
128.	Aligarh	Kasimpur CDOT-A
129.	Aligarh	Khair Ex-A
130.	Aligarh	Khurrampur
131.	Aligarh	Kodiaganj
132.	Aligarh	Kota
133.	Aligarh	Ladpur
134.	Aligarh	Ladha
135.	Aligarh	Madrak
136.	Aligarh	Malav
137.	Aligarh	Man Maho
138.	Aligarh	Mursan
139.	Aligarh	Naglaveersahai
140.	Aligarh	Nagla Vinkhu
141.	Aligarh	Pora
142.	Aligarh	Raipur Dalpatpur
143.	Aligarh	Raseri
144.	Aligarh	Salempur
145.	Aligarh	SasniRLU
146.	Aligarh	Sikandararao
147.	Aligarh	Tappal
148.	Aligarh	Vijaygarh
149.	Aligarh	Wazidpur
150.	Badaun	Allapur
151.	Badaun	Asafpur
152.	Badaun	Babrala
153.	Badaun	Bilsi
154.	Badaun	Binawar
155.	Badaun	Bisauli
156.	Badaun	Budaun

1	2	3
157.	Badaun	Civil Line RSU
158.	Badaun	Detaganj
159.	Badaun	Dehgawan
160.	Badaun	Deotri
161.	Badaun	Gawan
162.	Badaun	Gularia
163.	Badaun	Gunnaur
164.	Badaun	Hazratpur
165.	Badaun	Hasanpur
166.	Badaun	Islamnagar
167.	Badaun	Islamnagar RSU
168.	Badaun	Junawai
169.	Badaun	Jhuksa
170.	Badaun	Kachhla
171.	Badaun	Kadarchowk
172.	Badaun	Kakrala
173.	Badaun	Karanpur
174.	Badaun	Misoon
175.	Badaun	Mudia Dhoki
176.	Badaun	Risauli
177.	Badaun	Rajpura
178.	Badaun	Saijan
179.	Badaun	Solankinagar
180.	Badaun	Sahaswan
181.	Badaun	Saidpur
182.	Badaun	Sakhanu
183.	Badaun	TCL Babrala
184.	Badaun	Ujhani
185.	Badaun	Usawan
186.	Badaun	Ushait

1	2	3
187.	Badaun	Wazirganj
188.	Bareilly	Agras
189.	Bareilly	Aliganj
190.	Bareilly	Amour
191.	Bareilly	Aonla
192.	Bareilly	Aonla II
193.	Bareilly	Baheri-I
194.	Bareilly	Baheri
195.	Bareilly	Ballia
196.	Bareilly	Bhitora
197.	Bareilly	Bhojipura
198.	Bareilly	Bahadurpur
199.	Bareilly	Bhuriyan
200.	Bareilly	Bhuta
201.	Bareilly	Bilpur RSU
202.	Bareilly	Bisharatganj
203.	Bareilly	BR-Bankhana
204.	Bareilly	BR-CB Ganj
205.	Bareilly	BR-CB. Ganj
206.	Bareilly	BR-Cantt
207.	Bareilly	BR-Cantt
208.	Bareilly	BR-Choupla
209.	Bareilly	BR-Choupla
210.	Bareilly	BR-Durga Nagar
211.	Bareilly	BR-Hartmann
212.	Bareilly	BR-IAF Gate
213.	Bareilly	BR-IAF Gate
214.	Bareilly	BR-Marhinath
215.	Bareilly	BR-Marhinath
216.	Bareilly	BR-Prem Nagar

1	2	3
217.	Bareilly	BR-Quilla
218.	Bareilly	BR-Rajendra Nagar
219.	Bareilly	BR-Rajendra Nagar
220.	Bareilly	BR-Rajendra Nagar A Block
221.	Bareilly	BR-Rajendra Nagar
222.	Bareilly	BR-Northcity
223.	Bareilly	BR-Sanjay Comm Hall
224.	Bareilly	BR-Soofitola
225.	Bareilly	BR-Subhash Nagar
226.	Bareilly	BR-TP Nagar
227.	Bareilly	BR-University
228.	Bareilly	BR-Lalphatak
229.	Bareilly	Chamraula
230.	Bareilly	Chandpur
231.	Bareilly	Deochara
232.	Bareilly	Deorania
233.	Bareilly	Dhakanj
234.	Bareilly	Dhaneta
235.	Bareilly	Dhauratanda
236.	Bareilly	Dunka
237.	Bareilly	Harharpur Matkali
238.	Bareilly	Guprala
239.	Bareilly	IFFCO Anola
240.	Bareilly	Jadavpur
241.	Bareilly	Jokhanpur
242.	Bareilly	Kanman
243.	Bareilly	Katai Mill
244.	Bareilly	Kunwan Danda
245.	Bareilly	Kanman
246.	Bareilly	Lawngpur

1	2	3
247.	Bareilly	Menpur
248.	Bareilly	Meerganj
249.	Bareilly	Mudia Nawibux
250.	Bareilly	Nawabganj
251.	Bareilly	Panwaria
252.	Bareilly	Pitamberpur
253.	Bareilly	Pitamberpur RSU
254.	Bareilly	Ramnagar
255.	Bareilly	Richha
256.	Bareilly	Rajpurkala
257.	Bareilly	Rithaura
258.	Bareilly	Sainthal
259.	Bareilly	Sirauli
260.	Bareilly	Santosh Gontia
261.	Bareilly	Shahi
262.	Bareilly	Sheeshgarh
263.	Bareilly	Shergarh
264.	Bareilly	Vyodhan Khurd
265.	Bijnore	Afzal Garh
266.	Bijnore	Bagharpur
267.	Bijnore	Barhapur
268.	Bijnore	Baruki
269.	Bijnore	Basantpur
270.	Bijnore	Basta
271.	Bijnore	Benipurkopa
272.	Bijnore	Bhagoowala
273.	Bijnore	Bhogpur
274.	Bijnore	Bijnor MBM
275.	Bijnore	Bijnore RSU-I
276.	Bijnore	Bijnore RSU-II

1	2	3
277.	Bijnore	Chakrajmal
278.	Bijnore	Chandok
279.	Bijnore	Chandpur
280.	Bijnore	Dhampur MBM
281.	Bijnore	Dhampur RSU
282.	Bijnore	Dhundli
283.	Bijnore	Doodhli
284.	Bijnore	Gajraula Shiv
285.	Bijnore	Ganj
286.	Bijnore	Gohawar
287.	Bijnore	Haldaur
288.	Bijnore	Harewali
289.	Bijnore	Heempur
290.	Bijnore	Jalilpur
291.	Bijnore	Jhalu
292.	Bijnore	Kadrabad
293.	Bijnore	Kalagarh
294.	Bijnore	Kaloowala
295.	Bijnore	Kazampur
296.	Bijnore	Khajoori
297.	Bijnore	Khandsal
298.	Bijnore	Khaspura
299.	Bijnore	Kiratpur
300.	Bijnore	Kotwali
301.	Bijnore	Mahuwa
302.	Bijnore	Mandawali
303.	Bijnore	Mandawar
304.	Bijnore	Mohdpur MDL
305.	Bijnore	Mohdpur Rajori
306.	Bijnore	Nagal Soti

1	2	3
307.	Bijnore	Nagina
308.	Bijnore	Najibabad MBM
309.	Bijnore	Najibabad RSU
310.	Bijnore	Narain Kheri
311.	Bijnore	Narainpur
312.	Bijnore	Neendru
313.	Bijnore	Nehtaur
314.	Bijnore	Noorpur
315.	Bijnore	Padarathpur
316.	Bijnore	Padli
317.	Bijnore	Pheena
318.	Bijnore	Puraim
319.	Bijnore	Raipur Sadat
320.	Bijnore	Raipuri
321.	Bijnore	Raja Ka Tajpur
322.	Bijnore	Rampur
323.	Bijnore	Sahaspur
324.	Bijnore	Seohara
325.	Bijnore	Sherkot
326.	Bijnore	Sisona
327.	Bijnore	Suawala
328.	Bijnore	Sunderpur
329.	Bijnore	Tanda Mydass
330.	Bijnore	Tarcola
331.	Bijnore	Thatjat
332.	Bijnore	Veeruwala
333.	Bulandsahar	Agouta
334.	Bulandsahar	Amiya
335.	Bulandsahar	Ahmadgarh
336.	Bulandsahar	Anoopshahar

1	2	3
337.	Bulandsahar	Aurangabad
338.	Bulandsahar	Baral
339.	Bulandsahar	B.B. Nagar
340.	Bulandsahar	Belon
341.	Bulandsahar	Biroli
342.	Bulandsahar	Bibyana
343.	Bulandsahar	Bugrasi
344.	Bulandsahar	BSR ASR RD
345.	Bulandsahar	BSR Awas Vikas
346.	Bulandsahar	Bhoor BSR
347.	Bulandsahar	Bhoor BSR
348.	Bulandsahar	Moti Bagh BSR
349.	Bulandsahar	Moti Bagh BSR
350.	Bulandsahar	Chitsaun
351.	Bulandsahar	Chhatari
352.	Bulandsahar	Chola Choki
353.	Bulandsahar	Danpur
354.	Bulandsahar	D.A.V. BSR
355.	Bulandsahar	Debai
356.	Bulandsahar	Gangthala
357.	Bulandsahar	Gulaothi
358.	Bulandsahar	Jadol
359.	Bulandsahar	Jahangirabad
360.	Bulandsahar	Jaragvan
361.	Bulandsahar	Khurja
362.	Bulandsahar	Khurja
363.	Bulandsahar	Khurja City
364.	Bulandsahar	Khurja Jn.
365.	Bulandsahar	Karora
366.	Bulandsahar	Karanwas

1	2	3
367.	Bulandsahar	Khanpur
368.	Bulandsahar	Kharagwari
369.	Bulandsahar	Makhaina
370.	Bulandsahar	Narora
371.	Bulandsahar	Pahasu
372.	Bulandsahar	Partapur
373.	Bulandsahar	Pota Badhshahpur
374.	Bulandsahar	Siyana
375.	Bulandsahar	Siyana
376.	Bulandsahar	Shikarpur
377.	Bulandsahar	Sahakari Nagar
378.	Bulandsahar	Sikandrabad
379.	Bulandsahar	Sikandrabad City
380.	Bulandsahar	Sikandrabad Satellite
381.	Bulandsahar	Unchagaon
382.	Etah	Achalpur
383.	Etah	Aliganj
384.	Etah	Amanpur
385.	Etah	Awagarh
386.	Etah	Bahanpur
387.	Etah	Basundhara
388.	Etah	Bhargen
389.	Etah	Bilsad
390.	Etah	Dholana
391.	Etah	Dhumari
392.	Etah	Etah
393.	Etah	Ganjdundwara
394.	Etah	Garhi
395.	Etah	Jaithara
396.	Etah	Jalesar

1	2	3
397.	Etah	Kasganj
398.	Etah	Kasganj
399.	Etah	Malawan
400.	Etah	Marehara
401.	Etah	Mirechi
402.	Etah	Mohanpur
403.	Etah	Mohanpura
404.	Etah	Muiddinpur
405.	Etah	Neoli
406.	Etah	Nidholi Kalan
407.	Etah	Patiali
408.	Etah	Pilua
409.	Etah	Pondari
410.	Etah	Raja Ka Rampur
411.	Etah	Sahawar
412.	Etah	Sidhpura
413.	Etah	Sirsa Tippu
414.	Etah	Soron
415.	Etah	Thana Darivganj
416.	Etah	Unchagaon
417.	Etah	Papaladda
418.	Ghaziabad	Akkapur
419.	Ghaziabad	Bahadur Garh
420.	Ghaziabad	Bahadur Garh
421.	Ghaziabad	Brijghat
422.	Ghaziabad	CEL
423.	Ghaziabad	Chirori
424.	Ghaziabad	CT KSB Ayalokaryalaya
425.	Ghaziabad	CT KSB Super Tech
426.	Ghaziabad	CT KSB Ansal

1	2	3
427.	Ghaziabad	CT Shemaln
428.	Ghaziabad	Dehrakuti
429.	Ghaziabad	Dhaulana
430.	Ghaziabad	Dosa Banjarpur
431.	Ghaziabad	Duhai
432.	Ghaziabad	Farid Nagar
433.	Ghaziabad	Garh Mukteehwar
434.	Ghaziabad	Garh Mukteehwar WLL
435.	Ghaziabad	Garh Road Hapur
436.	Ghaziabad	Govindpuram
437.	Ghaziabad	Hero Nagar
438.	Ghaziabad	Hapur
439.	Ghaziabad	Hapur WLL
440.	Ghaziabad	Harsingh Pur
441.	Ghaziabad	Indrapuram
442.	Ghaziabad	Jharina
443.	Ghaziabad	Kaushambi
444.	Ghaziabad	Kucheshwar Road
445.	Ghaziabad	Loni
446.	Ghaziabad	Massoorie
447.	Ghaziabad	Mandola
448.	Ghaziabad	Modi Nagar
449.	Ghaziabad	Modi Nagar WLL
450.	Ghaziabad	Model Town
451.	Ghaziabad	Mohan Nagar
452.	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar
453.	Ghaziabad	Mudafara
454.	Ghaziabad	Murad Naizamsar
455.	Ghaziabad	Nan
456.	Ghaziabad	Nanpur

1	2	3
457.	Ghaziabad	Nandgram
458.	Ghaziabad	Nehru Nagar
459.	Ghaziabad	Noorpur
460.	Ghaziabad	Parpa
461.	Ghaziabad	Patel Marg
462.	Ghaziabad	Patla
463.	Ghaziabad	Pilkhuwa
464.	Ghaziabad	Pratap Vihar
465.	Ghaziabad	Raj Nagar D-1
466.	Ghaziabad	Rajnagar D-2
467.	Ghaziabad	Rajnagar D-3
468.	Ghaziabad	Raj Nagar WLL
469.	Ghaziabad	Raj Nagar WLL CDMA
470.	Ghaziabad	Rawali
471.	Ghaziabad	Rajinder Nagar
472.	Ghaziabad	Roy BSR Road
473.	Ghaziabad	Sanjay Nagar
474.	Ghaziabad	Sapnawat
475.	Ghaziabad	Shelev-62
476.	Ghaziabad	Shipra Suncity
477.	Ghaziabad	Simbholi
478.	Ghaziabad	Saloni
479.	Ghaziabad	Samana
480.	Ghaziabad	Talhera
481.	Ghaziabad	Tilamore
482.	Ghaziabad	Tronica City
483.	Ghaziabad	Vidyut Nagar
484.	Ghaziabad	Vasundhara
485.	Mathura	Ading
486.	Mathura	Akosh

1	2	3
487.	Mathura	Anora
488.	Mathura	Bajna
489.	Mathura	Baldev
490.	Mathura	Baldev Puri MTR
491.	Mathura	Barsana
492.	Mathura	Bharana Kalan
493.	Mathura	Bhureka
494.	Mathura	Bisawar
495.	Mathura	Chatinya Vihar
496.	Mathura	Chaumuhan
497.	Mathura	Chhata
498.	Mathura	Chhatikara
499.	Mathura	Deewana
500.	Mathura	Farah
501.	Mathura	Farah
502.	Mathura	Gokul
503.	Mathura	Goverdhan
504.	Mathura	Harnol
505.	Mathura	Hasanpur
506.	Mathura	Khaira
507.	Mathura	Kosikalan
508.	Mathura	Kotwan
509.	Mathura	Krishna Nagar
510.	Mathura	Lohai
511.	Mathura	Mai
512.	Mathura	Mant
513.	Mathura	Mathura E10B
514.	Mathura	Mathura 5-ESS
515.	Mathura	Mathura CDOT
516.	Mathura	MTR-REFY

1	2	3
517.	Mathura	Mugarra
518.	Mathura	Nandgaon
519.	Mathura	Naugaon
520.	Mathura	Naujheel
521.	Mathura	Neemgaon
522.	Mathura	OL
523.	Mathura	Pachawar
524.	Mathura	Paigaon
525.	Mathura	Palson
526.	Mathura	Patlauni
527.	Mathura	Radha Puram
528.	Mathura	Rai
529.	Mathura	Raya
530.	Mathura	Sadabad
531.	Mathura	Sahpau
532.	Mathura	Shahpur Jatan
533.	Mathura	Shergarh
534.	Mathura	Sonai
535.	Mathura	Sonkh
536.	Mathura	Sureer
537.	Mathura	Taroli
538.	Mathura	Town Ship
539.	Mathura	Trans Yamuna
540.	Mathura	Umari
541.	Mathura	Unchagoan
542.	Mathura	Vrindaban
543.	Meerut	Aggarwal Mandi
544.	Meerut	Agwanpur
545.	Meerut	Aminagar Sarai
546.	Meerut	Baghpat

1	2	3
547.	Meerut	Baleni
548.	Meerut	Bamnauli
549.	Meerut	Baraut
550.	Meerut	Baraut
551.	Meerut	Behsuma
552.	Meerut	Binoli
553.	Meerut	Chhaprauli
554.	Meerut	Dabathuwa
555.	Meerut	Daha
556.	Meerut	Dauresala
557.	Meerut	Dhanora
558.	Meerut	Dhikoli
559.	Meerut	Doghat
560.	Meerut	Hastinapur
561.	Meerut	Hazoorabad Garhi
562.	Meerut	Incholi
563.	Meerut	Jani
564.	Meerut	Kalyanpur
565.	Meerut	Kharkhoda
566.	Meerut	Khekhra
567.	Meerut	Khwaza Nangia
568.	Meerut	Kirthal
569.	Meerut	Kishanpur Baral
570.	Meerut	Kithor
571.	Meerut	Kotana
572.	Meerut	Lawar
573.	Meerut	Machhara
574.	Meerut	Mawana
575.	Meerut	Mawana
576.	Meerut	Mt. Brahampuri

1	2	3
577.	Meerut	MT Ghanta Ghar
578.	Meerut	MT MET
579.	Meerut	MT Nagla Battoo
580.	Meerut	MT Partapur
581.	Meerut	MT Rohta Road
582.	Meerut	MT S. Nagar (RSU)
583.	Meerut	MT Sharadhपुरी
584.	Meerut	MT. BDY. Raod
585.	Meerut	MT. Brahampur
586.	Meerut	MT, DLC BHP
587.	Meerut	MT. Ganga Nagar
588.	Meerut	MT. Nauchandi
589.	Meerut	MT. Pallavpuram
590.	Meerut	MT. Pallavpuram
591.	Meerut	MT. Sastri Nagar
592.	Meerut	MT. Sharadhपुरी
593.	Meerut	MT. Sofipur
594.	Meerut	Pachpera
595.	Meerut	Parikshitgarh
596.	Meerut	Phalawada
597.	Meerut	Rahavti
598.	Meerut	Rasoolpur Dholri
599.	Meerut	Rataul
600.	Meerut	Rohta
601.	Meerut	Sakauti
602.	Meerut	Sardhana
603.	Meerut	Saroorpur Kalan
604.	Meerut	Saroorpur Khurd
605.	Meerut	Sisoli
606.	Moradabad	Agwanpur

1	2	3
607.	Moradabad	Akrauli
608.	Moradabad	Amroha CDOT
609.	Moradabad	Amroha RSU CDOT
610.	Moradabad	Amroha Bijnor Road
611.	Moradabad	Amroha Kanth Road
612.	Moradabad	Amroha Raipur
613.	Moradabad	Amroha RSU (OCB)
614.	Moradabad	Asmoli
615.	Moradabad	Behjoi
616.	Moradabad	Bhagatpur Tanda
617.	Moradabad	Bhaisli Jamalpur
618.	Moradabad	Bhojpur
619.	Moradabad	Bilakudan
620.	Moradabad	Bilari
621.	Moradabad	Bilari
622.	Moradabad	Chandausi
623.	Moradabad	Chandausi (Sita RD)
624.	Moradabad	Chaudharpur
625.	Moradabad	Chhajlet
626.	Moradabad	Dalpatpur
627.	Moradabad	Deengarpur
628.	Moradabad	Dhabarsi
629.	Moradabad	Dhaktaura
630.	Moradabad	Dhanaura
631.	Moradabad	Dilari
632.	Moradabad	Ekta Vihar
633.	Moradabad	Gajraula
634.	Moradabad	Gajraula RSU
635.	Moradabad	Ganeshwari
636.	Moradabad	Hakeempur

1	2	3
637.	Moradabad	Hasanpur
638.	Moradabad	Jatpura
639.	Moradabad	Joya
640.	Moradabad	Kailsa
641.	Moradabad	Kameipur
642.	Moradabad	Kanth
643.	Moradabad	Karanpur
644.	Moradabad	Khad Gujar
645.	Moradabad	Kunderki
646.	Moradabad	Malakpur Semli
647.	Moradabad	Manota
648.	Moradabad	Mh. Pur Tanda
649.	Moradabad	Moonda Pandey
650.	Moradabad	MRD E10B
651.	Moradabad	MRD OCB
652.	Moradabad	MRD (C. Nagar)
653.	Moradabad	MRD (Majhola)
654.	Moradabad	MRD (Majhola)
655.	Moradabad	MRD (Sonakpur)
656.	Moradabad	MRD (SBH Road)
657.	Moradabad	MRD S.K. Chaurana
658.	Moradabad	MRD (Lajpat Nagar)
659.	Moradabad	MRD (PTC)
660.	Moradabad	MRD (Peetal Nagari)
661.	Moradabad	Moradabad (Pakbara)
662.	Moradabad	Munda Khera
663.	Moradabad	Narauli
664.	Moradabad	Naugawan Sadat
665.	Moradabad	Paigamberpur
666.	Moradabad	Panwasa

1	2	3
667.	Moradabad	Pathakpur
668.	Moradabad	Rajabpur
669.	Moradabad	Ratanpur Kalan
670.	Moradabad	Ratanpur Khurd
671.	Moradabad	Said Nagli
672.	Moradabad	Sambhal-Main
673.	Moradabad	Sambhal-Sarai Tareen
674.	Moradabad	Singhpur Saini
675.	Moradabad	Seondara
676.	Moradabad	Sharif Nagar
677.	Moradabad	Singhpur Saini
678.	Moradabad	Sirsi
679.	Moradabad	Surjan Nagar
680.	Moradabad	Thakurdwara
681.	Moradabad	Ujhari
682.	Moradabad	Umari Kalan
683.	Muzaffarnagar	Alum
684.	Muzaffarnagar	Babri
685.	Muzaffarnagar	Baghra
686.	Muzaffarnagar	Baroda
687.	Muzaffarnagar	Basera
688.	Muzaffarnagar	Banat
689.	Muzaffarnagar	Begraipur
690.	Muzaffarnagar	Bhopa
691.	Muzaffarnagar	Budhana
692.	Muzaffarnagar	Charthawal
693.	Muzaffarnagar	Chauntra
694.	Muzaffarnagar	Chausana
695.	Muzaffarnagar	Chhapar
696.	Muzaffarnagar	Dungar

1	2	3
697.	Muzaffarnagar	Dathera
698.	Muzaffarnagar	Garhi Abdulla
699.	Muzaffarnagar	Garhi Pukhta
700.	Muzaffarnagar	Goyala
701.	Muzaffarnagar	Gurana
702.	Muzaffarnagar	H-Kroanda
703.	Muzaffarnagar	H.P. Lohari
704.	Muzaffarnagar	Jansath
705.	Muzaffarnagar	Jasala
706.	Muzaffarnagar	Jasoi
707.	Muzaffarnagar	Jatmuzhera
708.	Muzaffarnagar	Jhinjhana
709.	Muzaffarnagar	Kairana
710.	Muzaffarnagar	Kakroli
711.	Muzaffarnagar	Kandhla
712.	Muzaffarnagar	Kharad
713.	Muzaffarnagar	Khatauli
714.	Muzaffarnagar	Kuteshera
715.	Muzaffarnagar	Lank
716.	Muzaffarnagar	Laisad
717.	Muzaffarnagar	M.P.R. Singh
718.	Muzaffarnagar	Medpur
719.	Muzaffarnagar	Miranpur
720.	Muzaffarnagar	Momas. Mill
721.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN E10B
722.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN OCB
723.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN C Centre
724.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN G Colony
725.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN Prempuri
726.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN S Gate

1	2	3
727.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN-Mahavir Chowk
728.	Muzaffarnagar	MZN Almaspur
729.	Muzaffarnagar	Nawla
730.	Muzaffarnagar	Niramana
731.	Muzaffarnagar	Purkazi
732.	Muzaffarnagar	Ramraj
733.	Muzaffarnagar	Rohana
734.	Muzaffarnagar	Shahpur
735.	Muzaffarnagar	Sikri
736.	Muzaffarnagar	Shamli
737.	Muzaffarnagar	Sikhera
738.	Muzaffarnagar	Sisoauli
739.	Muzaffarnagar	Shukratal
740.	Muzaffarnagar	Sotta
741.	Muzaffarnagar	Sherpur
742.	Muzaffarnagar	Tajpur
743.	Muzaffarnagar	TNB
744.	Muzaffarnagar	Tawli
745.	Muzaffarnagar	UNN
746.	Noida	Bisrakh
747.	Noida	Chholas
748.	Noida	Dadri
749.	Noida	Dankour
750.	Noida	G. Noida Delta
751.	Noida	Jahangirpur
752.	Noida	Jewer
753.	Noida	Kakore
754.	Noida	Kasna
755.	Noida	Khora
756.	Noida	Luharli

1	2	3
757.	Noida	M.S. Nagar
758.	Noida	Neemka
759.	Noida	NEPZ
760.	Noida	Rabupura
761.	Noida	Rithori
762.	Noida	Noida SEC-05
763.	Noida	Noida SEC-19
764.	Noida	Noida SEC-19
765.	Noida	Noida SEC-19
766.	Noida	SEC-24 NTPC
767.	Noida	Noida Sec-24
768.	Noida	Noida SEC-29
769.	Noida	Noida SEC-33
770.	Noida	Noida SEC-37
771.	Noida	Noida SEC-39
772.	Noida	Noida SEC-51
773.	Noida	Noida SEC-58
774.	Noida	Noida SEC-62
775.	Noida	Tilpatta
776.	Noida	Udyog Kendra
777.	Noida	Vedpura
778.	Noida	Delta G. Noida
779.	Noida	Noida Sec. 19
780.	Noida	Noida Sec. 58
781.	Noida	Rabupura
782.	Pilibhit	Amaria
783.	Pilibhit	Barkhera
784.	Pilibhit	Bhikharipur
785.	Pilibhit	Bilsanda
786.	Pilibhit	Bilaspur

1	2	3
787.	Pilibhit	Gajraula
788.	Pilibhit	Ghunchai
789.	Pilibhit	Intgaon
790.	Pilibhit	Jahanabad
791.	Pilibhit	Jara
792.	Pilibhit	Kabir Ganj
793.	Pilibhit	Kadher Chauraha
794.	Pilibhit	Lalaurikhera
795.	Pilibhit	Madhotanda
796.	Pilibhit	Majhola
797.	Pilibhit	Matinajapti
798.	Pilibhit	Mudaliya
799.	Pilibhit	Muzaffar Nagar
800.	Pilibhit	Neoria
801.	Pilibhit	Pauta
802.	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
803.	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
804.	Pilibhit	Puranpur
805.	Pilibhit	Roodpur
806.	Pilibhit	Shahghar
807.	Pilibhit	Simraya
808.	Pilibhit	Tikri
809.	Pilibhit	Udalkaranpur
810.	Rampur	Akbrabad
811.	Rampur	Begmabad
812.	Rampur	Bilaspur
813.	Rampur	Bosena
814.	Rampur	Bibra Farm
815.	Rampur	Bhot
816.	Rampur	Chamraua

1	2	3
817.	Rampur	Chandupura
818.	Rampur	Dhamora
819.	Rampur	Dhakia
820.	Rampur	Godhi
821.	Rampur	Jawalanagar
822.	Rampur	Kemri
823.	Rampur	K Khera
824.	Rampur	Khod
825.	Rampur	Khufia Nagla
826.	Rampur	Maswasi
827.	Rampur	Milak
828.	Rampur	Modipur
829.	Rampur	Nawab Nagar
830.	Rampur	Patwai
831.	Rampur	Ras Dandia
832.	Rampur	R.B.C. Mill
833.	Rampur	Rampur City
834.	Rampur	Rampur C/L
835.	Rampur	Saifni
836.	Rampur	Said Nagar
837.	Rampur	SWAR
838.	Rampur	Tanda
839.	Saharanpur	Ambehta
840.	Saharanpur	Ambehta Chand
841.	Saharanpur	Babail
842.	Saharanpur	Bahera Sandal Singh
843.	Saharanpur	Bargaon
844.	Saharanpur	Behat
845.	Saharanpur	Bhalaswa
846.	Saharanpur	Bhaneda

1	2	3
847.	Saharanpur	Biharigarh
848.	Saharanpur	Chhutmalpur
849.	Saharanpur	Chilkana
850.	Saharanpur	Deoband
851.	Saharanpur	Fandpuri
852.	Saharanpur	Gagalheri
853.	Saharanpur	Gangoh
854.	Saharanpur	Gopali
855.	Saharanpur	Islamnagar
856.	Saharanpur	Jaroda Panda
857.	Saharanpur	Jhandhera
858.	Saharanpur	Khera Mughal
859.	Saharanpur	Maheshwari
860.	Saharanpur	Miragpur
861.	Saharanpur	Mirzapur
862.	Saharanpur	Muzaffarabad
863.	Saharanpur	Nagal
864.	Saharanpur	Nakur
865.	Saharanpur	Nanauta
866.	Saharanpur	Pathed
867.	Saharanpur	Punwarka
868.	Saharanpur	Rampur Maniharan
869.	Saharanpur	Rankhandi
870.	Saharanpur	Sarsawa
871.	Saharanpur	SHN-Behat Road
872.	Saharanpur	SHN-Chilkana Road
873.	Saharanpur	SHN-Dehradun Road
874.	Saharanpur	SHN-Delhi Raod
875.	Saharanpur	SHN-Gurudwara Road
876.	Saharanpur	SHN-Mission Compound
877.	Saharanpur	SHN-Numaish Camp

1	2	3
878.	Saharanpur	SHN-PAX-MC
879.	Saharanpur	SHN-Sharda Nagar
880.	Saharanpur	SHN-Taharpur
881.	Saharanpur	Talheri Buzurg
882.	Saharanpur	Titron
883.	Saharanpur	Todarpur

Medical University in Kerala

2031. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Kerala Government for a Medical University in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A proposal has been received from Government of Kerala seeking financial assistance for setting up of Medical University in the State. However, there is no scheme with this Ministry under which financial assistance can be provided for this purpose.

