

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fifth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 10, 2005/Sravana 19, 1927(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Failure of the Government to take action  
against persons indicted by Nanavati  
Commission of Inquiry**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received ten notices of adjournment motion from Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Sarvashri Santosh Gangwar, Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Prabhunath Singh, Sarbananda Sonowal, Sushil Kumar Modi, P.C. Thomas, Anant G. Geete and Yogi Aditya Nath regarding the "failure of the Government to take action against the Congress leaders indicted by the Nanavati Commission".

I have given my consent to Shri Sushil Kumar Modi who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion in the following form :—

"Failure of the Government to take action against the persons indicted by the Nanavati Commission."

Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, meanwhile, in his letter received by me just now has requested that Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa may be permitted to seek leave of the House and initiate discussion in his place.

I have accepted his request. Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa may now ask for leave of the House.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur) : Sir, I seek leave of the House for moving the Motion for Adjournment regarding failure of the Government to take action against persons indicted by the Nanavati Commission of Inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the leave opposed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Let the discussion take place.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not opposing it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not supporting the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Those who are in favour of leave being granted for moving the Adjournment Motion may rise in their places.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose* —

MR. SPEAKER : I find the number is more than the requisite number.

So, leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the adjournment motion is to be taken up at 1600 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62, not less than 2 hours and 30 minutes are allotted for its discussion. The discussion on the motion may be taken up immediately. I think, the House agrees.

Before that, there is no motion before me for suspension of the Question Hour. I take it that the sense of the House is to suspend the Question Hour in view of the importance of the matter. I think, the House agrees.

The Question Hour is suspended.

11.04 hrs.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Cargo Handling Capacity of Ports

\*241. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of existing cargo handling capacity of the major ports;

(b) the details of existing road infrastructure capacity available for accessing these ports by cargo containers, including the average time taken for a container to return from port;

(c) whether the existing road infrastructure of accessing these ports is adequate to facilitate projected growth in export-import trade;

(d) if not, the steps contemplated by the Government to augment the same, port-wise alongwith the likely time-frame therefor; and

(e) the details of funds required therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The details of existing cargo handling capacity of the major ports as on 31.3.2005 is as under :-

Sl. No.	Commodity	Total (In Million Tonnes)
1.	POL	157.35
2.	Iron Ore	51
3.	Coal (Thermal)	44.20
4.	Fertilizer	4.1
5.	General Break Bulk Cargo	92.55
6.	Container (In lakh Twenty Foot Equivalent Units)	48.30 (25)
<b>Total</b>		<b>397.50</b>

(b) to (e) Capacity enhancement of infrastructure including roads is an on-going process depending on the requirements. The existing road infrastructure facility for the major ports in the country is generally 2 lane roads. The traffic volume for which 2 lane highways provide desired level of service is 15000 Passenger Car Unit (PCU). The time taken by the containers to return from ports inter-alia

depends on yard capacity, number of cranes and other cargo handling equipment customs formalities, the capacity and condition of the roads and on the initial and terminal points of the journey.

In view of projected growth in traffic to and from the major ports, the existing road infrastructure for the ports was considered inadequate. Accordingly, with a view to improving the same, a project to provide four lane connectivity to Kandla port, covering a length of 56.16 km, was first sanctioned by the Ministry. The same has since been completed. Subsequently, as part of National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-I, project for providing four-lane connectivity to 11 major ports in the country was approved. The Government entrusted implementation of these projects to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) except in case of some small segments of road falling within the port areas, which are developed by the, ports on their own. The details of projects including likely completion date are in given statement enclosed.

NHAI has formed Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) companies for implementation of the projects. Contribution of NHAI in these companies is in the form of equity limited to 30% of the total project cost. The sources of remaining funds include sub-ordinate debt from NHAI, equity and sub-ordinate debt from ports and equity or contributions from the State Governments. If required, loans from financial institutions will also be raised.

#### Statement

S. No.	Port	Stretches	Length (km)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru	Phase-I NH-4B + NH 4 (Connecting JNPT with Mumbai- Pune Expressway i.e. part of GQ)	30	Work completed and dedicated to nation on 21.07.2005.
		Phase-II SH - 54 + Amra Marg + Panvel Creek bridge	14.35	May, 2007
2.	Mormugao	NH-17B (from Port to Verna Junction on NH-17)	18.3	Work completed for 13.1 km in May, 2004. Balance stretch may be taken up



1	2	3	4	5
				at later stage only after completion of LA, R and R etc. by State Government.
3.	New Mangalore	NH-17 (Suratkal-Nantur section), NH-48 (Padil-Bantwal section) and A bypass from Nantur junction on NH-17 to Padil junction on NH-48 excluding ROB/RUB with immediate approaches	37.5	January, 2008
4.	Cochin	NH-47 (from Vytilla to Aroor Junction) km 348/382 to Km 358/750 including 5 bridges (connecting spur of North-South Corridor of NHDP)	10.40	December, 2006
5.	Tuticorin	NH-7A(Tuticorin-Tirunelveli section) (connecting North-South Corridor of NHDP)	47.2	March, 2007
6.	Chennai	Chennai-Ennore Expressway (6.8 km) TPP Road (9.8 km), Inner Ring Road (8.1 km) and Manali Oil Refinery Road (5.4 km) (connecting GQ on NH-5)	30	Likely, completion of Sea Protection Work December, 2005. Balance work may be taken up after completion of Sea Protection Work and Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Project Affected Families along Ennore. The main bottleneck in R and R is availability of land.
7.	Vishakapatnam	State Road Connecting Vishakapatnam Port to GQ on NH-5	12.47	December, 2005
8.	Paradip	NH-5A (from km 0 to km 77) (connecting GQ on NH-5)	77	June, 2007
9.	Haldia	NH-41 (from Kolaghat on NH-6 to Haldia) (connecting GQ on NH-5)	52.2	June, 2007
10.	Kolkata	Proposed to be connected to GQ	10	Work not taken up because permission for survey was not given by Defence Authority, same permission has since been granted and Consultant have been asked to start survey.

1	2	3	4	5
11. Mumbai			30	The proposed road (30 km.) passes over salt pans area which requires reclamation/stabilization. Expertise for this work is available only with the Port Trust. Mumbai Port Trust has informed in May 2004 that they are taking up this work themselves.
Total			369.42	

\*Kandla Port has been connected to Gandhidham through 4 lane road along NH-8A. Project completed in July, 2002.

#### Closing Down/Downgrading of Post Offices

\*242. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to close down or downgrade certain post offices in the country;

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

(c) the details of the post offices downgraded or closed down during the last one year in the country; State/ Circle-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) to (c) No general policy decision has been taken to close down post offices in the country. Closure of a post office is resorted to only in unavoidable circumstances. However, a decision has been taken to merge or relocate to needy areas those single and double handed post offices located in urban areas which do not fulfil the distance norm. It has also been decided that Extra Departmental Branch Offices/Extra Departmental Sub Offices in normal rural areas which do not fulfil the current distance norm for opening post offices should be relocated to needy areas. This is in consonance with the policy directives contained in the 10th Five Year Plan which, inter-alia, require the Department to rationalize its network and optimize its resources with a view to achieving financial self sufficiency while continuing to fulfil its Universal Service Obligation.

Downgradation of post offices, wherever warranted, is a routine administrative exercise that is undertaken to bring the status of the post office on par with its workload. Therefore, downgradation of a post office is dependent on the outcome of the establishment review that is carried out, as per fixed periodicity.

During 2004-05, 30 post offices were closed due to problems of poor accommodation, submersion of the localities due to dam construction, heavy financial loss and availability of post office in close proximity etc., out of over 1,55,000 post offices. 172 post offices were also merged and 56 post offices relocated to needy areas. 123 post offices were downgraded during the same period. Circle-wise details of all these offices are given in the Statement enclosed.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Post Offices closed, Merged, Relocated and Downgraded during 2004-05*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of POs Closed	No. of POs Merged	No. of POs Re-located	No. of POs Down-graded
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	1	3	1
2	Assam	3	Nil	2	1
3	Bihar	1	Nil	1	Nil
4	Chhattisgarh	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
5	Delhi	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Gujarat	Nil	38	8	7
7	Haryana	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
11	Karnataka	Nil	30	6	39
12	Kerala	Nil	3	5	18
13	Madhya Pradesh	3	28	Nil	4
14	Maharashtra	6	11	2	Nil
15	North East	3	Nil	3	1
16	Orissa	Nil	14	3	47
17	Punjab	6	2	10	Nil
18	Rajasthan	Nil	14	7	4
19	Tamil Nadu	Nil	21	1	Nil
20	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1	2	1
21	Uttaranchal	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
22	West Bengal	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>123</b>

[Translation]

#### MFN Status to India

\*243. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has decided to give the status of Most Favoured Nation(MFN) to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; 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)

Pakistan has so far not granted (MFN) status to India despite its obligations, including under the WTO, and has cited extraneous political and other reasons for this.

The matter of grant of Most Favoured Nation status by Pakistan to India has been raised repeatedly with Pakistan.

Government have drawn attention to Pakistan's obligation to grant MFN Status to India, and that this step would serve as an indicator of Pakistan's intention to improve bilateral and regional economic cooperation, and to have normal trade and economic relations with India.

[English]

#### Tele-Density in Rural Areas

\*244. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL :  
SHRI TAPIR GAO :

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

(a) the details of tele-density in rural and urban areas during the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006. State-wise;

(b) whether the tele-density in rural areas is low as compared to urban areas;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to increase tele-density in rural areas specially in North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) The details of State-wise tele-density in rural and urban areas during the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto June 30, 2005) are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reasons for low Rural Tele-density (RTD) are analysed below :

I. The categorisation of the States can be done

based on their rural tele-densities. It is seen that four clusters emerge.

- (1) States having high (over 4%) tele-density;
- (2) States having medium (between 2% to 4%) tele-density;
- (3) States having low (between 0.9% to 2%) tele-density; and
- (4) States having poor (below 0.9 %) tele-density.

The States falling in these respective clusters are given in Statement-II. An analysis of the States show that the combination of the following factors are important determinants of rural tele-density :

- (i) Rural income per capita.
- (ii) State domestic product per capita
- (iii) Literacy rates
- (iv) Rural literacy rates
- (v) Percentage of rural population
- (vi) Urban tele-density.

The analysis also shows that the poor rural tele-density also reflects the difficult terrain in specific States (hilly terrains in the North-East and Jammu and Kashmir – as implications for wireline service roll out).

- II. Other reasons for low RTD are poor availability of power impacting on the reliability of telecom service, scattered human habitations which makes provisioning of telecom service techno-commercially less viable.
- III. National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has examined the economic viability of the 2647 Short Distance Charging Areas in the country. Based on this, it identified 1685 Net Cost Positive SDCAs. In these SDCAs, the cost of provisioning of service is more than the revenue generated through the services. There

is correlation between the low rural tele-density and percentage of net cost positive SDCAs to the total SDCAs in States like Bihar, Assam, North-East region, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This shows that one of the important reasons is the relatively low socio-economic conditions prevalent in the respective States.

(d) The USO Fund Administrator has finalised the agreements with four telecom service providers [BSNL, Reliance Telecom Limited, Tata Teleservices and Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra)] for provision of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) in all the 1685 net cost positive SDCAs. Under this agreement, the service operators would provide at least 100 rural DELs by September, 2005 in each of the Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) comprising these SDCAs. By December, 2005, they would be able to provide connection on demand to all the rural subscribers in net cost positive SDCAs except in very remote, hilly and inaccessible areas (for which even in VPT, satellite phones need to be installed). As far as the remaining net cost negative (viable) SDCAs are concerned, market forces are expected to take care of the emerging demand in these areas.

Additionally, BSNL has relaxed the distance for laying outdoor cables from 2.5 km to 5.0 km for landline exchanges. This would facilitate larger coverage in the rural areas from existing exchanges.

For North-Eastern region in particular, the following planning is done to provide telephone coverage in this region :-

1. BSNL has planned to provide about 89000 fixed and WLL phones by March, 2006.
2. A capacity of 18.5 lakh mobile phones have also been planned till March, 2007.
3. The private operators, viz., M/s Reliance Telecom Ltd., M/s Bharti Televentures Ltd., M/s Hutchison Essar and M/s Dishnet Wireless have been given licences for providing mobile telephony.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Circle	2004-05			2005-06 (as on 30.06.2005)		
		Urban	Rural	Overall	Urban	Rural	Overall
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	19.12	9.07	12.63	22.49	9.15	13.89
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28.53	2.39	9.48	30.19	2.37	9.92
3.	Assam	16.75	0.63	2.79	18.22	0.67	3.04
4.	Bihar	17.63	0.57	2.36	19.71	0.57	2.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.50	0.54	1.80	7.18	0.46	1.90
6.	Gujarat	28.88	2.63	12.73	30.12	2.63	13.24
7.	Haryana	28.78	2.80	10.83	29.21	2.90	11.06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	68.36	6.79	13.12	78.11	6.82	14.17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.58	0.76	5.09	19.87	0.78	5.71
10.	Jharkhand	8.42	0.50	2.30	8.56	0.51	2.34
11.	Karnataka	29.98	2.49	12.19	31.26	2.49	12.66
12.	Kerala	44.74	9.74	18.77	41.61	9.74	19.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17.36	0.66	5.21	17.15	0.67	5.16
14.	Maharashtra(-) Mumbai	25.23	2.56	9.96	27.71	2.59	10.71
35.	North East-I	14.63	1.22	4.33	15.93	1.24	4.65
16.	North East-II	12.83	1.20	3.66	14.21	1.21	3.97
17.	Orissa	19.68	1.04	3.96	21.35	1.05	4.24
18.	Punjab	49.21	5.33	21.94	51.57	5.34	22.89
19.	Rajasthan	21.27	1.44	6.12	22.94	1.45	6.52
20.	Tamil Nadu(-) Chennai	22.96	2.73	11.21	23.10	2.86	11.48
21.	Uttaranchal	17.08	1.63	5.74	17.05	1.68	5.78
22.	Uttar Pradesh	17.15	0.52	4.06	18.89	0.52	4.43
23.	West Bengal(-) Kolkata	14.85	1.04	2.98	17.14	1.05	3.26
24.	Kolkata	24.22	0.00	24.22	25.09	0.00	25.09
25.	Chennai	47.56	0.00	47.56	48.03	0.00	48.03
26.	Delhi	50.94	0.00	50.94	52.09	0.00	52.09
27.	Mumbai	45.43	0.00	45.43	45.81	0.00	45.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>26.88</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>9.37</b>

**Statement-II**

*States-Category wise giving the range of Rural Tele-Density (RTD)*

**Category 1 RTD >4%**

1. Kerala
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Punjab

**Category 2 RTD between 2% and 4%**

5. Gujarat
- 6.. Haryana
7. Karnataka
8. Andhra Pradesh
9. Maharashtra
10. Tamil Nadu

**Category 3 RTD between 0.9% and 2%**

11. Uttaranchal
12. Rajasthan
13. North East
14. West Bengal
15. Orissa

**Category 4 RTD < 0.9 %**

16. Madhya Pradesh
17. Jammu and Kashmir
18. Assam
19. Bihar
20. Uttar Pradesh
21. Chhattisgarh
22. Jharkhand

**Tuberculosis Control Programme**

\*245. SHRI D.P. SAROJ :  
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY :

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

(a) whether the number of TB patients is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the number of TB patients, State-wise during each of the last three years and till date;

(c) whether Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) is available all over the country to cure tuberculosis;

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned/released during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has achieved the target fixed under DOTS;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the number of Centres running under DOTS in the country, State-wise; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to control this disease and educate people particularly slum dwellers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) and (b) The number of TB cases reported under National TB Control Programme have been more or less static during the last few years. A Statement-I indicating State-wise details of patients detected and put on treatment during last three years under the 'Programme is enclosed.

(c) About 1038 million population in more than 586 districts/reporting units has been covered under the DOTS strategy. The remaining districts are undergoing preparatory activities for adoption of the revised strategy and it is envisaged to cover the entire country under the Revised Strategy during the current year (2005).

(d) Statement-II indicating State-wise funds allocation and expenditure under the Programme during the last three years including current year is enclosed.

(e) and (f) As against the target of 85% cure rate of new sputum positive cases and detection of 70% of such cases, under RNTCP the Project districts have achieved cure rate of 85% and detection rate of 72% for the year 2004. The target of covering the entire population of the country under DOTS by year 2005 is within reach as 93% population has already been covered.

(g) It is not feasible to maintain data on DOT Centres at the national level as anybody accessible and acceptable to TB patient and accountable to Health system can function as DOT Provider and number of such providers keeps on changing. All District TB Centres (DTCs), Treatment Units (TUs) and Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) established under the Programme also function as DOT Centres. State-wise details of DTCs, TUs and DMCs under RNTCP are given in Statement-III enclosed. All Government Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres.

(h) To control Tuberculosis, Revised National TB Control Programme is being implemented in the country. Under the Programme, diagnostic and treatment facilities including supply of anti-TB drugs for full course of treatment are provided free of cost to TB patients. For quality diagnosis, Microscopy Centres (MCs) are estab-

lished for every 1 lakh population and in hilly/tribal and difficult areas, for every 50,000 population. More than 10,000 MCs have been established in the country. Drugs are provided in patient-wise boxes to ensure that drugs required for full course of treatment of a TB patient are earmarked on the day one a patient is registered for treatment. Drugs are provided under observation and patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment. To make the programme more accessible to larger segments of the population, and to supplement the Government efforts in this direction, emphasis is being given to also involve medical colleges, all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme.

To educate the masses about TB and to remove the stigma attached to TB, special emphasis has been laid on IEC activities through print and electronic media at the Centre, State, District and Sub-District level. Special campaigns to target slum populations and other weaker sections are undertaken to make them aware of the facilities available under the Programme.

In the urban areas having large and dense population like slums, specific strategies, i.e., involvement of NGOs, Private Practitioners and flexibility in provision of DOTS based on local needs are adopted to provide access for people to utilize RNTCP services. Public Private Mix (PPM) Urban DOT Projects have been started in 14 big cities with more than one million population to specially target the slum population.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise detail of TB cases detected and put on treatment under the Programme during last 3 years and till date (upto March 2005)*

Sl. No.	State	2002	2003	2004	2005 (1st Quarter ending March 2005)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A and N Islands	524	566	595	235
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100505	119368	109365	27731
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3123	2232	2057	533
4.	Assam	18038	20459	28551	6703

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1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Bihar		37520	33361	24422	6901
6. Chandigarh		1727	2058	2208	598
7. Chhattisgarh		14295	15724	23822	5792
8. D and N Haveli		0	0	0	0
9. Delhi		32604	38847	43809	11299
10. Goa		1138	0	509	450
11. Gujarat		61415	73133	80626	19744
12. Haryana		31703	30908	33606	8051
13. Himachal Pradesh		12691	13312	13458	3188
14. Jammu and Kashmir		9142	8632	6089	1933
15. Jharkhand		16336	13538	20031	5221
16. Karnataka		57276	57449	65403	17564
17. Kerala		239'23	24878	'25439	6427
18. Madhya Pradesh		48675	54224	68260	17796
19. Maharashtra		117554	130676	143766	37554
20. Manipur		5556	5095	5042	1022
21. Meghalaya		2730	2669	3800	1057
22. Mizoram		1456	1631	2035	473
23. Nagaland		933	1763	2707	650
24. Orissa		27152	27080	43238	10916
25. Pondicherry		2541	2322	1203	336
26. Punjab		20000	22449	23304	6745
27. Rajasthan		93462	98144	105596	24430
28. Sikkim		1250	1403	1724	403
29. Tamil Nadu		80895	89616	96639	24723
30. Tripura		1032	1197	924	540
31. Uttar Pradesh		207670	153459	164406	43312
32. Uttaranchal		14725	11194	10872	2369

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1	2	3	4	5	6
33. West Bengal		81485	89836	104026	26512
<b>Total</b>		<b>1129076</b>	<b>1147223</b>	<b>1257532</b>	<b>321208</b>

Note :- The increase in reporting of TB Cases in comparison to previous year is attributed to increase in access to RNTCP as well as good case detection rate due to improvement in the Programme management and the Programme becoming more popular.