Identifying Scientific Departments

2032. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Committee to identify the Scientific Departments of Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of this Committee;

(c) the reasons for setting up it;

(d) whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the recommendations are likely to be submitted?

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 PACHAURI): (a) to (f) The requisite information is being collected from the various concerned Departments of the Government and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchanges

2033. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new telephone exchanges in West Bengal during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their capacity-district-wise; and

(c) the time by which these exchanges are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) There is no plan of setting up new telephone exchange in West Bengal Telecom Circle during 2004-2005. However, 20 numbers of new telephone exchanges (Digital Loop Carrier) each of 480 lines capacity have been proposed to be set up in Kolkata Telephone District during 2004-05. Location of these exchanges is being finalized.

(c) The new telephone exchanges are likely to be set up by 31.03.2005.

Improving Rural Telephone Network Service

2034. SHRI SHIVAJI ADHALRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that rural landline/mobile telephone network is not functioning satisfactorily in the entire country particularly in Pune;

(b) whether mobile facility provided by BSNL in remote and rural areas particularly in Pune has failed;

(c) if so, whether despite continuous complaints the situation has not improved; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government to improve the rural telephone network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) The rural land line/mobile telephone network is by and large functioning satisfactorily. However, in Utur 2K RSU Exchange in Pune, the underground cables were frequently damaged on the bridge and some other locations. About 200 connections were affected due to this. But fault were attended from time to time and all the connections excepting a few are functioning properly now.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable except one exchange at Utur as mentioned in (a) above.

(d) Continuous efforts are made to improve the rural telephone network. Measures include connecting all exchanges with reliable media, introduction of Wireless in Local Loop to eliminate the need for underground wires, conversion of SBM (Single Base Module) exchanges in to Remote Switching Units (RSUs) and Provision of maintenance free batteries.

Nomination of Kendriya Bhandar as Authorised Agency

2035. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the then Government failed to provide good governance in the running of the Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) if so, whether the Government nominated Kendriya Bhandar as the only authorized agency in 1981 to supply stationery and other items;

(c) if so, the way the Government proposes to deal with the situation that has been created due to mismanagement, lack of proper governance and rampant corruption etc. that has crept into the Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) whether there is any proposal to withdraw the Government order authorizing Kendriya Bhandar to supply

stationery and other items to Government Departments and to create a separate department for supplying stationery and other items involving several hundred crores of rupees per annum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The OM. dated 14.7.1981 made it incumbent on all Government Departments, Offices etc. to purchase stationery and other items from Kendriya Bhandar. These orders were subsequently extended to cover NCCF and Super Bazar.

(c) Complaints, as and when received, are investigated and corrective action taken.

(d) and (e) the O.M. dated 14.7.1981 is presently under review.

Impact of Mobile Phone on Users

2036. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether carrying of cell phones in a belt holster or trouser packet reduces chances of conception;

(b) if so, whether a study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sought the views of the foreign experts in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Such type of specific studies have not been carried out on human subjects conclusively.

(b) Dr. Imre Fejes and his colleagues from the Department of Obste. & Gyane, University of Szeged, Hungary carried out a study to assess the effect of mobile phones on human subject.

(c) The Hungarian Scientists studied 221 men for 13 months and compared the sperm of men who used their phones heavily with those that did not. They found that the prolonged use of cell phones may have a negative effect on spermatogenesis (sperm production) and male fertility. However Dr. Fejes is of the opinion that further work was needed to confirm the findings.

(d) No, Sir. However according to the World Health Organization (WHO) "none of the recent reviews concluded that exposure to Radio Frequency waves from mobile phones or their base stations damages health, but stresses that more studies are needed".

(e) Government agrees with the view of WHO.

Mobile and WLL Service In North Eastern Region

2037. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the implementation status of the introduction of BSNL's Mobile and WLL service in the north East Region, location-wise capacity, target set for phase-wise;

(b) the reasons for very low quality and poor performance of both BSNL and Private Mobile Services in Assam;

(c) the time by which services are likely to be improved;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up electronic telephone exchange in Assam during the Tenth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had planned Cellular Mobile Service in 73 districts in North Eastern Region including Assam. Out of these 73 districts, BSNL has so far covered 58 districts with cellular mobile service. The State-wise implementation status including proposed expansion of

cellular service in North Eastern Region and Assam is given in Statement-I. Similarly, the State-wise implementation status including proposed expansion of WLL service in North Eastern Region and Assam is given in the Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Only two service providers, namely, M/s Reliance Telecom Pvt. Ltd. and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have started mobile service in Assam. M/s Reliance Telecom Pvt. Ltd. is providing satisfactory service in Assam within standards set by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). BSNL has started service in February, 2004 and generally the quality of service has been observed to be satisfactory. However, congestions in some areas due to heavy calling pattern is being attended to through expansion plans proposed during the current financial year i.e. 2004-2005.

(d) and (e) BSNL has planned to install 37 new electronic telephone exchanges in Assam during current financial year i.e. 2004-05. The details are given in Statement-III. However, for the remaining years of 10th Plan further expansion of the network will be based on the demand, commercial viability and availability of funds. Hence the details cannot be provided at this stage.

Statement I

State-wise details of implementation status for Cellular Mobile Service in North Eastern Region and Assam

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Cellular Capacity Available	No. of Districts	No. of Districts covered	Expansion proposed
1.	Assam	42550	23	22	100000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14300	14	7	8250
3.	Manipur	8300	9	8	6950
4.	Mizoram	8300	8	7	8000
5.	Meghalaya	7300	7	6	9300
6.	Nagaland	8300	8	5	9450
7.	Tripura	6300	4	3	8400
	Total	95350	73	58	150350

Statement II**State-wise details of implementation status for WLL Service in North Eastern Region and Assam**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	WLL Capacity available	Plan for 2004-2005
1.	Assam	56250	40000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6000	17500
3.	Manipur	4000	12750
4.	Mizoram	3500	11000
5.	Meghalaya	9000	12000
6.	Nagaland	5000	9750
7.	Tripura	6000	12000
Total		89750	11500

Statement II**Details of New Telephone Exchanges planned in Rural Areas of Assam during 2004-05**

Sl. No.	SSA	New Telephone Exchanges to be Commissioned
1	2	3
1.	Bongaigaon	Srijangram
2.		Rangsaibeda
3.		Runikheta
4.		Southarvita
5.		Bishkhowa
6.		Gobradal
7.		Golpara (NLB)
8.		Helena
9.		Jaraguri
10.		Kajalgaon
11.		Bamadi
12.		Niznamati
13.		Nikashi

1	2	3
14.		Nagarjuli
15.		Nimua
16.		Gahia
17.		Baliguri
18.		Baganpara
19.		Balagaon
20.	Dibrugarh	Tiloi
21.		Kharjan
22.	Jorhat	Tengapukhuri
23.		Dhitaipukhuri
24.		Bamanpukhuri
25.		Baligaon
26.		Ramohanijan
27.		Samanpukhuri
28.	Kamrup	Panitema
29.		Naokata
30.		Lenga
31.		Dorakohara
32.		Singrapara
33.	Silchar	Kaptanpur
34.		Sibpur
35.		Kalibaribazar
36.		Mahanpur
37.		Kuarpar

*[Translation]***Condition of National Highways in Bihar**

2038. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national highways in Bihar are in poor shape for the last several years due to lack of proper maintenance;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to formulate any plan to improve the condition of national highways;

(c) if so, the details of the plan and the stretch of national highways where construction work is likely to be started; and

(d) the names of cities situated on this stretch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The National Highways in Bihar are maintained in traffic worthy condition within available resources. However, around 2373 kms. of State roads were declared as National Highways during 9th and 10th Plan period and at the time of their declaration as National Highways they suffered from inherent deficiencies such as inadequate number of lane, weak pavement and bridge structure and absence of safety features resulting in their below average condition. The deficiencies are being removed in phased manner.

(b) and (c) 719 kms length of National Highways are being four laned under National Highway Development Project. There is also a proposal to improve another 890 kms. length of various National Highways sections under Pradhan Mantry Bharat Jodo Pariyojna. An outlay of Rs. 132 Crores have been provided in the Annual Plan 2004-05 for improvement of remaining National Highways.

(d) The important cities of Bihar which are situated on the stretches planned for improvement are Patna, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Gopalganj, Chappra, Motihari, Purnea, Begusarai, Bakhtiyarpur, Munger, Arrah, Baxur, Sasaram, Aurangabad etc.

[English]

Voluntary Organisations in Family Welfare Programmes

2039. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to the Voluntary Organisations engaged in family welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to each organization in the said States during 2002 and 2003;

(d) whether the Government has appointed any agency to monitor proper utilization of funds by these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The state-wise funds disbursed to NGOs in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 in respect of various schemes of the Family Welfare Programme is given as statement.

(d) and (e) A panel of evaluation agency has been established to evaluate Mother NGOs on completion of 1st year and 3rd year. The list of evaluation agencies is annexed. The release of grant-in-aid of the scheme after being satisfied with their audited accounts and utilization certificate. In social marketing contraceptive programme implemented by Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust, the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai have evaluated the project in the year 2000. The evaluation have revealed that it has made impact in rural areas.

Statement

I. Mother NGO scheme under World Bank assisted RCH Programme

Sl. No.	Name of Mother NGO	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mahila Utkarsha Sansthan, Indore	M.P.	—	12,00,000.00	—
2.	Tarun Sanskar, Jabalpur	M.P.	—	12,00,000.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sambhav, Gwalior	M.P.	—	33,78,818.00	36,00,000.00
4.	Sarvajanik Parivar Kalyan Evam Seva Samit, Gwalior	M.P.	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00
5.	Sanskar Shiksha Samiti,	M.P.	12,00,000.00	15,33,773.00	17,61,990.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh V.H.A., Indore	M.P.	19,00,000.00	—	6,92,888.00
7.	FPAI, Mumbai (MNGO in M.P.)	M.P.	25,00,000.00	—	32,88,868.00
8.	Medical Council Centre, Bhopal	M.P.	12,00,000.00	—	17,62,450.00
9.	Shri Parshwanath Bal Mandir Samiti, Indore,	M.P.	12,00,000.00	9,60,000.00	11,83,876.00
10.	Utthan-Centre for Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation, Allahabad	M.P.	—	—	12,00,000.00
11.	Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Jaipur	Rajasthan	17,00,000.00	—	—
12.	Bodhgram Society for Education Conscientisation awareness and training (ECAT)	Rajasthan	—	12,00,000.00	—
13.	URMUL, Rural Health Research, Bikaner	Rajasthan	10,00,000.00	30,00,000.00	—
14.	CHETNA, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	10,00,000.00	—	—

II. UNFPA assisted Project on Gender Issues

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	State	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Swa-Sehyog Sanstha, Chaksu	Rajasthan	3,25,474.00	1,69,050.00
2.	Indian Institute for Rural Development, Jaipur	Rajasthan	1,48,471.00	—
3.	Lupin Human Welfare and Research Foundation	Rajasthan	—	7,73,928.00
4.	Concerned Citizen	Rajasthan	—	9,10,967.00

III. Grant-in-aid released under Innovative Projects.

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	VHAI, New	M.P.	8,74,073.00	—	7,00,000.00

IV. Social Marketing of Contraceptives Programme in Madhya Pradesh Implemented by M/s Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (HLFPPT).

M/s Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust (HLFPPT).	(i) Oct. 2001-Sept. 02 Rs. 124.18 lakh
	(ii) Oct. 2002-Sept. 03 Rs. 117.72 lakh

V. Improving Awareness and Availability of ISM Remedies through concept of Health Hut for Katni District, Madhya Pradesh, under RCH Programmes

Name of the Organisation	2002-03	2003-04
Society for Development of Humanity, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.	Rs. 11,44,384.00	Rs. 5,44,384.00

The list of Evaluation Agencies

1. The Director, Indian Institute for Health Management Research, 1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer Airport, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
2. The Director, Nabakrishna Choudhary, Centre for Development Studies, Bhubaneswar-751 013.
3. The Director, FPAI, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Mumbai.
4. The Director, NIHFV, Munirka, New Delhi.
5. The Chief Executive, VHAJ, Tong Swasthya Bhavan, 40, Institutional Area, New Delhi.
6. The Director, CINI, Village-Daulatpur, PO-Pailan, Via-Joka, 24 Parganas, West Bengal-743 512.
7. The Director, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & FW Trust, Ambathurai R.S., Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu-624 302.
8. The Director, Om Kailash Tower, 190 A, Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow, U.P.

Joint Operations against Insurgents

2040. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has turned down India's request for conducting joint operations to detect rebel camps and hunt down insurgents using that country as a base to carry on violence in India's North-east;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) and (c) do not arise.

Special Economic Package to Himachal Pradesh

2041. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is providing Special Economic Package to Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of assistance provided during each of the last two Five Year Plans;

(c) whether the Government is also providing special economic package to the border districts of Punjab adjoining Himachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details of such assistance provided during the above mentioned period; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not providing assistance on the pattern of Himachal Pradesh to these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Manufacture of New ORS for Diarrhoea**

2042. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become the first country to manufacture a new and better solution (ORS) with a view to bringing down the number of death cases per year due to diarrhoea in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of the new solution as compared to the order one?

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

(b) Though India is not the first country to manufacture new ORS, however recently the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) in its 52nd and 53rd meeting held on 10.4.2003 and 11.3.2004 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Director General Health Services after deliberations agreed that the WHO recommended formula of ORS containing sodium 75m mol/l and glucose 75 m mol/l and osmolarity 245 m mol/l could be accepted for use in India and the approved composition may be included in the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

(c) At present, the cost of the old ORS solution is Rs. 1.83 per packet and the cost of the new ORS solution is Rs. 1.62 per packet.

**Functioning of Telecom System
in Madhya Pradesh**

2043. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that telecommunication system is not functioning properly in Gramin Sabha of Satna district in Madhya Pradesh

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that the towers installed in the village are not also functioning; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide telephone service by using new methods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEE' AHMAD): (a) and (b) Sir, the telecommunication system in Gramin Sabha of Satna District in Madhya Pradesh is functioning satisfactorily. However, problems are faced in some places where telephones are working on MARR (Multi Access Relay Radio) systems.

(c) Faulty MARR (Multi Access Relay Radio) systems are in the process of replacement by new technology Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) systems in phased manner.

*[English]***Highway Projects**

2044. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI S.D. MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether the Government gives subsidy on Highway projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Bihar and Maharashtra;

(c) the details of build-operate-transfer projects under the National Highways Development Projects as on date; and

(d) the names of entrepreneurs who have been empanelled for Non-NHDP projects to be taken up on a BOT basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has a policy to provide subsidy upto 40% of capital cost on highway projects, which are taken up with private sector participation on Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT), on case to case basis, to enhance project viability. Details of such projects are placed at Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The details of BOT projects undertaken under the National Highways Development Project are placed at Statement-II enclosed.

(d) The names of entrepreneurs empanelled with NHAI for projects under Non-NHDP i.e. Pradhan Mantri Bharat Jodo Pariyojana, are placed at Statement-III enclosed.

Statement I*Toll Based Projects on National Highways where subsidy has been given by the Government.*

Sl. No.	Contract Name and State	NH	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)	Subsidy (Rs. in crore)
1.	Vivekanand Bridge and Approach, West Bengal	2	641	120
2.	Mahapura (near Jaipur)-Kishangarh (6 lane), km 273.5-km 367.885, Rajasthan	8	644	211
3.	Nellore-Tada, km 163.6-Km 52.8, Andhra Pradesh	5	621.35	127.3
4.	Satara—Kagal, km 725—km 592.24, Maharashtra	4	600	240
5.	Tumkur-Neelmangala, km 62-km. 29.5, Karnataka	4	155	24.83
6.	Nandigama-Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	9	138.65	40.2

Statement II*Details of Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Annuity based projects under National Highways Development Project*

Sl. No.	Contract Name and State	NH	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Panagarh-Palsit, km 517-km 581, West Bengal	2	350
2.	Palsit-Dankuni, km 581-km 646, West Bengal	2	432.4
3.	Ankapalli-Tuni, km 359.2-km 300, Andhra Pradesh	5	283.2
4.	Tuni-Dharmavaram, km 300-km 253, Andhra Pradesh	5	231.9
5.	Dharmavaram—Rajahmundry, km 253—km 200, Andhra Pradesh	5	206
6.	Nellore Bypass, km 178.2-km 161, Andhra Pradesh	5	143.2
7.	Maharashtra Border-Belgaum, km 592-km 515, Karnataka	4	332
8.	Vivekanand Bridge and Approach, West Bengal	2	641
9.	Mahapura (near Jaipur)-Kishangarh (6 lane), km 273.5-km 367.885, Rajasthan	8	644
10.	Nellore-Tada, km 163.6-km 52.8, Andhra Pradesh	5	621.35
11.	Satara-Kagal, km 725-km 592.24, Maharashtra	4	600
12.	Tumkur-Neelmangala, km 62-km 29.5, Karnataka	4	155
13.	Nandigama-Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	9	138.65

Statement III*List of Empanelled Entrepreneur for Four Laning of 10,000 Km of National Highways on BOT Basis*

Sl. No.	Name & Address of Firm/Consortium	Details of Consortium Member
1	2	3
1.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. NCC 3. MAYATAS
2.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. MCNALLY
3.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. NEC
4.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. NEC
5.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. Techni Bharthi
6.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. H.C.C. 2. ILFS

1	2	3
7.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS
8.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. BEL
9.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. UIL
10.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. PLL 2. ILFS
11.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. ABL
12.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. MPL

1	2	3
13.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. JNL 2. ILFS
14.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. ILFS 2. AIPL
15.	Sh. K. Ram Chand Chief Executive (Infrastructure), Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited, C-22, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) Mumbai-400 051.	1. GPL 2. ILFS
16.	Sh. A Soundararajan, Sr. Contracts Manager (Dv. Projects.) Larsen & Toubro Ltd. ECC Division, Mount Poonamalle Road, Post Box No. 979, Manapakkam, Chennai-600 089	L&T
17.	Sh. A.G. Wadhwa, VP (Business Dev) Hindustan Const. Co. Ltd. Hincon House, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West) Mumbai 400 083	1. H.C.C. 2. L&T
18.	Sh. B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director, B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd., 602-913/914 5th Floor, Progressive towers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad-500 004.	1. BSCPL 2. L&T 3. GVK

1	2	3
19.	Sh. B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director, B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd., 602-913/914 5th Floor, Progressive towers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad—500 004.	1. BSCPL 2. L&T 3. IDFC
20.	Sh. A Soundararajan, Sr. Contracts Manager (Dev. Projects.) Larsen & Toubro Ltd. ECC Division, Mount Poonamalle Road, Post Box No. 979, Manapakkam, Chennai-600 089	1. L&T 2. IDFC
21.	Sh. M. Goutham Reddy, Director, KMC Construction Ltd., MCH No. 555, Arora Colony, Road No. 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 034 (AP)	1. KMC 2. SREI
22.	Sh. R.A. Barot, Managing Director, ATLANTA Infrastructure Ltd., 101, Shree Ambashanti Chambers, opp. Hotel Leela, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East) Mumbai—400 0059	1. ATLANTA 2. SREI
23.	Sh. R.A. Barot, Managing Director, ATLANTA Infrastructure Ltd., 101, Shree Ambashanti Chambers, opp. Hotel Leela, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East) Mumbai—400 0059	1. ATLANTA 2. SREI 3. JMC
24.	Sh. A.L. Bhatia, Vice President (Marketing), Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai	1. GIL 2. SREI
25.	Sh. M.K. Pandey, Executive Director, SREI International Finance Ltd., 86 C, Topsia Road (South), Kolkata—700 046.	1. MPL 2. SREI
26.	Sh. S.V. Vaidya, President cum Director, SREI-Gayatri-YS, Gayatri Projects Ltd., 6-3-1090, TSR Towers, RB Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad—50008	1. GPL 2. SREI 3. YS

1	2	3
27.	Sh. S.V. Vaidya, President cum Director, SREI-Gayatri-YS, Gayatri Projects Ltd., 6-3-1090, TSR Towers, RB Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad—50008	1. GPL 2. SREI
28.	Sh. Ramesh Shah, Director (Asia) SNC Lavalin International Inc., 455 Rene, Levesque Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Z1Z3.	SNC
29.	Sh. Ramesh Shah, Director (Asia) SNC Lavalin International Inc., 455 Rene, Levesque Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Z1Z3.	1. SNC 2. MAYATAS
30.	Sh. Ramesh Shah, Director (Asia) SNC Lavalin International Inc., 455 Rene, Levesque Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Z1Z3.	1. SNC 2. BSCPL
31.	Sh. Ramesh Shah, Director (Asia) SNC Lavalin International Inc., 455 Rene, Levesque Blvd. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Z1Z3.	1. SNC 2. SOMA 3. NEC
32.	Sh. A.L. Bhatia, Vice President (Marketing), Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai	GIL
33.	Sh. A.L. Bhatia, Vice President (Marketing), Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai	1. GIL 2. Sadbhav 3. Billimoria
34.	Sh. A.L. Bhatia, Vice President (Marketing), Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai	1. GIL 2. Sadbhav 3. IVRCL
35.	Sh. A.L. Bhatia, Vice President (Marketing), Gammon India Ltd., Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai	1. GIL 2. SPML
36.	Sh. Anil Jain, AGM (Marketing), IRCON International Ltd., Palika Bhawan, Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	IRCON Ltd.

1	2	3
37.	Sh. Anil Jain, AGM (Marketing), IRCON International Ltd., Palika Bhawan, Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	1. IRCON Ltd. 2. SOMA
38.	Sh. Anil Jain, AGM (Marketing), IRCON International Ltd., Palika Bhawan, Sector XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	1. IRCON Ltd. 2. H.C.C.
39.	Sh. R. Ram Mohan, Vice President, Tanir Bavi Power Company Pvt. Ltd., SKIP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	1. Tanir Bavi 2. GMR Infra
40.	Sh. Bhaskar A. Rao, DGM (F&AO), GMR Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd., SKIP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	1. Tanir Bavi 2. GMR Power
41.	Sh. R. Ram Mohan, Vice President, Tanir Bavi Power Company Pvt. Ltd., SKIP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	1. Tanir Bavi 2. GMR Infra 3. ABL
42.	Sh. Bhaskar A. Rao, DGM (F&AO), GMR Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd., SKP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	GMR Power
43.	Sh. Bhaskar A. Rao, DGM (F&AO), GMR Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd., SKP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	1. GMR Power 2. GMR Infra 3. MVR
44.	Sh. R. Ram Mohan, Vice President, Tanir Bavi Power Company Pvt. Ltd., SKIP House 25/1 Museum Road, Bangalore.	Tanir Bavi
45.	Sh. S.C. Basu, General Manager, DNI Building, Seikh Zayed Road, P.O. Box. 8034, Dubai.	Dodsal PTE Ltd.
46.	Sh. S.C. Basu, General Manager, DNI Building, Seikh Zayed Road, P.O. Box. 8034, Dubai.	1. Dodsal PVT 2. Dodsal PTE
47.	Sh. Sameer Mankad (GM), Adani Exports Ltd., Adani House Mithakhali Navrangpura, Ahmedabad—380 009	1. Adani Port Ltd. 2. Adani Export Ltd.