### Statement-II

*State-wise and year-wise Allocation and Expenditure under the National TB Control Programme during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-05		2005-06	
		Approved Outlay	Exp.	Approved Outlay	Exp.	Approved Outlay	Exp.	Approved Outlay	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1050.00	952.66	600.00	635.47	700.00	775.42	1100.00	1100.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	40.09	30.19	114.13	31.03	123.52	55.50	51.76
3	Assam	391.77	256.81	411.91	448.95	750.26	536.17	1318.13	163.53
4	Bihar	697.27	285.01	608.38	393.29	903.34	669.11	1223.56	398.96
6	Goa	13.78	11.37	13.00	22.50	14.17	24.00	22.71	25.49
7	Gujarat	536.22	239.74	506.28	301.97	551.38	710.10	890.42	486.01
8	Haryana	179.75	137.13	619.00	148.91	200.00	200.05	200.00	156.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	64.64	91.20	61.03	133.65	66.47	173.84	105.42	128.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.28	31.95	86.71	125.21	110.06	195.20	181.65	117.36
11	Karnataka	534.01	455.28	497.42	636.25	574.26	482.85	911.51	459.48
12	Kerala	336.99	156.31	318.17	252.85	346.52	327.12	535.23	176.42
13	Madhya Pradesh	592.09	663.03	545.77	412.35	658.17	752.73	1068.83	498.84
14	Maharashtra	1025.81	627.16	966.53	1399.29	1054.81	1038.69	1702.99	655.58
15	Manipur	30.77	77.14	65.88	126.83	67.69	95.07	124.88	60.58
16	Meghalaya	31.74	70.19	45.92	58.39	64.87	45.19	120.25	40.65
17	Mizoram	11.82	84.09	22.56	97.94	25.38	72.14	46.25	37.58
18	Nagaland	25.64	28.46	54.90	68.72	56.41	65.67	111.00	38.85
19	Orissa	450.00	785.45	515.00	364.13	600.00	100.20	300.00	167.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Punjab	227.65	202.79	206.68	267.01	264.79	226.93	423.31	186.40
21	Rajasthan	598.74	497.23	565.31	502.29	615.67	643.99	1012.06	634.13
22	Sikkim	6.41	34.28	13.72	42.25	14.10	53.25	27.75	20.15
23	Tamil Nadu	658.09	350.10	621.34	982.42	676.69	995.96	1050.99	41769
24	Tripura	33.57	44.61	68.49	30.80	90.26	49.05	157.25	5.12
25	Uttar Pradesh	1586.38	1142.25	1449.76	1275.73	1809.96	1476.21	2718.98	1466.49
27	West Bengal	849.90	877.95	802.44	889.30	873.90	978.17	1389.97	659.94
28	Delhi	146.25	393.55	138.08	384.15	150.38	479.11	262.83	294.72
29	Pondicherry	9.96	0.00	9.23	0.39	10.90	15.00	16.43	0.13
30	Andman and Nicobar	2.23	13.00	1.84	0.21	3.27	18.00	6.57	12.00
31	Chandigarh	9.54	16.00	9.00	30.17	9.81	38.00	1643	27.60
32	D and N Haveli	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.00	2.18	5.00	4.92	10.00
33	Daman and Diu	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.21	2.18	5.00	3.28	0.00
34	Lakshadweep	1.06	9.34	1.00	3.27	1.09	0.00	1.64	0.01
35	Jharkhand	233.91	78.32	431.00	373.60	957.30	261.45	342.32	247.35
36	Uttranchal	67.21	97.16	136.00	273.39	302.49	128.09	106.68	148.76
37	Chattisgarh	183.56	196.55	333.00	513.91	740.21	349.38	260.26	294.17
Total		10700.00	8746.22	10760.00	11309.98	13300.00	12109.66	17820.00	9188.91
HQ		800.00	948.90	740.00	479.66	700.00	1253.37	780.00	206.63
Grant Total		11500.00	9695.12	11500.00	11789.64	14000.00	13363.03	18600.00	9395.54

**Statement-III**

*State-wise-details of District TB Centres, Tuberculosis Units and Designated Microscopy Centres which also function as DOT Centre in RNTCP implementing States*

Implementing States	Implementing district details		
	No. of district DTC/Reporting Units	No. of TUs'	No. of DMCs'
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	24	164	861

	1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh		6	13	32
Assam		23	62	315
Bihar		13	62	271
Chandigarh		1	2	13
Chhattisgarh		16	62	286
Delhi		21	33	164
Goa		2	3	18
Gujarat		27	123	622

1	2	3	4
Haryana	19	46	203
Himachal Pradesh	12	39	163
Jammu and Kashmir	3	11	42
Jharkhand	17	40	211
Karnataka	28	116	607
Kerala	14	67	553
Madhya Pradesh	45	136	718
Maharashtra	48	264	1095
Manipur	9	11	45
Meghalaya	7	16	44
Mizoram	8	9	27
Nagaland	8	8	28
Orissa	31	70	523
Pondicherry	1	4	11
Punjab	17	50	278
Rajasthan	32	143	702
Sikkim	4	5	17
Tamil Nadu	29	138	729
Tripura	2	5	33
Uttar Pradesh	50	250	1026
Uttaranchal	13	30	121
West Bengal	19	168	822
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>10580</b>

Note :— Remaining districts of the country are undergoing preparatory activities for adoption of revised strategy.

#### Migration of Doctors

\*246. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sizable percentage of doctors trained at AIIMS have found their vocations abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large investments in providing subsidized medical education for making available excellent doctors in sufficient numbers have yielded poor results;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to enact laws requiring trained medical professionals to leave the country only after serving here for a requisite number of years including in rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, admit students to undergraduate, postgraduate and post-doctoral courses in various disciplines. Every year 45 students of Indian nationality are admitted in MBBS course, 158 students in various Postgraduate courses and 83 various super speciality courses. Besides AIIMS, there are 27,142 seats in MBBS Courses and about 8000 postgraduate seats in various disciplines in other Medical Colleges in the country.

It is true that many students after successfully completing their MBBS, Postgraduate/super-specialty courses go abroad either for obtaining higher qualifications/training or for prestigious assignments. This may be due to high standard of medical education available at AIIMS and other premier Medical Institutions in India which is found acceptable in developed countries. A Committee is being constituted to look into issues regarding retention of health manpower in Government sector.

There are 639729 allopathic doctors registered as on 28th February, 2005, about 694712 medical practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy are registered as on 1st January, 2003. After taking into consideration the total number of registered allopathic doctors and medical practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, the Doctor: Population ratio comes to about 128 doctors per one lakh population

(1:781). According to Medical Council of India, there are, therefore, sufficient number of doctors to take care of services all over the country including rural areas. There is, however, an imbalance in the availability of doctors between urban and rural areas as well as imbalance of availability of doctors in some disciplines.

There is presently no proposal to consider enactment of law requiring trained medical professionals to leave the country only after serving for a requisite number of years in the country including rural areas. However, in pursuance of the resolution of the sixth conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, in order to meet the shortage of doctors in rural areas, the State/UT Governments have been advised, inter-alia, to reserve 25% of postgraduate seats in Medical Colleges, for in-service candidates, who have worked in rural areas for at least three years with a bond that they will serve the Government for at least five years. Some States have taken necessary steps in their regard. The proposal for amendment to "Graduate Medical Education Regulation, 1977, and Postgraduate Medical Education Regulation, 2000" has also been received from Medical Council of India to reserve 50% of the seats in Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in Government service, who have served minimum period of five years in rural areas.

The National Health Policy, 2002, envisages that State Governments may enforce a mandatory two years rural area posting before awarding of the graduate degree.

#### **Quality of Mobile Service in NE Region**

\*247. DR.THOKCHOM MEINYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of mobile service provided by the BSNL in the NE Region is poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures contemplated to improve the quality of service;

(c) whether there is heavy demand of mobile phone connections in Imphal and other part of NE;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to expand the mobile phone service network in the Region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) and (b) In the North East Region (NE), mobile service provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) is meeting most of the benchmarks of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters set by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). However, congestion has been observed in some areas during busy hour due to capacity constraints in the mobile network of BSNL. To take care of the congestion as well as to provide new connections, BSNL is continuously expanding the capacity of its mobile network in NE region.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Four companies namely, M/s Reliance Telecom (P) Ltd., M/s Bharti Hexacom Ltd., BSNL and M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd. have been granted license for providing mobile telephone service in North East Telecom Circle Service Area. Similarly, M/s Reliance Telecom(P) Ltd., M/s Bharti Cellular Ltd., BSNL and M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd. have been granted license for providing mobile telephone service in Assam Telecom Circle Service Area. All the companies except M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd. are providing mobile service in the North East Region.

BSNL is continuously augmenting its mobile network to meet the demand of North East Region and accordingly the work of expansion by about 2 lakh lines has been planned during the current financial year. Similarly, private operators are also expanding their mobile telephone network in North East Region as per their business plans.

*[Translation]*

#### **Norms for Opening of Health Sub-Centres**

\*248. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the extent of rural population is the criteria for opening health sub-centres in the States;

(b) if so, the number of health sub-centres required as per the census 2001, State-wise;

(c) the number of health sub-centres existing and the number of health sub-centres yet to be approved in the States particularly in Madhya Pradesh as per the census 2001, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government will consider to formulate norms for opening health sub-centres on the basis of distance or area of the States;

(e) if so, the time by when such norms will be spelt out;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether any proposal from the States has been received by the Union Government in this regard particularly from Madhya Pradesh; and

(h) if so, the action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A Sub-centre is established as per population norms of 5000 in plain and 3000 in tribal/hilly areas. The number of Health Sub-centres required as per 2001 population norm in the country is 158792, The State-wise number of Health Sub-centres required as per 2001 population norm as on September, 2004, and shortfall is enclosed as Statement. As far as State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, 8835 Sub-centres are functioning at present with shortfall of 1567 Sub-centres.

(d) to (e) A Task Group has been constituted on 20.7.2005 on 'Financial Guidelines for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).' One of the Terms of Reference of the Group is to advise on the need to revise the population norms for primary health infrastructure, especially for hilly, tribal and desert districts. The Task Group has been mandated to submit its report by 30th September, 2005.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) A request has been received only from the State of Uttar Pradesh with a request for adopting a Gram Panchayat-wise norm for establishment of a Sub-centre, which would also be looked into by the Task Group.

### Statement

#### Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2001 Population in India

S. No.	State/UT	Sub Centres		
		R	P (As on Sept., 2004)	S
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11699	12522	•
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	254	376	•
3.	Assam	5063	5109	•
4.	Bihar	14959	10337	4622
5.	Chhattisgarh	4164	3818	346
6.	Goa	135	172	•
7.	Gujarat	7263	7274	•
8.	Haryana	3005	2433	572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1128	2067	•
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1666	1879	•
11.	Jharkhand	5057	4462	595
12.	Karnataka	7369	8143	•
13.	Kerala	4761	5094	•
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10402	8835	1567
15.	Maharashtra	12153	9727	2426
16.	Manipur	412	420	•
17.	Meghalaya	597	401	196
18.	Mizoram	146	351	•
19.	Nagaland	535	394	141
20.	Orissa	7283	5927	1356
21.	Punjab	3219	2852	367
22.	Rajasthan	9554	9926	•
23.	Sikkim	109	147	•
24.	Tamil Nadu	7057	8682	•

1	2	3	4	5
25	Tripura	659	539	120
26	Uttaranchal	1294	1525	*
27	Uttar Pradesh	26344	18577	7767
28	West Bengal	12101	10356	1745
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	107	*
30	Chandigarh	15	13	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	38	12
32	Daman and Diu	21	21	0
33	Delhi	188	42	146
34	Lakshadweep	11	14	*
35	Pondicherry	65	75	*
India		158792	142655	21983

Notes : The requirement is calculated on the basis of final total and tribal population of Census, 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

In-position figures are provisional. R : Required; P : In Position; S: Shortfall; \* : Surplus

### III-Effects of Junk Food

\*249. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that junk food is fast gaining popularity in the metropolitan cities and people are getting quickly attracted towards it;

(b) if so, whether the food experts world over have expressed concern at the increasing consumption of junk food;

(c) whether various researches have proved that a large number of children and youths are falling victims to lethal diseases as a result of consumption of such food;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take steps to check the expanding junk food culture and also to save the people from its adverse impact;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (f) There is no specific definition for junk food. The phrase "junk food" is used to denote such food which have high levels of calories and have little enzyme producing vitamins and minerals. When such food is consumed, the body is required to produce its own enzymes to convert these empty calories into usable energy. This is not desirable as this enzymes producing function in our body should be reserved for the performance of vital metabolic reactions.

There is an increasing trend particularly among school children and adolescent population to consume "junk food" which is rich in calories but low in nutritive value. However, there is no data on the extent of consumption of junk foods.

There is a concern world over regarding increasing consumption of highly refined foods with only energy and little or no vitamins and minerals.

There are studies to indicate that there is a positive correlation between consumption of foods with empty calories and chronic degenerative diseases as well as hypertension, obesity, cardio vascular problems and glucose intolerance. A study conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) – Department of Science and Technology (DST) trial – in 2002 found that the consumption of junk food is increasing in schools and adolescent population. The same study has shown that this trend and associated life style factors in urban adolescent and young adult population has resulted increase of non – communicable diseases among the young population.

The need for education of general public to avoid junk food has increased and efforts are being made by Government, nutritionists and dieticians to make people aware of their harmful effects. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also prepared some IEC material advising avoidance of junk food by all age groups of the population. These materials have been circulated to all the States and are also displayed and distributed during 'health melas' organized by this Ministry. The National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has developed dietary guidelines for Indians, where it has been suggested that ready to eat foods should be consumed judiciously and free sugar should be used sparingly.

#### Non Delivery of Money Orders

\*250. SHRI SITARAM SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who used the money-order service during the last three years;

(b) whether complaints regarding non-delivery and late delivery of money-orders have increased;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received so far in this regard from December, 2004 till date, State/Circle-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check occurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The number of money orders issued in the years 2001-02 to 2003-04 is as follows :

Year	Number of Money Order booked (in Lacs)
1	2
2001-02	1122
2002-03	1050

1	2
2003-04	993
2004-05 (provisional figure)	1150

The data of number of persons who use money order service is not maintained. Hence, the data of Money Orders booked in the years 2001-02 to 2004-05 is placed on the table of the House.

(b), (d) and (e) The Money Order complaint figures of non-delivery and late delivery during 2001-02 to 2004-05 indicates a fluctuating trend as revealed by the figures below :

Year	No. of Complaints Relating to Non-delivery	No. of Complaints Relating to Late-delivery	Money Order Service Complaint to traffic ratio
2001-02	70204	141360	0.451%
2002-03	98730	177172	0.584%
2003-04	19015	106222	0.359%
2004-05	44329	171073	0.424%

All complaints regarding non-delivery and late delivery of money orders are looked into promptly by the Department at all levels. While specific instances are resolved individually, system defects that come to notice are rectified to avoid recurrence of such instances. An enquiry is initiated on receipt of a complaint regarding non-payment of a money order and if no confirmation about its payment is received, a duplicate money order is issued, and payment effected immediately. Settlement of complaints is an on going process. Out of the complaints received in 2004-05, 99% were settled within 3 months. During 2004-05 action was taken against 177 employees for delayed and non-payment of money orders. The Department also transmits money orders through VSAT to bring down transmission time. There is a continuous review and monitoring of the Money Order Service to improve its efficiency for timely payment.

(c) The number of complaints circle-wise from December, 2004 to June, 2005 is as follows :

Name of Circle	Number of cases					
	Non-delivery Dec., 04	Delayed delivery Dec., 04	Non-delivery Jan, to Mar., 05	Delayed delivery Jan. to Mar., 05	Non-delivery April to June, 05	Delayed delivery April to June, 05
Assam	Nil	224	Nil	525	312	677
Andhra Pradesh	285	384	151	806	578	954
Bihar	Nil	207	Nil	960	212	401
Chhattisgarh	Nil	493	Nil	07	Nil	431
Delhi	Nil	5460	Nil	10874	Nil	8500
Gujarat	288	333	594	638	250	766
Haryana	524	264	1064	1438	536	1371
Himachal Pradesh	318	201	163	426	46	1123
Jammu and Kashmir	148	107	287	323	676	403
Jharkhand	468	152	56	915	39	815
Karnataka	36	352	77	1143	74	669
Kerala	32	423	53	1053	Nil	1245
Madhya Pradesh	39	84	90	815	141	936
Maharashtra	Nil	0	Nil	1153	05	1860
North East	Nil	133	Nil	470	305	677
Orissa	108	500	324	1526	210	652
Punjab	3872	823	9049	1186	247	425
Rajasthan	343	592	654	845	981	491
Tamil Nadu	188	714	328	2272	279	4963
Uttar Pradesh	458	2681	607	5154	19	5493
Uttaranchal	11	518	51	893	587	1257
West Bengal	24	1124	49	2819	80	1903
APS	176	329	588	867	504	854
<b>Total</b>	<b>7318</b>	<b>16098</b>	<b>14185</b>	<b>37108</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>36866</b>



**Development of Backward Areas**

\*251. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the names of the schemes implemented and funds provided for the backward areas during the last two years and till date, year-wise;

(b) the names of the backward areas where these schemes have been implemented;

(c) the present status of the development works undertaken in these areas till date;

(d) whether the Backward Regions Grant Fund has been established;

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

(f) if not, the time frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana was launched in the Tenth Plan, for the development of backward areas, with three components, namely, (i) Special Plan for Bihar for which an amount of Rs. 445.75 crore was released in 2003-04 and Rs. 248.01 crore in 2004-05; (ii) Special Plan for the eight districts of the undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput (KBK) districts of Orissa for which Rs. 250 crore was released in each of the last two years; and (iii) Backward Districts Initiative covering 147 districts (115 backward districts and 32 extremist affected districts) for which an amount of Rs. 402.50 crore was released in 2003-04 and Rs. 1241.08 crore in 2004-05. List of 147 districts under the Backward Districts Initiative is enclosed as Statement.

(c) In the case of the Special Plan for Bihar progress is as follows: (i) under the Million Shallow Tubewell Programme funds for 3,27,590 tubewells have been disbursed up to the end of March, 2005 against the cumulative target of 3,77,111 wells fixed till 2004-05 which is 87%; (ii) under the Scheme for Strengthening of sub-transmission System, 8 substations have been completed out of 18 of which 7 are already commissioned; and 12 transmission lines have been test charged out of 22; (iii)

under the scheme for development of horticulture, funds have been released to the banks and the banking plan has been finalized. Under the Special Plan for KBK districts, achievements include 90 mobile health units treating 14 lakh patients annually, emergency feeding of 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons, supplementary nutrition for 9.42 lakh children, formation of 7700 women Self Help Groups, afforestation of over 28,000 hectares, treatment of 314 watersheds, completion of 202 road works and 238 lift irrigation projects and construction of 283 Anganwadis, etc. In the case of the Backward Districts Initiative, the District Plans were approved in phases. Bulk of the Plans were approved in 2004-05 and the development works are in various stages of implementation.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 5000 crore has been made in Union Budget 2005-06 for the Backward Regions Grant Fund. The Scheme is being finalized and the guidelines will be issued after the necessary approvals are obtained.

**Statement****Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana : Backward Districts Initiative****List of Backward Districts**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad
		2. Warangal
		3. Chittoor
		4. Mahabubnagar
		5. Vizianagaram
2	Bihar	1. Vaishali
		2. Samastipur
		3. Sheohar
		4. Jamui
		5. Nawadah

1	2	3	1	2	3
		6. Araria	9. Madhya Pradesh		1. Mandla
		7. Darbhanga			2. Barwani
		8. Purnea			3. West Nimar
		9. Madhubani			4. Seoni
		10. Supaul			5. Shahdol
		11. Muzaffarpur			6. Umari
		12. Katihar			7. Balaghat
		13. Lakhisarai			8. Satna
3. Chhattisgarh		1. Bastar			9. Siddhi
		2. Dantewada	10. Maharashtra		1. Gadchiroli
		3. Kankar			2. Bhandara
		4. Bilaspur			3. Gondia
4. Gujarat		1. Dangs			4. Chandrapur
		2. Dohad			5. Hingoli
		3. Panchmahals			6. Nanded
5. Haryana		1. Sirsa			7. Dhule
6. Jharkhand		1. Lohardagga			8. Nandurbar
		2. Gumla	11. Orissa		9. Ahmednagar
		3. Simdega			1. Keonjhar
		4. Saraikela	12. Punjab		2. Sundargarh
		5. Singhbhum West			1. Hoshiarpur
		6. Goddha	13. Rajasthan		1. Banswara
7. Karnataka		1. Gulbarga			2. Dungarpur
		2. Bidar			3. Jhalawar
		3. Chitradurga	14. Tamil Nadu		1. Tiruvanna malai
		4. Davangere			2. Dindigul
8. Kerala		1. Palakkad			3. Cuddalore
		2. Wynad			4. Naggapattinam
					5. Sivganga

1	2	3
15. Uttar Pradesh		1. Sonbhadra
		2. Raebareli
		3. Unnao
		4. Sitapur
		5. Hardoi
		6. Banda
		7. Chitrakoot
		8. Fatehpur
		9. Barabanki
		10. Mirzapur
		11. Gorakhpur
		12. Kushinagar
		13. Lalitpur
		14. Jaunpur
		15. Hamirpur
		16. Jalaun
		17. Mahoba
		18. Kaushambi
		19. Azamgarh
		20. Pratapgarh
16. West Bengal		1. Purulia
		2. 24 South Parganas
		3. Jalpaiguri
		4. Midnapur West
		5. South Dinajpur
		6. Bankura
		7. North Dinajpur
		8. Birbhum
17. Assam		1. Kokrajhar

1	2	3
		2. North Lakhimpur
		3. Karbi Anglong
		4. Dhemaji
		5. North Cachar Hills
18. Arunachal Pradesh		1. Upper Subansiri
19. Himachal Pradesh		1. Chamba
		2. Sirmaur
20. Jammu and Kashmir		1. Doda
		2. Kupwara
		3. Poonch
21. Manipur		1. Tamenlong
22. Meghalaya		1. West Garo Hills
23. Mizoram		1. Lawngtlai
24. Nagaland		1. Mon
25. Sikkim		1. Sikkim
26. Tripura		1. Dhalai
27. Uttaranchal		1. Champavat
		2. Tehri Garhwal
		3. Chamoli
Total		115

*Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana : Backward Districts Initiative - List of 32 Extremist Affected Districts*

State	Districts
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Karimnagar
	2. Khammam
	3. Medak
	4. Nalgonda
	5. Nizamabad

1	2
2. Bihar	1. Aurangabad 2. Gaya 3. Jehanabad 4. Rohtas 5. Nalanda 6. Patna 7. Bhojpur 8. Kaimur
3. Jharkhand	1. Hazaribagh 2. Palamu 3. Chatra 4. Garhwa 5. Ranchi 6. Latehar 7. Giridih 8. Koderma 9. Bokaro 10. Dhanbad
4. Madhya Pradesh	1. Dindori
5. Chhatisgarh	1. Kawardha 2. Rajnandgaon 3. Sarguja 4. Jashpur
6. Orissa	1. Ganjam 2. Gajapati 3. Mayurbhanj
7. Uttar Pradesh	1. Chandauli
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>147</b>

*[English]***Declaration of New Waterways**

\*252. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to declare new waterways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total share of inland water transport at present and the target fixed by the Government to increase it during the next 10 years;

(d) the extent to which these new waterways are likely to facilitate the water transport in the country;

(e) whether private companies will be allowed to participate in the development work of waterways; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government to these companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of new waterways proposed for declaration are as under :—

(i) Kakinada-Pondicherry Canals along with rivers Godavari and Krishna (1095 km).