1	2	3
48.	Sh. S. Nagarajan, Managing Director, Ashok Leyland Finance Ltd. Sudarsan Building, 86, Chambers Road, Chennai—600 018	1. BEL 2. Ashok Leyland 3. Mahalaxmi
49.	Sh. A.B. Wadhwa, Vice President (Business Dev.) Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Hincon House, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg Vikhroli (West), Mumbai—400 083	H.C.C.
50.	Sh. A.B. Wadhwa, Vice President (Business Dev.) Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Hincon House, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg Vikhroli (West), Mumbai—400 083	1. H.C.C. 2. Apollo 3. DSC
51.	Sh. R.K. Jain Joint President Jaiprakash Industries Ltd., JA House, 63 Basant Lok, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi—57	Jaiprakash
52.	Sh. M. Goutham Reddy, Director, KMC Construction Ltd., MCH, No. 555, Arora Colony, Road No. 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad—500 034 (AP)	1. KMC 2. PPN
53.	Sh. M. Goutham Reddy, Director, KMC Construction Ltd., MCH, No. 555, Arora Colony, Road No. 3, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad—500 034 (AP)	1. KMC 2. GPL
54.	Sh. Apurba Chanki, General Manager, SKANSKA Cementation India Ltd. 6th Floor, Appejay House, Dhinshwa Vachha Road, Mumbai—400 001.	SKANSKA
55.	Sh. B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director, B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd., 6-2-913/914. 5th Floor, Progressive Towers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad—500 004.	1. BSCPL 2. MVR

1	2	3
56.	Sh. Rama Murty Yadavalli, GM (Finance), GVK Industries Ltd., Paigah House, 56-159, Sardar Patel Road, Secunderabad—500 003.	3. GVKIL 4. GIHPL
57.	Sh. B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director, B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd., 6-2-913/914. 5th Floor, Progressive Towers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad—500 004.	1. BSCPL 2. GVKIL 3. GIHPL
58.	Mr. Mohd Khalil B. Dan, Senior Manager, HCM Engineering Sdn. Bhd., 93-2, Jalan Kalnpung Pandan, 55100, Kuala Lumpur	1. HCM 2. Delhi Brass 3. OSE
59.	Sh. Kanubhai M. Patel, Chairman cum Managing Director, Montecarlo Construction Pvt. Ltd. 602, 6th Floor, Ship Building, NR. Municipal Market, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad—380 009	1. Sadbhav 2. JMC 3. PBA 4. Montecarlo
60.	Sh. S.C. Sachdeva, General Manager, Punj Lloyd Ltd., Punj Lloyd House, 17-18, Nehru Place, New Delhi—110 019.	PLL
61.	Sh. S.P. Vaidya President Cum Director, Gayatri Projects Ltd. 6-3-1090 Towers, R.B. Road Somajiguda, Hyderabad—500 082	1. CPL 2. BEL 3. Ranhidl
62.	Sh. Ng. Chin Meng, Country Director, IJM Corporation Berhad, Plot No. 646A, Road No. Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad—500 034.	IJM
63.	Sh. Pranesh S. Kulkarni, Sr. Planning Engineer, R.N. Shetty & Company, Murudeshwar Bhavan, 604/B, Gokul road, Hubli—580 003.	1. R.N. Shetty 2. Mundeshwar 3. Naveen

1	2	3
64.	Nagarjuna Construction Company Ltd. 41, Nagarjuna Hills, Hyderabad-500082	NCC
65.	Nagarjuna Construction Company Ltd. 41, Nagarjuna Hills, Hyderabad—500 082	1. NCC 2. MAYATAS
66.	Sh. C.S. Raju, General Manager, Maytas Infra Pvt. Ltd, Amogh Plaza, 6-3-1186/5/A, III Floor, Begumpet, Hyderabad—500 016	1. PEL 2. MAYATAS 3. NCC
67.	Sh. B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director, B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd., 6-2-913/914, 5th Floor, Progressive Towers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad—500 004.	1. BSCPL 2. MAYATAS 3. NCC
68.	Sh. Sulaihah Maimunni, Director, Engineering Development United Engineers (Malaysia) Lots 1901 & 1902, 19th Floor, Menara 1, Fabor Towers, Jalan Desa Bahagia, Tuman Desa, 58100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	United Engineers
69.	Mr. Ng Cheng Tun, AGM, Ho Hup Construction Co. Berhad (14034-W), No. 2 Medan Imbi, 55100 Kuala Lumpur, Malasia,	Hohup Const.
70.	Sh. S. Motayed, General Manager, Essar Construction Ltd., Essar House, 11 K.K. Marg, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai—400 0034	1. Essar Construction 2. Essar Power
71.	Sh. Anand Tandon, (Managing Director & CEO), Sea King Infrastructure Ltd., Pipavav House, 209, Bank Street, Cross Lane, Fort, Mumbai—400 009.	1. SKIL 2. Koatex
72.	Sh. A.K. Sarkar, Project Director, CE Construction Ltd., Apt 6A, 28 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi—1.	1. GPL 2. CECON 3. SEWA

1	2	3
73.	Sh. S.P. Vaidya, President-Cum-Director, Gayatri Projects Ltd., 6-3-1090, TSR Towers, RB Road Somajiguda, Hyderabad—500 082.	GPL
74.	Sh. Venugopal Nandial Dhoot, Chairman & Managing Director, Videocon International Ltd. C-Wing, 17th Floor, Mittal Court, Nariman Point, Mumbai.	1. Videocon 2. GPL
75.	Sh. Abhay H. Sanch, Shaktikuma, M. Sancheti Ltd. 267, Ganesh Pandamiois Bhawan, Near Trilok Park, Dharammpeth, Nagpur—440 010.	1. SMSL 2. SIL 3. SPBL
76.	Mr. Yong Yee Loong, General Manager, Mydajaya Corporation Berhad, No. 17, Jalan Semangat, 46100 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia	1. IRB 2. Mudajaya
77.	Sh. C.S. Raju, (General Manager), Maytas Infra Pvt. Ltd., Amogh Plaza, 6-3-1186/5/A, III Floor, Begumpet, Hyderabad—500 016.	Maytas
78.	Sh. S. Ramachandran, Sr. Vice President (Bus. Dev. & Corp. Strategy), IVTCL Infrastructure & Projects Ltd. M-22/3/RT, Vijaynagar Colony, Hyderabad—57.	IVRCL
79.	Sh. B.S. Reddy, Sr. Vice President, Patel Engineering Ltd., 4th Floor, Akash Ganga, Khairthabad, Hyderabad—04	1. PEL 2. KNR

1	2	3
80.	Sh. B.S. Reddy, Sr. Vice President, Patel Engineering Ltd., 4th Floor, Akash Ganga, Khairthabad, Hyderabad—04	1. PEL 2. ALF 3. BLA
81.	Sh. Ashok Jha, Company Secretary, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi—110 020.	1. OSE 2. Delhi Brass
82.	Som Datt Builders Pvt. Ltd. 56-58, Community Center, East of Kailash, New Delhi—110 065.	Som Dutt Builder
83.	Sh. Dori Lal, (General Manager-Contracts), Valecha Engineering Ltd. "Valecha Chambers", 4th Floor, Plot No. B-6, Andheri New Link Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai—400 053.	1. VEL 2. BGSCPTL 3. MVR
84.	Sh. Dori Lal, (General Manager-Contracts), Valecha Engineering Ltd. "Valecha Chambers", 4th Floor, Plot No. B-6, Andheri New Link Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai—400 053.	1. VEL 2. BGSCPTL
85.	Sh. J. Subrahmaniah, Power of Attorney Holder, Aseania Development Sdn. Bhd. Lot 9 & 10, Jalan Mamanda 5, Ampang Point, 68000 Ampang, Selangor, Malaysia.	1. AD 2. GBEC 3. Rohan 4. Rajdeep
86.	Sh. H.S. Kohli, Director, Apollo Enterprises Ltd., P.O. Box No. 118, Sasbury House Isle of Man, IM99 IQZ (UK)	1. JLT 2. Apollo 3. DSC 4. LOR
87.	Sh. Manoj Jayaswal, Abhijeet Infra. Pvt. Ltd. F-8 MIDC Industrial Area Hingna, Nagpur—440 016	1. Abhijeet 2. Monnet

1	2	3
88.	Sh. R.B. Jhalani (General Manager), Unitech Limited, Unitech House, 'L', Block, South City-1 Gurgaon (Haryana).	1. Unitech Ltd. 2. Bharat Infrastructure
89.	Sh. R.B. Jhalani (General Manager), Unitech Limited, Unitech House, 'L', Block, South City-1 Gurgaon (Haryana).	1. Unitech Ltd.
90.	Sh. A.P. Oree, (Director-Operations), P.T. Sumber Mitra Jaya, 148, Eldams Road, Teynampet, Chennai—600 018.	1. P.T. SMJ 2. KCL
91.	Sh. A.P. Oree, (Director-Operations), P.T. Sumber Mitra Jaya, 148, Eldams Road, Teynampet, Chennai—600 018.	1. P.T. SMJ 2. KCL 3. Shyam Telecom
92.	Sh. R.L. Srivastava, Managing Partner, Vijay Engineering Enterprises, SRICON House 25, Pragati Layout, Wardha Road, Rajiv Nagar, Nagpur—440 025	1. System Aneeta 2. Vijay Engg. 3. SRICON 4. Srivastav Hiteu
93.	Sh. Andrew Khug, Director, Tiong Seng Contractors Pte. Ltd., 510 Thomson Road SLF Building #19-00, Singapore—298 135	1. Tiong Seng CPL 2. Shristi 3. Asian Tech. Ltd. 4. Meinsharat
94.	Mr. Gan Eng Leong (Asstt. General Manager), Gamuda Berhad (Tender & Budge Div), No. 55-61, Jalan ss 22/236, Damansara Jaya, 47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darula Ehsan, Malaysia	Gamuda Berhad
95.	Mr. Pook Fong Fee/Kon Chee Leong, Executive Director Country Manager (India) Road Builders (M) Sdn. Bhd. Level 16, Menara John Hancock, No. 6, Jalan Gelenggang, Damansara Heights, 50490 Kula Lumpur, Malaysia	1. RB (M) SB 2. RB (M) HB

1	2	3
96.	Sh. Mukherjee, Director, Simplex Concrete Piles (India) Ltd., Vaikunth/2nd floor, 82-83, Nehru Place, New Delhi	1. Simplex 2. Conclude
97.	Sh. B.S. Reddy Sr. Vice President Patel Engineerings Ltd., 6-3-635, 4th floor, Akash Ganga, Khairthabad Hyderabad—04	PEL

*[Translation]***Waiting List in Rajasthan**

2045. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether urban and rural areas of all the districts of Rajasthan have been provided with telephone facilities;

(b) if not, the number of villages where telephone facility has not been provided, district-wise;

(c) the details of the waiting list in rural areas of Rajasthan, district-wise;

(d) the reasons behind the failure of Government in achieving the targets of National Telecom Policy in rural areas;

(e) the time by which the waiting list of telephone connection in rural areas of Rajasthan is likely to be cleared;

(f) the provision of funds provided for this purpose and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(g) whether the Government propose to fix time limit for it; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) For urban areas, telephone facilities have been provided in all the districts of Rajasthan. For rural areas, out of 41515 revenue villages in Rajasthan (as per 1991 census), in 23880 villages telephone facilities have been provided by BSNL and in 3010 villages by Shyam Telilinks Limited, private basic service operator in Rajasthan.

(b) The list of number of villages, district-wise, where telephone facilities have not been provided are given in statement-I.

(c) The total waiting list as on 15-07-2004 in rural areas of Rajasthan is 119007. District-wise details are given in Statement-II.

(d) Most of the rural connections are loss making for the service providers and therefore, there is a general reluctance among all service providers to increase their exposure in rural areas.

(e) Efforts are being made to provide telephone connections to wait-listed applicants, particularly, in rural areas using mostly the WLL technology.

Target fixed for provision of DELs in rural areas of Rajasthan in the year 2004-05 are:

Land line	30,000
WLL	1,50,000

(f) Funds allocated by BSNL for rural areas in Rajasthan Circle for 2004-05 are Rs. 60.21 crores.

(g) Even as Government is committed to provide community access to all the villages, it is not possible to fix a time limit for clearing waiting list in rural areas.

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

Statement I

District-wise List of Uncovered Villages in Rajasthan

S.No.	Name of District	No. of uncovered villages
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	29
2.	Alwar	861
3.	Banswara	838
4.	Dungarpur	312
5.	Barmer	1005
6.	Bharatpur	483
7.	Dholpur	451
8.	Bhilwara	500
9.	Bikaner	202
10.	Bundi	314
11.	Chittorgarh	1391
12.	Churu	236
13.	Jaipur	1143
14.	Dausa	527
15.	Jaisalmer	239
16.	Jhalawar	885
17.	Jhunjhunu	9
18.	Jodhpur	256
19.	Kota	147
20.	Baran	357
21.	Nagaur	428
22.	Pali	147
23.	Sawai Madhopur	197

1	2	3
24.	Karauli	382
25.	Sikar	181
26.	Sirohi	104
27.	Jalore	144
28.	Sriganganagar	1886
29.	Hanumangarh	748
30.	Tonk	374
31.	Udaipur	1250
32.	Rajsamand	195
Grand Total:		16221

Statement II

Status of Rural Waiting List in Rajasthan

S.No.	Name of the Revenue District	Waiting List
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	3460
2.	Alwar	10356
3.	Banswara	869
4.	Baran	975
5.	Barmer	5778
6.	Bharatpur	3441
7.	Bhilwara	2595
8.	Bikaner	1099
9.	Bundi	464
10.	Chittorgarh	3362
11.	Churu	5072
12.	Dausa	3211
13.	Dholpur	1083
14.	Dungarpur	1733
15.	Hanumangarh	2154

1	2	3
16.	Jaipur	9165
17.	Jaisalmer	441
18.	Jalore	3266
19.	Jhalawar	923
20.	Jhunjhunu	9062
21.	Jodhpur	6335
22.	Karauli	1481
23.	Kota	1150
24.	Nagaur	10165
25.	Pali	4686
26.	Rajsamand	1983
27.	Sawaimadhopur	1772
28.	Sikar	12253
29.	Sirohi	1696
30.	Sriganganagar	2214
31.	Tonk	1063
32.	Udaipur	5700
Circle Total:		119007

NGO's In Family Planning Programme

2046. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Non-Resident Indian has initiated an experiment to encourage the young girls of marriageable age to adopt small family norms through a Non-Governmental Organisation by granting 5 US dollars (Rs. 250) per month to a married woman of the age group of 18 to 33 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this effort has yielded any result;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial help to such NGOs working in this field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) An NRI (Non-Resident Indian) has initiated a scheme in tribal villages of Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh to encourage the women for not getting pregnant by granting Rs. 250 per month. They also get increments for following best practices for delaying pregnancy for a year.

(c) Not known.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

[English]

Progress of Projects in AIIMS

2047. SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of projects started in the country's premier medical institution AIIMS have not been progressing properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for their expeditious completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Two projects, namely, Jai Prakash Trauma Centre at Raj Nagar land of AIIMS and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Indian Rotary Cancer Hospital at AIIMS are in the process of completion. The buildings of the two projects are almost complete and required infrastructural facilities are being added. There is some time and cost overrun in these projects for which necessary clearances are being taken.

Irregularities in Government Hospitals

2048. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of irregularities have been reported in various Government hospitals in the matter of purchase of machines and consumables, drugs and other imported equipment causing loss of huge revenue to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, state-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials involved in such irregularities; and

(d) the total estimated loss suffered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No irregularity has been reported in the matter of purchase of machines and consumables, drugs and other imported equipment in Central Government hospitals during the last one year.

Pending Projects of Jharkhand

2049. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects from Jharkhand pending with the Union Government for approval;

(b) the reasons for delay in according the sanction;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be accorded sanction;

(d) whether any requests have been received by the Union Government from Jharkhand for according sanction to these projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) No project from Jharkhand is pending with the Planning Commission for approval.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Telephone Connections to Villages in Assam

2050. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages where telephone connections are proposed to be provided in Assam;

(b) whether a large number of complaints have been received by the Government regarding non-functioning of village telephones in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Sir, in addition to clearing waiting list of feasible cases in villages where telephone facility already exists, additional 5021 uncovered villages are planned to be provided with telephone facility during 2004-05.

(b) Majority of complaints received pertain to non-functioning of village telephones working on MARR System.

(c) Total number of faulty MARR telephones in villages as on 31.03.2003 and 31.03.2004 were 6523 and 8072 respectively.

(d) It is planned to replace 5435 village telephones working on MARR system by WLL based technology by 31.03.2005.

Rehabilitation of Oustees

2051. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate the oustees of Golden Quadrilateral and Golden Cross schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Presumably from Golden Quadrilateral and Golden Crossing, the Hon'ble member is referring to Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors of National Highways Development Project. Compensation as admissible under law is paid

to the people for their rehabilitation, whose land/property is acquired for these projects, to facilitate their rehabilitation.

Cellone Service

2052. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL has started post paid mobile telephony under the brand name "Cellone" with effect from October, 2000, in West Bengal Telecom Centre;

(b) if so, the amount of outstanding telephone revenue accumulated and could not be realized till August, 2003;

(c) the reasons for the same and the steps taken to recover this amount; and

(d) action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Post-paid telephony under the brand name "CellOne" was started with effect from October, 2002.

(b) As on August, 2003, the amount of outstanding was Rs. 4.07 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.01 crores out of the above Rs. 4.07 crores has since been realized by June, 2004. As on June, 2004, an amount of Rs. 3.06 crores is lying outstanding against the bills issued upto August, 2003.

(c) Outstanding was due to non-payment by some defaulters. All steps have been taken to recover the outstanding, including issuance of legal notice, and, handing over the case to CBI for investigation against unscrupulous elements who have misused this facility.

(d) The matter is under investigation.

Comprehensive Plan for Infrastructure Development In U.P.

2053. SHRI KIRITI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has prepared a comprehensive plan for the infrastructure development in the State;

(b) if so, the projects to be taken up for execution and the amount to be spent on each such projects; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) For development of the infrastructural facilities in Uttar Pradesh, Annual Plan and Five Year Plans are prepared. The size of the Tenth Five Year Plan was Rs. 59708 crore at 2001-02 prices. Subsequently, Annual Plans for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 were approved at the level of Rs. 7250 crore and Rs. 7733.75 crore respectively. The size of the Annual Plan 2004-05 is yet to be approved. The quantum of financial assistance is decided at the time of finalization of the Annual Plan.

[Translation]

Availability of Doctors

2054. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heads of the department, specialists and other doctors of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh who took special level to participate in Seminar, and other functions in the country or abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the services of the said doctors and specialists in the institute are required on daily basis for medical advice, operation and for attending OPD; and

(c) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure daily availability of the said doctors for attending patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 268 faculty members in position at PGIMER, Chandigarh. The faculty members at PGI are entitled to special casual leave for participating in seminars, symposia, national and international conferences in the country and abroad. The entitlement of special casual leave per annum category-wise is as follows:

Professor	30
Additional Professor	21
Associate professor	14
Assistant professor	14

The number of faculty members who were permitted to attend international conference in the last three years is given below:

2001-2002	27
2002-2003	40
2003-2004	42

(b) and (c) In the absence of faculty members attending national/international conference, their duties are attended by the other faculty members in their Departments. There is no deficiency in patient care services provided at PGIMER, Chandigarh.

[English]

Visit of US Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism

2055. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US State Department coordinator for counter-terrorism had visited India during the month of March and held parleys with top Government officials on terrorism;

(b) if so, whether the situation in Afghanistan was also discussed;

(c) whether this delegation had meeting with other officials of the Ministry of External Affairs, Home Ministry and Law Enforcement agencies;

(d) if so, whether India expressed its concern/opinion over the continuing extremist violence in J&K in spite of Pakistan's assurance not to help extremists; and

(e) if so, the extent to which US representatives were apprised of the situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The U.S. State Department coordinator for counter-terrorism Ambassador Cofer Black, visited India on 1-2 March, 2004 and held discussions with Indian officials on terrorism. In these discussions the situation in the region, including Afghanistan was also discussed. The Indian side also drew attention to continuing evidence of cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and emphasised the need for effective action by Pakistan to dismantle the infrastructure of terrorism.

[Translation]

Private Hospitals

2056. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:
SHRI D.P. SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to get the patients referred to the private hospitals from the Government hospitals to fulfil the condition laid down for the private hospitals to treat 30 per cent poor patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the condition for setting up a private hospital with regard to the treatment of the poor persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, it for the respective State Governments to formulate conditions/norms for setting up of private hospitals with regard to the treatment of the poor patients and also to ensure that these conditions/norms are followed by the private hospitals.

[English]

Preparation of Earthquake Vulnerability Maps

2057. SHRI S.P.Y. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Meteorological Department of the Government of India has decided to prepare new set of earthquake vulnerability maps for the construction of buildings in the capital which could withstand tremors of earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the maps are likely to be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation,

Government of India has constituted a Peer Group to revise and update the existing Vulnerability Atlas of India brought out by Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council in 1997. This Peer Group will also cover the National Capital Region of Delhi for revising and updating the existing Vulnerability Atlas of India. The codes for construction of buildings to withstand different degrees of tremor have been prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The new Atlas is to provide information on vulnerability of existing buildings based on which further corrective measures can be taken. The Peer Group has been asked to submit its report within six months.

Deaths of Tribal Children

2058. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal children have died due to malnourishment-related causes in Maharashtra as reported in "the Times of India" dated July 6, 2004;

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

(c) whether as per the UNICEF figures, about 2.3 million children under the age of five die annually in our country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the children from malnourishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Government of Maharashtra, during the month of April and May, 2004, 1041 children died due to various reasons like low birth weight, prematurity, pneumonia, birth asphyxia, febrile convulsions etc. Out of the aforesaid deaths, only 59 children were malnourished.

(c) As per the UNICEF report entitled "The State of the World's Children 2004", 2.3. million children under five die annually in India.

(d) The Government has initiated several measures to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable population, including children, in the country including the State of Maharashtra to overcome the problem of malnutrition, as under:

— Increased Agricultural Production.

- Improving the purchasing power of the people through income generating schemes.
- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Public Distribution System.
- Nutrition education to increase the awareness and bringing about the desired changes in the feeding practices including promotion of breast feeding.
- Supplementary feeding programmes such as:
 - (i) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS).
 - (ii) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP).
 - (iii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP).
 - (iv) Wheat Based Supplementary Nutrition Programme.
 - (v) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Yojna (PMGY).
 - (vi) Mid-day Meal Programme.
- Programme for Prevention of Specific Nutrient Deficiency Disorders such as:

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme.

Programme to prevent Blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency and Nutritional Anaemia due to Iron deficiency as a part of Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

Pilot Project for control of Micronutrient Malnutrition.

Finalization of Vigilance Cases

2059. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms issued instructions in September 1981 that vigilance cases should be finalized within a time limit of one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has prescribed the proforma for complaints register, investigation register and register of disciplinary proceedings;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these registers are being maintained in the Kendriya Bhandar;

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

(g) the number of complaints registered by CVC and the Kendriya Bhandar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) According to the information given by Kendriya Bhandar, its Vigilance Unit has been maintaining complaint register in respect of complaint referred to it. As regards disciplinary Register/Investigation Register these are carried out in respective files of individuals against whom investigations are carried out.

(g) and (h) Kendriya Bhandar has informed that during last more than one year 34 (thirty four) Complaints were registered by vigilance Unit whereas CVC has referred only one complaint which has already been attended to. Investigations are carried out in respect of the complaints registered in Vigilance Unit and action is taken wherever required.

Statement

According to the circular issued by Department of Personnel & AR vide D.O. letter No. 192/20/81-AVD. I dated 28.9.1981:

(i) It should generally be possible to finalize disciplinary cases, which are conducted departmentally within about six months from their inception when cases are not held up in courts.

(ii) In cases where advice of Central Vigilance Commission/Union Public Service commission is also necessary, it should still not be difficult to

ensure that disciplinary cases are disposed of finally within a period of one year.

(iii) The Departments should monitor disciplinary cases closely so that corrective measures are taken in time to obviate delays and keep the Department of Personnel & Training also informed about the result of such reviews through half yearly statement.

The register of complaints is to be maintained in the prescribed proforma giving information regarding the source of complaint, the name and designation of the officer complained against, the file/reference number, action taken and date of action. The register of disciplinary proceedings is required to indicate the date of initiation of action, nature of proceedings, name and designation of officers involved, date of appointment of Inquiry Officer and date of forwarding documents to the Inquiry Officer, date of receipt of inquiry report, date of reference to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), dated of receipt of CVC's advice, date of final decision and outcome of the proceedings. The register on reports of investigation has to give information regarding date of receipt, date of starting investigation, time taken for investigation, agency which conducted investigation, name and designation of officers involved, action recommended, date of sending comments to CVC, advice of CVC, date of receipt of CVC's advice, action taken and date of action.

Modernisation of Central Government's Hospitals

2060. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to modernize and upgrade the facilities in the Central Government's Hospitals functioning in the country particularly in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The upgradation and modernization of Central Government Hospitals is an ongoing process as per the requirement and availability of resources.

Financial Assistance for Family Welfare Programmes

2061. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to provide financial assistance to different States for various Family Welfare Programmes;

(b) if so, the details of the funds provided, State-wise;

(c) whether requests have been received from various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith assistance provided during the last three years; and

(e) the number of persons benefited by such programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI

PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Under National Family Welfare Programme, the State-wise amount allocated under different schemes during the current year 2004-05 is as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The State-wise and year-wise grants-in-aid released during the last three years is Statement-II.

(e) The family welfare services are provided through the primary health care infrastructure functioning in the States. The schemes of the Department such as Maintenance of Infrastructure, Area Development Programme, Reproductive & Child Health Programme, Immunization Programme, Maternity Benefit Scheme, Supply of Contraceptives and Empowered Action Group (EAG), etc. benefit the entire population especially the eligible couples, expectant mothers, infants & children.

The acceptors of famiy planning methods and the coverage of expectant mothers, infants and children under immunization during 2003-04 are as Statement-III.

Statement I

State-wise Allocation of Grants-in-aid (Excluding Supplies in Kind) during 2004-05

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Infrastructure Maintenance	RCH Programme	Other Programmes	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16097.84	809.77	5761.56	22669.17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	421.68	251.77	364.85	1038.30
3.	Assam	6679.20	639.98	2817.37	10136.55
4.	Bihar	11434.64	628.43	9236.20	21299.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	4841.80	667.10	2878.88	8387.78
6.	Goa	258.08	19.49	81.48	359.05
7.	Gujarat	10084.68	333.89	4452.48	14871.05
8.	Haryana	3625.76	516.79	2107.87	6250.42
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2803.84	209.73	1008.73	4022.30
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2509.68	240.32	1027.38	3777.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	5247.48	275.30	3561.97	9084.75
12.	Karnataka	11566.72	482.99	2605.56	14655.27
13.	Kerala	6111.48	366.31	2090.31	8568.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11931.20	1057.71	7485.38	20474.29
15.	Maharashtra	15580.96	880.42	5452.46	21913.84
16.	Manipur	986.08	162.40	576.26	1724.74
17.	Meghalaya	647.68	52.52	571.75	1271.95
18.	Mizoram	578.20	184.73	374.23	1137.16
19.	Nagaland	568.40	139.90	230.32	938.62
20.	Orissa	6744.68	579.45	4381.03	11705.16
21.	Punjab	3983.92	283.72	997.87	5265.51
22.	Rajasthan	13060.52	723.29	7288.18	21071.99
23.	Sikkim	284.80	74.69	290.41	649.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	11960.92	611.09	2663.07	15235.08
25.	Tripura	829.96	75.88	343.93	1249.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23821.28	3394.73	22129.50	49345.51
27.	Uttaranchal	1909.52	384.03	1745.64	4039.19
28.	West Bengal	10412.00	366.14	5093.81	15871.95
Total-All States		184983.00	14412.57	97618.48	297014.05
UTs with Legislature					
1.	Delhi	1328.00	233.52	719.54	2281.06
2.	Pondicherry	626.00	17.46	74.82	718.28
Total-UTs with leg.		1954.00	250.98	794.36	2999.34
UTs without Legislature					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	292.98	16.64	64.82	374.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chandigarh	187.80	29.41	52.66	269.87
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	147.50	14.49	38.15	200.14
4.	Daman & Diu	101.17	16.13	32.90	150.20
5.	Lakshadweep	33.16	14.95	34.16	82.27
	Total-UTs without leg.	762.61	91.62	222.69	1076.92
	Total-UTs	2716.61	342.60	1017.05	4076.26
	Grand Total	187699.61	14755.17	98635.53	301090.31

Figures are provisional.

Statement II

*State-wise & Year-wise Releases on All Schemes (Including Supplies in Kind & Arrears)
during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26291.10	26689.65	32540.17	85520.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	728.83	887.75	444.21	2060.79
3.	Assam	14285.54	14908.26	10894.23	40088.03
4.	Bihar	16446.85	28795.02	24618.92	69860.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	6287.78	7103.73	8724.34	22115.85
6.	Goa	398.69	184.46	337.24	920.39
7.	Gujarat	19402.60	20441.41	19028.71	58872.72
8.	Haryana	5637.09	6130.30	8065.68	19833.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3095.19	4709.91	4608.65	12413.75
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3287.08	3437.27	3138.65	9863.00
11.	Jharkhand	7867.65	8412.91	9555.72	25836.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	18747.65	22553.71	16605.43	57906.79
13.	Kerala	24607.20	11482.14	10134.79	46224.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16028.18	19577.31	21788.89	57394.38
15.	Maharashtra	28687.20	28639.14	30324.66	87651.00
16.	Manipur	2556.62	1735.60	1172.37	5464.59
17.	Meghalaya	1420.82	1389.28	797.13	3607.23
18.	Mizoram	1684.95	1689.35	908.77	4283.07
19.	Nagaland	1053.79	1239.35	835.65	3128.79
20.	Orissa	12702.81	16492.01	10913.87	40108.69
21.	Punjab	5463.04	2857.36	5808.09	14128.49
22.	Rajasthan	22833.92	22790.45	25618.03	71242.40
23.	Sikkim	973.94	662.30	693.26	2329.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	16567.41	19935.31	22338.21	58840.93
25.	Tripura	2238.87	3203.78	2025.01	7467.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43725.78	65374.13	60457.61	169557.52
27.	Uttaranchal	4408.13	3378.77	3933.24	11720.14
28.	West Bengal	22909.78	15949.00	34714.44	73573.22
Total-All States		330338.49	360649.66	371025.97	1062014.12
UTs with Legislature					
1.	Delhi	3426.90	1874.48	4042.23	9343.61
2.	Pondicherry	529.51	495.02	832.16	1856.69
UTs without Legislature					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	402.96	438.24	380.85	1222.05
2.	Chandigarh	282.74	400.48	224.82	908.04
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.77	101.27	120.13	320.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Daman & Diu	115.04	167.56	115.30	397.90
5.	Lakshadweep	76.05	75.59	81.85	233.49
	Total-UTs	4931.97	3552.64	5797.34	14281.95
	Grand Total	335270.46	364202.30	376823.31	1076296.07

Figures are provisional.