(ii) East Coast Canal along with river Brahmani and Mahanadi Delta (623 km).

(iii) River Barak (140 km).

(c) The modal share of inland water transport (IWT) at present is less than 1%. The Government has targeted to increase the modal share of IWT to 2% over next 8-10 years.

(d) The declaration of three new national waterways will increase the coverage of national waterways by 1858 kms. Accordingly, IWT activity will increase.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Private companies will be allowed to participate in the development work as contractors. Their selection will be done through tender route. Private investment for IWT infrastructure development is not likely to materialize, as immediate profits are unlikely. Keeping this in view, State funding is envisaged for infrastructure development.

[Translation]

#### Consumer Service\* Portal

\*253. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL :  
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to introduce a consumer service portal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said portal; and

(d) the time by which the said portal is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) to (d) National Informatics Centre (NIC), an attached office of the Department of Information Technology (DIT) is providing technical consultancy to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution for the Consumer Portal (<http://core.nic.in>) under their Project titled, Consumer Online Resource and Empowerment (CORE). This portal, operated and managed by Consumer Coordination Council, is providing services to Consumers on consumer related issues.

Separately, DIT through NIC intends to set up an "India Portal" with the prime objective of facilitating Single Window, web-based availability of government information and services at the national level

#### Export of Computer Software

\*254. SHRI RAKESH SINGH :  
SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN

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

(a) whether the export of computer software from India has registered increase during the last few years;

(b) if so, the value of exported computer software in US dollars and the names of countries to which the exports were made during 2003-04 and 2004-05, year-wise and country-wise;

(c) the share of India in the world's industrial software market; and

(d) the share of Indian companies in the total export of software during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The export of software and services has increased from US\$ 6.2 billion in 2000-01 to US\$ 17.2 billion in the year 2004-05.

(b) The Computer Software and Services exports (in dollar terms), to various regions of the world for the years 2003-04 and 2004-05 is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) During 2003-2004, the share of Indian companies in the estimated world software and services market was 2.2%; and in 2004-2005, the share was 2.8%.

#### Statement

Destination	Value: US\$ Min.	
	2004-05 Value	2003-04 Value
USA and Canada	10517	7980
Europe (EU Countries)	4709	3160
Japan, Korea and Other FAR East Countries	587	680
Singapore, Hongkong and Other South Asian countries	530	425
African Countries	275	135
Middle East Countries	266	150
Australia and Other Oceanic Countries	245	160
Europe (Non EU Countries)	64	110
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17193</b>	<b>12800</b>

*[English]***Combating Communicable Diseases**

\*255. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH :

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

- (a) whether the number of patients suffering from communicable diseases is growing in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cases of meningitis, hepatitis, cholera, chicken pox, dengue, measles, typhoid and gastroenteritis reported in 2005 till date in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai, separately and also State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (d) The incidence of some communicable diseases like enteric, fever, viral hepatitis, measles, acute respiratory infection, pneumonia, gonococcal infections, diphtheria, meningococcal meningitis and syphilis is generally on the increase in the country as a whole for the following reasons:

- Rapid urbanization and inadequate infrastructure in urban areas
- Domestic water storage practices
- Industrialisation and irrigation have resulted in movement of labour population and increased mosquitogenetic conditions
- Insufficient water supply and inadequate water quality monitoring
- Poor food hygiene and quality monitoring
- Poor personal hygiene
- Declining immunization coverage

- Overcrowding and insanitary environmental conditions
- Better surveillance systems to detect more number of cases

The number of cases of meningitis, hepatitis, cholera, dengue, measles, Enteric Fever (Typhoid) and gastroenteritis reported in 2005 State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

Health is primarily a State subject and provision of medical relief for communicable diseases through primary and community health centres is looked after by the State Governments. Communicable diseases are linked to maintenance of environmental hygiene, sanitation, consumption of safe and good drinking water, The preventive measures taken by local health authorities include provision of safe drinking water, improvement of personal and community hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, undertaking appropriate health education, surveillance and monitoring, distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets etc.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories through various National Health Programmes. Funds are also provided under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Accelerated Urban Water supply Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, School Sanitation and Hygiene Education and low cost sanitation scheme for tackling quality related problems in respect of drinking water supply and sanitation. National Institute of Communicable Diseases provides technical support to the State Governments and undertakes surveillance, early detection and prevention and control of outbreaks of communicable diseases. The Government of India has launched an Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme in November, 2004, to further strengthen identification of outbreaks of various water borne and vector borne diseases like Meningitis, Hepatitis, Cholera, Typhoid, Measles, Malaria, Gastroenteritis etc. so that early intervention could be made and occurrence, disability and death due to such communicable diseases could be reduced.

**Statement**

*No. of reported cases and Deaths Due to Principal Communicable Diseases in India – 2005*  
**MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS – 2005**

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh							NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							NR
3.	Assam	..						NR
4.	Bihar							NR
5.	Chattisgarh							NR
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar. 2005
7.	Gujarat	1	1	0	0	1	1	May. 2005
8.	Haryana	10	0	6	0	16	0	Apr. 2005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr. 2005
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr. 2005
11.	Jharkhand		..					NR
12.	Karnataka	176	19	136	0	312	19	Feb. 2005
13.	Kerala	1	0	2	0	3	0	Apr. Excp. Feb. 2005
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110	0	87	0	197	0	Apr. 2005
15.	Maharashtra	78	24	67	12	145	36	Apr. 2005
16.	Manipur	4	0	2	0	6	0	Mar. 2005
17.	Meghalaya	15	3	14	4	29	7	Apr. 2005
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr. 2005
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan. 2005
20.	Orissa	7	0	6	2	13	2	Apr. 2005
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	0	2	0	Apr. 2005'
22.	Rajasthan	52	4	21	2	73	6	Mar. 2005
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar. 2005
24.	Tamil Nadu							NR
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb, Apr. and May 2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Uttaranchal				..			..	NR
27. Uttar Pradesh								NR
28. West Bengal							..	NR
29. A and N Island		0	0	0	0	0	0	Only Feb. 2005
30. Chandigarh							..	NR
31. D and N Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0	Only Apr. 2005
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan. 2005
33. Delhi		34	0	29	0	63	0	Mar. 2005
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	May. 2005
35. Pondicherry		13	1	14	1	27	2	Apr. 2005
<b>Total</b>		<b>503</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>73</b>	

Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

.. Not Reported

NR – Not Received

The sum of male and female may not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs. have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly health condition reports of States/UTs, Directorate of Health Service.

*No. of reported cases and Deaths Due to Principal Communicable Diseases in India – 2005*

*VIRAL HEPATITIS – 2005*

*TOTAL*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1563	2	1255	0	2818	2	Mar. 2005
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							NR
3.	Assam							NR
4.	Bihar							NR
5.	Chattisgarh							NR
6.	Goa	7	0	6	0	13	0	Mar. 2005
7.	Gujarat	2396	4	1621	4	4017	8	May. 2005
8.	Haryana	566	7	246	4	812	11	Apr. 2005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	316	0	249	0	565	0	Apr. 2005



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Jammu and Kashmir						2437	0	Apr. 2005
11. Jharkhand	..							NR
12. Karnataka	4603		11	2965	21	7568	32	Feb. 2005
13. Kerala	1472		6	860	1	2332	7	Apr Excp Feb 2005
14. Madhya Pradesh	1336		8	1299	5	2635	13	Apr. 2005
15. Maharashtra	12641		13	4801	14	17442	27	Apr. 2005
16. Manipur	13		0	12	0	25	0	Mar. 2005
17. Meghalaya	33		0	28	0	61	0	Apr. 2005
18. Mizoram	116		0	92	0	208	0	Apr. 2005
19. Nagaland	13		0	0	0	13	0	Jan. 2005
20. Orissa	441		5	187	5	628	10	Apr. 2005
21. Punjab	373		3	256	0	629	3	Apr. 2005
22. Rajasthan	222		7	119	1	341	8	Mar. 2005
23. Sikkim	42		1	29	0	71	1	Mar. 2005
24. Tamil Nadu								NR
25. Tripura	92		1	96	0	188	1	Feb. Apr. and May 05
26. Uttaranchal								NR
27. Uttar Pradesh								NR
28. West Bengal								NR
29. A and N Island	13		0	7	0	20	0	Only Feb. 2005
30. Chandigarh								NR
31. D and N Haveli	0		0	0	0	0	0	Only Apr. 2005
32. Daman and Diu	0		0	0	0	0	0	Jan. 2005
33. Delhi	1403		5	1013	8	2416	13	Mar. 2005
34. Lakshadweep	2		0	0	0	2	0	May. 2005
35. Pondicherry	181		0	92	0	273	0	Apr. 2005
<b>Total</b>	<b>27844</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>15233</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>45514</b>	<b>136</b>	

Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

.. Not Reported

NR – Not Received

The sum of male and female may not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs. have not reported genderwis information separately.

Source : Monthly health condition reports of States/UTs, Directorate of Health Service.

*Table 5 : Weekly Epidemiological Report for  
Statement showing notified cases and  
States/UTs in India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jan. to Mar.		April to June		July			
		C	D	C	D	2.7.05		9.7.05	
						C	D	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	15	0				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0						
3.	Assam								
4.	Bihar								
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0				
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0				
7.	Gujarat	0	0	31	0				
8.	Haryana	0	0	4	0				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10.	Jammu Division	0	0	0	0				
	Kashmir Division	0	0	0	0				
11.	Jharkhand								
12.	Karnataka	4	0	15	0	2	0		
13.	Kerala	3	0	8	0				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0						
15.	Maharashtra	57	0	22	0				
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0				
17.	Meghalaya								
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0				
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0				
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	0				
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0				
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0				
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0				



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24. Tamil Nadu		77	0	76	0	7	0		
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0				
26. Uttar Pradesh		0	0						
27. Uttaranchal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		18	0	34	0				
29. A and N Islands		0	0	0	0				
30. Chandigarh		0	0	1	0				
31. D and N Haveli		0	0	0	0				
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0				
33. Delhi		8	0	350	0	28	0	39	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0				
35. Pondicherry		0	0	0	0				
<b>Total</b>		<b>170</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>

Note : C = Cases, D = Deaths, = Not Received, 0 = Nil

\*\*\*This Statement is based on weekly reports which provide details of Areas within the States/UT where cases have occurred.

\* The sum of Male and Female may not tally with the total as some States/UT's have not reported gender wise information

*State-wise Cases and Deaths due to Dengue in the Country during 2005*

*(Provisional upto 31.07.2005)*

Sl No.	State	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chattisgarh	-	-
6.	Goa	0	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-
12.	Karnataka	39	0
13.	Kerala	547	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	16	0
16.	Manipur	-	-

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
				89	71	160	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				35	17	52	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	1	1	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	71	0	343	216	559			
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	71	0	486	322	936	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
17. Meghalaya		--	-	27. Uttar Pradesh		0	0
18. Mizoram		-	-	28. West Bengal		0	0
19. Nagaland		-	-	29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		-	-
20. Orissa		-	-	30. Chandigarh		0	0
21. Punjab		1	0	31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
22. Rajasthan		7	0	32. Daman and Diu		-	-
23. Sikkim		0	0	33. Delhi		6	1
24. Tamil Nadu		140	0	34. Lakshadweep		-	-
25. Tripura		-	-	35. Pondicherry		0	0
26. Uttranchal		-	-	<b>Total</b>		<b>756</b>	<b>6</b>

*No. of reported cases and Deaths due to Principal Communicable Diseases in India - 2005**MEASELS - 2005**TOTAL*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	1	718	0	1432	1	Mar. .2005
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							NR
3.	Assam							NR
4.	Bihar							NR
5.	Chattisgarh							NR
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar. 2005
7.	Gujarat	96	2	74	1	170	3	May. 2005
8.	Haryana	17	0	11	0	28	0	Apr. 2005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	115	0	102	0	217	0	Apr. 2005
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					621	0	Apr. 2005
11.	Jharkhand							NR
12.	Karnataka	741	0	589	0	1330	0	Feb. 2005
13.	Kerala	631	0	544	0	1175	0	Apr. Excp. Feb. 2005
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115	0	125	0	240	0	Apr. 2005
15.	Maharashtra	616	2	470	2	1086	4	Apr. 2005
16.	Manipur	17	0	13	0	30	0	Mar. 2005
17.	Meghalaya	164	1	151	0	315	1	Apr. 2005
18.	Mizoram	30	0	20	0	50	0	Apr. 2005
19.	Nagaland	17	0	2	0	19	0	Jan. 2005
20.	Orissa	175	0	151	0	326	0	Apr. 2005
21.	Punjab	26	0	14	0	40	0	Apr. 2005
22.	Rajasthan	14	0	11	0	25	0	Mar. 2005
23.	Sikkim	9	0	9	0	18	0	Mar. 2005
24.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Tripura		142	0	87	0	229	0	Feb, Apr. and May 2005
26. Uttaranchal		..		..	..	..	..	NR
27. Uttar Pradesh		..		..		..	..	NR
28. West Bengal			..	..	..			NR
29. A and N Island		0	0	1	0	1	0	Only Feb. 2005
30. Chandigarh			..	..		..	..	NR
31. D and N Haveli		3	0	1	0	4	0	Only Apr. 2005
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	Jan. 2005
33. Delhi		99	0	72	2	171	2	Mar. 2005
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	May. 2005
35. Pondicherry		28	0	35	0	63	0	Apr. 2005
<b>Total</b>		<b>3769</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7590</b>	<b>11</b>	

Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

.. Not Reported

NR – Not Received

The sum of male and female may not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs. have not reported genderwise information separately.

Source : Monthly health condition reports of States/UTs, Directorate of Health Service.

*No. of reported cases and Deaths due to Principal Communicable Diseases in India – 2005*

*ENTERIC FEVER – 2005*

*TOTAL*

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7540	0	7345	4	14885	4	Mar. 2005
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							NR
3.	Assam		..	..				NR
4.	Bihar							NR
5.	Chattisgarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Goa	18	0	12	0	30	0	Mar. 2005
7.	Gujarat	841	0	805	0	1646	0	May 2005
8.	Haryana	944	3	667	0	1611	3	Apr. 2005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2025	1	2297	1	4322	2	Apr. 2005
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					11877	0	Apr. 2005
11.	Jharkhand							NR
12.	Karnataka	13915	45	10870	32	24785	77	Feb. 2005
13.	Kerala	1263	0	1132	0	2395	0	Apr. Exc Feb. 2005
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3839	5	3796	0	7635	5	Apr. 2005
15.	Maharashtra	1956	0	1491	1	3447	1	Apr. 2005
16.	Manipur	85	1	73	0	158	1	Mar. 2005
17.	Meghalaya	612	2	710	2	1322	4	Apr. 2005
18.	Mizoram	98	1	105	0	203	1	Apr. 2005
19.	Nagaland	151	1	101	0	252	1	Jan. 2005
20.	Orissa	1860	3	1496	0	3356	3	Apr. 2005
21.	Punjab	2448	1	2114	1	4562	2	Apr. 2005
22.	Rajasthan	364	0	293	1	657	1	Mar. 2005
23.	Sikkim	8	0	9	0	17	0	Mar. 2005
24.	Tamil Nadu							NR
25.	Tripura	3513	4	3030	4	6543	8	Feb, Apr. and May 2005
26.	Uttaranchal							NR
27.	Uttar Pradesh							NR
28.	West Bengal							NR
29.	A and N Island	5	0	2	0	7	0	Only Feb. 2005
30.	Chandigarh							NR
31.	D and N Haveli	3	0	10	1	13	1	only Apr. 2005
32.	Daman and Diu	1	0	1	0	2	0	Jan. 2005



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33. Delhi		2306	2	1999	0	4305	2	Mar. 2005
34. Lakshadweep		8	0	2	0	10	0	May 2005
35. Pondicherry		151	0	100	0	251	0	Apr. 2005
Total		43954	69	38460	47	94291	116	

Data is provisional and not comparable due to ill defined coverage

Not Reported

NR – Not Received

The sum of male and female may not tally with the total figure as some States/UTs. have not reported genderwis information separately.

Source : Monthly Health Condition Reports of States/UTs, Directorate of Health Service.

*No. of reported cases and Deaths due to Principal Communicable Diseases in India – 2005*

**ACUTE DIARRHOEAL DISEASES – 2005**

**TOTAL**

I. No.	State/U.T.	Male		Female		Total		Reference Period up to
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174597	41	170811	13	345408	54	Mar. 2005
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							NR
3.	Assam							NR
4.	Bihar							NR
5.	Chattisgarh							NR
6.	Goa	912	0	837	0	1749	0	Mar. 2005
7.	Gujarat	79508	1	75753	0	155261	1	May 2005
8.	Haryana	40436	1	39257	4	79693	5	Apr. 2005
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51099	7	53176	0	104275	7	Apr. 2005
10.	Jammu and Kashmir					121054	0	Apr. 2005
11.	Jharkhand							NR
12.	Karnataka	123840	95	105574	49	229414	144	Feb. 2005
13.	Kerala	41568	0	69059	0	110627	0	Apr. Excp. Feb. 2005
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53585	18	45491	4	99076	22	Apr. 2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Maharashtra		79400	5	76224	1	155624	6	Apr. 2005
16. Manipur		1616	0	1486	1	3102	1	Mar. 2005
17. Meghalaya		20349	4	18932	3	39281	7	Apr. 2005
18. Mizoram		3286	2	3073	2	6359	4	Apr. 2005
19. Nagaland		384	0	301	0	685	0	Jan. 2005
20. Orissa		57233	9	43464	1	100697	10	Apr. 2005
21. Punjab		22263	4	22089	3	44352	7	Apr. 2005
22. Rajasthan		29060	1	22076	0	51136	1	Mar. 2005
23. Sikkim		4962	0	4922	0	9884	0	Mar. 2005
24. Tamil Nadu								NR
25. Tripura		29110	7	21729	3	50839	10	Feb, Apr. and May 2005
26. Uttaranchal								NR
27. Uttar Pradesh								NR
28. West Bengal								NR
29. A and N island		1323	0	1172	0	2495	0	Only Feb. 2005
30. Chandigarh								NR
31. D and N Haveli		2264	0	2344	0	4608	0	Only Apr. 2005
32. Daman and Diu		160	0	156	0	316	0	Jan. 2005
33. Delhi		14883	2	11653	2	26536	4	Mar. 2005
34. Lakshadweep		1373	0	1236	0	2609	0	May. 2005
35. Pondicherry		25390	1	22719	1	48109	2	Apr. 005
Total		858601	198	813534	87	1793189	285	

[Translation]

**Construction/Repair of National Highways  
by Private Companies**

\*256. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA :

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

(a) whether National Highways are being constructed/repared through private companies instead of the Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has laid down the norms for construction/repair of National Highways in the country with the help of private sector's participation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the National Highways constructed/repared through private companies and public sector undertakings during the last three years, separately;

(f) whether private sector participation is likely for the construction/repair of National Highways in Punjab; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Works on National Highways are being implemented by both private companies and Government Undertakings. Works are awarded based on competitive bidding where both private companies and Government Undertakings/Cooperatives can participate. Government is also encouraging public private partnership on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, where major investment for construction and maintenance is made by private sector.

(c) to (e) The norms for implementation of projects through private sector participation are laid down in the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) on the basis of which concession agreement for each project is prepared. Private persons can invest in National Highway projects under BOT (Toll) Scheme and demand, collect and retain fee from the users and regulate traffic on such Highways. In BOT (Annuity) Projects right to collect toll is retained by the Government. Government provides facilities like land acquisition, utility shifting, tax concession and in BOT (Toll) Projects provides capital grant upto a maximum of 40% of the total project cost etc. The list of National Highway sections completed during last three years under private sector participation is enclosed as Statement.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Funding from private sector is necessary in order to augment and mobilise resources for infrastructure projects.

#### Statement

*The list of Projects completed with the help of Private Sector participation during last three years (April 2002 –March 2005)*

S. No.	Project Name	NH No.	State	Length in Km	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thane-Bhiwandi Bypass	3	Maharashtra	24	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
2	Construction of six bridges	5	Andhra Pradesh	6 Nos.	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
3	4-laning of Pune-Sholapur road Km. 14/00 to 40/00 of NH 9	9	Maharashtra	26	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
4	ROB at Derabassi	22	Punjab	ROB	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
5	4-laning of Tumkur-Neelmangla (km 29.5 to km 62.0 of NH-4)	4	Karnataka	32.5	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
6	4-laning of Tada (km. 52.8) to Nellore (km. 163.6)	5	Andhra Pradesh	110.52	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
7	Mahapura (near Jaipur)-Kishangarh (km 273.5-km 363.885)	8	Rajasthan	90.38	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)
8	Nandigama – Vijayawada	9	Andhra Pradesh	35	Private Sector-BOT (Toll)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	4-laning of Maharashtra Border-Belgaum Section	4	Karnataka	77	Private Sector-BOT (Annuity)
10	4-laning of Anakapalli-Tuni Section	5	Andhra Pradesh	58.947	Private Sector-BOT (Annuity)
11	4-laning of Dharmavaram-Rajamundry Section.	5	Andhra Pradesh	53	Private Sector-BOT (Annuity)
12	Nellore bypass	5	Andhra Pradesh	17.2	Private Sector-BOT (Annuity)
13	4-laning of Tambaram-Tindivanam Section	45	Tamilnadu	93	Private Sector-BOT (Annuity)

*[English]***Virus in Computers**

\*257 SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the computer system is constantly under threat from various forms of virus;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the effective measures undertaken by the Government to tackle the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) :  
 (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Computer viruses are malicious codes (software), which infect the data and programmes stored on the computer. They spread from one computer to another over the network or through shared drives. There are many types of viruses including worms and Trojans with different modes of propagation and infection patterns. Several types of new viruses are appearing in the cyberspace constantly threatening damages to information.

- (c) In order to combat threat of computer virus, a growing number of anti virus solutions/products are being utilized. Government of India has also set up Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN), which provides alert, advisories and other support to assist the users in tackling virus attacks.

*[Translation]***Adoption of Small Family Norms**

\*258. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :  
 SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

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

- (a) whether there is no uniform policy in the country regarding encouraging people to adopt small family norms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to enact legislation for the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor including the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the population growth in the country; and
- (f) the State-wise amount of assistance provided by the Government during the last three years for encouraging people to adopt small family norms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (f) The Union Government has adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy, 2000, with a view to achieving population stabilization by 2045 at a level consistent with the socio-economic development of the country. The Governments has advised States/UTs. to formulate their

State Population Policy with State specific strategies maintaining the general spirit of the National Population Policy, 2000. As envisaged in the National Population Policy, the Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. They are free to decide the size of their family.

Certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Delhi have adopted two-child norm. The steps taken by such States include provisions for disqualifying persons having more than two living children from becoming elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities; limiting the maternity leave to Government employees up to two children; extending 1/2 percent lower rate of interest on house-building advance; granting special pay equal to one increment to Government employees for undergoing sterilisation with not more than two living children; restricting entry into Government service and subsequent promotions/facility for availing loans to persons having not more than two living children.

The National Population Policy, 2000, does not support two-child norm. The Union Government has, therefore, requested all the States/UTs. to review the provisions of two-child norm contained in their State Population Policy and to bring them in consonance with the spirit of the National Population Policy. Prior to adoption of the National Population Policy, the Constitution (Seventy Ninth) Amendment Bill, 1992, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December 1992, which, *inter alia*, provided for disqualifying persons having more than two children from becoming a member of Parliament or State Legislature. The Bill has been pending since then for want of political consensus.

The Government has taken various steps to achieve population stabilization in the country. Apart from adoption and implementation of the National Population Policy, the National Commission on Population was constituted in May, 2000, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister to promote inter-sectorial coordination in planning and implementation across Government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society

and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of international cooperation in support of the goals set out in the National Population Policy, 2000. The National Commission on Population has been reconstituted in April, 2005. Its last meeting was held on 23.7.2005.

Empowered Action Group was set up in 2001 under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare to give focused attention to the demographically weaker States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal to address the unmet need for supplies, services, health care providers and health infrastructure.

Janasankhya Sthirata Kosh has been set up as an autonomous body to provide a window for canalizing funds through various sources including contributions from Union Budget and voluntary sources, to specifically aid projects for population stabilisation.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched by the Prime Minister throughout the country, with special emphasis on 18 States i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, Tripura, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, U.P. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The NRHM encompasses the RCH Programme, which provides integrated and strengthened Family Planning Services including immunization and measures to promote institutional deliveries.

A statement giving details of assistance released to States/UTs. under national Family Welfare Programme during last three years is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Assistance released to States under the Family Welfare Programmes during the last three years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19821.17	24187.52	30059.33

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	785.62	545.42	848.22
3.	Assam	14358.75	11073.99	7895.22
4.	Bihar	22449.70	24618.92	29117.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	7818.05	8944.55	9242.70
6.	Goa	184.46	337.24	489.43
7.	Gujarat	14605.69	16852.43	20067.31
8.	Haryana	5682.61	8326.63	7903.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3667.73	4009.02	4278.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3293.74	3156.28	4162.85
11.	Jharkhand	8290.23	9555.72	9827.08
12.	Karnataka	19118.87	14407.64	19907.22
13.	Kerala	8387.62	8621.27	10644.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14107.10	20237.48	23256.97
15.	Maharashtra	24531.36	24971.36	28116.16
16.	Manipur	1907.68	1493.21	725.13
17.	Meghalaya	1296.31	797.65	931.76
18.	Mizoram	1678.70	1067.97	1288.26
19.	Nagaland	1195.09	924.83	1078.41
20.	Orissa	10085.03	10915.38	12049.59
21.	Punjab	2857.36	5698.35	6958.79
22.	Rajasthan	18980.09	25618.03	25910.23
23.	Sikkim	660.50	673.26	533.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	17478.95	16255.46	19407.40
25.	Tripura	1689.63	968.35	1202.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	50626.42	61266.25	68219.15
27.	Uttanchal	3378.77	4141.05	3880.81
28.	West Bengal	16164.84	19508.90	22225.01
<b>Total - All States</b>		<b>295102.27</b>	<b>329174.16</b>	<b>370228.61</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>UTs with Legislature</b>				
1.	Delhi*	1884.04	4246.22	3339.87
2.	Pondicherry	495.02	839.92	655.70
<b>UTs without Legislature</b>				
1.	A and N Islands	438.24	381.40	406.61
2.	Chandigarh	401.30	225.13	255.77
3.	D and N Haveli	101.27	125.03	109.00
4.	Daman and Diu	167.56	115.37	133.79
5.	Lakshadweep	73.71	84.68	67.68
<b>Total (UTs)</b>		<b>3561.14</b>	<b>6017.75</b>	<b>4968.42</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>298663.41</b>	<b>335191.91</b>	<b>375197.03</b>

Figures are provisional.

#### **Improving Postal Services**

\*259. DR. RAJESH MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that private sector is performing better than the Department of Posts in the fields of courier, speed post and parcel services;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for improving the performance of the Department of Posts; and

(c) the details of the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Speed Post revenue has been growing at an average rate of 22.8% per annum for the last five years, which is higher than the projected growth rate for Express industry, viz. 17.5% as per a survey which was got conducted by the Department.

Similarly the revenue in Express Parcel Post of the Department is growing steadily.

Department has set up a Business Development Directorate in 1996 to design, monitor, develop and market value added premium products including Speed Post and Express Parcel Post. Business friendly strategies such as Volume Discounts, Book Now Pay Later Scheme, Monthly Billing, Pick-up Services, customized operations etc. are regular features. A Track and Trace facility called Speednet has been put in place to improve the quality of performance in Speed Post.

A Marketing Division has been set up last year in the Business Development Directorate to create a policy framework and action plan for marketing of all products including Speed Post and Parcel.

To provide a major momentum to this business, a Parcel and Logistics Division has also been created simultaneously with a supporting structure at field level. For large Parcels and Cargo, Logistic Post has been introduced.

(c) The progress in Speed Post revenue and traffic in the last three years is as below :-

Year	Traffic in lakhs	Revenue (Rs. Crore)
2002-2003	634.07	243.01
2003-2004	826.00	298.35
2004-2005	960.00	354.16

The corresponding figures for Express Parcel Post are :

Year	Traffic in lakhs	Revenue (Rs. Crore)
2002-2003	57.61	26.09
2003-2004	67.27	31.45
2004-2005	65.81	37.70

#### **Lack of Modern Equipment in Hospitals**

\*260. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :  
SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has evaluated that Intensive Care Units (I.C.U.s) in Indian hospitals are not of world class;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hospitals with I.C.U. facility are equipped with modern equipment;

(d) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether trained paramedical staff are available in all the hospitals;

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether the Government has conducted any survey about the number of patients suffering from heart ailments and respiratory problems dying each year due to lack of modern equipment;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in its report has suggested the need for reforms and developing modern system in Indian Hospitals; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) and (b) The World Health Organisation has informed that they have not undertaken any evaluation of ICUs in India.

(c) and (d) All the Central Government Hospitals with ICU facilities are equipped with modern-equipments.

(e) and (f) Trained para-medical staff are available in all the Central Government Hospitals.

(g) and (h) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals are concerned, no death has been reported due to lack of modern equipments.

(i) and (j) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware about the report of Albert Einstein College, of Medicine suggesting the need for reforms and developing modern system in Indian Hospitals.

### Funds for Diagnostic Centre

2516. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) The date alongwith the funds allocated by the Union Government for establishing diagnostic centres in Daltanganj divisional headquarters of Palamu district in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, whether the funds allocated has been utilized for the said purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the norms stipulated for utilisation of the allocated funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) 11th Finance Commission had recommended a grant of Rs. 1500 lakh to the State of Jharkhand for establishment of 5 Diagnostic Centers at various places including one at Sadar Hospital, Palamu, Daltanganj at a cost of Rs.300 lakh each.

The funds were to be utilized for construction of building (Rs. 47 lakh) and procurement of various equipment (Rs. 253 lakh) such as Electro-Cardiogram (ECG), Tread Mill, Electro-Encephalogram (EEG), Mode machine, X-ray machine, Ultrasound machine, Computerised Tomography (CT) Scan machine and various equipments for Clinical Pathology laboratory and two operation theatres. The funds were to be utilised during the period 2000-2003 on the basis of claims received within the prescribed period. The grant of Rs. 603.30. lakh has been released. No further grant can be released as EFC award period is over on 31.3.2005.

### Difference between HIV Positive and AIDS

2517. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a difference between being HIV positive and having AIDS and that an HIV positive patient is not necessarily an AIDS patient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has maintained any record of such persons who are not suffering from AIDS despite testing positive for HIV;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the patients suffering from diseases like Chronic Malaria, Kala-Azar etc. also test positive for HIV;

(f) whether the Government proposes to take steps to remove the confusion regarding AIDS and being HIV positive; and

(g) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a difference between HIV positive and AIDS case and HIV positive person may not necessarily be an AIDS patient. As per the natural history of the disease, once an individual is infected with HIV virus, he remains asymptomatic for initial 5-6 years. During this period, he remains healthy and may not be present with any symptoms. Subsequently, when his immune system is destroyed by the virus by killing CD4 cells, he becomes prey to various opportunistic infections, the most common being Tuberculosis. The presence of such opportunistic infections in an HIV positive person marks the beginning of AIDS.

(c) and (d) As per the universal reporting system laid down under the National AIDS Control Programme, any individual can access HIV testing facility through voluntary counseling and Testing Centres located in hospitals in the country. These centers maintain records with confidentiality of the HIV status of the individual to ensure follow up of these cases. While in other forms of testing, since the testing protocol is "Unlinked Anonymous", it is not possible to maintain such records.

(e) No, Sir. The presence of HIV anti-bodies in the serum of an individual detected by HIV antibody test in HIV infected persons is the gold standard for test being positive for HIV. Under no circumstances, such tests can be found positive in diseases like Chronic Malaria, Kala-azar etc.



(f) and (g) No, Sir. There is no confusion regarding HIV positive and AIDS case as there is a standard case definition laid down under the National AIDS Control Programme for AIDS cases.

[English]

#### **Financial Package to Orissa**

2518. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from Government of Orissa for a financial package in view of the current financial crisis in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

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

(b) The State Government has sought a Special Economic Package of Rs. 13,096 crore for Orissa over a period of five years for the following : (i) addressing fiscal distress, (ii) intensive sectoral interventions in identified thrust areas, and (iii) a massive self-employment programme.

(c) In addition to the normal flow of funds under various centrally sponsored schemes, in Annual Plan 2005-06 central assistance on 100% grant basis has been made available for schemes to redress regional imbalances including Rs. 250 crore for the Special Plan for the undivided Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts and Rs. 75 crore under the Backward Districts Initiative. Further, Rs. 68 crore has been allocated as one time additional central assistance.

#### **Leprosy Eradication Programme**

2519. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of NGOs working in Karnataka in connection with the leprosy eradication programme;

(b) whether any training and rehabilitation programme is also being implemented by these NGOs for the leprosy patients; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by these NGOs for the identification, training and rehabilitation of leprosy patients during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Only one NGO namely, Shantha Jeeva Jyoti, Bangalore is working in the State of Karnataka under SET (Survey, Education and Treatment) Scheme of National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) and is receiving Grant-in-Aid from Government of India.

(b) Yes Sir, patients are being given training for the prevention of deformity under the SET scheme. Another NGO functioning in the State is Shri Ramana Maharshi Trust which is getting financial assistance from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for running a Rehabilitation Centre for Leprosy Cured persons under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.

(c) During last three years 423 leprosy patients were given training for Prevention or Deformity under the SET Scheme. The number of patients trained during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is 120,150 and 153 respectively.

Shri Raman Maharshi Trust provides training in tailoring and paper envelop madding to leprosy cured persons. Residential facilities with food, medicine etc. to severely disabled leprosy cured persons are also provided by this Centre. The number of persons benefited during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is 129,146 and 145 respectively.

[Translation]

#### **Making Public Assets of Government Employees**

2520. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact laws for Government employees to make public their assets;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a standing Judicial Commission for review of assets of Government employees; 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 PACHAURI) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Existing provisions of the Conduct Rules applicable to Government servants are considered sufficient in this regard.

#### Construction of Mini Stadia in Uttarakhand

2521.MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has accorded sanction for construction of mini stadia in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, whether the money provided by the Union Government has been released to the State Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said amount is likely to be released; and

(d) the time by which these mini stadia are likely to be constructed?

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

Sir. The Ministry had approved Central assistance for construction of outdoor stadia at various places in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand under the scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" since 2002. The details of these stadia for which central assistance had been sanctioned/released have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Till 31.3.2005, this Ministry was implementing the Centrally Sponsored Sports Infrastructure Schemes by rendering Central assistance to the State Governments and other agencies for creation of sports facilities in accordance with the approved pattern, subject to the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments and other agencies for promotion of sports. Thereafter, the Government had decided to transfer the sports infrastructure schemes to State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no funds have been allocated in the budget for 2005-2006 for these schemes. All State Governments have accordingly been informed on 28.2.2005. Thus, it is for the State Government to expedite completion of the ongoing projects. However, Planning Commission has recently informed that funds would be provided for ongoing approved sports infrastructure projects. Subject to availability of funds, the central admissible assistance will be considered for release for the incomplete projects on the receipt of documents required viz. utilization certificates, progress reports, completion certificates etc. from the State Governments and other agencies.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Project	Amount approved (Date of approval)	Amount released. (Date of release)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Outdoor Stadium (cat. I) at Bungidhar	27.00 (5.7.2002)	13.50 (28.9.2004)	Central assistance were released in four cases where the required documents viz. progress reports etc. were found in order.
2.	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Kot	27.00 (5.7.2002)	13.50 (31.3.2005)	However, in the case listed at Sl.No. 4, the received documents were not in order.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Nainidhanda	27.00 (8.7.2002)	13.50 (31.3.2005)	Hence, no release was made. Further, as mentioned in part (c) and (d) of the reply this scheme has been transferred to the State Government w.e.f. 1.4.2005, Hence, subject to availability of funds and receipt of documents required viz. utilization certificate, progress report, completion certificate from the State Governments, the amount due will be considered for release for the incomplete 5 projects of Pauri Garhwal.
4	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Jaharikhal	27.00 (8.7.2002)	00	
5	Outdoor Stadium category-I at Ransi, Pauri	26.52 (28.7.2002)	20.00 (28.9.2004)	

[English]

**STD/ISD/Internet/FAX Facilities in  
Gram Panchayats**

2522.SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Gram Panchayats in West Bengal, Sikkim and North Eastern States where STD/ISD/Internet/Fax facilities have been provided during 2004-05 and proposed to be provided during the year 2005-2006; and

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The details are as stated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Gram Panchayats where is STD/ISD facility provided during 2004-05	
		STD	ISD
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	Nil
3.	Manipur	10	Nil

1	2	3	4
4.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
5.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
6.	Nagaland	10	Nil
7.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
8.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
9.	West Bengal	249	Nil

STD/ISD facilities are provided on request from custodians of Gram Panchayat Telephones. For Internet, the custodian has to put his own equipment and can obtain internet connection from Internet Service provider. Similarly for Fax also the custodian has to provide his own personal computer/Fax equipment as the ease may be. Thus Internet/Fax facility can be availed by the custodian by making own arrangements.

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

**Eradication of Leprosy**

2523.SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether leprosy is likely to be eradicated from India by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States in which leprosy has been eradicated; and

(d) the names of the States in which targets have been fixed to eradicate it during this year;

(e) the details regarding the efforts of Government to eradicate it from India;

(f) whether WHO is also assisting India in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The country is likely to achieve elimination of leprosy i.e. prevalence rate of less than 1 case per 10,000 population by the end of December, 2005. The prevalence rate has been showing a continuous decline over the past three years.

(c) 24 States/UTs have already achieved level of elimination of leprosy i.e. prevalence rate of less than case per 10,000 population. These States/UTs are :- Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujrat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttranchal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

(d) The Government has not fixed any target for individual States/UTs.

(e) The Government of India is implementing the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the elimination of Leprosy from the country. The details of the scheme are:-

(i) Decentralization and Institutional Development under which State Leprosy Societies have been formed in 27 major States and District Leprosy Societies in all the Districts in the country which are responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring and timely corrective action.

(ii) Integration of Leprosy Services with General Health care system in the country for better outreach and utilization of services by community.

(iii) Early Leprosy Case Detection and Free Multi Drug Therapy to all patients through all

Government Primary Health Centres, dispensaries and Hospitals in the country.

(iv) Intensified Public Awareness Campaigning through Mass Media as well a local media at periphery.

(v) Training of General Health Care Staff in leprosy and in disability prevention and care.

(vi) Prevention of deformities and care.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The WHO has given following support to the NLEP :-

- Free supply of Anti-Leprosy Drugs.
- Support to State Leprosy Societies and Central Leprosy Division of the Directorate General Health Services by way of staff and equipment.
- Staff support for supervision and monitoring in priority States.
- Monitoring and Surveillance support by conducting Leprosy Monitoring Exercise (LME).
- Capacity building of District Chief Medical Officers.

#### **Modernisation of Telegraph Services In Karnataka**

2524. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the modernization of telegraph services in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the budgetary allocation for the purpose during the current financial year;

(c) the time by which the modernization of telegraph services is likely to be completed; and

(d) the jobs undertaken as part of the modernization of telegraph services in the State?

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

Telegraph Services have already been completed in Karnataka and district-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of Modern Equipment provided to Modernize Telegraph Services in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Districts	SFMSS	SFMSS PORTS EKB	EKBC/ FTC	EKB	B/FAX	FT and ETP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore Urban	1 (128-L)	12	1	18	17	31
2.	Bangalore Rural	-	-	-	15	7	6
3.	Bidar	-	1	1	27	1	1
4.	Bellary	-	2	1	15	1	1
5.	Koppal	-	-	-	23	-	-
6.	Bijapur	-	3	1	23	1	1
7.	Baglkot	-	-	-	14	1	1
8..	Begaum	-	4	1	36	1	2
9.	Chitrdurg	-	1	-	12	1	1
10.	Davangere	-	1	1	12	1	1
11.	Chikmangalur	-	1	1	23	1	1
12.	Dakshina Kannda	-	7	1	37	1	3
13.	Udupi	-	1	-	19	-	1
14.	Dharwad	1 (64-L)	6	1	38	1	4
15.	Haveri	-	-	-	13	-	1
16.	Gulbarga	-	2	1	19	1	1
17.	Hassan	-	1	1	12	1	1
18.	Kodagu	-	1	1	13	1	1
19.	Kollar	-	2	1	13	1	1
20.	Mandya	-	1	1	19	1	1
21.	Mysore	-	3	1	33	1	8
22.	Chamarajanagar	-	-	-	6	-	1
23.	Raichur	-	3	1	23	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Shimoga		-	2	1	28	1	2
25. Tumkur		-	2	1	21	1	2
26. Uttarakannada		-	3	1	23	1	1
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>45</b>

**Abbreviation :**

SFMSS	Store and Forward Message Switching System
SFMSS PORT	: A PC Based Terminal for Disposal of Telegrams to/from SFMSS
FTC	Formatted Terminal Concentrator
EKBC	Electronic Keyboard Concentrator
FT	Formatted Terminal
ETP	Electronic Teleprinter
B. FAX	Bureau Fax

*[Translation]*

**Opening of Post Offices/Branch Post  
Offices in Orissa**

2525. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post offices and branch post offices targeted to be opened in Orissa during the last two years;

(b) whether the target fixed has been achieved in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Details of plan target and achievement for opening new post offices in Orissa in 2003-04 are given below :

	Target	Achievement
Departmental Sub Post Office	1	1
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	6	6

No Plan targets were given in 2004-05 for opening new post offices. However, 3 Departmental sub post offices were opened through relocation of existing post offices.

(c) and (d) District-wise details of post offices opened in the last 2 years is given in Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*District-wise Details of Post Offices opened in  
Orissa during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05*

Sl. No.	Name of Location	Name of District	Type of Post Office Opened
1	2	3	4
		<b>2003-04</b>	DSO
1.	Chandanewar	Balasore	EDBO
2.	Podamala	Cuttack	EDBO
3.	Silipur	Kendrapara	EDBO
4.	Roxy	Sundargarh	EDBO
5.	Luturpanka	Sonepur	EDBO
6.	Kaudia	Ganjam	EDBO
7.	Doraguda	Malkangiri	EDBO

1	2	3	4
<b>2004-05</b>			
1.	BPUT Campus, Rourkela	Sundergarh	DSO
2.	Bharatpur MCL Project area	Dhenkanal	DSO
3.	Brahmani Tarang, Uditnagar, Rourkela	Sundergarh	DSO

EDBO – Extra Departmental Branch Post Office.

DSO – Departmental Sub Post Office.

[English]

**Closure of Sports Hostel in Orissa**

2526. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- the number of sports hostels in Orissa, location-wise;
- whether the Government has a proposal to close down some hostels;
- if so, the reasons therefor; and
- the sports hostels which are likely to be closed down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Sports Authority of India(SAI) is running Sports Training Centres (STC) at Dhenkanal and Cuttack in Orissa. In addition Special Area Games (SAG) centers at Jagatpur and Sundergarh are also functioning. These centers have sports hostels.