Statement III

State-wise Number of Persons Benefitted under Family Welfare Programme during 2003-04

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Family Planning Methods	Immunisation				Measles
			BCG	Polio	TT for expectant mothers	DPT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,185,096	1,689,238	1,617,046	1,824,112	1,618,126	1,548,649
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,364	11,693	8,548	9,375	7,001	6,867
3.	Assam	150,967	534,406	461,724	388,469	450,646	436,303
4.	Bihar	307,273	1,748,645	1,197,750	963,904	1,125,116	787,725
5.	Chhattisgarh	761,824	602,408	570,575	619,344	570,635	548,483
6.	Goa	12,087	27,744	24,499	20,444	24,745	21,099
7.	Gujarat	2,030,434	1,261,831	1,222,835	1,287,315	1,190,505	1,185,094
8.	Haryana	660,035	591,708	539,441	553,459	534,327	502,888
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168,570	141,459	136,367	142,906	136,347	130,742
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	74,174	280,928	267,492	225,241	267,063	249,254
11.	Jharkhand	186,314	531,374	431,067	301,018	433,104	360,632
12.	Karnataka	1,117,980	1,073,442	1,036,235	971,156	1,034,988	925,651
13.	Kerala	412,280	559,275	554,194	562,802	556,649	514,429
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,794,833	1,950,000	1,884,000	1,919,000	1,886,000	1,907,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	1,950,534	2,173,000	1,975,000	2,144,000	2,110,000	1,958,000
16.	Manipur	12,852	45,577	34,524	28,562	32,595	31,446
17.	Meghalaya	13,131	54,281	36,509	30,394	35,394	28,858
18.	Mizoram	10,803	22,210	20,769	16,931	19,072	13,478
19.	Nagaland	6,203	17,603	17,432	23,487	17,374	11,483
20.	Orissa	653,572	873,015	825,406	782,113	824,667	762,299
21.	Punjab	888,920	532,445	497,124	503,630	498,639	472,065
22.	Rajasthan	2,700,370	1,767,037	1,713,241	1,805,324	1,715,173	1,581,170
23.	Sikkim	8,880	11,816	10,249	9,703	10,393	10,529
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,262,078	1,212,151	1,203,862	1,280,713	1,200,946	1,179,045
25.	Tripura	44,334	64,883	60,720	49,166	60,671	49,269
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5,182,965	5,588,057	5,317,251	5,015,076	4,967,997	5,024,749
27.	Uttaranchal	287,102	220,817	229,128	229,892	229,128	197,622
28.	West Bengal	1,094,262	1,705,489	1,504,989	1,465,505	1,507,210	1,236,528
Total-All States		24,982,237	25,292,532	23,397,977	23,172,041	23,064,511	21,681,357
UTs with Legislature							
1.	Delhi	299,501	272,195	204,920	295,271	198,051	177,439
2.	Pondicherry	28,559	30,412	17,031	19,410	17,031	16,555
Total-UTs with leg.		328,060	302,607	221,951	314,681	215,082	193,994
UTs without Legislature							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6,983	6,496	12,257	7,263	12,234	5,200
2.	Chandigarh	19,542	20,658	17,018	19,014	17,087	16,552
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,443	7,904	7,640	7,682	7,582	6,754
4.	Daman & Diu	2,740	3,482	6,536	2,825	5,905	3,117
5.	Lakshadweep	332	1,002	1,113	1,115	1,124	1,084
Total-UTs without leg.		31,040	39,542	44,564	37,899	43,932	32,707
Total-UTs		359,100	342,149	266,515	352,580	259,014	226,701

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other Agencies							
1.	M/O Defence	35,763	29,925	17,394	15,378	17,019	18,992
2.	M/O Railways	49,891	23,632	26,354	16,712	26,109	18,932
	Total-Other agencies	85,654	53,557	43,748	32,090	43,128	37,924
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	Total	25,426,991	25,688,238	23,708,240	23,556,711	23,366,653	21,945,982

Figures are provisional.

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Telephone Exchanges

2062. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the telephone exchanges in Uttaranchal are being run by the chowkidars (guards) kept there by contractors;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to appoint technical staff in those exchanges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. Most of the exchanges in Uttaranchal are being run by departmental staff. However, some of the telephone exchanges are being maintained by group exchanges staff, on need basis. The chowkidars are kept for security of telecom installations and for other exigencies.

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

[*English*]

Budgetary Provision for National Highways in Rajasthan

2063. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary provision made by the Government in the annual plan 2002-03 and 2003-04 for development/ improvement of National Highways in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the fund sanctioned under the Annual Plan in these years was adequate to meet the expenditure required to carry out projects related development/ improvement of National Highways in that State; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to enhance budgetary provision for 2004-05 to the State for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A sum of Rs. 93.79 crore and Rs. 48.00 crore had been allocated for development/ improvement of National Highways in Rajasthan during Annual Plan 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Injectable Contraceptive for Women

2064. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that injectable contraceptive for women is not included in the National Family Welfare Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the reasons for not including the said contraceptive in the National Family Welfare Programme?

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

(b) Injectable Contraceptive have not been included in the Family Welfare Programme as evaluation studies on its effect on women's health has not been concluded.

(c) Yes, Sir. An evaluation study is on going.

(d) A study on Cycloferm, monthly Injectable Contraceptive, and Injectable NET-EN (2 monthly) are being conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai respectively. The final report is awaited.

(e) Due to non completion of the on going evaluation studies the injectable Contraceptive has not been included in the National Family Welfare Programme.

Polio Cases in Mumbai

2065. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether polio cases have been detected in Mumbai recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One polio case was detected in P Ward-North, in Greater Mumbai with date of onset of paralysis on 26.5.2004. The name of the child is Rohan V Sonar aged 3 months.

(c) In order to prevent polio transmission three rounds of National Immunization Days have already been implemented in the month of January, February and April 2004 throughout the country. Following the detection of case, one round of mop-up covering entire Mumbai municipal area and part of Thane district has already been taken on 4th of July 2004. The next mop-up round

is proposed to be held on 22 August, 2004 covering entire metropolitan area. This would be followed by, two nation-wide rounds in October and November 2004.

Access Deficiency Charges

2066. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

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

(a) whether the TRAI has issued a consultative paper for doing away with the Access Deficiency Charges (ADC) by other universal service providers for the losses incurred by BSNL for providing land line services in Rural areas;

(b) if so, the losses to be suffered by BSNL;

(c) the measures contemplated to compensate BSNL; and

(d) the extent to which consumers are likely to be benefited by such ADC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a Consultation Paper for review of Access Deficit Charge (ADC).

(b) BSNL has intimated that it apprehends a fall in revenue to the tune of Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 3500 crores based on the proposals contained in the Consultation Paper. However, TRAI has not taken any decision so far on the proposals contained in the Consultation Paper.

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

Telephone Facilities in Orissa

2067. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all villages in Orissa have been provided with telephone facilities;

(b) if not, the progress in the State in general and KBK districts in particular; and

(c) the time by which all villages in the States are likely to be provided with telephone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) Out of 46,989 Villages in Orissa, 40,753 villages cannot be provided with telephone facilities whereas in case of KBK districts, out of 11,387 villages, telephone facility is available in 9,070 villages upto 30.6.2004.

(c) Out of 6,236 uncovered villages in the state, 1,337 villages cannot be provided with telephone facilities as these villages include villages having zero population, less than 100 population, no custodian, villages coming under naxalite infested areas and thick forest etc. Remaining 4,899 villages are not feasible on normal terrestrial media and have been planned for satellite telephones.

[*Translation*]

Performance of WLL in Uttaranchal

2068. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA': Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the WLL in Uttaranchal are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to improve the services being provided by WLL;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) No, Sir. The performance of WLL systems in Uttaranchal is satisfactory. However, due to hilly terrain, the coverage of WLL is limited.

(b) and (c) For improving the coverage of WLL system, 98 additional WLL Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) have been planned during the current financial year.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

CVC Permission for Prosecution

2069. SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers against whom the Central Vigilance Commission has given permission for prosecution and imposing penalty along with their places of posting during the last three years, till date, year wise; and

(b) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken by the Government against guilty officers?

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 PACHAURI): (a) Central Vigilance Commission has reported that it does not give permission for prosecution or for imposing penalty against the suspect public servants. It only tenders advice to the concerned Disciplinary Authority in respect of the suspect public servants for launching prosecution. During the last three years, i.e. from the year 2001 till 7th July 2004, they have advised prosecution in respect of 768 officers and as per available information, in 292 cases sanction for prosecution has been issued by various Disciplinary authorities competent to grant sanction for prosecution.

(b) The concerned Disciplinary Authority is required to decide the case related to sanction of prosecution within a period of 3 months. In case the opinion of Ministry of Law is taken, the decision is taken within a period of 4 months. Once, sanction for prosecution against the erring Government officials is given by the concerned Disciplinary Authority, the matter is to be decided by the Court of law. In case of Regular Departmental Action the decision to impose penalty, or otherwise, on the officials after culmination of disciplinary proceedings vests with the concerned Disciplinary Authority.

[*Translation*]

Trauma Centres in Hospitals

2070. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Trauma Centre at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up such Trauma Centres in various Government hospitals including States run hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such centers at AIIMS and other hospitals of the country will become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Jai Prakash Trauma Centre is being set up at Raj Nagar land of AIIMS near the Safdarjung Hospital on the Ring Road, New Delhi. Building of the project is almost complete and required infrastructural facilities are being added. There is some time and cost overrun in the project for which necessary clearance is being taken.

(c) to (e) Financial assistance is admissible to State/UTs to the maximum of Rs. 1.50 crores or actual requirement of the hospital, whichever is less, to augment and upgrade the Accident & Emergency Services in selected Government Hospitals which fall in most accident-prone area of National Highways. The assistance is for upgradation and strengthening of emergencies facilities. A statement indicating financial assistance provided to States/UTs from inception of the scheme to the year 2003-04 enclosed.

The construction of five-storied multi-specialty trauma care Centre building at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in New Delhi is completed upto 2nd floor. As per revised schedule given by CPWD the construction of the Trauma Centre is scheduled to be completed by 31st March, 2005.

It is projected that the AIIMS trauma centre would be completed within 10 months after the requisite clearances for time and cost overrun are obtained.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise Release of Funds to various States/UTs for upgradation and Strengthening of Emergency Facilities in the Hospitals located on National Highways under the Scheme, 'Assistance for Capacity Building'.

Assam

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency and Trauma Services in the Nalbari District Hospital, Nalbari during the year 2002-03.

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Rs. 59.00 lakhs for establishment of accident and emergency care service at Pasighat General Hospital, Arunachal Pradesh during the year 2000-01.

2. Rs. 116.97 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at General Hospital, Naharlagun during the year 20001-02.

Andhra Pradesh

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospital, Nellore during the year 2003-04.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Care Centre at Government Hospital, Kurnool during the year 2003-04.

Bihar

1. Rs. 53.00 lakhs for modernizing and updating the Indira Gandhi Central Emergency Unit of Patna Medical College Hospital, Patna during the year 1999-2000.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs to Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna for establishment of Trauma Centre during the year 2001-02.
3. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Model Bikram Referral Centre with Highway Trauma Centre at Patna during the year 2001-02.
4. Rs. 62.71 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Services at Aunsi, District Madhubani during the year 2001-02.
5. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Sadar Hospital, Chapra, Saran during the year 2003-04.

Chhattisgarh

1. Rs. 109.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Unit at Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur during the year 2002-03.

Gujarat

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at General Hospital, Nadiad, District Kheda during the year 2001-02.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident and Emergency Services in Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad during the year 2002-03.

3. Rs. 146.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot during the year 2003-04.

Goa

1. Rs. 142.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma and Accident Unit at Hospicio Hospital, Margao during the year 2002-03.

Haryana

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for setting up of Trauma Centre at General Hospital, Kamal during the year 1999-2000.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospital, Sirsa during the year 2003-04.

Himachal Pradesh

1. Rs. 147.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Indira Gandhi Medical College & Hospital, Shimla and Zonal Hospital, Bilaspur during the year 2002-03.

Jammu & Kashmir

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for development of emergency/trauma services on Srinagar-Leh National Highway at Margund, Kangan during the year 2001-02.

Kerala

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at General Hospital, Ernakulam during the year 2001-02.
2. Rs. 142.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Medical College, Kozhikode during the year 2002-03.

Karnataka

1. Rs. 136.50 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Sanjay Gandhi Accident Hospital & Research Institute, Bangalore during the year 2002-03.

Madhya Pradesh

1. Rs. 97.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Trauma Centre at Maharaja

Yashwant Rao Hospital, Indore during the year 1999-2000.

2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at District Hospital, Shivpuri during the year 2003-04.

Mizoram

1. Rs. 58.30 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Civil Hospital, Lunglei during the year 2001-02.
2. Rs. 74.30 lakhs upgradation and strengthening of accident & emergency services at Civil Hospital, Aizawl during the year 2001-02.

Manipur

1. Rs. 149.92 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of J.N. Hospital, Imphal during the year 2002-03.

Nagaland

1. Rs. 144.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at Government Hospital, Medziphema during the year 2002-03.

Orissa

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Casualty and Emergency facilities at S.C.B. Medical College Hospital, Cuttack during the year 2003-04.

Pondicherry

1. Rs. 79.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at General Hospital, Mahe during the year 2000-01.

Rajasthan

1. Rs. 116.80 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Government Hospitals, Shahpura, Kishangarh, Bhim and Sojat City during the year 2003-04.

Sikkim

1. Rs. 70.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency Care Unit at S.T.N.M. Hospital, Gangtok during the year 2000-01.

Tripura

1. Rs. 70.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities at Tripura Sundari Hospital (South District), Udaipur during the year 2000-01.

Tamil Nadu

1. Rs. 105.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident & Emergency Services in the District Headquarters Hospital, Perambalur during the year 2001-02.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident and Emergency Services at District Headquarters Hospital, Omalur during the year 2003-04.
3. Rs. 143.00 lakhs for development of accident and emergency facilities at Government Headquarters Hospital, Villupuram during the year 2003-04.
4. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Accident Trauma Centre of Chengalpattu Medical College Hospital, Chengalpattu during the year 2003-04.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for setting up of Trauma Centre at King George Medical College, Lucknow during the year 2000-01.

Uttaranchal

1. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of emergency facilities of Doon Hospital, Dehradun during the year 2002-03.
2. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities of Goverdhan Tiwari Base Hospital, Almora during the year 2002-03.
3. Rs. 150.00 lakhs for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities at District Hospital, Gopeshwar, District Chamoli during the year 2003-04.

12.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER**Drought Situation in Maharashtra***(English)*

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):

Mr. Speaker Sir, in response to the issue raised by the

hon. members on the drought situation in Maharashtra. I had given an assurance that I would make a statement after studying the issue.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned, in 2003-04, the Government of Maharashtra had declared 71 talukas in 11 districts covering 28 per cent of the State, as drought affected. In accordance with established practice, assistance was considered and the State was found eligible for Rs. 119.922 crore subject to adjustment of balances in the Calamity Relief Fund of the State. After such adjustment, made by the nodal Home Ministry, Rs. 77.46 crore was released from the National Calamity Contingency Fund and four lakh tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 400 crore were also allocated to Maharashtra.

A Central team visited Maharashtra during 2nd to 5th April 2004 to assess further assistance required by the State Government. Based on its report, the State Government was found eligible for Rs. 201.16 crore subject to adjustment of balances in the Calamity Relief Fund. After adjustment to the Calamity Relief Fund, Rs. 165.33 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund was released to the State on 3rd June 2004. Further, three lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to around Rs. 300 crore were also released to the State on 2nd June 2004. The decision to sanction this amount was taken during the meeting of a Ministerial delegation from Maharashtra led by the Chief Minister, with me, on 28th May 2004. The total assistance given to the State for the drought of 2003-04 is Rs. 208.14 crore towards Central share of Calamity Relief Fund, Rs. 242.79 crore from the National Calamity Contingency Fund and seven lakh tonnes of foodgrains amounting to Rs. 700 crore.

Subsequently, the State Government submitted yet another memorandum seeking additional assistance of Rs. 914.97 crore based on relaxation of norms. This memorandum was considered by the High Level Committee on 14th July 2004 for sanction from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. It has been decided that the issue of revising norms of assistance in the event of particularly prolonged calamities deserves to be considered for general application. A Committee consisting of representatives of Ministries concerned and Relief Commissioners of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa has been constituted for the purpose with Agriculture Secretary as its Chairperson. The Committee shall submit its recommendations to the High Level Committee shortly. If the Committee recommends high allocations, this would be considered positively.

As far as the status of monsoon in the current year is concerned, the cumulative rainfall during June 1-July 14, 2004, has been 264 mm. compared to the normal of 291.8 mm. This means a deviation of ten per cent below normal. Out of the 36 meteorological subdivisions, 20 have received normal/excess rainfall, whereas in 16 subdivisions, the cumulative rainfall has been deficient/scanty.

Telengana and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh, Vidarbha and Marathwada region in Maharashtra, western Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Southern Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand had so far rain deficiency ranging from 25 per cent to 51 per cent against the normal rain.

Ministry of Agriculture is keeping a close watch on the situation. Area Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab were instructed to visit these States and to assess the ground level situation and discuss with State Governments concerned on the preparation of contingency crop plan and its logistical details. The officers have also reviewed drought relief preparedness planning in these states.

Sir, the crop sowing season in all these States extends up to the end of July with delayed rainfall. The precise extent of unsown area can only be assessed after the end of July. Therefore, assessment for employment generation under the drought relief measures will be considered after the end of July. All State Governments have drawn up their plans to ensure drinking water supply in the areas affected by deficient or scanty rain in the eventuality of shortage of water.

I have also personally reviewed the situation with the Ministers and Secretaries concerned on 9th, July, 2004 after which I asked the Cabinet Secretary to review the situation on a weekly basis. The first monitoring meeting was taken by the Cabinet Secretary on the 13th July and it was decided to increase stocks of foodgrains in areas deficient in rainfall. I would like to assure the Members that the Government shall spare no efforts in providing all possible assistance to people in the eventuality of a drought.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to prevailing situation of drought ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has given an exhaustive statement.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Sir, we are wishing thanks to the Prime Minister. I want to speak for one minute only. We wish to thank the hon. Prime Minister for the statement made by him in the House. However, there is no mention in his statement about the suicides committed by 235 farmers of Maharashtra due to persistent drought. I would like to demand Prime Minister's visit to Maharashtra like he did in the case of Andhra Pradesh. Where also the farmers have committed suicide.

[English]

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would not allow anybody else.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He should tell the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2004-05.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 331/04]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mahavir Prasad.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2002-2003 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2002-2003.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 332/04]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English Versions) between the shipping Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of shipping for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 333/04]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :

- (i) G.S.R. 87 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 2004 approving the Paradip Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (ii) G.S.R. 99(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (iii) G.S.R. 173 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 2004 approving the Mormugao Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (iv) G.S.R. 188 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Appointment, Promotion, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (v) G.S.R. 221 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2004 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (vi) G.S.R. 222 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2004 approving the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Allotment and Occupancy of Residence) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (vii) G.S.R. 223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2004 approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (viii) G.S.R. 224 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees' (Appointment, Promotion, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 2004.
- (ix) G.S.R. 237 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2004 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Supplementary Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(x) G.S.R. 255 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2004 approving the Mormugao Port Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xi) G.S.R. 256 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2004 approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xii) G.S.R. 275 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xiii) G.S.R. 280 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2004 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xiv) G.S.R. 281 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2004 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xv) G.S.R. 282 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2004 approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion, etc.) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(xvi) G.S.R. 341 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 2004 approving the Mumbai Port Trust (Pension Fund) Regulations, 2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 334/04]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 2002-2003.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 335/04]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions)—

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Posts for the year 2004-2005.

(2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 336/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for the year 2004-2005.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 337/04]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2002-2003.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 338/04]

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 PACHAURI): 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 Pensions and Union Public Service Commission for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 339/04]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under article 320 (5) of the Constitution :

- (i) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Third Amendment Regulations, 2003 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2004.
- (ii) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 2004.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 340/04]

- (3) A copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1776 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2004 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 341/04]

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 Ayurvedic and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.
- (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 2001-2002, 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 2001-2002.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 342/04]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Ayurveda, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 343/04]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack, for the year 2002-2003.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 344/04]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2002-2003.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 345/04]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2002-2003.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 346/04]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Medical Science, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Medical Science, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 347/04]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2002-2003.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2002-2003.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 348/04]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad, for the year 2002-2003.

- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 349/04]

- (17) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Latex Limited and the Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 350/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 351/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :

- (i) S.O. 681 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1009(E) dated the 10th November, 2000.
- (ii) S.O. 553(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for construction, building, maintenance, management and operation of Railway Over Bridge on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) S.O. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 4 (Chennai-Ranipet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) S.O. 682(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45B (Tiruchirappalli-Viralimali/Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (v) S.O. 683(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) S.O. 685(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) S.O. 686(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Vijaywada-Visakhapatnam Section) in East Godavari District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ix) S.O. 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 29(E) dated the 8th January, 2004.
- (x) S.O. 688(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 141(E) dated the 4th March, 1999.
- (xi) S.O. 689(E) and S.O. 690(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu-Tindivanam Section) in Kancheepuram district in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 699(E) and S.O. 700(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu-Tindivanam Section) in Kancheepuram District in the State of Tammil Nadu.
- (xiii) S.O. 701(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Trichy Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 703(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 45 (Chengalpattu-Tindivanam Section) and (Trichy-Viralimalai-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 729(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2004 regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of four-lanned stretch of National Highway No. 8 (Ratanpur-Himatnagar Section) in the State of Gujarat.
- (xvi) S.O. 442(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 8A (Porbandar District Boarder) and (Rajkot Bypass) (Barnabore Junction) on National Highway No. 8B in Rajkot District in the State of Gujarat.
- (xvii) S.O. 563(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of District Revenue Officer, Office of the Collector and District Magistrate,

Collectorate District Thrissur, Kerala to acquire land on National Highway No. 47 (Mannuthy-Aluva Section) for widening of the said National Highway in the State of Kerala.

- (xviii) S.O. 595(E) and S.O. 596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for four laning of National Highway No. 8 (Surat-Manor Tollway Project) in Valsad District in the State of Gujarat.
- (xix) S.O. 599(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of Officers mentioned in the Notification to acquire land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 31 in the States of Bihar and West Bengal.
- (xx) S.O. 600(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of Land Acquisition Officer, Kamrup (Metro) District to acquire land for widening of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (xxi) S.O. 601(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of Sub-Divisional Officer (Sadar) Nagaon District to acquire land for widening of National Highway Nos. 36 and 54 in the State of Assam.
- (xxii) S.O. 602(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of Additional Deputy Commissioner, Morigaon District, Assam to acquire land for widening of National Highway Nos. 37 in the State of Assam.
- (xxiii) S.O. 603(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2004 regarding authorisation of Extra Assistant Commissioner (Revenue) Ri-Bhoi District, P.O. Nongpoh, Meghalaya to acquire land for widening of National Highway No. 37 in the State of Meghalaya.
- (xxiv) S.O. 628(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1012(E) dated the 2nd September, 2003.
- (xxv) S.O. 629(E) and S.O. 630(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2004

regarding acquisition of land for widening of National Highway No. 28 (Lucknow-UP/Bihar Border) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (xxvi) S.O. 634(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2004 regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Tindivanam-Villupuram-Tricky Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xxvii) S.O. 645(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2004 regarding authorisation of officers mentioned therein to acquire land for building (widening) of National Highway No. 7 in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 352/04]

- (2) A copy of the National Highways Authority of India (Medical Attendance and Treatment) Amendment Regulation, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. NHAR-12011/11/95-Admn. in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 2004 under section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi to xxvii) of item (1) and (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 353/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 354/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 355/04]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 356/04]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we come to Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice for Privilege Motion, what happened in that regard. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. I have not got it. I will come to you.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, what is the fate of my privilege motion notice? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out the position and let you know.

Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention—Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Closure of a number of Tea Gardens in West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala resulting in unemployment of thousands of workers and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Situation arising out of the closure of a number of tea gardens in West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala resulting in unemployment of thousands of workers and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto." ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. This is a very important matter. I have allowed a Calling Attention on this.

Now, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian tea industry has been passing through a long period of depressed prices. Domestic prices of tea move in tandem with international prices. The prices started declining from November 1999 onwards. The all India average auction prices for tea came down from about Rs. 76 per kg. in 1998 to about Rs. 56 per kg during 2003. In the first half of 2004 or in fact or the last two months since this Government came in, the tea auction prices have increased marginally, especially in North India.

The continuous fall in prices of tea, coupled with high costs of production, sluggish rate of growth in domestic demand and increased age of tea bushes have adversely affected the viability of tea gardens, particularly the medium sized and financial weak, resulting in closure/abandonment of some tea garden. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Chandrakant Khaire, you are such a senior and responsible Member. You have always co-operated with me.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Presently, 54 gardens are closed, out of which 20 are in West Bengal, 17 in Kerala, 11 in Assam and six in Tripura. About 28,000 workers are affected due to the closures. As per available information, in some of these gardens, workers are plucking green leaf by formingg workers' committees.

In order to address the problems of the closed tea gardens in the country, in 2003 the Government of India had appointed three Expert Committees to make indepth study of the closed tea gardens. These Expert Committees studied 36 gardens which were lying closed in 2002; out of which 19 in West Bengal, 11 in Kerala and three each in Assam and Tripura. The main causes for sickness/closure, as identified by the Committees, include the inherent weakness of the gardens due to poor yields arising out of the poor condition of the garden and factory, poor garden management and the management's excessive reliance on debt with negligible equity infusion. According to these Committees, all these estates need to invest both in plantations as well as in factory to achieve better results in terms of quantity, quality and price realisation of their teas. The Expert Committee found some gardens as potentially viable.

Based on these findings, the Central Government and Tea Board have facilitated discussions between the managements of the closed tea gardens and their bankers. Subsequent to the discussions, 12 gardens—11 in West Bengal and one in Assam out of the 36 studied—were reopened.

Towards the Government's effort to revive sick gardens, and as a part of a revival package, which would include promoter's contribution, further loans from the concerned banks and restructuring of the accounts, a scheme is under formulation to provide interest subsidy by the Central Government. Additional capital subsidy for replantation is also proposed to be provided. This package would also cover the tea gardens proposed to be privatised by the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal. The scheme will be financed from the special fund created out of the additional duty of excise collected.

Under the normal Plan schemes of the Tea Board, financial and technical assistance is provided for various plantation development activities like replanting, rejuvenation, creation of irrigation facilities etc. With a view to improve the quality of teas produced in the country, which would in turn help in boosting exports of tea and fetching higher prices, the Tea Board is implementing a quality upgradation programme. Through its Plan schemes, the Tea Board also supports some welfare programmes and activities for the benefit of tea plantation workers and their dependants in education and health care.

On the initiative of the Central Government, the banks have formulated a Special Tea Term Loan (STTL) for the tea sector. This will improve the financial health of the tea sector. It envisages restructuring and rephasing of the irregular portion of the outstanding term/working capital loans in the tea sector with repayment over five years and a moratorium of one year, which will be on a case to case basis for large growers. This package also provides for working capital up to Rs. 2 lakh at a rate not exceeding nine per cent to the small growers.