- No, Sir.
- Does not arise.
- Does not arise.

[Translation]

**School AIDS Education Programme**

2527. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government is conducting School AIDS Education Programme (SAEP) to create awareness about HIV/AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NGOs have also been involved in the said programme;

(d) whether teachers are also imparted training or SAEP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) School AIDS Education Programme (SAEP) has been included as an important component under National AIDS Control Program Phase II since 1999 with an aim to provide preventive education on HIV/AIDS to school going children. National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) is implementing this program all over the country through State AIDS Control Societies and in close coordination with Department of Education in States/UTs. The programme includes Training of Teachers and Peer Educators for imparting HIV/AIDS education to students. The sessions are based on a module 'Learning for Life' and are transacted by teachers in a co-curricular manner.

(c) NGOs are involved as resource support in training of resource persons at the State, district and school level. They are also helping in conducting advocacy workshops at the State, district and school level with different line departments including Education Department etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Two teachers in each secondary/ senior secondary school including a nodal teacher are trained in transacting sessions among students, which includes participatory activities like role plays, discussions, debates, competitions, question box, access to referral services etc.

[English]

**Manufacture of Mobile Phones/  
Communication Network Equipment**

2528. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Finland-based company has set up its unit to manufacture mobile phones and communication network equipment at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual production of the company;

(d) whether other countries have also shown interest in setting up their units to manufacture communication network equipment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of countries given permission for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. M/s Elcoteq Electronics India Pvt. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Elcoteq Network Corporation, Finland, has established an Electronic Manufacturing Service(EMS) unit at Bangalore. The products to be manufactured by the company would include handsets, wireless devices and communications network equipment. The Elcoteq facility was inaugurated recently, therefore, it is premature to give annual production of the company.

(d) to (f) some of the companies from Sweden, South Korea, Finland, China etc. have made certain announcement in the media showing their intent to manufacture telecommunications equipment in India. No specific permission is required from the Government for undertaking manufacture of telecommunications equipment.

#### **Progress of works of NHAI in Uttaranchal**

2529.SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress of works of National Highways Authority of India in Uttaranchal so far;

(b) whether the Government has formulated new schemes to tackle the problems relating to the N.H.s; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) There is no work in Uttaranchal undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) under Golden Quadrilateral or North South East West Corridor programme.

(b) and (c) Under NHDP-III which is a new Scheme being implemented by NHAI, upgradation of about 125 KM length of NH-58 and NH-72 has been included for strengthening and widening to four lanes. This is in addition to the other schemes being taken up under normal Budgetary provisions through Annual Plan including normal maintenance of the National Highways.

#### **Assistance from WB and WHO**

2530.SHRI RANEN BARMAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government has received any financial assistance from World Bank and World Health Organisation during the last three years for national AIDS Control Programme, Malaria Eradication Programme; Cancer Eradication Programme etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent on the above-mentioned programmes during the said period ; and

(d) the details of the remaining amount, if any, and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) NACP – II is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and World Bank provides assistance by way of reimbursement as a soft credit to the Project. Government of India has received reimbursement of US\$ 175 million against the committed obligation of US\$ 191 million, so far. The project will end on 31.3.2006.

(c) and (d) The total amount spent under the NACP during the last three years is as follows :—



(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
1.	2002-03	225.00	242.00	240.00
2.	2003-04	225.00	225.00	231.75
3.	2004-05	259.00	426.00	422.00
4.	2005-06	533.50	-	174.27
Till date				

#### Reducing Expenditure on Non-Developmental Projects

2531. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of amount spent on developmental and non-developmental projects out of the total allocation for Ninth Five Year Plan to Gujarat;

(b) the percentage of budget allocation spent on developmental and non-developmental projects at present in Gujarat;

(c) whether the expenditure on non-developmental projects has increased during the last three years;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) The total plan expenditure (at current prices) incurred by the Government of Gujarat during the Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs.24657.98 crore out of which Rs. 24640.74 crore was on developmental projects (economic services and social services), which was 99.93 percent of total expenditure. The expenditure incurred on non developmental projects (general services) was Rs.17.24 crore which was 0.07 percent of the total expenditure.

(b) The percentage of Plan allocation spent on developmental projects and non-developmental projects during the first three Annual Plans of the Tenth Plan are 99.96 per cent and 0.04 per cent respectively.

(c) As far as plan expenditure is concerned, there is no substantial increase in non-developmental expenditure during the last three years.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Criteria for Local Call Facility

2532. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether local call facility is provided by the Government in various parts of the country within the radius of 100 km. area;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons for not providing local call facility between Delhi and Bhiwani in Haryana as the air distance between Delhi and Bhiwani is not more than 100 km.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Local call facility is provided in a Short Distance Charging Area typically a tehsil. Accordingly, Local Call facility is not available between Delhi and Bhiwani.

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

[Translation]

#### Telephone Connections to Revenue Generating Villages

2533. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is implementing a scheme to make telephone facilities available in all the revenue generating villages of the country;

(b) if so, the number of revenue generating villages where Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited has provided the said facility till March 31, 2005 and the number of villages still deprived of this facility as on date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any programme/scheme for making telephone facility available in hamlets located in hilly and desert areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (d) The Office of the Administrator Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund has entered into an agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in remaining 66,822 unconnected villages which are undisputed and having population more than 100 each. This scheme includes villages in hilly and desert areas.

Out of the 66,822 villages, 7,295 villages have been provided with VPTs by June, 2005.

As on 31-03-2005, BSNL has provided VPT facility to 5,18,992 villages. As on 30.06.2005, there are 59,527 villages which are unconnected. These villages are planned to be covered by VPTs progressively by November, 2007.

[English]

#### Visit of UNAIDS Team

2534. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level UNAIDS team recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the issues discussed with the visiting team; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. A high level UN Team headed by Director, South East Asia Pacific Regional Support Team of UNAIDS visited India from 17th-20th July, 2005. The objective of the visit was to meet the Planning Team of NACP Phase - III for support to the planning process and

to attend consultation meeting with experts on AIDS mortality estimates.

The team held discussions with the Planning Team of NACP Phase - III on the progress in planning of NACP - III. UNAIDS has assured all possible technical and managerial support to the planning process of NACP Phase - III.

The team attended a one-day meeting of experts to work out the methodology for arriving at estimates of AIDS mortality. Leading experts from the Indian Council of Medical Research and other academic institutions participated in this meeting. As follow up of the meeting, it was decided that a mortality estimation group will be constituted at the national level to work out further modalities on AIDS mortality projections in the country.

#### New National Health Programme

2535. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to States under various Schemes in the health sector sponsored by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise and Year-wise;

(b) the performance of each State under the said schemes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any new National Health Programme during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) State-wise and year-wise funds allocated under major Centrally Sponsored Diseases Control Programmes during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State-wise and year-wise physical achievements under major Centrally Sponsored Diseases Control Programmes during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-II

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government has launched a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which aims to

provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The Mission seeks to provide effective health care services for all by improving access, enabling community ownership and demand for services, strengthening public health systems for efficient services delivery, enhancing equity and accountability and promoting decentralization.

The key components of the Mission are the following :

- Creation of a cadre of 2.5 lakh voluntary, female Accredited Social health activists (ASHA) at village level in four years- 8 EAG States, J and K and Assam
- Creation of village health team and preparation of village Health Plan-All States.
- Strengthening Sub-centres with United Funds to all States.
- Coordination of Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS)
- Raising 2000+ CHCs to the level of IPHS-All States.
- Integrating vertical health and family welfare programmes and Societies under NRHM at National, States and District level – All States.

#### Statement-I

#### National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03 Allocations	2003-04 Allocations	2004-05 Allocations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A and N Islands	217.85	237.75	225.71
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1001.11	871.91	822.94
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	280.72	331.44	464.71
4.	Assam	1626.32	2115.17	2233.50
5.	Bihar	1592.57	3025.40	4379.25
6.	Chandigarh	36.00	36.25	49.78

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	1917.27	2035.47	1848.70
8.	D and N Haveli	34.33	42.32	40.09
9.	Daman and Diu	11.72	16.15	14.17
10.	Delhi	97.39	88.88	55.62
11.	Goa	8.85	11.75	16.15
12.	Gujarat	882.21	771.41	655.72
13.	Haryana	71.32	109.32	95.33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.06	7.00	16.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.94	45.63	70.23
16.	Jharkhand	1246.54	1691.84	1846.74
17.	Karnataka	176.28	297.75	453.96
18.	Kerala	12.69	28.76	78.00
19.	Lakshadweep	6.10	7.47	10.36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2013.06	1727.48	1709.78
21.	Maharashtra	1221.56	1207.98	1084.86
22.	Manipur	121.36	126.44	190.06
23.	Meghalaya	167.63	275.01	435.89
24.	Mizoram	118.51	175.01	280.57
25.	Nagaland	212.48	306.04	422.30
26.	Orissa	2588.63	2907.85	2671.61
27.	Pondicherry	22.61	23.12	31.38
28.	Punjab	70.79	89.89	63.16
29.	Rajasthan	1170.62	1484.83	1201.40
30.	Sikkim	4.37	5.15	16.30
31.	Tamil Nadu	237.68	320.03	270.23
32.	Tripura	302.79	401.05	519.42
33.	Uttar Pradesh	235.83	720.19	870.14
34.	Uttaranchal	7.84	7.60	48.20
35.	West Bengal	521.98	790.36	858.65
Total		18252.01	22339.70	24050.91

*National Tuberculosis Control Programme*

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03 Allocations	2003-04 Allocations	2004-05 Allocations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A and N Islands	2.23	1.84	3.27
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1050.00	600.00	700.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	30.19	31.03
4.	Assam	391.77	411.91	750.26
5.	Bihar	697.27	608.38	903.34
6.	Chandigarh	9.54	9.00	9.81
6.	Chhattisgarh	183.56	333.00	740.21
8.	D and N Haveli	1.48	1.23	2.18
9.	Daman and Diu	1.48	1.23	2.18
10.	Delhi	146.24	138.08	150.38
11.	Goa	13.78	13.00	14.17
12.	Gujarat	536.22	506.28	551.38
13.	Haryana	179.75	619.00	200.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64.64	61.03	66.47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.28	86.71	110.06
16.	Jharkhand	233.91	431.00	957.30
17.	Karnataka	534.01	497.42	574.26
18.	Kerala	337.00	318.17	346.52
19.	Lakshadweep	1.06	1.00	1.09
20.	Madhya Pradesh	592.09	545.77	658.17
21.	Maharashtra	1025.81	968.53	1054.81
22.	Manipur	30.77	65.88	67.69
23.	Meghalaya	31.74	45.92	64.87
24.	Mizoram	11.82	22.56	25.38
25.	Nagaland	25.64	54.90	56.41
26.	Orissa	450.00	515.00	600.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Pondicherry	9.96	9.23	10.90
28.	Punjab	227.65	206.68	264.79
29.	Rajasthan	598.74	565.31	615.67
30.	Sikkim	6.41	13.72	14.10
31.	Tamil Nadu	658.09	621.34	676.69
32.	Tripura	33.57	68.49	90.26
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1586.38	1449.76	1809.96
34.	Uttaranchal	67.21	136.00	302.49
35.	West Bengal	849.90	802.44	873.92
Total		10700.00	10760.00	13300.00

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03 Allocations	2003-04 Allocations	2004-05 Allocations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A and N Islands	20.22	0.50	1.39
2.	Andhra Pradesh	179.22	174.80	215.81
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	115.96	72.75	60.32
4.	Assam	97.48	93.28	3.57
5.	Bihar	855.85	413.77	523.52
6.	Chandigarh	10.13	10.50	2.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	354.41	305.60	311.31
8.	D and N Haveli	6.00	6.00	2.27
9.	Daman and Diu	14.50	9.50	4.00
10.	Delhi	93.42	100.50	64.12
11.	Goa	8.10	7.53	1.75
12.	Gujarat	99.65	88.21	139.77
13.	Haryana	43.89	2.16	25.05
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30.45	36.15	37.20
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.39	21.90	3.90

1	2	3	4	5
16. Jharkhand		257.46	147.60	376.83
17. Karnataka		122.66	70.46	75.81
18. Kerala		69.36	15.00	14.25
19. Lakshadweep		7.26	5.50	0.58
20. Madhya Pradesh		676.61	225.91	304.96
21. Maharashtra		263.14	83.01	327.37
22. Manipur		101.25	65.50	14.03
23. Meghalaya		46.24	1.99	1.17
24. Mizoram		76.50	22.50	30.00
25. Nagaland		112.44	83.00	83.53
26. Orissa		478.63	403.22	351.49
27. Pondicherry		6.00	0.35	1.85
28. Punjab		40.27	25.19	37.06
29. Rajasthan		52.32	23.42	90.68
30. Sikkim		39.36	23.54	14.55
31. Tamil Nadu		240.63	230.02	52.64
32. Tripura		33.60	8.50	31.86
33. Uttar Pradesh		1508.04	1168.93	356.07
34. Uttaranchal		120.21	43.78	13.50
55. West Bengal		599.55	412.47	185.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>6877.20</b>	<b>4403.04</b>	<b>3760.58</b>

*National AIDS Control Programme*

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03 Allocations	2003-04 Allocations	2004-05 Allocations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A and N Islands	89.50	100.00	180.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2090.00	2175.00	3052.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.50	150.00	285.50
4.	Assam	614.50	475.00	1214.50

1	2	3	4	5
5. Bihar		600.50	700.00	1079.50
6. Chandigarh		156.50	225.00	228.50
7. Chhattisgarh		243.50	250.00	429.50
8. D and N Haveli		17.00	67.00	76.00
9. Daman and Diu		36.00	100.00	101.00
10. Delhi		451.00	500.00	609.55
11. Goa		170.50	200.00	163.50
12. Gujarat		1295.19	1477.62	1997.30
13. Haryana		315.00	300.00	266.00
14. Himachal Pradesh		256.50	270.00	454.28
15. Jammu and Kashmir		295.50	150.00	279.50
16. Jharkhand		193.00	200.00	256.00
17. Karnataka		1025.00	1100.00	1664.50
18. Kerala		855.00	850.00	1104.00
19. Lakshadweep		25.50	50.00	29.50
20. Madhya Pradesh		521.50	490.00	855.50
21. Maharashtra		2293.50	2120.00	3287.50
22. Manipur		787.50	1100.00	1847.75
23. Meghalaya		90.50	50.00	15.50
24. Mizoram		311.50	450.00	571.50
25. Nagaland		626.50	675.00	1065.25
26. Orissa		448.00	500.00	530.00
27. Pondicherry		74.00	100.00	114.00
28. Punjab		403.50	250.00	371.50
29. Rajasthan		368.50	250.00	867.50
30. Sikkim		64.00	75.00	179.00
31. Tamil Nadu		2221.95	2588.38	3893.34
32. Tripura		71.00	75.00	221.00
33. Uttar Pradesh		1674.50	700.00	1070.80
34. Uttaranchal		162.00	200.00	298.00
35. West Bengal		1503.50	1200.00	2393.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>20482.14</b>	<b>20163.00</b>	<b>31052.72</b>

*National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rs. in Lakh)									
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03 Allocations	2003-04 Allocations	2004-05 Allocations	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5					
1.	A and N Islands	1.59	7.30	6.49	17.	Karnataka	368.30	651.75	499.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	834.82	450.43	327.39	18.	Kerala	153.22	253.61	196.30
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.22	36.04	57.24	19.	Lakshadweep	1.56	6.04	4.81
4.	Assam	35.70	100.09	63.77	20.	Madhya Pradesh	667.29	457.16	880.84
5.	Bihar	157.97	258.00	95.90	21.	Maharashtra	627.15	523.93	373.58
6.	Chandigarh	10.07	19.58	12.15	22.	Manipur	20.13	27.84	15.94
7.	Chhattisgarh	165.23	186.59	290.81	23.	Meghalaya	25.12	33.39	41.92
8.	D and N Haveli	4.16	7.87	1.05	24.	Mizoram	31.72	25.13	17.30
9.	Daman and Diu	4.97	5.71	6.41	25.	Nagaland	23.22	15.18	21.24
10.	Delhi	22.30	48.86	49.16	26.	Orissa	324.80	302.18	393.54
11.	Gba	10.52	28.09	75.89	27.	Pondicherry	2.04	13.10	8.48
12.	Gujarat	231.45	377.45	477.75	28.	Punjab	189.25	136.55	49.23
13.	Haryana	45.36	147.90	173.65	29.	Rajasthan	526.93	328.01	641.44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54.11	98.22	175.91	30.	Sikkim	20.56	23.36	7.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.79	94.50	201.23	31.	Tamil Nadu	1653.03	1495.29	1319.62
16.	Jharkhand	118.57	161.29	185.43	32.	Tripura	39.88	52.71	33.32
					33.	Uttar Pradesh	1063.20	1001.44	1020.25
					34.	Uttaranchal	115.02	138.63	122.01
					35.	West Bengal	305.12	385.99	271.23
						Total	7937.37	7899.21	8118.29

**Statement-II**

*National Anti Malaria Programme  
State-wise and year-wise physical performance during the Tenth Plan*

State	2002		2003*		2004	
	ABER	API	ABER	API	ABER	API
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.42	1.90	43.04	1.95	Not Calculated	
Andhra Pradesh	12.42	0.54	14.41	0.51		
Arunachal Pradesh	29.43	43.97	26.03	32.93		
Assam	8.38	3.23	7.66	2.75		
Bihar	0.49	0.04	0.43	0.03		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	8.01	0.17	9.11	0.09	Not calculated	
Chattisgarh	15.27	10.21	15.75	8.28		
D and N Haveli	13.72	2.24	13.29	1.85		
Daman and Diu	14.30	1.08	13.38	0.87		
Delhi	8.30	0.11	8.71	0.06		
Goa	20.71	12.74	21.11	8.61		
Gujarat	13.99	1.62	15.84	2.48		
Haryana	9.66	0.04	10.67	0.20		
Himachal Pradesh	10.99	0.04	10.32	0.03		
Jammu and Kashmir	7.72	0.10	7.26	0.06		
Jharkhand	3.15	4.75	2.64	4.42		
Karnataka	18.46	2.60	18.90	1.94		
Kerala	4.66	0.11	5.79	0.08		
Lakshadweep	3.10	0.13	3.11	0.10		
Madhya Pradesh	13.59	1.71	13.78	1.53		
Maharashtra	14.29	0.45	14.26	0.62		
Manipur	4.14	0.51	5.85	1.01		
Meghalaya	11.52	8.77	8.63	7.96		
Mizoram	26.97	9.65	22.33	8.05		
Nagaland	3.01	1.98	3.33	1.69		
Orissa	9.31	9.64	11.73	11.15		
Pondicherry	29.90	0.11	30.13	0.06		
Punjab	10.60	0.01	10.53	0.02		
Rajasthan	10.08	1.22	13.87	2.53		
Sikkim	9.80	0.38	6.94	1.97		
Tamil Nadu	11.40	0.55	12.14	0.69		
Tripura	7.69	4.17	7.91	4.33		
Uttar Pradesh	2.92	0.59	3.24	0.67		
Uttaranchal	3.43	0.20	4.02	0.28		
West Bengal	4.70	2.34	5.04	2.78		
All India Total	8.93	1.80	9.65	1.82		

\*Provisional

## National TB Control Programme

State	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
	Sputum examination		New sputum positive case detection		Sputum examination		New sputum positive case detection		Sputum examination		New sputum positive case detection	
	Annual Target	Achievements	Annual Target	Achievements	Annual Target	Achievements	Annual Target	Achievements	Annual Target	Achievements	Annual Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	303320	432898	30332	50645	349535	462679	34954	48644	454380	638461	45438	62148
Arunachal Pradesh	3815	8557	382	696	3815	9984	382	748	6540	17654	654	1131
Assam	94995	23215	9500	3542	94995	25305	9500	3808	120490	101681	12049	9831
Bihar	306835	43200	30684	4320	306835	46380	30684	5174	319330	198314	31933	18315
Chhattisgarh	72800	43490	7280	3010	86420	55157	8642	5878	96300	67813	9630	7184
Goa	4690	10396	469	564	4690	10795	469	586	4690	7615	469	554
Gujarat	248875	129064	24888	28291	248875	219290	24888	39344	303960	309484	30396	46813
Haryana	81475	111343	8148	19566	81475	109326	8148	18544	126000	184681	12600	21464
Himachal Pradesh	30400	45890	3040	4589	30400	53718	3040	6641	36480	67384	3648	7381
Jammu and Kashmir	35245	53137	3525	772	35245	48085	3525	963	35245	49831	3525	3164
Jharkhand	101505	26258	10151	4958	106110	29383	10611	5880	122185	86741	12219	7458
Karnataka	217240	259848	21724	26544	243715	314806	24372	32461	306805	416581	30680	39841
Kerala	159200	103220	15920	10322	159200	129239	15920	11314	191040	173181	19104	14431
Madhya Pradesh	221115	254787	22112	27288	231675	251592	23168	28735	323615	378164	32362	39461
Maharashtra	450495	431668	45050	47498	452940	521616	45294	48543	580500	583451	58050	59370
Manipur	11950	16255	1195	1892	11950	15208	1195	1512	14340	15322	1434	1384



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Meghalaya	8035	5366	809	887	8085	6319	809	958	13860	11831	1386	1684
Mizoram	3115	3623	312	486	3115	4438	312	559	5340	5338	534	981
Nagaland	6965	3988	697	640	7430	6172	743	752	11715	10813	1172	1283
Orissa	149275	96110	14928	9611	149275	102273	14928	10680	220260	198613	22026	16215
Punjab	87775	118303	8778	9033	107275	80238	10728	6052	123515	114531	12352	8341
Rajasthan	282350	370110	28235	37011	282350	342579	28235	33815	338820	476936	33882	38461
Sikkim	2700	7229	270	625	2700	6445	270	605	3240	7135	324	811
Tamil Nadu	310550	520259	31055	29313	310550	543498	31055	31839	372660	658931	37266	35413
Tripura	11165	12344	1117	719	11165	13013	1117	828	11165	12864	1117	984
Uttaranchal	29680	48911	2968	3989	32545	36471	3255	1907	34680	38641	3468	2243
Uttar Pradesh	612030	696659	61203	65832	651436	672880	65144	59528	797175	733892	79718	82755
West Bengal	388980	318410	38898	31841	394890	350013	39489	32937	481320	407318	48132	38641
A and N Islands	1260	4551	126	232	1260	3735	126	211	1260	3719	126	234
Chandigarh	4500	5583	450	906	4500	8810	450	1196	5400	12374	540	1291
D and N Haveli	770	1527	77	110	770	1517	77	92	770	1460	77	94
Daman and Diu	560	1360	56	138	560	1242	56	190	560	1188	56	114
Delhi	68900	102660	6890	21000	68900	89876	6690	16240	82680	155778	8268	23869
Lakshdweep	210	342	21	4	210	373	21	5	210	845	21	3
Pondicherry	3395	16615	340	1507	3395	16707	340	1300	5820	21451	582	1543
Total	4316220	4327176	431622	448381	4488285	4589162	448829	458469	5552350	6170016	555238	594890

*National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

*Target (T) and Achievement (A) in respect of case detection and discharge State-wise and year-wise (2002-03, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005)*

S.No	State/UTs	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05*	
		Detection Ach.	Discharge Ach.	Detection Ach.	Discharge Ach.	Detection Ach.	Discharge Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39115	43579	31816	36671	18751	28056
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	126	159	104	125	66	79
3.	Assam	1570	2322	1331	1569	1227	1338
4.	Bihar	94561	113399	65019	95539	40395	68214
5.	Goa	294	108	320	485	13110	18034
6.	Gujarat	11564	11481	10229	10675	290	353
7.	Haryana	718	814	643	716	6900	10195
8.	Himachal Pradesh	280	258	308	289	449	503
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	572	641	356	623	252	286
10.	Karnataka	13071	15561	10598	13209	19131	22944
11.	Kerala	2512	2624	1891	2449	298	316
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16570	18377	12699	14397	7850	10671
13.	Maharashtra	48549	51187	44192	44375	1500	1845
14.	Manipur	108	158	53	107	7626	11773
15.	Meghalaya	78	62	17	71	32618	45602
16.	Mizoram	23	47	18	17	41	46
17.	Nagaland	58	77	55	63	27	17
18.	Orissa	38349	44018	21201	35479	18	18
19.	Punjab	1356	1464	1345	1319	59	54
20.	Rajasthan	2212	2791	2000	3414	20595	25652
21.	Sikkim	46	75	47	44	1173	1344
22.	Tamil Nadu	24767	32209	16051	21996	1299	1594
23.	Tripura	80	152	93	104	39	53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	90586	104570	80072	89144	11244	14609

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	West Bengal	32243	43248	25050	21159	60	105
26.	A and N Islands	60	99	55	74	48010	76701
27.	Chandigarh	323	427	346	295	1280	1656
28.	D and N Haveli	268	400	616	427	20891	28607
29.	Daman and Diu	18	39	5	9	48	41
30.	Delhi	5975	5557	5362	5649	289	294
31.	Lakshadweep	27	26	4	17	195	440
32.	Pondicherry	225	358	226	270	2	3
33.	Jharkhand	28982	46362	17719	24290	4221	5315
34.	Chhattisgarh	18468	25916	15385	17949	3	14
35.	Uttaranchal	2246	2503	1917	2346	106	162
<b>Total</b>		<b>476000</b>	<b>571068</b>	<b>367143</b>	<b>445365</b>	<b>260063</b>	<b>376934</b>

*National Programme for Control of Blindness  
Performance of Cataract Surgery*

Sl.No	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005*	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MAJOR STATES</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350000	404002	350000	443091	400000	457069
2.	Bihar	140000	63927	140000	87876	100000	86182
3.	Chhattisgarh	80000	56451	80000	64196	80000	84388
4.	Goa	7000	5294	7000	5497	7000	5913
5.	Gujarat	400000	436740	400000	449234	450000	490205
6.	Haryana	110000	90665	110000	104375	110000	75239
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16000	16226	16000	18343	16000	14059
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13000	11553	13000	10712	13000	7663
9.	Jharkhand	70000	29544	70000	28054	70000	30000
10.	Karnataka	220000	244699	220000	263613	250000	239802
11.	Kerala	90000	83345	90000	79696	100000	74127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Madhya Pradesh		240000	224049	240000	233870	250000	220646
13. Maharashtra		420000	480356	420000	519561	500000	537256
14. Orissa		130000	81619	130000	82652	130000	80712
15. Punjab		160000	122670	160000	133376	160000	137270
16. Rajasthan		220000	188747	220000	226829	230000	260033
17. Tamil Nadu		400000	371559	400000	452650	440000	478826
18. Uttar Pradesh		450000	551516	450000	567718	450000	466147
19. Uttranchal		100000	34703	100000	37105	60000	34641
20. West Bengal		220000	233382	220000	249895	220000	181028
<b>Total</b>		<b>3838000</b>	<b>3731047</b>	<b>3836000</b>	<b>4058343</b>	<b>4036000</b>	<b>3961206</b>

**NORTH EASTERN STATES**

1. Arunachal Pradesh		1000	532	1000	664	1000	776
2. Assam		45000	20889	45000	23063	45000	9809
3. Manipur		2000	722	2000	553	2000	604
4. Meghalaya		2000	824	2000	1283	2000	827
5. Mizoram		800	733	800	796	800	859
6. Nagaland		500	400	500	429	500	365
7. Sikkim		1000	376	1000	253	1000	241
8. Tripura		8000	8270	8000	8098	8000	5186
<b>Total</b>		<b>60300</b>	<b>32746</b>	<b>60300</b>	<b>35139</b>	<b>60300</b>	<b>18667</b>

**UTS**

1 Andaman and Nicobar		500	530	500	693	500	739
2 Chandigarh		5500	5560	5500	6320	5500	5748
3 Dadra and Nagar Haveli		330	500	330	250	330	2
4 Daman and Diu		350	372	350	372	350	305
5 Delhi		80000	73391	80000	79994	80000	60764
6 Lakshadweep		20	8	20	87	20	1
7 Pondicherry		7000	7397	7000	9969	7000	9885
<b>Total</b>		<b>93700</b>	<b>87758</b>	<b>93700</b>	<b>97685</b>	<b>93700</b>	<b>77444</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.S.I. A.F., C.R.		10000	5582	10000	6442	10000	4950
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>4000000</b>	<b>3857133</b>	<b>4000000</b>	<b>4197609</b>	<b>4200000</b>	<b>4062267</b>

\* Provisional

*National AIDS Control Programme  
State-wise achievements for the year 2001-02*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of STD Clinics	No. of TI projects	No. of VCTCs	No. of Major Blood Banks	No. of District Blood Banks	No. of ZBTCs	No. of Sentinel Sites
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	A and N Islands	3	3	3	1	1	1	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	103	30	21	40	12	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	4	1	4	1	3
4.	Assam	7	10	9	3	15	3	5
5.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	21	1	15	9	42	9	12
6.	Chandigarh	3	6	3	2	1	1	3
7.	Chhattisgarh							
8.	D and N Haveli	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
10.	Delhi	11	10	7	2	14	5	9
11.	Goa	4	6	2	2	1	2	5
12.	Gujarat	31	70	20	13	42	6	15
13.	Haryana	11	9	6	4	14	4	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20	4	5	3	6	2	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	1	8	7	6	2	5
16.	Jharkhand			33			0	
17.	Karnataka	34	18	33	13	39	9	18
18.	Kerala	24	35	14	14	21	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	1	0	1	0	1	3	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	50	10	20	9	39	10	24
21	Maharashtra	34	46	33	30	41	7	34
22.	Manipur	9	17	10	2	0	1	13
23.	Meghalaya	6	3	3	1	2	1	5
24.	Mizoram	8	8	5	4	1	0	5
25.	Nagaland	8	15	9	1	8	3	7
26.	Orissa	19	8	5	7	39	4	11
27.	Pondicherry	5	1	1	2	1	1	4
28.	Punjab	7	6	6	12	25	3	7
29.	Rajasthan	24	12	8	8	11	6	12
30.	Sikkim	2	3	2	1	1	1	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	53	103	38	28	67	19	17
32.	Tripura	3	8	2	6	1	0	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	44	16	20	22	47	13	27
34.	Uttaranchal			10				
35	West Bengal	30	37	10	15	61	9	15
Total		516	571	377	245	591	144	307

**Cattle Pass/Under Pass on NH-4**

2536. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHA) is not providing cattle pass and under pass in front of Totad Yallapur Village in Haveri district on NH-4;

(b) whether the under pass now constructed is in a 'Nala' and not convenient to the public;

(c) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether any Special Enquiry/Technical Committee has been constituted for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS : (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) NHA has provided the following access and crossing facilities near Totad Yallapur Village (km 331.200) in Haveri district on NH-4 :

- i Underpass of 3.5X3.5m at Km 331+477
- ii Minor bridge at Km 332+250
- iii Vehicular underpass at 332+765

(b) No, Sir. The underpass has been constructed along a cart track on public demand to facilitate passage of bullock carts. During periods of heavy rains the cart track, if flooded, cannot be used and so also the

underpass. In all other periods of the year, the underpass will serve its intended purpose.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Conversion of N.H.-77 into Fourlane Road

2537.SHRI SITA RAM YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Hazipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonvarsha N.H.-77 into a fourlane road; and

(b) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Hazipur-Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonvarsa Section of NH 77 is included for its up-gradation to 4-lane on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT-Toll basis) under National Highways Development Project Phase III.

(b) The BOT bid was invited for 4-laning of Hazipur-Muzaffarpur Section of NH-77 but there was no response from any entrepreneur up to 31.5.2005 although the bid was kept open for nearly 11 months. The Detailed Project Report for the Muzaffarpur to Sonvarsa Section is under preparation. Therefore, it is premature to indicate any time frame for completion of this Project.

[English]

#### Irrigation Facilities in States

2538.SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by the Planning Commission to provide irrigation facilities in various States during the Tenth Plan; and

(b) the achievement made by various States in this regard till the end of March 31, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PLAN-NING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) Based

on the projections made by the State Governments at the beginning of the Tenth Plan, it was expected that 16.744 million hectare of irrigation potential would be created during the Plan. During the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Tenth Plan, the target was scaled down to 10.5 million hectare based on the actual/likely performance in the first three years of the Tenth Plan during which period a potential of 5.497 million hectare was likely to be created. State wise picture of original target and achievement are given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

*Irrigation facilities in States by Shri Parsuram Majhi for answer on 10.8.2005*

(potential in 000 ha)

Sl. No.	Name of State	X Plan target for Potential creation (in 000 ha)	Likely Achievement to the end of March 2005 (in 000 ha)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	935.28	449.71
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24.00	14.79
3	Assam	232.20	104.78
4	Bihar	1213.02	445.6
5	Chattisgarh	360.00	257.1
6	Goa	31.20	11.92
7	Gujarat	1968.00	212.38
8	Haryana	161.50	53.89
9	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	6.89
10	Jharkhand	371.93	77.315
11	Jammu Kashmir	48.50	22.66
12	Karnataka	1221.18	564.38
13	Kerala	140.00	67
14	Madhya Pradesh	390.30	344.72
15	Maharashtra	2434.43	443.3

1	2	3	4
16. Manipur		42.60	10.2
17. Meghalaya		12.50	6.49
18. Mizoram		1.66	0.81
19. Nagaland		9.43	5.89
20. Orissa		597.44	234.54
21. Punjab		160.30	31.78
22. Rajasthan		463.80	211.45
23. Sikkim		5.00	2
24. Tamil Nadu		18.40	25.63
25. Tripura		42.90	25.11
26. Uttra Pradesh		4617.56	1571.9
27. Uttranchal		18.08	17.38
28. West Bengal		1200.00	271.52
29. Union Territories		5.38	6.82
Total		16744.59	5497.96

#### Deploying Peacekeepers in Congo

2539. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is planning to deploy more peacekeepers in Congo;

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

(c) the number of Indian soldiers already deployed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the Global and All-inclusive Agreement on Transition signed by the Congolese parties in 2002, national elections are scheduled to be held in the Democratic Republic of Congo before the end of 2005. Considering the present troop strength of the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) as inadequate for the task ahead, the UN

Secretary General (UNSG) in his Special Report dated 26 May 2005 had recommended deployment of an additional brigade with MONUC, principally to provide security for elections. Based on UNSG's recommendation and in anticipation of a Security Council authorization for enhancement of troops, the UN Secretariat had enquired if India would be in a position to provide additional peacekeeping troops for the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Government of India has, in principle, indicated its willingness to strengthen its peacekeeping contingent in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(c) 3551 personnel of the Indian Defence Forces are currently deployed in the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).

#### FDI in Telecom Sector

2540. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the guidelines on FDI in telecom sector;

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

(c) the time by which the guidelines are likely to be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Salient features of the decision are given in the enclosed Statement. The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) declares that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) will continue to be encouraged and actively sought, particularly in areas of infrastructure, high technology and exports. Telecommunications sector meets this description and accordingly, a decision has been taken to enhance the FDI ceiling from 49 per cent to 74 per cent after adequately addressing the concerns.

The guidelines for FDI in telecom sector are expected shortly.



**Statement***Increase in FDI ceiling to 74 per cent in Telecom Sector*

The Union Cabinet on 02-02-2005, approved a proposal to enhance composite foreign holding in Telecom Sector to 74 per cent. With this decision, the current FDI ceiling in the Telecom Sector in certain services (such as Basic, Cellular, Unified Access Services, National/International Long Distance, V-SAT, Public Mobile Radio Trunked Services (PMRTS), Global Mobile Personal communications Services (GMPCS) and other value added services, has been increased from 49 per cent to 74 per cent.

The total composite foreign holding including but not limited to investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs), American Depository Receipts (ADRS), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), convertible preference shares, Proportionate foreign investment in Indian promoters/investment companies including their holding companies, etc., will not exceed 74 per cent. Thus, 74 per cent foreign investment can be made directly or indirectly in the operating company or through a holding company. Hence, the remaining 26 per cent will be owned by resident Indian citizens or an Indian Company (i.e. foreign direct investment does not exceed 49 per cent and the management is with the Indian owners). It is clarified that proportionate foreign component of such an Indian company will also be counted towards the ceiling of 74 %. The licensee will be required to disclose the status of such foreign holding and certify that the foreign investment is within the ceiling of 74% on a half yearly basis.

While enhancing the FDI ceiling, certain conditions have been put in place to safeguard the national interest. The salient conditions are :

- (a) The majority Directors on the Board including Chairman, Managing Director and CEO shall be resident Indian citizens. The Share Holder Agreements (SHA) shall specifically incorporate this condition and also envisage the conditions of adherence to Licence Agreement.
- (b) In orders to ensure that at least one serious resident Indian promoter subscribes reasonable

amount of the resident Indian shareholding, such resident Indian promoter shall hold at least 10 per cent equity of the licensee company.

- (c) Chief Technical Officer (CTO)/Chief Finance Officer (CFO) should be resident Indian citizens. The Licensor/DoT shall also be empowered to notify any key positions to be held by resident Indian citizens.
- (d) No traffic (mobile and landline) from subscribers within India to subscribers within India shall be hauled to any place outside India.
- (e) The Company shall not transfer the following to any person/place outside India :
  - (i) Any accounting information relating to subscriber (except for roaming/billing) (note: it does not restrict a statutorily required disclosure of financial nature);
  - (ii) User information (except pertaining to foreign subscribers using Indian Operator's network while roaming); and
  - (iii) Details of their infrastructure/network diagram except to telecom equipment suppliers/manufacturers who undertake the installation, commissioning etc. of the infrastructure of the licensee company on signing of non-disclosure agreement.

These conditions shall also be made applicable to the companies operating telecom service(s) with existing FDI ceiling of 49 per cent. With the above dispensation, the present provisions in FDI policy for investment company will no longer be applicable for Telecom sector as indirect foreign investment in the licensee company will also be counted towards sectoral cap of 74 per cent.

In case of not adhering to licence conditions now being imposed for addressing security concerns, the licence(s) granted to the company shall be deemed as cancelled and the licensor shall have the right to encash the performance bank guarantees and the licensor shall not be liable for loss of any kind.

*[Translation]*

**Medical Reimbursement to Retired beneficiaries**

2541. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of medical reimbursement of the retired beneficiaries under CGHS are pending for more than a year;

(b) if so, the number of such cases received during the last one year and the number out of them settled so far;

(c) the reasons for the pendency of the remaining cases of medical reimbursement till now;

(d) whether no contract has been awarded to any private chemist firm for the last one year for the supply of indented medicines in some of the CGHS dispensaries particularly in Timarpur and Yamuna Vihar; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and the time by which the supply of the indented medicines is likely to become normal?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

(d) and (e) There are 87 Allopathic dispensaries functioning under CGHS Delhi (the working of dispensaries at Moti Nagar, Shakurbasti and Pulbangesh have been temporarily suspended) of which the following dispensaries are currently not having Authorised Local Chemist for the period indicated against each of them :-

S. No.	Name of dispensary under CGHS Delhi	Date from which Authorised Local Chemist not available
1	2	3
1.	R.K. Puram, Sector-III	1.6.2005
2.	R.K. Puram-XII	1.6.2005

1	2	3
3.	Kalkaji-II	1.6.2005
4.	M.B. Road	1.6.2005
5.	Andrews Ganj	1.6.2005
6.	Kidwai Nagar	1.6.2005
7.	Laxmibai Nagar	1.6.2005
8.	Ali Ganj	1.6.2005
9.	Netaji Nagar	1.6.2005
10.	Chankyapuri	1.6.2005
11.	Timarpur dispensary/ Hospital	1.6.2005
12.	Kalkaji-I	More than one year
13.	Faridabad	More than one year

The CGHS have sent letters to the Authorised Local Chemists of the nearby CGHS dispensaries for obtaining their willingness to supply Local purchase indent medicines to the above dispensaries.

*[English]*

**Recruitment of Sportspersons**

2542. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the BSNL recruits outstanding sportspersons under its sports quota;

(b) if so, the number of sportspersons of various disciplines particularly hockey recruited by BSNL since its inception till date;

(c) whether the BSNL had not given proper representation to national game hockey while recruiting sportspersons;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the plan of BSNL to recruit hockey players under its sports quota?

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

(b) The total sportsperson of various discipline recruited are approx. 100 till date. However, no sportsman have been recruited in hockey.

(c) Hockey was not included in the list of sports in which recruitment was to be done by BSNL.

(d) In the year 2002, we have given permission to Circles to recruit 5 sportspersons every year till the year 2005. Hockey was not included in the list of 12 sports in which recruitment was being done by BSNL.

(e) In the 4th meeting of BSNL Sports and Cultural Board held on 14th December, 2004, it was decided that the total number of sports in which recruitment is to be made will be restricted 12 and circles can do recruitment in either Hockey or Football.

#### **Report Card of AP In National Human Development Report**

2543. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the position of AP has declined from eight in 1981 to 10 in 2001 according to the National Human Development Report 2002;

(b) if so, whether the report by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) points out that AP lags behind particularly in literacy, schooling and infant mortality compared to other Southern States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) According to the National Human Development Report, the position of Andhra Pradesh has declined from nine in 1981 to 10 in 2001.

(b) According to the Report by the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Andhra Pradesh lags behind in human development indicators particularly in literacy, schooling and infant mortality compared to other Southern States.

(c) The above has been largely attributed to a decline in social sector expenditure (which includes among other things education, health, and family welfare), as a percentage of GDP and in total public expenditures in 1990s as compared to 1980s.

*[Translation]*

#### **Referring Land Scam Case to CBI**

2544 SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Allahabad High Court in May, 2005 has directed the U.P. Government to refer the case relating to the giving on lease of hundreds of bighas of land of Gram Sabha fraudulently in Gautam Budh Nagar/NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh to CBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBI has initiated the said investigation; and

(d) if so, the status of the probe till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In compliance with order of Allahabad High Court and on reference by U.P. Government, CBI has registered RC No.0072005A0019 on 15.7.2005. It is alleged that 91 persons forged pattas and got their names entered in the revenue records of village Kasna, District Gautam Budh Nagar, NOIDA in respect of some land belonging to farmers and Gram Sabha of village Kasna by adopting corrupt practices, in connivance with the revenue officials. The case is at initial stage of investigation.

#### **Provision for Lab facilities in CGHS Dispensaries**

2545. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal to provide lab facilities like X-ray, ECG, Ultrasound, and other tests in CGHS dispensaries especially in Delhi;

- (b) if so, the dispensary-wise details thereof; and  
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to provide facilities like X-Ray, ECG, Ultrasound, and other tests in the dispensaries under CGHS Delhi as most of these facilities are available to the CGHS cardholders in the CGHS Polyclinics, Government hospitals and in the private hospitals/diagnostic centres recognised under CGHS Delhi. In addition to the CGHS Polyclinics, routine laboratory tests/investigations are also provided to the CGHS beneficiaries in twenty-nine Allopathic dispensaries under CGHS Delhi.

*[English]*

#### **Capital Expenditure on Agriculture**

2546.SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
 SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the capital expenditure on agriculture has come down to 0.4 per cent of the GDP in 2004 as against 1.2 per cent in 1982;  
 (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and  
 (c) the measures taken by the Government to raise the capital expenditure on agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) Capital expenditure on agriculture and allied services, as per the Indian Public Finance Statistics compiled and published by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance was 0.3 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices at current prices in 1981-82 and 0.2 percent in 2003-04. These figures are substantially different than those mentioned in the question. It appears that the figures in the question refer to Gross Capital Formation in public sector in agriculture and allied activities which, as percentage of the GDP at market prices at current prices, has in fact come down to 0.4 in 2002-03 from 1.2 percent in 1981-82.