The Plantations Labour Act, 1951 provides for the welfare of plantation labour and regulates the conditions of work in plantations, including tea. The State Governments are the appropriate authorities for administering this Act and are empowered to frame rules in this regard. The Government of India had taken up the problems being faced by the workers of the tea gardens with the State Governments for intervention and providing necessary relief. The State Governments have

taken various steps to provide relief to the affected plantation workers and their families.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee, set up by the Ministry of Labour, has studied issues relating to the plantation sector, including social costs, provident fund dues of the plantation workers and taxation structures. This report has been circulated to all the concerned for their views.

As I have stated earlier, Sir, it is encouraging to note that there is some improvement in the auction prices of tea during the last few months. If this trend continues, it will bring immense relief to the Indian tea industry. This, in turn, will go a long way in ameliorating the sufferings of the tea garden workers. At the same time, there is a need to make conscious efforts towards improving overall productivity, cost reduction, production of quality teas and adoption of better management practices. The Government of India will continue to extend help to the Indian tea industry in this direction.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there is a great crisis in the tea industry of our country. Sir, 5.50 lakh people are depending on tea industry. Since 1999, there has been a decline in the export of tea as well as decline in the price of tea in the auction, whereas, year after year the import of tea is also being increased. In 2000-01, our export was 203.55 million kilograms, whereas our import was 15.23 million kilograms.

In 2001-02, exports came down to 190 million kilograms but imports went up to 16.02 million kilograms. In 2002-03, exports further came down to 184.40 million kilograms whereas imports went up to 19.67 million kilograms. In 1998-99, our percentage of export in the world market was 45 per cent but today it is only 18 per cent. This is mainly because of the removal of quantitative restrictions which was done in the year 1999 and this has affected our tea industry.

Today, we are the largest producers of tea. We are producing about 1,000 million kilograms of tea. In spite of producing 1,000 million kilograms of tea, we are importing tea from Sri Lanka, Indonesia and other countries. Inferior quality of tea is being imported and mixed with our indigenous tea and then it is exported, whereby our export market is being encroached by some foreign countries.

In the statement that he has made, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry has not pointed out the real problem the tea industry is facing today. In spite of efforts

[Shri Kamal Nath]

by the Government of India, still 54 gardens are closed, which has affected about 30,000 workers in the tea plantation sector.

Expert committees were constituted for looking into the problems of tea plantations in the three States of West Bengal, Assam and Kerala. That expert committee had submitted its report a long time ago. It had suggested certain measures. So far as I understand from the statement of the hon. Minister, that expert committee was constituted mainly to suggest the revival of the closed tea gardens. That expert committee had not gone into the causes for the crisis in the tea industry, which was very necessary.

The Government of West Bengal had also appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industry and Commerce, Government of West Bengal. That committee had also sent its report to the Government of India six months ago stating the measures to be taken by the Government of India. According to the report of that Committee, the main problem is that the auction price of tea is low but the price in the market has not been reduced. The hon. Minister has stated that in 1999 the auction price was Rs. 76 per kilogram. It came to Rs. 56 per kilogram in 2003 but it did not have any impact on the price in the retail market.

The main reason is that traders' profit is increasing. In order to solve the crisis in the tea industry, the Government of West Bengal had prepared a report. They constituted a Committee and that Committee had made certain recommendations. One such recommendation and the measures which are to be taken up by the State Government in order to ensure transparency in the tea market today is that only 45 per cent of our production is auctioned and 55 per cent is sold in the open market.

As per the 17th clause of the Tea Marketing Control Order of 2003, at least, 75 per cent of the production should be sold through auction, but today only 45 per cent of the production is being sold through auction. There was one suggestion made by the Committee constituted by the Government of West Bengal that in order to ensure transparency in the tea market, 100 per cent of the made-tea including made-tea produced by bought leaf factories should be sold through auction. There is a mushrooming of bought-tea leaf factories producing inferior quality of tea other than exports. The pocket-tea should be mandatorily sold through auction system. The hon. Minister has not stated about this thing. So, I would like to know whether 100 per cent of made-tea should be sold through

auction. The 17th clause of Tea Marketing Order of 2003 should be implemented in letter and spirit. The auction system has to be further tightened to completely prevent proxy bidding. Registered buyers should be physically present at the auction centre to participate in the bidding. The Tea Board should critically review, qualify the norms for registered buyers in terms of minimum volume of purchases and minimum number of auction percentage. Unless this is done ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, please put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Unless the defect in the system of auction is rectified, the crisis which this tea industry today is facing would not be over by reopening certain closed tea gardens. Unless some concrete measures are taken by the Central Government in order to overcome the crisis which the tea industry today is facing for the last seven or eight years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not get distracted. Please put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The existing infrastructure in the auction centers in Kolkata and Siliguri will not be able to cater 100 per cent of tea through auction. Therefore, a new auction center should be opened at Jalpaiguri for 100 per cent auction of the tea. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am putting the questions along with my suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You put your suggestion in the form of a question. Please be brief.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is a very serious matter. Six crore of people are involved.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. No, this is not the method.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The Tea Board should be further strengthened. What is happening today? There has been reduction in the staff strength of the Tea Board. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY (Mangaldoi): Sir, I also want to speak. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There are methods of doing it. You must know about it. Please take your seat. I will try to help you, if you do not disturb him.

... (*Interruption*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Tea Board is for Research and Development. ... (*Interruptions*) But if the organisation is weakened, the main purpose for constituting the Tea Board, whose headquarter is in Kolkata, would not be fulfilled.

The organisation of Tea Board should be strengthened and there should be a branch office of Tea Board at Siliguri. The staff has been reduced. There are a number of vacancies. Those vacancies should be filled up.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am putting the question. What are the promotional activities being taken by the Government through the Tea Board? ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a vital question. Six crore people are involved in this.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: For the promotional activities, the expert committee has suggested for rejuvenation and replantation. ... (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: You know very well these rules.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In the Ninth Five-Year Plan and in the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the main object was to have tea plantation in non-scheduled areas. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhitwara): Sir, you are too mild to your Party Member. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Who said that? Have you the courage to say that again?

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are demeaning the Chair, you are demeaning the whole House.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: No, Sir. I am not demeaning the Chair. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There should be a limit to everything.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please finish. Please put your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry as to what concrete steps he would take for the replantation and rejuvenation of the existing gardens. I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. The removal of the quantitative restrictions in 1999 has greatly and adversely affected our tea industry.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. You ask the question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In case of the tea industry the WTO-bound excise duty should be increased to 150 per cent from 100 per cent because you can increase in upto 150 per cent in order to save our indigenous tea industry.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you for more than fifteen minutes because of the importance of the matter.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Francis George, please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I want to know whether the Government would consider to increase the import duty to 150 per cent. Moreover, ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your last question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, today there is one per cent excise duty. I would like to know whether this one per cent duty would be withdrawn as suggested by the Government of West Bengal or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri George, please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the most important point is, there is a need for a special package for tea industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider a special package for the tea industry—financial package—as well as for the welfare of lakhs and lakhs of tea plantation workers. Thank you. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Sir, ... (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri George, nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a calling attention motion. You know the rules very well. Please allow me to regulate.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Sir, please give me a minute. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not hear you. Nothing will be recorded. You are wasting the time of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I represent the most affected area. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should have taken steps. Please sit down. This is a calling attention motion. There are specific rules about it. We must be guided by the rules. There are no other names given in time. In view of the extreme urgency of this matter, I will allow upto three more hon. Members. According to the rules, four are allowed. Shri Joachim Baxla to speak now.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you interrupt, nobody will get it. You will get the chance by merely repeating it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member Basu Deb Acharia for his Calling Attention Motion. He has tried to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an important issue. For the first time in the 168 years history of tea industry. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Baxla, you know the rules. You put the pointed question so that the hon. Minister can reply. The gravity of the situation is known.

[*Translation*]

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: I would ask the pointed question only but I wish to put forward my logic. ... (*Interruptions*) A very serious situation has arisen in 168 years history of tea gardening. The condition of tea garden workers has become pitiable particularly as the tea estates of Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Assam have stopped growing tea. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I can not allow this. Please ask clarificatory questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: State Governments are trying to give them relief measures. After the Statement of the hon. Minister, I would like to know if the Tea Board would be strengthened further amidst the grave situation as it prevails now? Whether the Government would provide special package for the welfare of tea garden workers? There is no transparency in the auctioning of tea of tea gardens. Therefore the factual position is not known. We are misguided even the cost price of tea is not being recovered. The tea sector including the production of tea has grown. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You utilize the opportunity I have given.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: I would like to demand from the hon. Minister that an auction center may be opened at Jalpaiguri and one more branch office of the Tea Board may be opened at Siliguri. I would also like to demand the Government should give special package for the revival of tea gardens. There is paucity of time so I would like to thank and conclude.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am only allowing those hon. Members who have taken the trouble of giving notices and not those who have not given notices. hon. Members, you are aware that there cannot be allowed more than four Members. So, please co-operate.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, please ask only questions. Otherwise, everything will be omitted.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, there are about 17 tea plantations in Kerala. ...
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have not taken the trouble of giving even a notice and you are interrupting the proceedings of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go through the rules.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): This is a very serious matter. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is very serious, but you have never bothered to take any action.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Please allow four Members.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: In my constituency also, there is a very ancient tea plantation, Bonakkad Estates, founded by the British.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not mention specific cases; put questions.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: My question is this. Now, this crisis has been lasting for a long time. The policy of the Central Government will have to be changed. The excise duty as well as import restrictions and import concessions will have to be changed for the betterment of tea plantations in the State. So, I request the hon. Minister to bring in a very definite policy of helping the tea plantations in the State as a whole. Otherwise, the position will be very precarious. Moreover, the time is quite favourable because the tea is not so cheap now. The prices of tea have gone up. So, if the Government rises equally to the occasion and make a transparent dealing in this matter, I think that the situation can be improved. I request the Minister to rise equally to the occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for your co-operation.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, please ask only clarifications. We have given sufficient time to it.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I must be permitted to make one sentence about the statement the hon. Minister has made. Coming from the international conference, he seems to be guided only by the price of the auction market. He has not looked into the problem. He has only repeated the appraisal that was made by the earlier Government. He has not been able to touch even the fringe of the problem that the tea industry is facing.

Now, I put my pointed questions. Is the Minister aware that there is a lack of market of tea in the international arena due to disappearance of the Soviet Union? Secondly, is the Minister aware that there is enough scope to expand the tea market in India by launching a programme for 'Drink Tea' in India?

Then, he says that there is a Tea Board. I am surprised that he is aware of Tea Board, but economically, we have been able to forget the name of Tea Board because it is not functioning at all.

Thirdly, will the Minister promise that the Tea Board will be revamped in order to expand the demand of tea in the Indian market and in the international market?

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

This is what I would like to know from the hon. Minister with regard to demand of tea.

Fourthly, is the hon. Minister aware that there is a need for finance, and a need for cheap supply of credit so as to overcome the crisis that the tea industry is facing? The hon. Minister has made himself a laughing stock by making a suggestion that Rs. 2 lakh is the limit for the soft loans to be given to a tea garden. It is only a repetition of the earlier Government's policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, these descriptions are not necessary here.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the hon. Minister reconsider increasing the volume of cheap credit to the tea industry? Sir, I have got to ask two more very small questions from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the hon. Minister consider stopping delinquency in tea auctions? A few big tea traders have taken over the tea trade. Will you take action to stop the delinquency in tea auctioning in the tea trade of the country? You speak of delinquency everywhere, but please look at the delinquency in your own sector.

Lastly, will the Minister ensure that the workers of tea garden are not victimised for the crisis—for which the tea workers are not be blamed at all—that is developing in the country? He has to take a comprehensive view without just echoing all that the earlier Government has said in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, there is a factual error in the statement made by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has stated that there are 11 tea estates in Kerala that are closed, but actually there are 17 tea estates in Kerala that are closed.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly listen to me and sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You should learn to respect the Chair. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, kindly take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is putting his views very politely. ... (Interruptions) Please let him Speak.

MR. SPEAKER: There is slight difference between your views of politeness and that of mine.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention motion. There are specific rules with regard to this. Within the stipulated time only one hon. Member's name came, and on the basis of that it was agreed in the BAC that it would be taken up because of the importance of the matter. Three more hon. Members took the trouble of sending their notices. No other hon. Member took this simple trouble. Otherwise also, I would not have been in a position to allow more than four hon. Members to speak, according to the rules. In all these States, the problem is acute with regard to this issue. I called Shri Joachim Baxda as he had given a notice. The Jalpaiguri district is seriously affected. Everybody, including the Leader of the House, knows about it.

As regards Kerala, everybody has admitted that Kerala is also having problems with regard to this issue.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Sir, what about Assam?

MR. SPEAKER: As regards Assam, you have not taken the trouble of giving any notice.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister. Nothing will be recorded.

... (Interruptions) *

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you that nothing is being recorded.

... (Interruptions) *

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All the hon. Members have to be a little more aware and a little more agile. You have to be alert and agile, and be conscious of your obligations.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow the rules to be violated.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, I would not allow this. You have not given any notice.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow anyone to violate the rules.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I understand the anxiety of the hon. Members to speak because tea covers not merely one State but several States in a small way or in a big way. It was rightly stated by an hon. Member that it is one of the largest employers in the country, perhaps after the textile sector. It involved six crore people of the country. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I was not even allowed to raise my point in the House. Hence, I am walking out of the House.

12.43 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rajen Gohain and Shri Narayan Chandra Borkataky left the House.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This question related to closure of tea gardens. I agree with the hon. Members that the answers does not lie merely in the reopening of tea gardens, but it lies in looking at the problem in a holistic way. It is because while some gardens have closed, but there are many others which are on the verge of closure. If most effective steps are not taken for the other tea gardens, then they will also be on the verge of closure in the next couple of years. ... (*Interruptions*) It is correct that some gardens have also been abandoned. It means that it has not been closed by design, but they are just closed by default, and it is also a fact.

There are several tea gardens belonging to the Central Government and several to the State Governments. The Tea Trading Corporation is under liquidation at the moment.

My friend, Shri Dasgupta, had stated that it is a routine answer and that I have only looked at the marketing side. I would wish that he had read the whole statement and not just the first paragraph of the statement because I have very categorically stated it. I would like him to read this statement again, instead of making these sweeping remarks that this answer only covers the marketing side.

This does not merely cover the marketing side. The statement is there before all of us to read. I have tried, as briefly as I could, to cover all facets. One facet is the marketing side, but the main facet, which I see in the tea industry as such, is a fact of life today that 50 per cent of the bushes in the tea gardens require rejuvenation and replanting. This is one of our traditional industries. Of course, the Government of India is very deeply concerned, this present Government is very deeply concerned, especially with our focus on employment and the sustenance of employment. This is not merely a question of creation of employment; this is a question of sustenance of employment, which is such a major sector. Therefore, just looking at the demand side will not solve the problem.

Fifty per cent of the bushes have degraded. They need rejuvenation, they need replantation. If we see, over the last few years, 20 per cent of tea that is produced is now being grown by small growers. Previously, there was a history of large tea gardens and large growers. Today, over the last couple of years, 20 per cent of tea is grown by the small growers.

One very important factor to see is that after all if tea is produced, it must be sold at a comparative cost. This comparative cost is dictated by the yield. The yield in 1997 was 1,865 Kgs. per hectare whereas today our yield is roughly 1,614 Kgs. per hectare. Our yield has gone down. Today, our cost of tea production is the highest in the world. If we look at the labour cost—I am not trying to focus merely on labour cost at all, but we have to look at the entire spectrum of costs—our labour cost comes to 36.45 per cent compared to Sri Lanka where it is much lower, which is between 20 and 30 per cent. So, the labour costs are high. About 50 per cent of our tea bushes need replantation. The auction prices have fallen. All these have simultaneously happened. We

[Shri Kamal Nath]

are confronted. not with just one market side of it, we are confronted by the very basic issue, that is, 50 per cent of our bushes need replantation. A bank may provide loans, the auction prices may go up, but our bushes would not get rejuvenated just by providing a package from the banks.

One of the Members said that the Tea Board should be strengthened. On the other hand, my friend, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta says that the Tea Board is doing nothing. It is for both of them to decide as to what they should be doing. I think, what we need to do is ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: 'Strengthening' means, the weaknesses have to be plugged. There is no contradiction between us.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: When he said, "It should be strengthened", I thought, you only strengthen something which is doing good work, but he says, "Weaknesses must be strengthened".

I think, we should not lose the seriousness by going off the track. The point is this. By having auction in Jalpaiguri—we have sanctioned it, and the licence has been given. It is for the information of the Members—it does not solve the problem. The problem lies in covering all facets of it by seeing that there is a package which not only covers the question of loans—the question of loans which are defaulted upon—but also enlarge our market, as my friend said. He is very right.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: What about Kerala?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The domestic demand has to be enlarged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt the Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If they want to seriously hear me, I will speak. Otherwise, they are welcome and I am also welcome to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to control them.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: One view is that 100 per cent auction should be there. There is also another view that 100 per cent auction should not take place. Now, the question is, what is the best for the industry. I am not in a position at the moment to say what should be the

harmonious view on this. However, at the moment, about 56 per cent is sold through auctions. We will see what is best for them. The Member has given a suggestion. As I said, there is a contradictory view. We have to see how much force that contradictory view has to move towards a greater amount of quantity being auctioned.

There was this question about Soviet Union. Disappearance of the Soviet Union has not led to people drinking less tea there. If they were drinking tea in the erstwhile Soviet Union, I am afraid they are drinking it still whether in Russia or in Tajikistan. The real point is that Russia has changed from consuming CTC tea to orthodox tea. As the hon. Members know, 90 per cent of our orthodox tea is for export. Ninety per cent of the tea that we export is orthodox tea. They have shifted to orthodox tea and unfortunately we have lost our space in this. We have lost this market space which we had in the countries of the erstwhile Soviet Union. They are now importing it largely from Sri Lanka and Vietnam. As I said, Sri Lanka and Vietnam have come in a big way into the market. They have come in a big way into the market because of costs and even because of taste. So, this has been the problem.

As far as other issues raised by the hon. Members are concerned, we must be conscious of one fact that small growers who have come up in the last couple of years are (a) not following the auction route, and (b) not following the Plantation Labour Act. Enforcement of Plantation Labour Act is left to the State Government. Whatever assistance the Central Government can give in tightening up the State Government in following these laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: What about the excise duty?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am coming to that. There is one apprehension that tea is being imported. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can dare refuse to answer your question.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The tea which is being imported has been imported by export-oriented units and by special units in the special economic zones. However, 95 per cent to 99 per cent of that is exported. It is, therefore, processing and so it creates employment. In fact, if you want to create employment, we must follow many of these because employment generation, as you know, is the priority of our Government. So, as long as this tea does not creep into the domestic market, it does not impact that tea industry in India. In fact, it helps in creating

employment. As I have said, 95 per cent to 99 per cent is for export.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR (Thiruvananthapuram): This argument, I am afraid, is very suicidal to our interests.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: At the end of the day, we must recognise the fact that (a) our old bushes need replantation, and (b) it is a question of the cost. The days when people used to say that we would buy Indian tea at any price are, I am afraid, no more there. It is a fact of life. So, unless we are able to be competitive with the auction prices. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): Because we are importing tea into the country while our tea is surplus here. Would it not affect the domestic tea industry?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am not saying that. Ninety-five per cent to 99 per cent of whatever is coming in is exported even under FTA. That is the point I am trying to make. The real question is that of costs. Today there are wages, then there are costs which are imposed by the Plantation Labour Act, which too are costs. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 directed that there should be so many facilities when plantations were in the remote areas. I do not know whether Members would subscribe to this.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Is it the labour cost which is responsible?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am not saying that. I am saying that the old bushes need replantation. But, it is one of the reasons. All the Committees have brought this out. I have figures which say as to what is the labour cost, which includes the labour welfare cost in India in this sector. *...(Interruptions)* It has to be the same.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, Mr. Dasgupta, if you go on making running commentary, nobody can help. Let him finish. We have got many others who want to speak.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The hon. Member needs to look at the facts. It has to be same when the facts are the same. If the Government changes, facts do not change. If there is an amount which costs in the labour cost, it does cost that. Whether you are on this side or on the other side, the facts will remain the same. If Parliament House happens to be here, it will be here.

...(Interruptions) I would like to assure the Member that the Government is looking at a tea package, a special tea package. We are concerned and we are conscious. We are giving the highest priority to see that we take steps for the revival and rejuvenation of the tea industry. We are looking at preparing a special tea package. Once we have prepared it, I will have more information to give to the Members of the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, may I make a request. All sides of the House, especially those coming from the tea-growing States, are very much concerned over this issue. Why do you not call a meeting of them and try to sort out the problem?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am making a better arrangement for you and you are interrupting. Please sit down, Mr. Sarma.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, two weeks ago, without knowing that there would be a Calling Attention on this subject, I asked for a meeting. It was fixed two weeks ago and we held day before yesterday. Representatives of all facets of the tea industry, the importing side, the producing side, etc. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can take the hon. Members of Parliament also on board. They are all your friends.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Right, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: One rupee excise duty.

MR. SPEAKER: The Calling Attention is over. Now I come to the Special Mentions.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): The Minister must hold a meeting during this Session itself, with Members representing the tea-growing areas. That will be easier.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): The meeting should be held in this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: Go and talk to him. I am making special arrangements for you and you are only taking the time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious matter. A course book entitled "My book of G.K." published by the Ikon Publication of Delhi is prescribed for class four in convent and Public Schools of Maharashtra. In chapter-29 (page 420) of this book the eminent Indian Personalities have been nicknamed as follows:

[English]

Bapu	— Mahatma Gandhi
The Light of Asia	— Gautama Budha
Nightingale of India	— Sarojini Naidu
Netaji	— Subhash Chandra Bose
The Lady with Lamp	— Florence Nightingale
Mountain Rat	— Shivaji

[Translation]

Shivaji Maharaj whom we call "Chhatrapati" has been termed as 'Mountain Rat'. This is highly objectionable. I would urge upon the HRD Minister to enquire into the matter immediately. Action should be taken immediately against the writer Shrimati N.K. Kalsi and the Publisher Ikon Publication, Delhi and punishment should be awarded. And all the copies of this book under circulation in Maharashtra and other parts of the country should be seized. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to mention it and again you are rising.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Geete ji, you wanted to have it and I have allowed him. Please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, the Book should be banned. Through you, I would like to demand the action should be taken in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

*After finishing the speech, the hon. Member handed the book at the Table of the House. As the Speaker subsequently did not accord necessary permission, the book was not treated as Laid on the Table.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: In deference to your feelings I have allowed it. Please do not misuse it. This is my earnest request to you. We are going to rise early today.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not a minor issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not minor one and that is why I have allowed you to raise it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Except Shri Yogi Adityanath, nothing else will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)* *

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken an anti-national decision recently. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I have provided you an opportunity to speak. Now what is the matter Yogi ji wants to raise an important question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is supporting it. Why are you saying that? Nobody has supported that. I thought it important and I have allowed it to be raised. What more can I do?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, though you I want to doing it to your kind notice that if any national leader, whose statue has been installed in the premises of Parliament with due respect, is insulted in such a way. Then the Government should come out with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of us respected him. We all participated in the function. We respect him. We respect him very much. It is not your monopoly.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yogi Aditya Nath, if your friends are not allowing you, then I will adjourn the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not the way to behave in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, your matter will be taken up for discussion today afternoon.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Today, there is a discussion on internal security and I will allow you to participate in that

[*Translation*]

you participate in that discussion. I will provide you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your matter is over. Now your sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently announced to provide five percent reservation to a particular community in the name of religion. I want to draw your pointed attention towards that matter. ...(Interruptions) Once again the Congress Government of the State has posed a big challenge to the unity and integrity of the country by creating dissensions in the country on the basis of religion. It is a conspiracy. The way they have created water-dispute in Punjab. ...(Interruptions) and the way they have announced to provide reservation on the basis of religion in Andhra Pradesh, is outright against the Constitution and anti-national and poses a challenge

to the unity and integrity of the country. It is against the secular character of the country. The decision of the Andhra Pradesh Government should be condemned and a Government which is involved in anti-national activities deserves to be sacked. The Government has acted against the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.20 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at one
minute past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters under Rule 377 listed in today's List of Business may please be treated as laid on the Table of House.

(I) **Need to expedite the construction of Renuka Dam in Sirmour district, Himachal Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANIRAM SHANDIL (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Renuka in Sirmour district of my parliamentary constituency Shimlas is a religious, ancient and holy tourist spot. The construction of the proposed Renuka dam at this place surrounded by mountain ranges has been pending for the last several years on the question of carrying out certain formalities between the Himachal Pradesh Government, the Delhi Government, hon. Supreme Court and the Central Government.

Sir, Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board is likely to earn more than 25 crore rupees a year with the generation of 40 MW electricity from the construction of Renuka dam. Besides this, the capital city Delhi would be able to get 23 cubic meter water per second. As far

*Treated as laid on the Table.

[Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhaniram Shandil]

as the cost of construction of this dam is concerned, fifteen percent and eighty five percent amount would be borne respectively by the Himachal Pradesh Electricity Board and the Delhi Government. The length of the lake to be constructed from this dam would be about 21 kilometer. Migratory birds will also visit this place. These things will boost the tourism in this region. With the construction of this dam employment opportunities would also be created due to which thousands of unemployed would get job.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request the Central Government that efforts be made to remove the hurdles coming in way of construction of this dam at an early date so that the construction of the dam could be started on war footing and the people of the capital Delhi could get water and those of Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh could get employment and progress.

(ii) Need to declare certain tehsils in Sirmour, Shimla and Kullu districts as Scheduled Tribe areas

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi): Mr. Speaker, Shri, through you, I want to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that there are two Tehsils Rajgarh and Shilale in district Sirmour in Himachal Pradesh. There are two other Tehsils known as Renuka and Panwta tehsils in the state. There are 392 villages in the entire area of Rajgarh and Shilale tehsils and some parts of Renuka and Panwta known as Giripar area wherein 1,89,968 people live out of which 65,317 people belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The people living in this entire belt are backward from the cultural, financial, social and linguistic point of view till today. As such there is a need to declare this entire area as scheduled tribe area.

Sir, apart from it 15/20 areas of district Kullu and Shimla, Darkali, Muwish and Koshapar 6/20 areas of tehsil Rampur, Chhoara and Dodra Kwar areas of Tehsil Rohdu should also be declared as scheduled tribes areas because these areas are remote difficult to access and most backward from the cultural, financial, social and linguistic point of view.

(iii) Need to take steps to check the menace caused by wild elephants in the Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Periyakulam): In Cumbum constituency, Pudukatti and other adjoining down

hill areas, the farmers are living in great unbearable situation due to havoc and panic caused by elephants coming from the adjoining forest areas. So far three persons have been trampled to death by the elephants and many of them have been injured. The elephants have caused great damage to the sugarcane/maize/paddy/groundnut crops including plantain trees. The centre part tender leaves (kuruthu) of coconut saplings with which the trees grow, are damaged and eaten by the wild elephants. I request the Central Government to suitably advise the State Government or Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India to lay border fencing on the down hill in order to protect the innocent lives and the small farmers' livelihood. I also request the Government to give compensation for the loss of lives/properties to the people in Cumbum Assembly Constituency which comes under Periyakulam Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu.

(iv) Need to review the ban imposed on collection of sea-sand in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government of India about a serious situation created due to total ban on sea and collection in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is astonishing that in the name of protection of environment, the sea and collection has been totally banned thereby affecting the construction activities and other road construction or any other building construction for public and private in the A & N Islands. Time and again the matter was raised before different authorities concerned without any result. The Minister for Environment and Forests is fully aware of it. Unemployment in the construction industry in the Islands shot up and no alternative employment have been provided to the workers connected with the sea and collection. I strongly urge upon the Government to immediately release sea and collection so that the development activities could continue and in case there is need to completely ban the collection of sea sand, Government should provide the transport subsidy which is required for transportation of sand from the Mainland. For hundreds of years, the sea sand collection was done for all these construction works without any environmental problem. I request the Government to come out for the protection of the Islanders.

(v) Need to stop further reduction in the import duty on Soda Ash so as to save the indigenous Soda Ash Industry in Gujarat and other parts of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Soda Ash is available in Gujarat in

abundance as 94% of the total production of Soda Ash in country is produced by the industries located in Gujarat. There are total 5 Soda Ash producing units in the state worth rupees 3300 crore total capital investment and as many as 8000 people get direct employment from it. The annual production capacity of these units is around 21 lakh tonne. Raw material like limestone and salt required for production of soda ash is available in abundance here.

Though it is already a developed industry but it has been facing several problems since it started imports of Soda ash in 1997-98. Import duty which has been reduced by the Government to 20% from the 35%, has led to increased inflow of foreign goods causing great difficulties to indigenous producers in selling their produce in the market. Under such circumstances, the idea of cutting import duty have made them hopeless.

I, therefore, demand the Government not to effect any cut in import duty to make way for the indigenous industries producing soda ash. The slash may prove hazardous for the industry.

- (vi) **Need to issue instructions to the General Insurance Company to ensure early clearance of the pending Crop Insurance claims in Karnataka**

[*English*]

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (Dharwad South): You are aware that the State of Karnataka has faced four years of continuous severe drought, which has forced the farmers to an acute financial position. Even then, it is surprising to note that proceeds of Crop Insurance has not been distributed in the farmers of Haveri, Shimoga and Hassan districts of Karnataka for the year 2002-03 though they had paid the premium promptly. They are entitled for the insurance from General Insurance Company and the State Government of Karnataka whereas purposefully they are avoiding the payment for reasons unknown.

About 700 farmers of Joyisarahalli in Haveri district of Karnataka have paid premium for the year 2002-2003, but on technical ground the GIC officials are refusing to pay the Crop Insurance. The claims for Crop Insurance amounting to Rs. 36 lakhs pending till date may please be released to the farmers of entire Karnataka immediately.

The plight of the farmers in our State where about 400 farmers have committed suicide because the crop failure, is not very good. As the farmers are facing an

acute financial crisis they are finding it difficult even to get the seeds and the fertilizers for the next crop. It is also learnt that the Government of Karnataka has already requested Union Government for an early clearance of the claims.

I, therefore, urge the Government to take note of the above facts and to issue orders for an early clearance of the claims.

- (vii) **Need to operationalise the newly set up telephone exchanges in Mandsaur, Neemach and Ratlam districts in Madhya Pradesh**

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, new buildings to house offices of telecommunications are ready to shift at several places in Neemach and Ratlam districts of my Parliamentary constituency, Mandsaur. But the shortage of some general instruments is causing hindrance in getting along with the exchange in these new buildings. The villages being nearby these new telephone exchanges who have deposited requisite security 2-3 years back are yet to get the telephone connections. Likewise, mobile phone services could not be launched in cities like Javara, Bhanpura, Javadi and Rampura etc. due to non installation of general instruments in spite of formal announcements to that effect several times common man is facing lot of problems due to such delay in launching telecommunications services and granting telephone connections despite depositing security amount. There are several places in these which are dominated by some people of criminal antecedents. The attention of the officers has already been drawn towards it several times but negligent attitude is being adopted in this case and the work is being delayed. I request the Hon. Minister of communications that the exchange be made operational immediately in the newly constructed buildings and the requisite instruments be made available.

- (viii) **Need to accord the status of a Central University to Guru Ghasidas University in Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh**

[*Translation*]

SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Guru Ghasidas University located in Bilaspur district is needed to be upgraded into central university because this is the only university in the State of Chhattisgarh. This is the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe

[Shri Munnulal Mohale]

dominated area and the social and political development of these person of the facilities like a medical college as also the technology based computer education system are basic necessities for this central university.

I, therefore, would like to request the Central Government that Guru Ghasidas University located in Bilaspur be upgraded into a Central University.

- (ix) **Need to accord approval for funding the setting up a Medical College in the State of Tripura**

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura-West): I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had set up a High Level Committee to assess the medical infrastructure in the North-East Region. The Committee has found that Tripura has a shortage of more than 442 medical officers, 477 specialist doctors and huge shortage of other para-medical staff. A small quota of medical seats is provided to the State in various Medical Colleges in the country which is inadequate. Every year hundreds of patients go outside Tripura for treatment. Consequently, the high level committee recommended the setting up a Medical College in Tripura, the Government of Tripura has since prepared a project report for setting up a Medical College and Hospital and the report has been sent to the Ministry for development of North-East Region for funding under 'NLCPR'.

I strongly demand that approval for funding for the project by 'DONER' under 'NLCPR' may be expedited so that Medical College becomes functional during this financial year.

- (x) **Need to construct a new bridge on river Gomti at Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Gomti river flows through the Jaunpur city of Uttar Pradesh. A bridge was constructed here over the river before independence. This bridge is also known as Sahi bridge. It is in a very dilapidated condition and its collapse can lead to a major tragedy in the area.

Hon. Union Minister of Home Affairs and Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh made announcement to construct a new bridge parallel to the old one, but the work in this regard is yet to commence. I demand the Central Government that construction work on the bridge be taken up as early as possible.

- (xi) **Need to construct a new bridge linking Unnao with Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao): Mr. Speaker, Sir, single bridge available to link Kanpur city of Uttar Pradesh to Lucknow and a major part of the country to Kanpur is quite inadequate to meet traffic requirement there.

An old railway overbridge was converted into road bridge on river Ganges between Shuklaganj and Kanpur of Unnao district but it is too narrow to accommodate the traffic.

I urge upon the Central Government to construct one more bridge to connect Unnao city to Kanpur and the State Government may be asked to submit a proposal in this regard.

- (xii) **Need to increase the royalty on non-coal major minerals**

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): The revision of rates of royalty on non-coal major minerals has not yet been effected though the statutory requirement of completion of three years is over since September, 2003. It is learnt that the Study Group on revision of royalty on major minerals has already completed its deliberations and has submitted its report to the Government. But the expected notification amending the Second Schedule for revision of rates of royalty has not yet been issued by the Government. In the meantime, prices of some of the minerals particularly iron ore has gone manifold. While such an increase in the price is enriching royalty structure is not based on *ad valorem* basis. Orissa is currently facing a serious resources crunch and additional revenue is urgently required to augment the exchequer to ameliorate the present ways and means position.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate step to increase the royalty on non-coal major minerals at the earliest.

- (xiii) **Need to desilt the Sarasanka Dighi Tank at Dantan in Paschim Midnapore district of West Bengal owing to its utility in enabling promotion of agricultural activities as well as tourism**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): There is a large tank popularly known sarasanka dighi at Dantan under Paschim Midnapore district of West Bengal. It is

situated at Mouza Sarasanka and Ekmalur JL No.-120 and 123. Total area of this tank is roughly 150 acres. This tank is more than five centuries old and is recognized as largest Dighi in the State. It had never been excavated since its formation. Presently, it is almost silted. This huge tank may be used for irrigation works to facilitate more than 1000 acres of lands in the locality. It may be useful for developing horticulture, fishery and other agriculture related purposes. This tank is a sacred place of the pilgrims who used to visit and take bath on the date of Pouse Sankranti. More than three lakhs people join and perform their religious performance on that solemn occasion. This may be developed into a ideal place of tourism. The project for desilting this large tank is urgently needed. It would definitely generate employment at large in the rural area and thousands of youth may be benefited along with the farmers. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take up this project under their pilot programme this year as announced in the National Common Minimum Programme.

(xiv) Need to construct an over-bridge on the rail line at Nasik, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE (Nasik): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nasik city in Maharashtra is situated on the Mumbai-Manmad-Delhi-Calcutta railway line. A rail line runs along the route connecting Eklahra Thermal Power Station to Kirloskar Pumping. About forty trains pass through this place due to which the railway crossing here remains closed for hours resulting in heavy traffic jam on both sides due to which common public and office goers face lot of difficulty in reaching their destinations.

Therefore, Sir, through you I request the Union Government to construct an overbridge at said place urgently.

(xv) Need to look into the health problems being faced by the people of Padre village in Kasargod district of Kerala due to the presence of endosulfan pesticide in soil and water

[English]

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut): The people of Padar Village in Kasargod district of Kerala are suffering from horrendous diseases including

congenital anomalies, reproductive disorders and neurological abnormalities. In 2001, National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), ICMR's premier institute had conducted a scientific study on the causes of disease in the village. This report, submitted in early 2002, noted the presence of endosulfan pesticide in soil, water as well as human blood samples of children collected from the region. The report also found that the samples of blood collected from Padre showed high levels of endosulfan as compared to samples collected from the control village of Meenja Panchayat. In its considered view, 'endosulfan was the causative force' for health problems in the village.

But in 2003, the Central Government appointed expert group, chaired by O.P. Dubey, concluded that there is no linkage between the prevailing health problems and endosulfan.

It has now come to my notice that key members of the next expert group do not endorse the report of this committee. Moreover, there is also information to suggest that the findings of a private laboratory, used by the expert group to support its conclusions, were incorrect and doctored.

This case concerns people, who are faced with an extraordinary health burden and disease of their children and family members. It must be dealt with compassion and extreme care so that their interests are protected over the interests of powerful industrial groups.

The Government must respond to these issues and find a way ahead to resolve the matter with sensitivity to the people concerned.

14.02 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET (2004-2005)—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—GENERAL, 2004-2005—Contd.
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—(GENERAL) 2001-2002—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we go to General Discussion on the Budget.

*SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHVARAJ (Udupi): Sir, the General Budget-2004 was supposed to be the economic agenda of the United Progressive Alliance but with barely seven months to go, the Finance Minister thought it prudent to make it look like a Vote-on-Account proposal.

The new dispensation wanted to settle down first and then come out with a full-fledge budget in February 2005. Probably the new government felt that there are no major aberrations in the economic policy set down by the NDA that need immediate attention. Further, it is an undeniable fact, the NDA Govt. has left behind a comfortable kitty and many on-going project nearing completion, of immense utility to the masses.

The liberal economic regime NDA chose to follow, has its takers in the new dispensation for its potential to transform the nation's health. But as coalition compulsions would have it, they have succumbed to the pressure of its allies on the issues of disinvestment and FDI cap. This the UPA's vision as reflected in the Budget-2004 is blurred. Moreover, the economic projections for 2004-05 were based on anticipated good monsoons but as things stand now, almost a third of country's cultivable land would come under drought. I wish the weather studies up, even if belatedly and bring rains to the affected areas which have so far recorded scanty or sub-normal rainfall this season. Luckily we have buffer stocks to tide over crises—thanks to NDA's management skill on food production and conservation. With every such conceivable advantages on a platter, the UPA has fumbled on the opportunity to consolidate the gains achieved over the last few years. The UPA wanted to break-off the beaten track of NDA for fear of tacitly admitting to the gains of Vaipayee Government.

More than addressing the concerns of the common man the Finance Minister has gifted a special package for election-bound Bihar with a big kitty of Rs. 3225 crores. The boon to textile sector is expected to help the UPA in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu where polls are due soon.

I am surprised that a profligate and prodigal state like Bihar is rewarded with a special package whereas many other states known to have a strict fiscal regimen are left in the lurch. With Bihar getting a special package. It is now clear that the Government has been generous to favour states that have graduated from profligacy to plunder.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The proposed education cess is confusing. Education is very important but what is the main body of the tax revenue for? At this rate can we have a cess for defence because defence is as important or for police because law and order is also important. It seems wrong to place new taxes to fund specific expenditures. A lot of time will go in transferring the cess content to the HRD Ministry. So the real impact will show only after a lapse of time. With no separate account for the Education Cess, it is going to be a lapsable amount. The HRD Ministry will have to spend it in the same year. Going by the expenditure pattern of the HRD Ministry and the States, utilising additional funds gained through cess will be an arduous task.

It is too much to expect from a hurriedly cobbled-up budget and the common man has to wait till February 2005 for a full-fledged one, in which I hope every sector will have something to cheer up but till then they have some left-over bounty bequeathed by the earlier NDA regime.

[Translation]

*SHRI SURESH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, H.P.): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister presented the general budget in Lok Sabha for the current year on 8th July, 2004. I would like to express my views on that.

Sir, many expectations were nurtured among the people of the country about this budget but this budget is just contrary to the aspirations of people of the country. It was being publicized that the Government, which has financial experts like Manmohan Singh, Chidambaram and Montek Singh Ahluwalia will put up a marvelous performance. High hopes were awakened amongst people about future economy of the country from every forum be it minimum common programme, Presidents's Address or Prime Minister's Address to the country. But reality is this that the Government have miserably failed in fulfilling most of its promises made to the people of the country through this budget. The Government could not fulfill even a single promise made by it.

Sir, before budget it was publicized that the Government is going to bring some unprecedented changes in the rural sector, agriculture, health and planning etc. sectors but in reality nothing of that sort happened. Whatever the Government has given with one hand it has taken back the same with other hand. If allocation for these sectors has been enhanced a little

*Speech was Laid on the Table

bit, the budget allocation for the Ministry of Rural Development has been curtailed by rupees three thousand crores.

Sir, the foremost thing is that there is no mention of any employment guarantee programmes in this budget. This budget is silent about a major problem like urban unemployment. Only an indication has been given that the Minister of Labour will present a draft of legislation in this regard in the House—due to which there is heavy resentment amongst unemployed youths.

Sir, in a way this Government has accepted the importance and suitability of the programmes launched by the NDA Government and endorsed them by making announcement to continue those programmes. Any changes, if made at all, are minor changes. In economic survey report also the positive impact of our programmes can be underlined. Several schemes announced in this budget were actually formulated by our Government but now the UPA Government is trying to take credit for those schemes.

Sir, for setting up of container port at Cochi, tenders were already invited by our Government. What new thing has been done by this Government? Is Setu Samundram Project a new one, certainly not. But in the budget it has been tried to show that this Government has done a lot. Actually this is an anti-people budget. This budget has hit the urban middle class hard. Be it the scheme of providing of irrigation facility or creation of food stock are being implemented in a limited area. Neither any bold steps have been taken in any field nor any bold decision has been taken for which I could appreciate this budget.

Sir, the Finance Minister of the UPA Government has bequeathed a healthy and strong economy. Confusion has been created in the minds of people on account of a number of announcements. Full exemption from income tax on the income upto rupees one lakh is also an eyewash. A number of concessions were already available to senior citizens. Only language has been changed and benefits available to senior citizens have been highlighted by jugglery of words. All types of rebates in income tax have been negated on account of the two percent surcharge which has been levied by the Government on all kinds of taxes. This is the easiest way for the finance minister of any government to deal with the problems by imposing such surcharge. It cannot be termed as a transparent tax policy.

Sir, the Finance Minister failed to recollect the recommendations of Kelkar Committee while presenting

the budget. On the one hand tax has been withdrawn on long term capital gain, on the other hand transaction tax too has been withdrawn. Some exemption has been given on Tractors and other agricultural equipments but there are several items on which excise duty has been enhanced. There is no mention in the budget about rate of interest on EPF. Actually problems have been left for future solution. In my opinion this budget is inflationary and will cause price rise. This will definitely not lead us on the path of development so vociferously and vehemently propagated so far from every platform.

Sir, the Finance Minister has increased the number of items covered under the purview of service tax, at the same time rate of service tax has also been increased. He has sought to increase the service tax rate from 8 to 10 percent. Now there is also a proposal of imposing two percent education cess on all service taxes. Besides 58 services have already been brought under the purview of service tax.

Sir, the UPA Government which is spending 23 paise out of one rupee on payment of interest has in its first general budget taken a special care of senior citizens by announcing 'Varistha Nagarika Bachat Yojana' at the interest rate of nine percent, whereas there is no change in the rate of interest on small savings.

Following this, the interest rate on the PPF, GPF and special savings scheme would continue to remain 8 per cent making no changes in the present interest rates on small savings schemes, the hon. Finance Minister has also proposed to continue 8 percent annual interest rate on the Government savings bonds. And this move of the hon. Minister has belied the hopes of common man as they were expecting an increase in the interest rates.

Sir, now I come on the budget requirements of Himachal Pradesh. I come from the Hamirpur parliamentary constituency of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh is a hilly, backward and remote border state situated in the lap of high mountains, on the one hand, district Kinnaur borders with China and Pangi Bharmor areas of district Chamba border with Pakistan. Himachal Pradesh has bounty of natural beauty but the State Government is unable to develop its tourist centers to promote tourism in the state due to its limited resources. There should have been a provision in this budget for promoting tourism in the State, but there is no such provision.

Sir, we are a neglected lot since Independence when it comes to Railways and the progress is zero when it

[Shri Suresh Chandel]

comes to development and expansion of railways in the state. Tourism is the second largest industry in Himachal Pradesh but no special provision has been made to promote it in the budget. Other industries in the state are almost nil. Farming is not there as is done in the plains. Since it's a mountainous state, there are very high passes and rivers and rivulets flow down from high mountains. The geographical situation of Himachal Pradesh is such that on the one hand people reel under sweltering heat in the plains of the state while during the same season, people shiver with biting cold due to cold and snow in upper reaches of the State.

Sir, in view of the tough geographical conditions of Himachal Pradesh and less sources of income, special provision needs to be made in the budget for development of the state. The developmental work in the state has slowed down since category 'C' status of the state has been lowered. Earlier Himachal Pradesh used to get 90 percent as grants and 10 per cent as loan, now following the withdrawal of category 'C', status, it gets 80 percent assistance in the form of loan and 20 percent as grant which is a paltry sum of assistance.

In view of the tough geographical conditions and tough job of the government employees and adverse climate, here the concentration of the employees is more than other states. Due to this reason, the State Government has to bear a huge amount on their pay and allowances resulting in stalling developmental works.

In such adverse circumstances, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make an announcement in the House in respect of providing a special economic package to Himachal Pradesh so that the people living in a hilly, backward and remote state situated on the high mountain ranges can feel that the UPA Government is of their own and it has not neglected them.

Sir, as you know that maximum recruitment in the defence forces is made from Himachal Pradesh. Even today the number of people in the Defence of the country is the largest from the state. This is the reason, the number of people serving and those retired is maximum from my parliamentary constituency.

There is a major difference in the pensions of those retiring now and those retired earlier. The NDA Government had set up a committee accepting the principle of 'one rank and one pension' in order to remove the said anomaly and a decision in this regard was to be taken by the Committee but no progress has so far

been made in this direction. Later on, the NDA Government took some decisions, thereby bridging the gap to a great extent in the pensions of the retiring defence personnel of lower ranks. According to an estimate, approximately Rs. 400 crore is estimated to be spent to remove the anomaly in their pensions. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to accept the principle of one rank and one pension and make an announcement to implement it soon and also make provision in the budget for this purpose.

Sir, as I told earlier about the specific and tough geographical conditions of Himachal Pradesh, the Kaza and Kelang headquarters of Lahaul and Spiti district remain cut off from the rest of the country for about six months during winter. The provision of salary food, coal for cooking food, kerosene, gas should be made in advance in one go for the employees serving there. Six months' salary to employees is also given in advance because all routes get blocked due to heavy snowfall and helicopter service is made available by the Himachal Government only for the seriously ill people. Despite unfavourable climatic conditions, work on the construction of a tunnel under the Rohtang pass in Mandi tehsil of Kullu district had been in progress for the last many years in order to link Kelang, the headquarters of Lahaul, with the main land of the country throughout the year. Foundation of the same was laid by the NDA Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2001 and initial work such as construction of approach road etc. was started, but with the coming into power of the present Government that work seems to have stopped. I urge upon the hon. Ministers of Finance and Defence to pay special attention to this and get the said tunnel constructed on a war footing, and within a fixed time limit so that the areas of the Lahaul and Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh which remain cut off from the country, could remain linked throughout the year. This achievement of our engineers will immortalize them in the history for a partial victory on nature.

Sir, as I have said, the Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti districts and the tangi and Bharmor tehsils in the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh are extremely backward and people there live in a very difficult and unfavourable condition. These areas are in no way any less difficult than north-eastern states of the country. The Government of India has exempted the people of the north-eastern states from paying income tax. My submission is that the same exemption may also be extended to the people living in the said districts of Himachal Pradesh. I have been making this request as a member of the 12th and

13th Lok Sabha and now as a member of the 14th Lok Sabha also I am making this request. This demand is fully justified which the Minister of Finance should consider seriously and make an announcement in this regard while replying to the debate on the budget in the House. This will not involve any additional expenditure from the exchequer of the Government of India.

Sir, before full statehood was accorded to Himachal Pradesh, a number of joint power projects of the Government of India, Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan Governments were started on the Himachal land and with the waters of this state, but Himachal's share in it was negligible. After full statehood of Himachal Pradesh and during the regime of the BJP Government in the state, it was brought to the notice of the Central Government which in turn accepted 12 percent share of the state in the projects to be undertaken from then onwards in Himachal Pradesh, and during the time of BJP Government and in the case of the power projects for which agreement with Himachal Pradesh was signed, the share of the state has been fixed as per the principle of 12 percent free power out of those projects, but the losses incurred by the State in respect of the previous projects could not have been compensated for. In this regard, a case filed by the Himachal Pradesh Government is *subjudice* in which the State Government has requested for a justified assistance running into hundreds of crores of rupees. In such a circumstances, I would like to urge the Govt. to provide at least Rs. 100 crore in lumpsum to Himachal Pradesh so that the development work in the state may be resumed.

Sir, the river swan in my parliamentary constituency Una is proving a curse to the people. During the rainy season this river causes such a massive flood that the neighbouring areas have to suffer heavy loss of life and property. The swan river has 74 tributaries. If these are channelised, I think, only this area can cater to the foodgrain needs of the entire Himachal Pradesh and not only Una district. I personally raised this matter at many levels during the BJP Government and during my tenures in the 12th and 13th Lok Sabha, and the then deputy chairman of the Planning Commission Shri K.C. Pant sanctioned this project and the work on this was started with Rs. 29 crore loan from NABARD. Work on this project is in progress, but, sir, this is a very huge project and its primary estimate is about Rs. 604 crores. So, through you I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Finance to provide an assistance of at least Rs. 500 crores to the State Government for this project. Provision of more funds

for it may be made and a five years' time limit for the completion of this project may also be fixed and the pace of work may also be accelerated so that the people of Himachal Pradesh may not think that the UPA Government have ignored them.

Sir, the Minister of Finance has expressed concern over the worsening pollution of the Himalayas. This is quite pertinent. Pollution today has assumed such a serious proportion in the country that even the Himalayas have not remained untouched by it. People from the down go to the Himalayas for excursions and throw waste, thermocol cups and plastic bags there which are posing a serious threat of pollution in the Himalayas. The Himalayas are the protector of India. It protects India from the fast chilly winds coming from China, protects the environment of the country and maintains ecological balance. Sir, India gets its water from the Himalaya itself. If the Himalaya are polluted and water becomes scarce, the country will starve for irrigation and the hydel projects will also become useless for want of water. So, special efforts are necessary to maintain and protect the environment of the Himalayas. For this, I request the hon. Finance Minister that a board consisting of specialists, local politicians, MLAs and MPs be constituted for protecting and developing the Himalaya and for extending its inhabited regions in Himachal Pradesh so that adequate efforts could be made for protection of the Himalayas. Sir, as you are aware, the employment opportunities in industries and agriculture are very little in Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, it is necessary to impart training through I.T.I.s. to create employment opportunities. The Hon. Finance Minister has announced in his budget speech that 500 ITIs will be upgraded. Through you, sir, I urge upon him to make a special announcement to upgrade the ITIs at Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Una and Dehra (Kangra) ITIs in my parliamentary constituency in Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, black money and parallel economy are dominating the scene everywhere in the country these days which affect the poor most. No efforts are made to unearth the black money made by way of tax evasion and take stringent action against tax evaders.

Sir, in the end, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for some good works proposed in the budget, at the same time while vehemently opposing the budget, I conclude and resume my seats and I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the very wide-ranging discussion that took place on the Budget proposals lasting late into the night, I believe, and especially the hon. Member, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra who initiated the debate from the Opposition benches.

The Budget Speech over the years has travelled beyond an accountant's report. No Finance Minister is an accountant. Especially, the Finance Minister presenting a Budget in the first year of a new Government is not a mere accountant. It is my duty, I believe, to interpret the mandate to the best of my ability, to interpret it not only for the hon. Members of this House but also for the people at large who voted us, and to convince this House as well as the people that we are truthful to the mandate.

What is the mandate? It is a complex mandate. It is a mandate very different from the mandate, say, we got in 1991. It is different from the mandate which the BJP and its allies got in 1998 and again in 1999. The mandate of 2004 is a complex mandate which has sent to this Parliament a number of political parties. There are core constituencies for each political party, and I have to, therefore, make an effort to address these core constituencies or core interests.

I believe that this is a mandate to take another look at the reform process and ask ourselves the question, whether any section of the people feels that they have been left behind. If the Government is the engine of change, that engine must take with it, not only the bogies of urban India, but also a number of bogies which contain or carry the people of rural India.

I believe that the electoral mandate that we have got a couple of months ago also required me to re-visit some of the priorities of the reform process and re-arrange those priorities. I believe that the mandate requires me to protect and promote that part of the public sector which has created wealth and made India stronger, and at the same time create greater space for the private sector. I also believe that the mandate requires me to consider people as a key resource in any process of economic or national development.

Most of my task is already directed by the NCMP. The NCMP was not a pre-election manifesto. The NCMP is a considered document, which was put together by the political parties both inside the Government and those supporting from outside. Therefore, much thought, much

reflection and much debate has gone into the making of the NCMP. It is not my business to second guess the NCMP; my business is to be faithful to the NCMP. But the NCMP is a roadmap for five years. All of us are indeed impatient; all of us would like everything to be done as early as possible. Let me reiterate that it is a roadmap for five years. And this Government, I am confident, would remain in office for five years to deliver its promises in five years. If there is any section of this House which has not understood this mandate and has not come to terms with its defeat, it is, Sir, I am afraid, my friends on the opposite side.

Perhaps, they thought that they would come back to power; perhaps many friends on this side also did not expect to come to power. We have come to terms with the fact that we are in office, but they have not come to terms with the fact that they are in the Opposition. .../(*Interruptions*) I can see that in the confusion amongst their ranks and their careful avoidance of key issues in the TV bites that they give and in their body language. By the time they travel from Manali to Ahmedabad, I can see the change that takes place; by the time they travel from Ahmedabad to Delhi; another sea change takes place.

Be that as it may, let me deal with the philosophy behind this Budget. Firstly, people are the most important resource, and that is why, this Budget emphasises education, health, nutritious noon meal scheme, drinking water programme, universal health insurance scheme targeted towards families below poverty line, a new insurance scheme for self-help groups, upgradation of 500 ITIs, education loans, etc. All of these treat all the people of India as a resource.

Second, investment is the key. Investment in agriculture, investment in industry and investment in services is the key to growth. It is the key to employment. It is the key to incomes; and it is the key to maximize the welfare of the people.

The third cardinal point is, delivery systems are extremely important. We cannot throw good money after bad. Nor can we create, in our enthusiasm, bottomless pits and pour money into it in the mistaken belief that spending is investment. Spending is not investment.

The fourth is—we can debate on this and I am sure we will debate this on many occasions—while we do not want to be fiscal fundamentalists, we certainly must observe fiscal prudence. The economic laws are harsh and hard laws. They do not bypass India. If these laws have worked well in over a hundred countries in the

world, why should we assume that these laws will not work in India?

It is, in this background, Sir, I would urge the House to look at the Budget that I have presented on behalf of the UPA Government. Let me quickly, in the space of a few minutes, deal with each of these sectors. There is a slim book which has been circulated as part of the Budget Paper. This is called, 'Key Features of Budget 2004-05' and much of what I say is already in that book. It brings together under convenient heads what we have done to each sector. Let us look at agriculture as I think that is fundamental to understanding the nature of India's economy.