(b) One of the major reasons for decline in Gross Capital Formation in public sector in agriculture and allied sectors have been inadequate investment for capital formation, particularly in the irrigation sector, due to resources constraint with both the Centre and the States.

(c) The Mid Term Appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan has recommended substantial increase in public investment in agriculture and irrigation.

#### **New Code of Ethics for Drugs/Advertisements**

2547.SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :  
 SHRI ANANT GUDHE :

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

- (a) whether the Government propose to frame new code of ethics for drugs advertisement in the country;  
 (b) if so, the details thereof;  
 (c) whether any committee has been constituted for suggesting responsible advertisements of drugs in the country;  
 (d) if so, the recommendations of the Committee; and  
 (e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds to States under Scheduled Programmes**

2548.SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government has made arrangements for providing funds to States as per their scheduled programmes on time;  
 (b) if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to fix any time limit in this regard from next year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The releases made by Ministry of Finance to the States on the recommendations of Planning Commission and Finance Commission are scheduled as follows :-

S.No.	Items	Schedule of release
1.	Normal Central Assistance	Twelve equal monthly instalments with the last instalment being released on the basis of Departmental/ Anticipated Expenditure from the State Government.
2.	Share in Central Taxes	Fourteen Monthly equal instalments with the last three instalments being released in March on the basis of Revised Budget Estimates.
3.	Non-Plan Revenue Deficit Grant	Twelve Monthly equal instalments.
4.	Small Savings Loan	Twelve Monthly instalments on the basis of net Small Savings Collection by the State Governments.
5.	Addl. Central Assistance for other Plan Schemes	On the recommendations of the concerned Central Ministries based on the experience in respect of utilization.
6.	Addl. Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects	Releases for Externally Aided Projects are made on the recommendations of Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit on Reimbursement/ Direct Payment basis.

#### Administrative Reform

2549. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time bound programme regarding administrative reform has been launched by the Union Government; 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 PACHAURI) : (a) and (b) Government of India has decided to constitute the second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) to prepare a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system. The Commission will look into the organizational structure of the Government of India and give its recommendations on strengthening the framework for an efficient, economical, sensitive, clean, objective and responsive administrative machinery. In the meantime,

based on the recommendations of certain other Committees, the Government has decided to introduce Performance Appraisal Report for objective evaluation of performance of civil servants, mandatory mid-career training with a view to upgrade the skills and competencies and fair and objective promotion scheme for senior civil servants. These changes are expected to be introduced from the next year after consultation with State Governments.

[English]

#### Involvement of IPS Officers In Corruption Cases

2550. SHRI PRADEEP GANDHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the corruption is fast spreading among IPS officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of IPS Officers all over the country facing CBI inquiry on charges of corruption as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government 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) and (b) According to information made available by CBI, 8 IPS officers are facing CBI inquiry on charges of corruption as on 31/7/2005. State-wise break up is as follows :-

Manipur-Tripura	-	1
Sikkim	-	1
Tamil Nadu	-	4
Uttaranchal	-	2

These figures do not indicate fast spread of corruption amongst IPS Officers.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to eradicate corruption amongst public servants inter alia, include strengthening of anti-corruption machinery, introduction of training modules to bring attitudinal changes, enactment of Right to Information Act, notification of Whistle Blower Resolution, widespread use of e-Governance and introduction of Citizen Charters, etc.

#### **HIV/AIDS Project**

2551. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first instalment of the Global Fund received for HIV/AIDS Project is to be used through NGOs;

(b) whether AIDS Research and Control Centre (ARCON), Mumbai has received the funds and plan to start the next phase of implementation;

(c) if so, the manner in which the ARCON is helping to support NACO and other NGOs to implement the project;

(d) whether the HIV/AIDS patients will be getting medicines, care and cure support under this project; 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, A total of Rs. 430.56 lakhs have

been released to NGO's consortium during the year (2004-05) under GFATM Project for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, ARCON has been released Rs. 216.19 lakhs out of the total Rs.430.56 lakhs released to the NGO Consortium.

ARCON as the lead NGO of the NGO Consortium constituted for the implementation of Global Fund Round II has to conduct the following activities :

Provided ARV drugs to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA's) through an innovative pricing collaboration between four pharmaceutical companies (Ranbaxy, Cipla, Citadel Aurabindo, Genix Pharma) and NGO consortium (ARCON, Freedom Foundation and YRG Care) at a Graduated Cost Recovery Scheme.

Training of physicians in HIV/AIDS care and treatment including appropriate use of ARV drugs.

Under take procurement of CD4 machines for strengthening of laboratories for monitoring patients on ARV drugs.

Establish linkages between institutions, community and Household levels to minimize losses in follow up and poor adherence through on going counselling and networking with PLHAs, NGO/CBOs at the community level.

Strengthen VCT services at the hospital level.

Provide subsidies for CD4 counts for 6000 additional patients being treated with ART by Private Physicians practicing in the vicinity of the project site.

Implement quality control and assurance procedures in the public and Private Labs for CD4 testing.

Initiate Operational Research Studies to address determinants of widening access to ART in the project areas, scaling up access to ART in other high prevalence areas and determine strategies to minimize losses to follow up and poor adherence.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, 1000 eligible HIV/AIDS patients have been targeted for giving Antiretroviral drugs under

this project in the first year starting from May, 2004. In addition these patients will be monitored with CD4/CD8 counts and for diagnosis of OI's. Till date 167 patients have been put on ART by the NGO consortium.

[Translation]

**Youth Development Centres in  
Uttar Pradesh**

2552. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the blocks in Uttar Pradesh have been covered under the Youth Development Centres;

(b) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras in Uttar Pradesh have been assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of villages in Uttar Pradesh where youth Movement Clubs are being run by the Government?

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

(b) (i) As only registered Youth Clubs are considered for their upgradation as Youth Development Centres, the Ministry has requested all the State Governments for simplification of registration procedure for Youth Clubs and also to scale down the fee structure for registration.

(ii) The Ministry has also relaxed the eligibility criteria for upgradation of Youth Clubs into Youth Development Centres.

(c) and (d) The activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras are monitored and assessed through periodical inspection and monitoring by the Zonal Office of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. The Information Development and Resource Agency (IDARA), Lucknow also undertakes concurrent monitoring of activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendras in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) In Uttar Pradesh, 23,040 villages are having registered or unregistered Youth Clubs/Mahila Mandals/Rural Sports Clubs, which are affiliated to Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

[English]

**Amendments to Emigration Act, 1983**

2553. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has suggested certain amendments to the Emigration Act, 1983:

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) to (c) A draft Cabinet Note relating to amendments to the Emigration Act, 1983 was circulated amongst the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments for their comments. Suggestions were received from various States including Government of Kerala and other Ministries/Departments on the proposed amendments. These are receiving attention.

**Upgradation of 'B' Node Internet  
Gateway to 'A' Node In Guwahati**

2554. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for upgradation of 'B' node internet gateway to 'A' node and installation of independent Server of Mobile service at Guwahati;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure 24 hrs. internet accessibility as well as improve the present poor mobile service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a), (b) and (d) Under National Internet Backbone phase II (NIB II) project of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Guwahati, 'A' type Internet node is already operational at Guwahati. However, Guwahati has not been planned by BSNL as an Internet Gateway node.

In Assam Telecom Circle, BSNL has installed Mobile Switching Center (MSC) and its associated equipment. However, Common equipment like Intelligent Network (IN), Short Messaging Service Center (SMSC) and Billing Center etc. have been installed by BSNL at Kolkata based on techno-commercial considerations.

Internet access by BSNL is already available on 24 hours basis in Guwahati and the Mobile Service of BSNL in Assam Telecom Circle Service Area at present is working satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a), (b) and (d) above.

**Promotion of Sports activities in  
West Bengal University**

2555. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to promote sports activities in the Universities of West Bengal in view of the Commonwealth Games scheduled to be held in 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated during the current financial year, discipline-wise and university-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Private-Public Sector Participation in  
Health Sector**

2556. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing number of Government hospitals and dispensaries is inadequate to provide proper medical facilities to the increasing number of patients therein;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated by the Government for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether private-public sector participation in the health in the health sector is better than public endeavour;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has carried out any review in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Health being a State subject under the Constitution of India, it is for the State Governments to open new hospitals in the States keeping in view their priorities and availability of resources.

However, as per available statistics, as on 1.1.2004 there are 5479 allopathic hospitals including Community Health Centres with a total number of bed capacity of 380993. Besides, there are allopathic hospitals in the private sectors and large number of hospitals belonging to alternative system of medicines functioning in the country.

Further under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) launched in 2003, it is proposed to set up one AIIMS like institution each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubneshwar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttranchal (Rishikesh).

(c) National Health Policy 2002 welcomes the participation of the private sector in all areas of health activities primary sector in all areas of health activities primary, secondary or tertiary.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission in their mid term appraisal of the Tenth Five Year Plan has recommended the need to institutionalise public-private partnerships in health care to improve the access and quality of healthcare services in the country. The primary objective of the public-private partnerships in health care is to enhance the ability



of the Government to direct more public resources at primary health levels.

[English]

### Damages to Ports and Allied Structures

2557. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment to the damages caused to Port, Harbour, Lighthouses and allied structures due to Tsunami waves in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the employees and families of Port, Harbour and Lighthouses suffered therefrom;

(d) the amount of compensation so far paid to the affected persons/families;

(e) the details of the reconstruction works in the Port, Harbour, Lighthouses and allied structures completed so far;

(f) the time by which the said reconstruction work will be completed; and

(g) the expenditure incurred so far therein?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Assessment of the damages and requirement of funds for

repair/reconstruction and upgradation of the port and harbour facilities, lighthouses, allied structures damaged due to Tsunami waves was carried out by organisations under Government of India and concerned State Governments. The estimate of funds required under the Central Sector is Rs. 1752.99 crores which has been projected to Planning Commission for allocation under Tsunami Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme as indicated in Statement-enclosed.

(c) and (d) 22 employees of the organisations under the control of Department of Shipping died due to Tsunami waves. A sum of Rs.6,70,000/- has been disbursed as ex-gratia payment to the family members of the deceased and balance payment is expected to be made shortly.

(e) to (g) The completed works in respect of Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works (ALHW) include temporary construction of jetties at Hut Bay and at Katchal Island as well as raising of peripheral wall of dry dock at Port Blair, rehabilitation of approach to jetty at Mus Harbour, Malacca Jetty and Mayabunder Jetty. Lighthouses at Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Chennai, Pondicherry and Allapuzha have been repaired on the mainland. All Lighthouses except at Katchal East, Katchal West, Keating Point and Indira Point are functional in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A total expenditure of Rs.3.45 crores has been incurred by ALHW and Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) for repair works. Fund requirement and phasing of expenditure from 2004-2010 has been communicated to the Planning Commission for allocation of funds as per Statement enclosed.

### Statement

#### Fund requirement and Phasing of Expenditure

S. No.	Name of Organisation	Total funds (Rs. in crores)	Year wise requirement (Rs. in crores)					
			2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works								
	(i) Rehabilitation, Reconstruction	347.71	2.85	77.69	79.40	78.75	66.31	42.71
	(ii) Creation of Additional facilities	1258.62	0.00	108.62	200.00	350.00	300.00	300.00
		*1606.33	2.85	186.31	279.40	428.75	366.31	342.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Directorate of Shipping Services		**104.39	2.78	72.69	22.92	6.00	-	
3. Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships		11.25	1.30	7.95	2.00	-	-	
4. Chennai Port Trust		#23.96	0.33	18.32	5.31	-	-	
5. Tuticorin Port Trust		0.50	-	0.50	-	-	-	
6. Visakhapatnam Port Trust		4.95	2.10	2.85	-	-	-	
7. Minor Port Survey Organisation (MPSO) ⊙		1.50	-	1.50				
8 National Institute of Port Management (NIPM)		0.11	-	0.11	-	-	-	
9. Total		1752.99	9.36	290.23	309.63	434.75	366.31	342.71

⊙ figure for MPSO is tentative and may increase.

\* Rs. 1606.33 crores (Rs. 347.71 crores for repair/restoration/reconstruction/replacement)  
(Rs. 1258.62 crores for modernisation/additional facilities).

(Out of Rs. 1258.62 crores for modernisation/addl. Facilities, turn key projects comprise Rs.560.20 crores Planning Commission is requested to include this amount of Rs.560.20 crores in the budget under A and N Administration).

\*\* Rs. 104.39 crores (funds to be included in the budget under A and N Administration)

# Rs. 23.96 crores (funds requirement for damages)

Rs.3.00 crores in operational loss. Hence total is Rs.26.96 crores.

[Translation]

#### Vacant Posts

2558.SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether different categories of posts are lying vacant in various Ministries for a long time;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill these vacant posts during 2005-06 and 2006-07; 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 PACHAURI) :  
(a) and (b) The information regarding the different categories of posts that are lying vacant in different Ministries is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) Respective Ministries/Departments initiate steps, from time to time, for filling up vacancies, within the framework of existing instructions/rules.

[English]

#### Construction Work on National Highways

2559.SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on National Highways connecting Delhi-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Kanyakumari is progressing as per schedule;

(b) if so, the present status of the project;

(c) the amount spent on the project so far; and

(d) by when the entire project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The status of North-South Corridors connecting highways from Srinagar to Kanyakumari including Kochi-Salem Spur as on 31st July, 2005 is as under :

Total Length	-	3761 km (at present)
Completed	-	573 km
Under Implementation	-	698 km
Balance for award of		
Civil works	-	2490 km

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 1422.93 crore has been incurred on the project upto 31st July, 2005.

(d) The project is likely to be completed by 2008.

*[Translation]*

#### **Exemption from condition of Lease**

2560. SHRIMATI RUPATAI DILIPRAO NILANGEKAR PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many private hospitals and dispensaries in the country have desired that they may be exempted from the condition of lease relating to providing free treatment to poor people;

(b) if so, the details of such hospitals;

(c) whether Government proposes to exempt these hospitals from this conditions of lease;

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

(e) the number of poor people who has benefited from this facility during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Urban Development has informed that some hospitals were allotted land in Delhi by Land and Development Office and Delhi Development Authority with the condition of providing free treatment to the poor patients.

There have been violations of the allotment and lease conditions by some of these hospitals.

A Proposal has been mooted for freeing the hospitals from the obligation of free treatment and taking up a health insurance scheme for poor in Delhi. No decision, however, has been taken.

Health being a State subject under the Constitution of India, it is for the State Government to regulate/consider requests, if any, for exemption from the conditions of lease of private hospitals to whom the land has been allotted by the State Governments. The Ministry of Health and Family welfare do not maintain such information.

#### **Inland Waterways**

2561. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of inland waterways in the country, particularly in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat where cargo facilities are available; and

(b) the names of the projects formulated for the participation of private sector in cargo carriage and the reaction of the private sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) India has approximately 14,500 kms of navigable inland waterways of which river Ganga (1620 Km), river Brahmaputra (891 km) and West Coast Canal (205 kms) have been declared as National Waterways. Cargo handling facilities are available on the National Waterways. Maharashtra and Gujarat have respectively 501 kms and 286 kms of

navigable inland waterways but these have not been declared as National Waterway. Assistance has been provided to Maharashtra Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing requisite inland water transport infrastructure.

(b) The names of projects formulated for participation of private sector are enclosed as Statement. Bids for first five projects shown in the Statement were invited, but response was received only in respect of three projects. These are under evaluation. Bids were re-invited in respect of remaining two projects but there was no response. Bids were also invited for the 6 projects at S.No. 6 to 11 of Annexure, in response to which, bids have been received in respect of two projects which are under examination. As regards, remaining 6 projects, bid documents have been prepared.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of projects for participation of Private Sector*

1. Building a Jetty/logistic part on river Hooghly at Haldia on JV basis in NW-1.
2. Building a floating jetty along with hopper facilities at Bandel on Hooghly river on JV basis in N.W. 1.
3. Building jetty at Shallmar on Hooghly river at Howrah side on JV Basis In NW-1.
4. Building flyash jetty at Budge Budge on JV basis in NW-1.
5. Building a flyash jetty at Kolaghat on JV basis in NW-1.
6. Acquisition and operation of barges of 1000 DWT to transport cargo form Kolkata to Mongla (Bangladesh) on JV basis in NW-1
7. Acquisition and operation of barges of 1000 DWT to transport cargo from Dhubri to Kolkata on JV basis in N.W. 2
8. Acquisition and operation of barges of 1000 DWT to transport cargo from Jogighopa to Kolkata on JV basis in N.W. 1
9. Acquisition and operation of barges of 1000 DWT to transport cargo from Pandu to Kolkata on JV basis in N.W. 1
10. Acquisition and operation of barges of 600 DWT to transport cargo from Dibrugarh to Kolkata on JV basis in N.W. 1
11. Acquisition and operation of tanker barge of 200 DWT to transport cargo from Cochin to surrounding areas on JV basis in N.W. 3
12. Development of the IWAI jetty at Haldia on Hooghly river on BOT basis in NW-1.
13. Building a barge jetty at Haldia Dock Complex on BOT basis.
14. Building of BISN jetty for handling salt and other cargo at Kolkata on BOT basis in NW-1.
15. Building a jetty at Maradu on BOT basis in NW-3.
16. Building a jetty at Kollam on BOT basis in NW-3.
17. Building a dedicated barge birth/jetty at Cochin on BOT basis in NW-3.

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#### **Telephone Connections to Senior Citizens**

2562. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a separate waiting list of senior citizens in order to provide them telephone connections on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time frame has been fixed for clearing pending applications; 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) In Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), telephones are available on demand and there is no waiting list.

In Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), the requests of senior citizens for a telephone connection are registered under Non-OYT Special category which itself is a priority category. No separate waiting list among the special category is proposed for senior citizens.

(c) and (d) All efforts are made to clear the pending applications including waiting list of senior citizens, subject to technical feasibility.

[English]

### Occupational Diseases

2563. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether quarrying activities in the country are causing a number of occupational diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to deal with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) the quarrying work is done manually or by process of drilling and blasting. This can lead to accidents, injuries and exposure to noise and dust. Quarry work are exposed to the hazards of minerals which are being mined. In addition, exposure to silica which is a usual constituent of the rocks results in hazards like respiratory problems like silicosis, chronic bronchitis and increased susceptibility to tuberculosis. Hearing loss due to acute and chronic noise exposure is also seen in drilling and blasting activities.

The national Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), Ahmedabad which has been identified as the nodal agency in the matters relating to occupational diseases, has developed a technology for dust control which showed reduction of 75%-85% of the air borne dust, which has been disseminated to the owners of factories, workers, factory inspectorate and local administration for necessary action.

### Standardisation of Medical Instruments

2564. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI GANESH SINGH :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the health care sector faces many challenges viz., to find solutions to deal with deadly diseases, to provide health services at reasonable costs to the poor etc.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an institute for the standardization of instruments used for medicinal and surgical purposes to improve the quality of medical services ;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to create 'Medical Kiosks' in the country which would be within the reach of the common people, especially the rural Indians; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. To provide accessible affordable accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, the Government has launched a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on April, 2005. The Mission seeks to provide effective health care services for all by improving access, enabling community ownership and demand for services, strengthening public health systems for efficient services delivery, enhancing equity and accountability and promoting decentralization.

The key components of the Mission are the following :

- Creation of a cadre of 2.5 lakh voluntary, female Accredited Social health activists (ASHA) at

village level in four years-8 EAG States, J and K and Assam.

- Creation of village health teams and preparation of village Health Plan-All States.
- Strengthening Sub-centres with United Funds of Rs. 10,000/- per annum – All States
- Stengthening of Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS).
- Raising 2000+ CHCs to the level of IPHS – All States
- Integrating vertical health and family welfare programmes and Societies under NRHM at National, States and District lever – All States.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up an Institute for the standardization of instruments used for medical and surgical purposes to improve the quality of medical services. Standards/specifications of various instruments used for medical and surgical purpose are laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS).

(e) and (f) There is not proposal in this Department to create 'Medical Kiosks' in the country.

#### **Treatment of Accident Victims**

2565.MS. INGRID MCLEOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission in its judgement given on April 25, 2005 has ruled that doctors/hospitals cannot turn away accident victims on any ground including the ground that patients' relatives were not ready with requisite fees

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

(c) whether similar judgements were already given by the apex court some years back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for wide publicity of the same and compliance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, New Delhi in its order dated 25.4.2005 has observed that doctors/hospitals cannot turn away accident victims on the ground that required advance money has not been deposited. In the case under reference emergency treatment was started when an accident victim was brought to a private Hospital in Calcutta but the treatment was discontinued as the person who had brought the victim to the hospital could not deposit advance of Rs. 15000/- . The patient was simply shifted to a Government Hospital (which was at a distance) without any transfer records. The National Consumer Redressal Commission, New Delhi has awarded a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh in this case.

Observations of the Commission and its order dated 25.04.05 have been conveyed to all State Governments for issue of appropriate advice to all Hospitals. including Private Hospitals.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement 6.5.1996 in the case No. 796/92-Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity Vs State of Bengal and Others has also stressed to provide medical services and its improvement in the country to the citizens. The judgement was circulated to all the State Governments and Central Government Hospitals for strict compliance.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Commission on Population**

2566.SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN

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

(a) whether the National Commission on Population had been constituted in 2002;

(b) if so, the number of meetings held by the Commission till July, 2005;

(c) whether the Government has changed its composition; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The National Commission on Population (NCP) was constituted on 11th May 2000 to review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy (NPP), 2000. There have been two meetings of the Commission till now.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Initially the NCP was constituted with about 122 members, which has now been reconstituted on 11th April, 2005 with 41 members under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Minister of Health and Family Welfare and the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission are Vice-Chairman. The membership also includes few Union Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Ministers of the eight States. Presidents of National Parties, few experts, NGOs and professional agencies.