Look at growth rates. Since 1991, in the three years when agriculture did badly, growth rates declined. In the years in which agriculture did well, growth rates soared. If you net out agricultural GDP growth, you will find that the trend of growth rate is more or less flat. It is agriculture which takes you to high growth rate or takes you to below normal growth rates. Secondly, the bulk of the people of India are still dependent on agriculture and allied activities. How can you ignore that cold fact? Therefore, agriculture occupies a pride of place in this Budget as well as in the allocation of funds. It is possible that many hon. Members did not have time to plough through these volumes and pool these numbers together. It is my job to do it for this House and I will do it to the best of my ability.

In agriculture we have made a bold beginning by addressing the key question of credit. There are some aspects which need to be attended to. I have repeatedly pleaded, let us give ourselves a fair trial for three or four months and we will re-visit the matter. Credit was the key issue and we have addressed it on the 18th of June. If we can raise credit this year from about Rs. 80,000 crore to Rs. 1,05,000 crore, we will find the difference in agricultural production next year. The Accelerated Irrigation benefit Programme in again an investment-oriented measure. Micro Irrigation and Watershed Programme through NABARD to create one hundred thousand watershed structures is an investment-oriented measure. Please remember the words I said: 'spending is not investment'. Investment requires spending but not every spending is investment. Look at the areas where we are spending. AIBP is investment-oriented and Watershed Programme is also investment-oriented. RIDF with Rs. 8,000 crore is again investment-oriented.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): What about the plan allocation? Have you reduced the plan allocation or not? We are just asking for the banks.

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to complete. I will give you an opportunity to seek clarifications at the end but not in between. Keep your arsenal ready.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Have I come to the end of my speech? I think you should take a lesson from your Leader who is listening patiently.

Every initiative that we have taken in agriculture is investment-oriented. Now, people have asked me what are the new initiatives I have taken. The new initiatives are in the area of agro business. There were several sub-Sections to Section 80IB but no one thought of giving an exemption to agri business under Section 80 IB. For the first time, we have given tax exemption to agri business. That is a change of direction. You were looking at urban India, we now look at rural India. You were looking at non-agro business and we also look at agro business. We have launched a National Horticulture Mission. Someone asked me what is the difference between the Technology Horticulture Mission and the National Horticulture Mission. The Technology Horticulture Mission is confined to four of the new and smaller States. The National Horticulture Mission encompasses the whole country. There are farmers all over India, not only in these four States.

We have announced a major programme for restoring water bodies. A criticism was made that we have selected only five districts. Factually, it is in-correct as I had said, 'at least five districts'. But let me take it as five. As I said, I do not believe in creating a huge bottomless pit and pouring money. Of Japanese, it is said that they take two years to design and implement it in one year. We take one month to design, we promise to implement it in two years and we take 20 years. As men of science and as men and women who must imbue a scientific temper, everything must be designed, tested and validated before you put money. This is where delivery systems are important. I must know how I am going to deliver the promise that water bodies in a district will be completely renovated. We must test it out in five parts of the country. Maybe in ten districts. We will test in this year. We will record the results, we will validate it and then we will launch it all over India. I believe, the time spent on reflection, planning, designing and testing is time well spent before you throw money after a scheme and ten years later you discover that the scheme has not delivered the results that you intended it to deliver.

We have given exemption for tractors, for dairy machinery and for agricultural hand tools. Why? All these

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are investment related. If more tractors are used, if more dairy machinery is imported or bought and installed, and if more agricultural hand tools are used, that improves productivity. Then, we have announced risk mitigation. I have candidly said that I do not know which of the three schemes will succeed. Without much fore thought, the previous Government plunged into one kind of scheme that is completely unsustainable. There is what the report said. So, another scheme was tried last year and the third scheme is being tried this year.

Hopefully, one of them will succeed. This is again a mistake of not testing and validating your design and plunging headlong into a scheme. But surely, one of the schemes, with modifications, will succeed and we will have, as I have promised, a proper farm insurance scheme. For agricultural research we have raised the allocation from Rs. 775 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore.

Sir, I wish to assure this hon. House that throughout this year and the next and the next, agriculture will remain at the centrestage and at the centre of this Government's focus. Year after year you will find that we will expand and strengthen these programmes.

Sir, there are some disturbing facts which hon. Members must note. There is a growing divide between rural and urban India. If you look at per capita consumer expenditure, in rural India it rose from Rs. 486 per month per person to Rs. 531 per month per person. In urban India it rose from Rs. 854 to Rs. 1,011. The ratio which shows this divide went up from 1.76 to 1.90. If you look at enrolment of children, the difference between rural India and urban India, for the children in the age group between six years to 11 years, is 22 per cent. If you look at the age group between 11 years to 14 years, it is 21 per cent. If you look at the human development index—the last figure is available for 1991, let us assume things have improved,—in rural India the index is 0.34 and in urban India, it is 0.51. Gross capital formation in agriculture has stagnated at about 1.3 per cent of GDP throughout the period when the NDA Government was in office. I am not blaming the NDA Government. I am not saying that they caused the decline. But it has stagnated. There was no additional investment in agriculture. It stagnated at about 1.3 per cent of GDP. That is why, I said, in the three years in which agriculture performed badly, namely 1997-98, 2000-01 and 2002-03, the GDP growth rate was only 4.8 per cent, 4.4 per cent and four per cent respectively. In the years in which agriculture performed well, the GDP growth rate soared to new heights.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara): Can you relate it to monsoon?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Obviously we have to relate it to the monsoon. But then, in order to make agriculture reasonably monsoon-proof, we must attend to irrigation; we must attend to restoring our water bodies. Thereafter, in my scheme of things, in any investment in agriculture, the key aspects are: AIDP programmes and restoration of water bodies.

Sir, in regard to industry I would like to say that like in any other country, industry provides the real motive force for growth because it is technology driven; it is also human resource driven, we have the highest quality human resources. It is science driven and it is also driven by markets. Therefore, we must pay attention to industry. As everyone knows, there is a gap between savings and investments. This gap between savings and investments can be left as a gap, in which event there would not be any investment. A powerful case has been made out all over the world that foreign direct investment fills the gap between the savings ratio and investment. I do not think anyone quarrels with FDI investment. The quarrel is, into what sector should the FDI flow and what conditions should it flow. Some friends think that I am under pressure from my Left friends. Frankly speaking, it is a great pleasure to work with my Left friends. I have no problem with them. *...(Interruptions)* I am reminded of what Thiruvalluvar, my favourite guide, said 2000 years ago. I will say it in Tamil first and then translate it.

"Ennporulla vaagach chelachchollith thanpirarvaay
nunnporull kaanba dharivu"

It means, "Say what you want to say sweetly and in a manner that will convince your friends. *...(Interruptions)* Listen to what your friends will say with great attention, take both into account, and arrive at a decision which will be the decision of a king." I intend to do exactly that. I will say sweetly and in a manner that will convince my friends. I will listen to my friends. But, eventually, the Government will have to take a decision in the best interest of the country. *...(Interruptions)*

What are we doing? Firstly, we are making investment as the key stone to growth. So, we are setting up an Investment Commission. For too long, this country was bogged down in a controversy and argument over the Disinvestment Commission. Let us look at the Investment Commission and let us look at it positively. There are domestic investments, foreign investments, public

investments and private investments. Every kind of investment must be looked at and every opportunity must be looked at and, under whatever policy that we lay down, all investments must be welcome in this country.

A signal must go not only to our industry but also to every investor in the world that India is open to investment under whatever policy it lays down for attracting investment. This has been the key to growth of every country including China. I do not think that we can afford to lose the race. Indeed, China did start in the early 1980s. It had a ten or eleven year lead. I believe that today China has a lead of about six to seven years. But if we do not absorb the lessons of China and other countries, I am afraid, the gap between a country like China and a country like India may widen rather than reduce.

We are setting up a Board for reconstruction of public sector enterprises. Now, why did I choose the word 'reconstruction'? Public sector has gone through three phases. The first phase is the construction phase started by Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The second phase is deconstruction phase which my friends are responsible for. Now, we have the reconstruction phase. We will have to reconstruct some of our public sector undertakings. That is why, I did not choose the word 'restructuring' but I chose the word 'reconstruction' of public sector undertakings.

A message must also go to all our public sector managers and employees that we will hold them accountable for the money that Parliament gives to them, for the money that people give to them. They cannot destroy wealth. They must create wealth and must share this wealth with the people. As NCMP says, after we try to help them, if they remain chronically sick, as Chief Minister Mr. Buddhadeb Bhattacharya told me a few days ago, then what shall we do? What shall we do with the industries which are chronically sick? The NCMP gives me the guide and I will strictly according to the NCMP guide.

We are setting up the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council. ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen, Mr. Malhotra. I am sure you are listening.

Please remember that we are competing with the world. We are no longer competing among ourselves. Competitiveness is a function of many variables. Our industry has become competitive. But unless we run and keep pace with the rest of the world, we will find that we

are left behind. We are setting up NMCC which is an innovative idea. We have found—I repeat the word 'found',—it is no longer a pie in the sky—we have found Rs. 40,000 crores which is available under the Inter-Institutional Group. I would urge the hon. Members to seek the entrepreneurs who can access this fund for setting up new industries in their constituencies and in their States.

This is no longer a pie in the sky programme. This money is available and this money will be invested this year to promote new industries.

On the power sector there were some remarks that I had not made any reference to the power sector. I thought it was not necessary because I had made a reference to it in a speech outside this House. Let me tell you that ten power projects have achieved financial closure with the total capacity of 3472 megawatts. This is an improvement over the six that I had announced in the speech. Seven other projects with a capacity of 8067 megawatts are likely to achieve financial closure within three months. IIG system has worked well and is working well. I am extending the IIG system to other areas, particularly to airports, seaports and tourism.

We have granted initial depreciation allowance. This is the only demand which the industry placed. I am very happy that industry has no wish list any more. Industry only wants an enabling environment in which they can compete with minimum interference from the Government. Industry's one demand was that the initial depreciation allowance of fifteen per cent must not be linked to additional capacity of 25 per cent and that it must be linked to a lower additional capacity. I have accepted this demand and we have given them this. You will find greater and greater investment this year as a result of this measure.

I am surprised that nobody from the Opposition mentioned—although some of my friends from this side were kind enough to mention—about the very radical regime that we have brought in textiles. How did this happen? As I said, it happened because of thoughtlessness. Suddenly, one day you invent the mythical CENVAT chain with forty holes drilled into it, that is, with forty exemption notifications, starting from fibre to yarn to fabric to garment and then bring in the poor handloom and the poor powerloom and say, "You are now subject to excise regime". I thought the previous Government railed against the inspector raj. But what did you unleash on the handloom and powerloom weavers?

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

You unleashed the inspector raj. The transaction cost went so high that people were forced to close down the handlooms. In district after district in Tamil Nadu, which I am personally aware of and the hon. Members sitting here are aware of, the only demand of the voters from the candidate in the election was, "Will you go to Delhi and abolish CENVAT?" The candidates who said, "I will abolish CENVAT", won by margins of two and half lakh of votes. It happened in Rasipuram, Gobichettipalayam, Tiruchengode, Palani, Coimbatore and Erode. I think the former Deputy Prime Minister must have visited Kumbakonam. Even in Kumbakonam there are weavers. I do not know whether any one from that area met him and thanked him. If they thanked him for cooperating and abolishing CENVAT, please accept that sense of gratitude. If they thanked him, it means they have thanked me and they have thanked the whole House. Abolition of CENVAT will now create a level playing field. Now, you will find that handloom, powerloom and mill sector thriving without being under the control of the inspector raj.

Sir, I now turn to employment. The Food-for-Work Programme is the key to address the immediate problem of unemployment. It is not a lasting solution. Lasting solution is to create regular jobs in industry or agriculture or services. But job creation won't take place overnight. Jobs are created by investment and high growth. But immediately there is a problem of hunger, There is a problem of want. It has to be addressed. Therefore, the NCMP talked about Food-for-Work Programme. Members asked me how much has been allocated for this. Last year the cash component of Food-for-Work Programme was Rs. 3,712 crore. This year, even if you do not take into account the additional GBS of Rs. 10,000 crore, the Planning Commission 'will'—I underline the word 'will'—allocate an additional amount for FWP. As against Rs. 3,712 crore last year, we have already allocated Rs. 4,050 crore. Please add to that what the Planning Commission will allocate in the next two weeks. It is not that the Planning Commission is going to sit over the issue for six months. In the next two weeks, the Planning Commission will allocate more funds to the Food for Work Programme.

Hon. Members were looking at some figures and said that last year we had an additional Rs. 4,888 crore. But this Rs. 4,888 crore was not allocated as cash in the BE stage. It was because of drought-affected areas that a Special Component in the form of foodgrains was done. The value of that foodgrains was Rs. 4,888 crore. Surely, it is not your wish that this year also there should be drought. It cannot be your wish. I want you to join

me in praying that we will have enough rains. But if there is drought like last year, over which we have no control, we will allocate foodgrains and when that foodgrains value will be taken into account. But in terms of cash component to cash component, we have already allocated Rs. 4,050 crore as against Rs. 3,712 crore. Within two weeks from today, more funds will be allocated to the Food-for-Work Programme.

As I said, the additional investment that is being made in agriculture, in industry, the private investment, the public investment—I have already given the figures of equity and loan investment in public sector—all these will create jobs. If we continue to grow at seven to eight per cent, jobs will be created. But that will take time. Until those jobs are created, until those people are absorbed, we will have to persist with the Food-for-Work Programme. You will find that I will make larger and larger allocations year after year depending upon the absorptive capacity and the needs of the States.

Sir, before I go to some of the larger questions, I would touch upon a few other things. Questions have been asked about what have we actually allocated to areas like rural development. Let us compare the BE 2003-04 with BE 2004-05. That is the proper comparison. Anyone who has got some knowledge of and acquaintance with public finance will compare BE and BE. I will also compare the RE if necessary.

In the Ministry of Rural Development, there are several key heads. They are SGSY, Rural Employment, Rural Housing, other Rural Development Programmes, Roads and Bridges, North-Eastern States, Wastelands Development, Land Reforms, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation. These are the broad heads and some minor heads are there. The total BE allocation last year was Rs. 14,070 crore. The BE allocation this year is Rs. 15,998 crore which represents an increase of 13.7 per cent. The nominal GDP growth—we have assumed—is 12 per cent but the allocation for Rural Development rises by 13.7 per cent over the BE of last year. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You should have the Revised budget Estimates or the Interim Budget. Compare with both of them. It is much less. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he is just taking the present estimates. Please go to the Revised Budget. He is not doing so. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. He is giving his own version. You are not bound to accept everything that he says. But do not correct him. Very well, you may

point it out later on. He has a right to an audience. What is this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a completely unwarranted charge. I said that I would compare RE also if necessary. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on in the House?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said that I would compare RE also. Either they do not listen to me or they are deliberately playing hard of hearing. I said that I would compare BE and BE and I will also compare, if necessary, BE and RE. I am going to compare that if both of you will kindly listen to me. *...(Interruptions)*

Look at the RE now. Rs. 4,888 crore, as I said earlier, was not a cash allocation. It was an allocation of foodgrains because there was a drought condition. It is our collective and fervent prayer that there will not be drought conditions this year.

So, if you were to take out Rs. 4, 888 crore valuation for the purpose of comparing cash versus cash, allocation versus allocation, if you compare that way, the increase in the BE over RE is 9.8 per cent. The increase in the BE this year over the BE of last year is 13.7 per cent and the increase in the BE this year over the RE of last year is 9.8 per cent. Should-God forbid-there be a drought and should there be a requirement to allocate foodgrains, we will allocate that, and when you add that, the increase will be more than 9.8 per cent. Therefore, Sir, they should do their homework before levelling these charges. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister can look after himself. Please take your seat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are outlays for rural development in other Ministries also. We are looking only at the Ministry of Rural Development. There are other Ministries where there are outlays for rural development. Let us look at them now. There are heads like animal husbandry and dairying, agricultural research and education, etc., under the Ministry of Agriculture, there is the AIDP which falls under the Ministry of Water Resources, there are heads like rural electrification, rural family services, agro-rural industries and Panchayati Raj which come under various other Ministries. If you look at the BE in these Ministries in respect of Plan outlays for some of the programmes which have a focus or an impact

on rural development, the BE allocation in these Ministries last year was Rs. 11,661 crore. Sir, they will not like the figure that I am going to quote just now. The RE came down to Rs. 10,391 crore. This year, the BE allocation, as against Rs. 11,661 crore, is Rs. 12,923 crore. There is an increase of 10.8 per cent, not just 8 per cent. I know they are very quick in their arithmetic, but they can slip. If you look at BE versus RE, the increase is more than 10.8 per cent.

Sir, there was some criticism as to why did I call the Drinking Water Mission as Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission. I am not naming the Mission after Rajiv Gandhi. It was named after Rajiv Gandhi in the year 1991. I am simply removing the dust that was put on the name of the Mission. *...(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we strongly object to this. Dr. Deen Dayal Upadhyay's name was kept. He is referring to his name as dust. It is highly objectionable. It should not have come from Shri Chidambaram. How can he behave like this? *...(Interruptions)* How can he talk like this? It is highly deplorable. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not used any unparliamentary word.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, what have I said? Is there anything unparliamentary? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has only mentioned the name of the Mission.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have not said anything unparliamentary. So, I will not yield to anyone. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. If you yield, I will allow him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me complete what I was saying. *...(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the way. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not taken any other name. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have not completed what I wanted to say.

MR. SPEAKER: He has only mentioned the name of a Mission. He has not used any unparliamentary word. You may have reservations. I find that the hon. Leader of Opposition wants to say something, depending on whether the hon. Minister yields or not. Therefore, I am asking whether the hon. Minister is yielding or not.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I want to finish this part and then I will yield to the hon. Leader of Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has not mentioned anybody's name but only mentioned about Rajiv Gandhi Mission.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If they do not let us speak, we too will not let anybody speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding to Shri Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: I am not asking him to yield. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: If such words will be used for our leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, they are not allowing me to complete this. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the Parliament of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has said that he would yield to the hon. Leader of Opposition after he finishes this part.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us wait for him to finish this part.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will finish this part and then if the hon. Leader of Opposition wants to say something, I will yield to him.

What did I say in my speech any what I am saying now? the Mission was named in 1991. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed to go it on record. Why are you so upset?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding to Shri Malhotra. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this. We will allow them to speak. There is a convention in the House. He says that he will yield to the hon. Leader of Opposition after he finishes this part.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: After I finish this part, I will yield to the Leader of Opposition.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: That is not the question. ...*(Interruptions)* He cannot say like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I have requested him to yield to the hon. Leader of Opposition. Shri L.K. Advani, please.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Mr. Finance Minister was speaking, some of my

*Not recorded.

colleagues were asking questions, but I, at no point.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): They were not asking questions rather they were disturbing.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You must have some patience to listen to the senior leader of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else should be recorded except hon. Leader of Opposition's observation.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: If I have tried to say something to Chidambaramji, then it is only because that he would not have met Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay, he would not have known him. I can say that anybody who know him. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): It is out of place to mention the name of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay while speaking on budget. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, what is this? It is not related to this. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is very unfortunate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In the public meeting held in Ramlila ground after assassination of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay, it was Hiren Mukherjee who praised him most

while offering emotion—soaked tributes to him.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. Hon. Members, we need not agree with each other on all matters. Of course, there are political parties with different views, different ideologies and if any Member has to say something only to suit everybody's desire, then this House need not function.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, he may disagree with my viewpoint. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: 'Right to say' is conceded.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: But he has no right to speak about Deen Dayal Upadhyay as such. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly allow the Finance Minister to speak. Let him finish his speech. I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, let him complete his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure the hon. Finance Minister can look after himself.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They have completely misunderstood it. I have not uttered the words 'Deen Dayal Upadhyay'. ...(Interruptions) Please go through the record. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I beg all of you to kindly listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. he has not used his name. Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Very well, you have removed the dust.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, it is a technical defect. He did not use the words 'Deen Dayal Upadhyay'. I agree. But he said that he was removing the dust. It is very unusual. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to him till the end. I do not know what is written there. Can the Finance Minister of this country not give a reply? Is this the way we function?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They have no right to be abusive. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not abused. If he has abused, it will be removed.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfortunate. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Finance Minister, you carry on.

Only the Finance Minister's statement will be recorded until I permit anybody else to speak.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: This is the technical defect. He has said that Rajiv Gandhi Mission was started in 1991. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said the name. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: He said: "All that we have done is to remove the dust." What does it mean? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Advaniji, let him complete his sentence. If there is any unparliamentary word, I shall remove it.

*Not recorded.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It is not the question of unparliamentary word. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I understand you point. Let him finish his speech. After that, if you have any questions, you can ask. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not yielding to anybody. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is the hon. Leader of the Opposition to look after your interest. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Goyal, you are crossing the limit unnecessarily.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your learned Leader of the Opposition is looking after your interests here. Please leave it to him.

I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me half a second. After this part, if you find there is anything derogatory to any hon. leader of this country, I shall see to it that it is removed. What more can I say?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I do not understand what is unparliamentary in this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him explain. I am asking him to explain.

Mr. Chidambaram, you please explain. Whatever you wish to say, you go on.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You people please take your seats.

14.58 hrs.

[English]

*At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon.
Members left the House.*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not the Speaker. Fortunately for you, you are not the Speaker. Unfortunately, I am the Speaker!

...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in my Budget speech, said:

MR. SPEAKER: Wait a minute. Please sit down. Nothing is being recorded. Why do you bother? What do you want me to do? Shall I take them out? You listen to the Finance Minister. Please you listen to the Finance Minister. You people please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

"The Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission was intended to be implemented in the Mission mode. In recent years, however, new programmes have sprung up obscuring the original mission. More than 75,000 habitations are yet to be provided adequate drinking water. Government intends to bring all drinking water schemes under the umbrella of the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission."

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harin Pathak, if you are going out, then do not disrupt the proceedings. You are boycotting.

...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am requesting you to come back to your seats and listen to the speech of the hon. Minister of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not yielded.

...(Interruptions)

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: When he made the speech, no one protested. It is only today when he explained what he wanted to say, we protest. What he said was that he was removing the dust. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Please preserve your enthusiasm for other occasions.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say the name, but only said the name of the Mission.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please carry on with your next point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: He has to apologize. ...(Interruptions) We are sorry. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I wish hon. Members tune in to the BBC to listen to the debate between the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Leader of the Opposition there. Nothing unparliamentary was said. All that I said was that the Rajiv Gandhi Mission was obscured. All that I did was to bring all water missions under the Rajiv Gandhi Mission umbrella, I said and I say it. I said in the mildest of terms that I was just trying to remove the dust that was put on top of the Rajiv Gandhi Mission's name. Now, what is unparliamentary? ...(Interruptions)

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Let me say it for the record, there is in the Government, in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, a Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme. Nobody has tried to remove that. Why are they getting touchy? I never uttered the name of any other leader. I think, they were looking for an excuse to leave the House and they have left the House.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Jha, I am sure, everybody's performance is being watched by the Prime Minister for future.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I just want to make a few more observations. The first is on fiscal consolidation. Please remember that I am a servant of this House. This House passed the FRBM Act. The FRBM Act was passed in August, 2003 but the government did not notify it. As long as the Government did not notify it, it could do whatever it liked. So, the Act was there but the Act was not in force. This Government, fully alive to its responsibilities, notified the Act on the 5th July, and presented the Budget on the 8th July. I urge hon. Members to kindly read a very important document circulated for the first time in the history of independent India called 'Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement', which gives the roadmap as to how the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit would move over the next three to five years. It also obliges us to restructure schemes and to control expenditure. The restructuring of schemes is being taken up with all seriousness by the Planning Commission. Many of the schemes will indeed be restructured.

The NCMP requires us to transfer all Centrally-sponsored schemes to the States. All this is part of a new federal philosophy. There must be a Central sector and there must be a State sector while all Centrally-sponsored schemes must be transferred to the States except a scheme of national importance like family planning. All these would be attended to and when we attend to all these things and control expenditure, we would be on the road to fiscal consolidation.

Two important pilot projects have been announced. I have already mentioned about the one on water bodies. I want to mention the other one on food stamps. Let me make it very clear that the public distribution system would be strengthened. There is no going back on the public distribution system. All that we are doing is, since some very eminent people have recommended that we must

chosen one State and three contiguous districts. We want to make an experiment with food stamps. If the experiment succeeds, we can extend the experiment because an experiment would give us new insights. After all, we must develop a scientific temper. We must not be afraid to experiment. We must be willing to experiment and to see what new ideas and new methods could be tried to make the public distribution system stronger and more reliable, to serve the objectives of the public distribution system.

Finally, I am mandated to present a paper on subsidies. I have asked the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy to prepare the paper. I will present the paper. When that paper comes and after the hon. Members have had an opportunity to read the medium-term fiscal policy statement, I hope there will be another opportunity to have a wide-ranging discussion on fiscal consolidation and fiscal reform.

Sir, I want to take a few minutes to talk about States' finances. We have done a lot for the States in this Budget. The biggest step that we have taken is to reduce the interest on loans to States from 10.5 per cent to 9 per cent. This reflects lower cost of borrowing for the Central Government which we are passing on to the States. If our cost of borrowing comes down, we will pass on the benefits to the States in the future also.

We have also got a target of Rs. 40,000 crore in debts swap. Debts swap is a win-win for everybody. It is a gain for the States and it is a gain for the Centre. The target is Rs. 40,000 crore, but my office has told me that this year we will do better than the target of Rs. 40,000 crore. As I said in my Budget Speech, I propose to consult the States and allow them to borrow more so that they can depend less on the Central loans. The cost of intermediation will come down. If they borrow more directly from the market and not depend so much on Central loans, their interest cost will come down. This is a long-standing demand of the States' Finance Ministers and Chief Ministers. We are looking into it and we are trying to operationalise it this year.

Now, I would like to say a word about the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna. I through the Budget Speech made it very clear. I did not claim to have introduced the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna, but after having introduced the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna what did Bihar get last year. That is the question? The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna has a Bihar component, has a component for three districts of Orissa—Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput and

a backward district initiative. Nobody has tampered with that scheme. But what are the facts? During the last year under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana, only Rs. 1,073 crore was released, out of which Bihar got only Rs. 445 crore. This year we have made a Budget allocation of Rs. 3,225 crore, three times that of last year. I wish I could give more to these poor districts of India, but we have made an allocation three times more than that of the last year. We have asked the Planning Commission to make an allocation after receiving programmes from the Bihar Government. I am confident that Bihar will get a much improved and substantial package this year, surely several times more than the measly sum of Rs. 445 crore they got last year. As I said in my Budget Speech, Rs. 3,225 crore is the initial allocation and if more funds are required, we will allocate more to the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna. Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir will also get more money and the backward districts and some other district will also get more money. It all depends upon the States presenting viable and fundable schemes to the Planning Commission. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wished to seek clarification on a point i.e. whether the funds allocated to Bihar is a special package or is it under the national labour development plan? It is yet to be clarified. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please let him reply to your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Hon. Members must also note that this is something we are doing in the middle of the year. But there is another major initiative announced in the Budget based on the NCMP to which everybody including the RJD and other Parties are parties, namely, we are setting up the Backward States Grant Commission and a Backward States' Grant Fund. We are going to allocate Rs. 25,000 crore over the next five years. Which are the States which will get it? *...(Interruptions)* Let me be very candid. Is Tamil Nadu going to get it? *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): I want a clarification from you.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. He cannot reply regarding every State now. If the hon. Minister does not yield, then nobody will be allowed to speak and nobody's statement will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Which are the States which will get it? The Backward States will get it. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, within the backward States and some other States there are backward districts, they will get it. Surely, this is not going to go to the Southern States and the Western States. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR (Thiruvananthapuram): Why?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It will not because they are not classified as backward States. Some districts may.

SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR: Mr. Minister, the classification should be very carefully done.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Commission will do that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: For that, the Commission is appointed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Commission will look into it. The point is that the bulk of it will go to these States which are poor and backward where a bulk of the poor of India live. Let us be candid. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is not being completed in July, 2004.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The bulk of the poor of India—please understand my brothers and sisters—live in Bihar, in Orissa, in Chhattisgarh, in Jharkhand, in U.P., in parts of Rajasthan and parts of Maharashtra. This is where the bulk of the poor live and they will get the money.

MR. SPEAKER: Also India's policy of 'Look East' also.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Initially, there was a proposal giving separate memorandum, but no separate financial memorandum was given. When Jharkhand was separated from Bihar, the previous Government did not provide financial memorandum to Bihar to salvage the state from economic hardship as also to pacify the people of Bihar. I would like to know as to what would be the criteria to assess the backwardness of Bihar to claim Rs. 25,000 crore meant for the backward states? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How it is possible to give the details just now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This scheme is for 100 districts. people in these 100 districts are also being killed in terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*. This is concerning our right.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have got a very competent Ministry there to look after this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, for infrastructure I have already mentioned about the Inter Institutional group and I want to specially mention about Sethusamudram and Vallarpadam. I visited Tuticorin. The responsibility of drafting the DPR has been given to the Tuticorin Port Trust. The Chairman of the Port Trust has told me that he will have the DPR prepared by the end of November. If the DPR comes by the end of November, we have an opportunity to make a major announcement about Sethusamudram even before the year is over. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): What about Vallarpadam?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please wait. What is this? The same thing about Vallarpadam. For Vallarpadam, when the project report comes, when the DPR comes in this year the announcements, will be made this year. ...*(Interruptions)*

There was some talk about the Golden Quadrilateral and that I have failed to mention it. Well, I support the

Golden Quadrilateral. We are very happy that the four major metropolitan cities are being connected. We are happy about the East-West corridor, the North-South corridor. But let me give you some facts about the programme. The Golden Quadrilateral was approved for 5,846 kilometres and the original target date was 31st March, 2004 a date which is now behind us. The target was extended to December, 2004 which is five months away. So far, as on 30th June, only 46 per cent work has been completed—2,692 kilometres.

What have we done? We have not obliterated the Golden Quadrilateral. As against the amount of Rs. 3,442 crore allocated last year, we have allocated Rs. 5,058 crore for the Golden Quadrilateral. We are not looking at it as a partisan programme. We think this is important. Our highways must be made world-class. The attempt to connect the metropolitan cities was started long before the NHAI. In fact, it was the United Front Government which created this fund and the NHAI was given the money. It was the United Front Government which started it. They come and called it Golden Quadrilateral. It is very good; we are very happy. Let it be golden, let it shine, let it do whatever it can. ...*(Interruptions)* But the point is we have allocated Rs. 5,058 crore as against Rs. 3,442 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

I want to say a word about defence capital expenditure. It is a very serious matter. The defence capital expenditure, if you look at the figures of the last two years, has stagnated leading to an accumulation of bills. The hon. Minister of Defence is here. I want to take the House into confidence to the extent possible. Certainly leaders can meet the hon. Minister of Defence for further clarifications. We have provided an additional amount of Rs. 11,000 crore for defence capital expenditure. Why?

We had committed liabilities as on the 1st of April, 2004, long before this Government came into office. Out of the committed liabilities, Rs. 8,493 crore are required for three major contracts. These contracts were approved immediately or shortly after the Interim Budget was presented in February, but no money was provided. We have to pay these bills. We have to honour contractual obligations. In fact, without providing money, an amount of Rs. 4,396 crore was actually spent in the month of April and, therefore, when I came into office in the end of May, 2004 and the Defence Minister brought this all for discussion, as a nation, which is obliged to honour contractual obligations and pay its bills, we had to provide Rs. 11,000 crore. This is really. ...*(Interruptions)* I will not

make any charge against anyone. It is poor Budget management. Let me put it that way. Mildly, this is poor Budget management. Having left us this legacy of bills.
...(Interruptions)

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Since the expenditure is said to be borne in April, 2004, there is ample reason to doubt about what actually happened. The details of this amount of Rs. 4,396 crore must be known to the House. That must be arranged.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, the Defence Minister constantly reminds me that even this amount of Rs. 11,000 crore, which I provided, may not be enough. But I have been able to provide Rs. 11,000 crore. This is absolutely necessary to modernise our Army, to keep it in fighting-fit condition and, above all, to honour contractual obligations which we have incurred as a sovereign Government on account of these contracts.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS BANDU ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Will the Govt. raise the amount under MPLADS.
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are constituting MPLADS Committee. You make your observations there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, finally, I want to say.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You must have somebody to target. They are not there. Therefore, you are targeting the Finance Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, you have made your point and you have made your presence felt since morning.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Finally, I want to say a word about the tax proposals and the revenue assumptions that we have made.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought you said that it is your final point.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, this is my final point.

Sir, we have not under-estimated expenditure. Plan expenditure for 2003-2004 was Rs. 1,20,974 crore and the BE for the current year is Rs. 1,45,590 crore. There is a jump of Rs. 25,000 crore in Plan expenditure. Similarly, Non-Plan expenditure was Rs. 3,17,821 crore and we have now estimated it at Rs. 3,32,239 crore. Now, capital expenditure is higher by 27 per cent and Plan expenditure is higher by 20 per cent.

We are not a tax-and-spend Government. Nobody suggests that tax-and-spend is a good policy. We have provided for expenditure. It will be my endeavour to keep expenditure within what has been provided. Adequate funds have been provided. We have not under-estimated expenditure.

Likewise, we have not over-estimated revenue. I have simply taken the projections made in February, when they are usually made having regard to historical growth rate and buoyancy, and added to that the transaction tax, the cess and the arrears of tax revenue. I want to say a word about arrears of tax revenue. These arrears of tax revenue have remained arrears and why they have remained arrears is a mystery to everyone. Why are they not being collected? Now, we have collected the figures. The figures show the undisputed recoverable arrears are very large. I am not revealing those sums because if I reveal those sums, then my target will become known to everybody. A tidy sum can be collected and I assure this House that we are going to collect that sum using every weapon in our armoury. We are going to collect these arrears because these arrears belong to the Treasury.

My only appeal to individuals and corporates on these arrears is that last year was a good year for corporates, last year was a good year for income-tax assessees, and they have the capacity to pay. I will try to collect the arrears like a bee draws honey from a flower. But before the bee stings, I want the flower also to yield honey to the bee.

MR. SPEAKER Well said and good conclusion.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Lastly, on the tax proposals, I have got an announcement to make about the Security Transaction Tax (STT). The Security Transaction Tax is a neat, efficient and easy to administer tax. Above all, it has the great advantage of virtually eliminating tax avoidance. People have to come into the tax net and they will leave behind them a tax trail.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

There are two sets of intermediaries in the capital market. The first is a category which is subject to capital gains. The second is a set which is subject to only income-tax on business profits. After hearing every intermediary in the market and consulting with SEBI, I am satisfied that while the STT should stay, we should treat these two sets differently. So, these are my revised proposals now.

- For those who are now paying capital gains tax on delivery based trade in equity, the rate is being maintained at 15 basis points on the purchase price, but I will split the levy equally between the buyer and the seller.
- For unit holders holding units in equity-oriented mutual funds, I propose to treat such units as security and extend the benefit of the new capital gains tax regime to such unit holders. However, like any other equity traded in the stock exchange, they would now have to pay STT at 15 basis points on the purchase price of such units.
- The second category, those who are now paying income-tax, like day traders and arbitrators, the rate for these categories will be 1.5 basis points on the purchase price. They will be allowed to take the credit of STT against business tax on profits.
- Derivative traders, futures and options, the rates for these categories will be 1.0 basis point on the value of the transaction as defined in the Finance Bill. They will also be allowed to take credit for STT against business tax on profits. Credit for STT against business income-tax will also be allowed in cases where business profits are declared on delivery-based transactions.
- Buying and selling debt securities or bonds including Government bonds will exempt from STT. We want to deepen the market.
- Similarly, units and mutual funds, other than equity-oriented funds, will be exempt from STT. Where STT is attracted, the long term capital gains will be zero; short term gains will be 10 per cent.
- Where STT is not attracted or exempted, the normal capital gains tax regime will apply.

I am sure, this revised package, while we maintain STT at differential rates, will satisfy every intermediary in the market.

With these words, I would commend this Budget to the House. I thank the hon. Members for the broad support that they have given.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I will allow two or three Members to seek clarifications. First, Shri Mohan Singh will get the chance to ask one question; then, the hon. Member from Tripura, which is a backward State, will get the chance.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of value added tax is an important one today. The traders in the country are the machinery of the value-added tax and all the trade organization have declined to accept this system. Whether Government of India as a tax collecting agency would ignore this fact and be able to manage with the VAT by introducing any new system? I raised this point in my speech. Hon. Ministers of Finance should clarify it.

The incentives provided by the Government to the industries do not percolate down to the consumer's level. My point is that the relaxation given by the Government on the tractor and agriculture implements must transfer at the level of farmer and if it does not happen the hon. Minister of Finance should clarify as to what arrangement the Government are making in this regard.

I was talking about the Golden Quadruplet roads. All the contractor entrusted this work are quitting it. The cost of construction of one kilometer stretch of roads works out about rupees eight crore fifty lakh. I had urged that we can develop our railway by laying quadruplet railway line on the cost even less than this. I request to divert these funds under the railways head. I would like to know as to what action the Ministry of Finance is taking in this regard?

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura-West): Has the hon. Minister got any specific proposal for removal of regional disparities? He knows about the North-Eastern States. When he was the Finance Minister in the United Front Government, he must have got an idea about the North-Eastern States. All the north-Eastern States are in debt from head to foot. However, there is no specific proposal for a special debt relief package for the North-Eastern States. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot go on like this.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Sir, I have only one point to make regarding imposition of the new tax on NRI deposits. It is badly affecting the people of Kerala. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given chance to three Members. No more requests please. That is enough. You have made your point.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Sir, I would like to refer to the problem of presence of arsenic and fluoride in the groundwater in West Bengal. This is a major problem in the country. ...(*Interruptions*) Adequate allocation has not been made to combat this problem while a mega-project of desalination has been sanctioned to Chennai. This issue must be taken care of. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No more Members will be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, this is a point relating to the small industry. I am not going to ask questions about the steel prices, etc. All those things can be taken up at the time of discussing the Finance Bill. De-reservation of 85 items from the small-scale sector is a matter of serious concern to our countrymen.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more. I have been liberal. I have allowed Shri Mohan Singh because he had asked for it. Shri Khagen Das was allowed because he represents a backward State. If you misuse this indulgence, what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded. I would not allow this. There is too much of indiscipline. Let the hon. Finance Minister speak now. ...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not being recorded.

Mr. Finance Minister, you have not heard it either.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, on VAT let me assure the hon. Members that we have an Empowered

Committee. The Empowered Committee has since been expanded to include Finance Ministers of all the States and it is chaired by the West Bengal Finance Minister. In order to assist the Empowered Committee, I have appointed a Technical Experts Committee three days ago under Dr. Govindrao. The Technical Experts Committee and the Empowered Committee of all Finance Ministers are drawing up a roadmap towards VAT.

Just look at what Haryana has reported today. Haryana today has reported in the first quarter of this year a 32 per cent increase in VAT collection over the corresponding quarter last year. Nevertheless, in order to allay the apprehensions of some States, particularly Uttar Pradesh, I have said I will personally visit Uttar Pradesh, hold talks with the Chief Minister. I said Finance Ministers of States can visit Haryana. We are not going to force anything down anybody's throat. I am confident that if all of us walk hand in hand, we will be able to implement VAT from 1st of April. If one or two States want to join us after three or four months, let them join us after three or four months. We will deal with the apprehensions of traders; we will satisfy everybody that VAT is a modern and efficient tax.

On the North-eastern States, Rs. 5823 crore is the size of the North-Eastern allocation this year. It is the highest. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No running commentary please.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: I have asked about a special debt relief package for the North-Eastern States.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Every North-Eastern Chief Minister who meets me and meets the Prime Minister—he may get a not so kind response from me but the Prime Minister always gives a kinder response—comes back to me with an *addesh* and goes away very happily.

Why are you now adding more to the situation? No Chief Minister goes away empty handed. Let us leave it there. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You invite him.

the only place he has not mentioned is West Bengal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, on NRI, deposits, this was creating a distortion in the tax rate. All that we have done is—please look at the facts—we have made it

*Not recorded.

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

subject to withholding tax. Today, the NRI does not pay tax here but pays tax in the host country under the DTAA. Anyone who pays tax here under the DTAA gets credit for the exact equivalent amount. Therefore, he is not paying more tax. What is more interesting is if he pays withholding tax, he is entitled today under the existing tax law to an exemption up to Rs. 62,000 a year under the basic exemption and under 80L, which means up to Rs. 5,000 a month, the interest earned in these accounts is free from income-tax. I think when I write back to the Chief Minister of Kerala explaining these provisions, much of this will become clear. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody seems to be satisfied.

I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2004-05 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, *on account*, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2005 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39, to 63, 65 to 73, 75, 76, 78, to 105."

Lok Sabha

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2004-2005 submitted to the vote of Lok House

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account' submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
Ministry of Agriculture		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1489,86,00,00	43,48,00,000
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	876,66,00,00	—
3. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	412,91,00,00	6,96,00,000
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries		
4. Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	380,01,00,000	81,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy		
5. Atomic Energy	905,70,00,000	751,66,00,000
6. Nuclear Power Schemes	656,51,00,000	1128,81,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertiliser		
7. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	42,68,00,000	24,17,00,000
8. Department of Fertilisers	9655,92,00,000	65,99,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation		
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	187,72,00,000	22,53,00,000

549	<i>General Budget, 2004-05— General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account (General) 2004-05</i>	ASADHA 30, 1926 (<i>Saka</i>)	<i>and Demands for Excess Grants— (General) 2001-02</i>	550
	1	2	3	
Ministry of Coal and Mines				
10.	Department of Coal	159,91,00,000	64,25,00,000	
11.	Department of Mines	270,82,00,000	72,14,00,000	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
12.	Department of Commerce	906,46,00,000	263,00,00,000	
13.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	291,88,00,000	9,55,00,000	
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
14.	Department of Posts	3115,05,00,000	124,30,00,000	
15.	Department of Telecommunications	1165,62,00,000	50,00,000	
16.	Department of Information Technology	368,00,00,000	24,75,00,000	
Ministry of Company Affairs				
17.	Ministry of Company Affairs	27,25,00,000	1,50,00,000	
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
18.	Department of Consumer Affairs	20,67,00,000	496,00,000	
19.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	13307,75,00,000	236,11,00,000	
Ministry of Culture				
20.	Ministry of Culture	333,17,00,000	22,75,00,000	
Ministry of Defence				
21.	Ministry of Defence	3981,86,00,000	217,91,00,000	
22.	Defence Pensions	5624,87,00,000	—	
23.	Defence Services—Army	14314,54,00,000	—	
24.	Defence Services—Navy	2687,60,00,000	—	
25.	Defence Services—Air Force	4322,79,00,000	—	
26.	Defence Ordnance Factories	943,54,00,000	—	
27.	Defence Services—Research and Development	1176,47,00,000	—	
28.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	—	16736,50,00,000	
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region				
29.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	519,28,00,000	28,96,00,000	
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	642,23,00,000	838,00,000	
Ministry of External Affairs				
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	1823,54,00,000	261,32,00,000	

551	<i>General Budget, 2004-05— General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account (General) 2004-05</i>	JULY 21, 2004	<i>and Demands for Excess Grants— (General) 2001-02</i>	552
	1	2	3	
Ministry of Finance				
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	1280,58,00,000	771,38,00,000	
33.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	466,91,00,000	245,75,00,000	
34.	Payments to Financial Institutions	1757,71,00,000	4604,57,00,000	
36.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	13404,78,00,000	—	
37.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	300,00,00,000	
39.	Department of Expenditure	13,31,00,000	—	
40.	Pensions	2348,98,00,000	—	
41.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	552,27,00,000	5,50,00,000	
42.	Department of Revenue	270,80,00,000	2,53,00,000	
43.	Direct Taxes	572,98,00,000	51,00,00,000	
44.	Indirect Taxes	630,80,00,000	99,42,00,000	
45.	Department of Disinvestment	55,00,00,000	—	
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
46.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	57,84,00,000	—	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
47.	Department of Health	1535,64,00,000	177,85,00,000	
48.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	112,61,00,000	26,00,000	
49.	Department of Family Welfare	3348,19,00,000	—	
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises				
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	79,94,00,000	235,57,00,000	
51.	Department of Public Enterprises	16,33,00,000	—	
Ministry of Home Affairs				
52.	Department of Heavy Industry	353,61,00,000	14,03,00,000	
53.	Cabinet	81,52,00,000	50,00,000	
54.	Police	5454,52,00,000	750,98,00,000	
55.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	378,19,00,000	—	
56.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	303,52,00,000	204,49,00,000	

553	<i>General Budget, 2004-05— General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account (General) 2004-05</i>	ASADHA 30, 1926 (<i>Saka</i>)	<i>and Demands for Excess Grants— (General) 2001-02</i>	554
	1	2	3	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
57.	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	5237,30,00,000	—	
58.	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	2528,69,00,000	1,00,000	
59.	Department of Women and Child Development	1480,64,00,000	—	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
60.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	631,68,00,000	125,43,00,000	
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
61.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	522,86,00,000	3,00,000	
Ministry of Law and Justice				
62.	Election Commission	5,75,00,000	—	
63.	Law and Justice	1255,85,00,000	51,00,000	
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources				
65.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	254,62,00,000	48,02,00,000	
Ministry of Non-Resident Indians Affairs				
66.	Ministry of Non-Resident Indians Affairs	3,00,00,000	50,00,000	
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
67.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	15,52,00,000	—	
Ministry of Ocean Development				
68.	Department of Ocean Development	114,54,00,000	50,00,000	
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
69.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	2,95,00,000	—	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
70.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	125,86,00,000	358,00,000	
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
71.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1786,71,00,000	—	
Ministry of Planning				
72.	Ministry of Planning	3223,44,00,000	911,50,00,000	
Ministry of Power				
73.	Ministry of Power	1051,94,00,000	1318,80,00,000	
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
75.	Lok Sabha	101,40,00,000	—	

555	<i>General Budget, 2004-05— General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account (General) 2004-05</i>	JULY 21, 2004	<i>Demands for Excess Grants— (General) 2001-02</i>	556
	1	2	3	
76.	Rajya Sabha	44,96,00,000	—	
78.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,56,00,000	—	
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways				
79.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	2687,88,00,000	3616,48,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Development				
80.	Department of Rural Development	7549,48,00,000	2,50,00,000	
81.	Department of Land Resources	632,24,00,000	—	
82.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	1650,70,00,000	—	
Ministry of Science and Technology				
83.	Department of Science and Technology	609,76,00,000	35,35,00,000	
84.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	647,95,00,000	2,05,00,000	
85.	Department of Biotechnology	161,73,00,000	—	
Ministry of Shipping				
86.	Ministry of Shipping	273,04,00,000	153,82,00,000	
Ministry of Small Scale Industries				
87.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	199,70,00,000	7,50,00,000	
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
88.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	685,71,00,000	89,88,00,000	
Department of Space				
89.	Department of Space	1055,97,00,000	274,67,00,000	
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
90.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	882,69,00,000	10,42,00,000	
Ministry of Steel				
91.	Ministry of Steel	74,16,00,000	44,45,00,000	
Ministry of Textiles				
92.	Ministry of Textiles	662,97,00,000	227,34,00,000	
Ministry of Tourism				
93.	Ministry of Tourism	113,62,00,000	147,25,00,000	

557	<i>General Budget, 2004-05— General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account (General) 2004-05</i>	ASADHA 30, 1926 (<i>Saka</i>)	<i>and Demands for Excess Grants— (General) 2001-02</i>	558
	1	2	3	
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
94.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	68,91,00,000	21,63,00,000	
Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
95.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	453,49,00,000	104,16,00,000	
96.	Chandigarh	461,22,00,000	76,18,00,000	
97.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	226,91,00,000	17,75,00,000	
98.	Daman and Diu	123,75,00,000	14,90,00,000	
99.	Lakshadweep	109,33,00,000	19,02,00,000	
Ministry of Urban Development				
100.	Department of Urban Development	477,18,00,000	657,96,00,000	
101.	Public Works	344,20,00,000	120,25,00,000	
102.	Stationery and Printing	73,53,00,000	10,00,000	
Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation				
103.	Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	225,57,00,000	155,78,00,000	
Ministry of Water Resources				
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	396,69,00,000	28,74,00,000	
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports				
105.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	225,88,00,000	7,12,00,000	
TOTAL REVENUE/CAPITAL		143140,51,00,000	35829,30,00,000	

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for excess Grants (General) for 2001-02 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the

amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 2002 in respect of the demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 12, 25 and 80."

Demand for Excess Grants (General) for 2001-2002 submitted to the Vote of the House

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
12. Department of Telecommunications	—	114,36,47,956
25. Payments to Financial Institutions	—	731,35,86,493
80. Department of Urban Development	—	4,49,75,952
Total	—	850,22,10,401

The motion was adopted

15.34 hrs.

**APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT)
NO. 2 BILL, 2004***

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up Appropriation Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2004-2005.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2004-2005."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2004-2005, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member, Shri Tarit Baran Topdar has given advance notice to raise certain points. He may briefly mention his points. It is not usually granted but as he has asked for prior permission, I am allowing him.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2004-2005, be taken into consideration."

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Sir, I will submit in a telegraphic language. When the Government after committing sin towards the people of the country declines penance, the same has to be performed by the next incumbent Government and they have to take measures to do away with the miseries inflicted to them by the erstwhile Government. To that extent, I find here that provisions for payment of statutory dues to CPSU workers has been denied totally by the erstwhile Government. I request the Finance Minister and the Government to see that the dues to the workers in CPSU are paid in time.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated. 21.7.2004.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

I want to draw the attention that the creamy layer of the borrowers has been benefited in the soft interest rate regime and not the peasants and other small industrial units.

15.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to point out that there is a discrepancy in lending and deposit rate of interest. Special attention is required to be given to the sickness in industries like tea, jute, textiles, engineering and other allied industries, as these industries are affected. The proposal is that on steel import, the customs duty is going to be reduced whereas the excise duty is going to be increased. Insofar as textiles is concerned, it is a grave situation that we are facing. If we do not adhere to all these points. ...*(Interruptions)* These are relevant points. I am not elaborating. This is affecting the jute industry in the Eastern part of India. The problems are not attended to properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be very brief.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I wish to request the Government to see that the defence expenditure does not soar so high compared to the social expenditure. This is probably the view of micro economic theory known to a common man. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The social security funds are not deposits for any fixed tenure. For the Government, they are funds which are not terminated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a discussion. Please come to the point.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Therefore, the calculations have to be made for Provident Fund and other benefits taking this aspect of the issue into account. Here, in the case of providing eight per cent interest on Provident Fund, probably this aspect was not taken into consideration. This is my submission.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have taken note of the hon. Member's suggestions. We shall deal with them appropriately. On CPSU issue, my colleague, the Minister for Heavy Industries tells me that he has already taken action and he is taking steps to obtain funds for that and

clear the dues in a phased manner. I will cooperate with him and help him as much as possible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2004-2005, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"that clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.40 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2004*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 21.7.2004.

the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2002, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2002, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2002, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2002, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.44 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Matters Relating to Internal Security in the Country

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 25.

Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

He is not present.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very important matter related to internal security in the country. The hon. Speaker has allowed a discussion on this issue in the House. The entire House is keen to have this discussion. Therefore, I urge that the House should have a discussion on this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please take this matter seriously. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire House is ready to have discussion on this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I would like to submit that the Motion under Rule 193 was initiated by the Opposition. In the Leaders Meeting, you were also present there, we had decided to have a discussion on this important subject. Therefore, my most respectful submission would be, if some hon. Members have opted to be out of the House, other should not be deprived of the opportunity to take part in this discussion. This should be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The procedure does not allow. The procedure says that the discussion is raised by the Member whose name appears first against the item in the List of Business. If that Member is absent, the discussion is raised by the second Member, if he is present. If both the Members are absent, the next Member whose notice on the subject is admissible, may be allowed to raise the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. There is no other name. Unfortunately, there is only one name, i.e., Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhunjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the rule does not allow but in view of the feelings of the House, you can decide. There are such precedents. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules do not permit me and I cannot go beyond the rules and procedures of this House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 22nd July, 2004 at 1100 a.m.

15.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 22, 2004/Asadha 31, 1926 (Saka).

Annexure I

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Shri Athawale, Ramdas Bandu	1954, 2013, 2026, 2069,
Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	1900,
Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan	1890,
Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	1931, 2047,
Shri Chaliha, Kirip	1946, 2006, 2050,
Shri Chand, Nihal	1888,
Shri Chandel, Suresh	1909, 1967, 2054,
Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	1897,
Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1883,
Shri Chhewang, Thupstan	1936,
Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	1974, 2006,
Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	2042,
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Shri Churchill, Alemao	1939,
Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	1942, 1988,
Shri Deora, Milind	1892, 2011, 2052,
Shri Dubey, Chandra Sekhar	1944, 2049, 2060,
Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	1941, 2048,
Shri Gandhi, Pradeep	1915,
Shri Gangwar, Santosh	1913, 1969,
Shri Hussain, Anwar	1912,
Dr. Jagannath, M.	1966, 2004, 2022,
Dr. Jatiya, Satyanarayan	1953,
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Shri Kanodia, Mahesh	1929,
Shri Karunakaran, P.	1894, 1955, 1999, 2019,
Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	1899,
Dr. Koya, P.P.	1906, 1995,
Shri Krishna, Vijoy	1951, 2003, 2021, 2066,
Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	1973, 2007,
Shri Kumar, Nikhil	1972, 2066,
Shri Kumar, Nitish	1921,
Shri Kumar, Shailendra	1940, 1998,
Shri Kumar, Virendra	1937, 1987,
Shri Kurup, Suresh	2047, 2066
Dr. Kusmaria, Ramkrishna	2039,
Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1911,
Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	1970, 2006, 2024,
Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	1971,
Shri Majhi, Parsuram	1881 1952, 2002, 2027, 2067,
Shri Mandlik, S.D.	1903, 2021, 2044, 1904,
Smt. Mane, Nivedita	2032, 2044, 2066,
Shri Meghwal, Kailash	1980, 1984,
Shri Mehta, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad	1990,
Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	1917,
Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	1964,
Shri Murmu, Hemlal	1925,
Shri Murmu, Rupchand	1960, 2012, 2029, 2033,
Shri Nair, P.K. Vasudevan	1926, 2047,
Shri Nayak, Ananta	1893, 1983, 2015,
Shri Nishad, Mahendra Prasad	1920, 1989, 2017, 2030,
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Shri Panda, Prabodh	1932,
Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	2023, 2036, 2046,
Shri Paswan, Sukdeo	1978, 2010, 2025,
Shri Patel, Dinsha	1947, 1992,
Shri Patil, Prakash Bapu V.	1948, 1993,
Shri Patil, Shrinivas Dadasahib	1887
Shri Prasad, Anirudh alias Sadhu Yadav	1903, 2044,
Shri Prasad, Harikewal	1970,
Smt. Purandeswari, D.	1884,
Shri Rai, Nakul Das	1895, 1956, 2000,
Shri Rajendran, P.	1975, 2009,
Prof. Ramdass, M.	1949, 1994,
Shri Rana, Kashiram	1976,
Shri Rao, K.S.	1989,
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Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	1888, 1922, 2045,
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Shri Reddy S.P.Y.	1910, 1977, 2057,
Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	2037,
Shri Saroj D.P.	2006, 2056,
Shri Saroj, Tufani	1934,
Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1916, 1985,
Dr. Senthil, R.	1905, 2051,
Shri Sethi, Arjun	1918,
Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	2024,
Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	1950,
Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	1957, 2005, 2023, 2034,
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Shri Singh, Ajit Kumar	1943,
Shri Singh, Dushyant	1938, 1986, 2016, 2027, 2063,
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Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	2021, 2032, 2053,
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Shri Singh, Rakesh	1901,
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Shri Singh, Uday	1962,
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Shri Swamy, G. Venkat	2040,
Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	2047,
Shri Thomas, P.C.	1923, 1979, 2018, 2031,
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Shri Verma, Rajesh	1990,
Smt. Verma, Usha	1919,
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