The main reason for reconstitution of the NCP was its unwieldy composition, which had been hindrance to its effectiveness and thereby only one meeting of the Commission could be taken place till April, 2005.

[English]

#### **Primary/Secondary Health Care Systems**

2567.SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to augment primary health care systems and empower secondary health care systems;

(b) if so, the strategies or plans formulated by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the assistance of NGOs /foreign countries have been sought for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA

LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Rural Health Care Mission (NRHM) has been launched in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to ensure improved access to Primary Healthcare Services throughout the country, especially to the poor women and children. The core strategies include strengthening of village level health planning; leadership of Panchayati Raj Institutions, in managing public health programmes; intersectoral convergence; decentralized, district level planning; Accredited Social Health Activist at village level; upgrading CHCs to Indian Public Health Standards; and integration of multiple Programmes and Societies of Health and Family Welfare for improved synergy at operational level.

(c) and (d) The NGOs have been consulted in finalizing the strategy of the Mission.

#### **Disproportionate Growth Ratio between Economy and Population**

2568.SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth of population exceeds the rate of economic growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rapid population growth is a major cause of poverty in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the ratio of economic growth and population growth in the country in the last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) No, Sir. The economic growth of the country as measured by the Gross Domestic Product at constant prices during 1991 to 2001 was 5.6% as compared to population growth of 1.97% during the same period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In addition to population growth, economic growth and its distribution across occupations, sectors and

regions also need to be taken into account to explain the incidence of poverty in the country.

(e) The ratio of economic growth to population growth in the country during this period has been estimated as 2.8:1.

**Sports Infrastructure Projects in  
Tamil Nadu**

2569.DR. K. DHANARAJU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the sports infrastructure projects assisted by the Union Government in Tamil Nadu during 2003-2004 and the allocation made for each project;

(b) whether the Government monitors the utilization of the funds allocated;

(c) if so, the details therefor;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the new sports infrastructure projects sanctioned by the Union Government for each district of Tamil Nadu and the funds allocated for the year 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The details of approved Sports Infrastructure projects for which Central assistance was released during 2003-2004 under the Scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure" have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, the first instalment was released by the Government of India after the grantee had spent at least 50% of their share towards the cost of the project and had furnished the progress report, audited accounts etc. Again, with a view to ensuring proper utilization of funds by the States and other agencies, utilization certificates, audited accounts etc. were invariably obtained in respect of the grant already released, before release of further grant.

(e) The Government has decided to transfer the sports infrastructure schemes to the State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly no funds have been allocated in the budget for 2005-06 for sports infrastructure. As such, fresh proposals for sports infrastructure projects have to be funded by the State Government out of their own resources. All State Government have accordingly been informed on 28.2.2005.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount released in 2003-2004	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Basketball court at Government Hr. Sec. School for Girls, Nandivaram, Kuuchipuram Distt.	0.84	0.84	Project Completed
2	Swimming Pool(Cat.II) at Anna Stadium, Tiruchirapalli	25.00	12.50	Rs. 12.50 lakhs released on 8.1.2002. Project Completed.
3	Distt. Level Sports Complex at Nagapattinam	48.00	26.00 (3rd Installment)	Rs. 16.47 lakhs released earlier.
4	Swimming Pool (cat. 11) at Nagarcoil, Distt. Kanyakumari	25.00	22.50	Rs.2.50 lakh released in 2004-05. Project Completed.



1	2	3	4	5
5	Football field at Government Hr.Sec. School, Manappara Distt. Tiruchirapalli	0.75	0.75	Project Completed.
6	Basketball Court at Government Hr. Sec. School(Boys) Kadayanallur Tirunvelli Distt.	0.75	0.75	Project Completed.
7	Basketball Court at Government Hr. Sec. School, Aralvaimozhi Distt. Kanyakumari	0.99	0.99	Project Completed.
8	Basketball Court at Government Hr. Sec. School, Bahanavi Sagar Distt. Erode	0.84	0.84	Project Completed.
9	Hockey field at Government Hr. Sec. School, Aniyalour, Distt. Perambalar	1.40	1.40	Project Completed.
10	Indoor Stadium, Cat.I at Coimbatore by R.K. Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore	90.00	43.38	Rs. 37.62 lakhs released in 2002-03 and final installment of Rs.9.00 lakh released in 2004-05. Project Completed.
11	Development of Hockey field at Government Girls Hr. Sec. School Palani, Distt. Dindigul	1.43	1.43	Project Completed.
12	Development of Football field at Government Girls Hr. Sec. School Vridhachadan Distt, Cuddalore	1.44	1.44	Project Completed.
13	Basketball court at Girls Hr. Sec. School, Rajakkamangalore, Distt. Kanyakumari	1.00	1.00	Project Completed.
14	Indoor Stadium at Chennai	60.00	30.00	Rs. 30.00 lakhs released in 2002-03. Project Completed.
15	Basketball ceurt at Government Girls High School T.Vadipatti Madurai	0.94	0.94	Project Completed.
16.	Swimming Pool(Cat.II) at Salem	25.00	2.50	Rs. 22.50 lakhs released in 2001-02. Project Completed.
17	Football ground at Government Boys Hr. Sec. School Marthandam Kanyakumari	1.50	1.50	Project Completed.
18	Basketball court at Government Hr. Sec. School Kadayal, Kanyakumari	1.00	1.00	Project Completed.
19	Development of playfield at Distt. Unit Stadium, Salem	3.55	3.55	Project Completed.

1	2	3	4	5
20	Development of playfield at Government Hr. Sec. School, MMDA Colony, Chennai	0.80	0.80	Project Completed.
21	Swimming Pool (Cat.II) at VOC Park Stadium, Erode	25.00	6.25	Rs. 18.75 lakhs released in 2001-02. Project Completed
22	Swimming Pool (Cat.II) at Ramanathapuram	25.00	10.00	Rs. 15. 00 lakhs released in 2002-03. Project Completed.

**Discontinuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sports**

2570.SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sports and transferred the same to State plan scheme :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for discontinuation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Government had decided to transfer the Sports Infrastructure Schemes to the State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly no allocations have been made in the budget for 2005-06 for sports infrastructure. As such, the fresh sports infrastructure projects have to be funded by the State Governments out of their own resources. All State Government have accordingly been informed on 28.2.2005.

(c) The Sports Infrastructure Schemes have been identified for transfer to the State sector as part of the general exercise to reduce the number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, Planning Commission has recently informed that funds to the extent of the committed liabilities will be provided for completion of ongoing sanctioned projects under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes during the 10th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

**Coal Quota for Rajasthan Power Plants**

2571.SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of coal fixed for the power plants of Rajasthan;

(b) whether these plants are receiving the fixed quota of coal;

(c) if so, the time since when they are receiving the quota; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) (a) : The long-term coal linkages for power plants of Rajasthan is 9.98 million tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2004-05, the supplies to the power stations of Rajasthan have been more than the long-term linkages.

(c) Kota Power Plant is drawing coal from 1982-83 and Suratgarh from 1998-99.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given in part (a) to (c) above.

**Multi Modal Transport Goods Act, 1993**

2572.SHRI MAHESH KANODIA :

SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the Multi Modal Transport Goods Act, 1993;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Steps have been taken to concretise necessary amendments in consultation with Stakeholders.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Efforts to bring back Kohinoor**

2573.SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA :  
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is constantly making efforts to bring back the Kohinoor to India;

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

(c) the present status of the said efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government is continuing to explore ways and means for obtaining a satisfactory resolution of the matter.

**Funds to NGOs**

2574.SHRI GANESH SINGH :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of NGOs to which funds have been sanctioned by the Union Government for various activities for the development of youth during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(b) the criteria laid down by the Government for review of the activities of these NGOs;

(c) whether the funds allotted to NGOs have not been utilised properly; and

(d) if not, the action taken against these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The details of NGOs to which funds have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports during 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) (i) Grants are released to only registered NGOs, who are in existence for minimum of three years,

(ii) The proposals of NGOs other than recognised National Sports Federations, are processed after recommendation from State Government/District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioners/Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishad.

(iii) Further grants are sanctioned to the NGO only after settlement of accounts of earlier grants and receipt of satisfactory report from the competent authority.

(c) In certain cases, reports of non-existence of the NGO/submission of forged documents for seeking assistance have been detected. There have been case of non-submission or delayed submission of Utilization Certificates. State Government as well as Nehru Yuva Kendras are facilitating the task of obtaining Utilization Certificate from the defaulting NGOs.

(d) The concerned NGOs have been blacklisted by the Ministry.

**Statement**

*Statewise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of 'Promotion of National Integration' during last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005*

**2002-2003**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1.	Center for Human Activity in Rural Development, Distt. Khammam, Andhra Pradesh.
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| 2.  | Udyogik Mahila Mandali, Distt. Gundtur, A.P.                     |
| 3.  | Vani Mahila Mandali, Ngram, Guntur, A.P.                         |
| 4.  | Sri Rana Krishna Rural Development Society, Khammam, A.P.        |
| 5.  | Society for Human Awareness and Rural Development, Krishan, A.P. |
| 6.  | Sri Sai Social Organisation, Guntur, A.P.                        |
| 7.  | Rural Development Society Cuddapah, A.P.                         |
| 8.  | Old Students Association, Hyderabad, A.P.                        |
| 9.  | Jagruthi, Khammam, A.P.  |
| 10. | Chaitanya Rural Development Association, Hyderabad, A.P.         |
| 11. | Krushi Voluntary Organisation, Hyderabad, A.P.                   |
| 12. | Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali, Hyderabad, A.P.                    |
| 13. | Rural Action for Social Integration, Nellore, A.P.               |
| 14. | Slinaj Yuvajana Sangam, Anantapur, A.P.                          |
| 15. | Ambedkar Mahila Mandali, Guntur, A.P.                            |

**BIHAR**

1. Swarajgarmukhi Seva Sansthan, Distt. Madhepura, Bihar.
2. Sarv Priya Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Distt. Khagaria, Bihar.
3. Rajendra Ashram, Katihar, Bihar.
4. Mahila Jan Swasthaya Shishu Kalyan Kendra. Distt. Patna, Bihar.
5. Manav Seva Ashram, Aurangabad, Bihar.
6. Yuva Kalyain Parishad, Distt. Siwan, Bihar.
7. Mahila Vikas Evam Jan Jagriti Manch, Gopalganj, Bihar.
8. Yuva Vikas Manch, Patna, Bihar.
9. Navodaya Gram, Distt. Purnea, Bihar.
10. Nalanda Samaj Seva Ashram, Nalanda, Bihar.

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| 11. | Anjuman Faraz-e-Millat, Distt. East Champaran, Bihar.               |
| 12. | Kharagdhari Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jehanabad, Bihar.                |
| 13. | Gandhi Seva Sangh, Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar.                 |
| 14. | Swami Vivekananda Ananth Suraksha Ashram. Nalanda, Bihar.           |
| 15. | Ganga Devi Mahila Vikas Samiti, Madhubani, Bihar.                   |
| 16. | Samajik Kalyan Society, Darbhanga, Bihar.                           |
| 17. | Mithila Seva Samiti, Madhubani, Bihar.                              |
| 18. | Khadi Vikas Trust of India. Nawada, Bihar.                          |
| 19. | Tathagat Siksha Pratishthan, Siwan, Bihar.                          |
| 20. | Koshi Anchal Samagra Vikas Evam Kalyan Parishad, Purnia, Bihar.     |
| 21. | Dalit Mahila Avam Bal Uthan Sansthan, East Champaran, Bihar.        |
| 22. | Bahuddeshiya Prashikshan Sansthan Evam Mahavidyalaya, Patna, Bihar. |

**CHHATTISGARH**

1. Youth Forum for Social Action, Distt. Surguja, Chhattisgarh.

**DELHI**

1. Bharat Kalyan Pratishthan, Delhi.
2. Shri Santosh Mahila Avam bal Kalyan Samiti, Delhi.
3. Self Initiative for total Awareness. Delhi.
4. All India Konark Educational and Welfare Society, New Delhi.
5. Navyug Youth Cultural Association, New Delhi.
6. Mahila Bal Uthan Evam 'Manch, Delhi.
7. Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
8. All India Dalit Development Research Institute, New Delhi.
9. Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Delhi.

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10. Jawaharlal Nehru National Youth Centre, Delhi.	
11. Hindustan Scouts and Guides Association, Delhi.	
12. Sarva Dharm Jan Paropkari Sansthan, Delhi.	
13. Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, Delhi.	
14. Vasundhara, Delhi.	
15. All India Womens Welfare Association, Delhi.	
16. Green Age, Delhi.	
17. Delhi State Girls and Boys Scouts, Delhi.	
18. Balkan-ji-Bari International, Delhi.	
19. Servants of the People Society, Delhi.	
20. Association of Indian University, New Delhi.	
21. Jai Prakash Shodh Sansthan, Delhi.	
22. Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation, New Delhi.	
23. Corurtium of Women Enterpreneurs of India, Delhi.	
24. Ganga Devi Shaikshik Society, Nagloi, Delhi.	
25. Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi.	
26. India International Rural Cultural Centre, Delhi.	
27. Avantika, Delhi.	
28. Saint Sairath Modern Public Shiksha Samiti Delhi.	
29. The Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Cultural Amongst Youth, Delhi.	
30. All India Womens Conference, New Delhi.	
31. Renaissance, Delhi.	
32. AKhil Bhartiya Poorjiya Sumitra Mataji Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Delhi.	

#### HARYANA

1. Rai Sahib Pt. Basant Lal Education Society, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana.
2. Royal Shiksha Samiti, Distt. Hissar, Haryana.
3. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Panipat, Haryana.

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4. Frieny Gram Udyog Samiti, Ambala, Haryana.	
5. Ghoomer Academy, Panchkula, Haryana.	
6. Haryana uva Shakti, Rohtak, Haryana.	
7. National Education and Welfare Society, Panipat, Haryana.	
8. Vikas Sewa samiti, Distt. Gurgaon, Haryana.	
9. Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Distt. Sonapat, Haryana.	
10. Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Kurkshetra, Haryana.	
11. Balaji Gramodyog Mandal, Distt. Panipat, Haryana.	
12. Rashtriya Vikas Yuvati Mandal, Karnal, Haryana.	
13. Amar Jyoti Foundation, Jind, Haryana.	
14. Parshuram Seva Dal, Rohtak, Haryana.	
15. Surya Foundation, Sonapat, Haryana.	
16. Kirti Yuva Club, Sonapat, Haryana.	

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Frinds Sports and Social Welfare Club, Distt. Karnal, H.P.

#### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1. Modern Cultural Club, Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Lokhri Yuva Sangathan Society, Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Udampur Development Society, Udampur, Jammu and Kashmir.

#### JHARKHAND

1. Bhartiya Gramothan Evam Janhit Sewa sansthan, Bokaro.
2. Pridarshini Swastha Seva Sansthan, Sahebganj, Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Senthai Adivasi kalyan Parishad, Bondhdik Jainemere, Distt. Bokaro, Jharkhand.
4. Bhartiya Gramothan Avam Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Vill. Dhangi, P.O. Rowan, Block - Topehachi, Distt. Dhanbad, Jammu and Kashmir.

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**KARNATAKA**

1. Dharmathma Education and Rural Development Society, Bangalore, Karnataka.
2. Jeevan Vikas Society for Rural Development, Chitrudurga, Karnataka.
3. Royal Educational Social Technical Cultural Organisation. Bangalore, Karnataka.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Youth Welfare of India Society, Bhopal, M.P.
2. Rewa Mahila Mandal. Distt. Hoshangabad. M.P.
3. Parshu Ram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Distt. Gwalior, M.P.
4. Jagat Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Tikamgarh, M.P.
5. Manila Utkarsh Sansthan, Distt. Mandsaru, M.P.
6. Vivekananda Shiksha Avam Sewa Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.
7. Deepvarsha Shiksha Avam Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Uthan Samiti. Narsingpur, M.P.
8. Jasneem Mahila Shiksha Samiti. Distt. Raisen, M.P.
9. Swami Chetanya Maha Prabhu Shiksha Samiti, Tikamgarh, M.P.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak mandal, Amravati, M.S.
2. Centre for Tribal and Rural Development, Aurangabad, M.S.
3. Joy Vishwa Karma Sarvodaya Society, Aurangabad, M.S.
4. Madhya Bharat Education Society, Opp. to Samartha School, Bhandara, M.S.
5. Shree Natraj Shaikshanik Sanskritik Wa Krida Sansthan, Amravati, M.S.
6. Acharya Narendradev Shaikshinik Samajik Aarthik Vikas Sansodhan Prakaalp a Bharat Padyatree Kendra. Parbhani, M.S.

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**ORISSA**

1. Utkal Sevak Samaj. Bhagatpur, Orissa.
2. National Youth Integrated Centre, Puri, Orissa.
3. Development Initiative, Distt. Jharsuguda, Orissa.
4. Sri Ramakrishna Seva Ashrama, Distt. Khurda, Orissa.
5. Shree R. K. Ashram, Kalahandi, Orissa.
6. National Mahila Institute (NAMI), Distt. Dhenkanal. Orissa.
7. All Orissa Research Institute for Development of Women Movement, Orissa.
8. Mahila Vikas Samiti, Cuttack, Orissa.
9. Utkal Yuvak Sanskritik Sangh, Cuttack, Orissa..
10. Janakalyan Seva Sanstha, Kendrapara. Orissa.
11. Sri Sri Jadimahal Youth Club, Orissa.
12. Bharat Jyoti, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.
13. Kalyana, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. Navyavak Mandal, Karauli, Rajasthan.
2. Rajasthan Navchetna Samiti, Nagour. Rajasthan.
3. Utkal Sansthan, Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Gandhi Darshan Kendra. Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
2. Kendra for Integrated rural and Urban People's Action. Maduari, Tamil Nadu.
3. Sri Manonman Rural Development Society, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Bal Kalyari Sansthan, Distt. Aligarh, U.P.
2. Dau Dayal Shiksha Avam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Agra, U.P.
3. Purvanchal Social Development Society Distt. Ghazipur, U.P.

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| 4.  | Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, Ghaziabad, U.P.                      |
| 5.  | Swargiya Siovardhar Jan Kalyan Samiti, Shahjahanpur, U.P.            |
| 6.  | Ganga Katari Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Unnao, U.P.                    |
| 7.  | Shiva Audyogik Vikas Seva Sansthan, Gorakhpur, U.P.                  |
| 8.  | P.I. Gramodyog Society, Sultanpur, U.P.                              |
| 9.  | Adarsh Yuva Samiti, 56, Shakti Nagar, Mohali Road, Mathura, U.P.     |
| 10. | Swami Vivekanand Prakritik Evam samajik Kalyan Sanstha, Jalaun, U.P. |
| 11. | Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Varanasi, U.P.                             |
| 12. | Jan Seva Samiti, Allahabad, U.P.                                     |
| 13. | Akhil Bhartiya Jan Seva Sansthan, Farukhabad, U.P.                   |
| 14. | Gramin Mahila Seva Sansthan, Allahabad, U.P.                         |
| 15. | R. K. Mission, Allahabad, U.P.                                       |
| 16. | Samaj Kalyan Avam Bal Cikas Parishad, Maharajganj, U.P.              |
| 17. | Nehru Yuva Club, Bijnour, U.P.                                       |
| 18. | Viraj Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Aligarh, U.P.                          |
| 19. | Akhil Bhartiya Samajothan Vikas Sewa Samiti, Allahabad, U.P.         |
| 20. | Buddha Jan Kalyan Sewa samiti, Ballia, U.P.                          |
| 21. | Radha Shiksha Prasar Samiti, U.P.                                    |
| 22. | Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Varanasi, U.P.                             |
| 23. | Yogsadhna Avam Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Ghazipur, U.P.                   |
| 24. | Kavita Devi Shikshan Samiti, Ferozabad, U.P.                         |
| 25. | Rajeev Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Varanasi, U.P.                           |
| 26. | Uttarakhanel Gramin Vikas Samiti, Distt. Chamoli, U.P.               |
| 27. | Sanskar Bharti, Agra, U.P.   |

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| 28. | Bhoot Purva Sainik Sanstha, Pholai Nagar, U.P.               |
| 29. | Shivani Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Distt. Etawah, U.P.         |
| 30. | Sarvangin Mahila Avam Yuva Bal Vikas Samiti, Bhadoli, U.P.   |
| 31. | Srijan Bharti, Vill. Mallapur, P.O. Kadipur, Sultanpur, U.P. |
| 32. | Triveni Youth Club, Allahabad, U.P.                          |
| 33. | Awadh Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow, U.P.                           |
| 34. | Gram Vikas Avam Suraksha Samiti, Distt. Etah, U.P.           |

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Ambagan Karmi Sangha, Distt. Hawrah, West Bengal.
2. Kadlagora Kherowqal Ganta, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal.
3. Indian Mime Theatre, Kilkata, West Bengal.
4. Baruipur Bharat Shaili Janakalyan Samiti, South 24 Parganas, West Bengal.
5. Jirkpur Sister Nivedita Sena Mission, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal.
6. Badkulla Luna Silk Khadi Samiti, Nadva, West Bengal.
7. Tarun Sangha, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal.
8. R. K. Mission Vidyamandir, Nelur Math, Howrah, West Bengal.
9. Nandikar, Kilkata, West Bengal.

#### NORTH EAST ESTATES

##### ASSAM

1. Gram Vikas Parishad, Vill. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Distt. Nagao, Assam.
2. Khorrabai, Darrang, Assam.
3. Kharqapatha Sanmita Yuvak Samaj, Lakhimpur, Assam.
4. Balisatra Anchalik Sports Association, Kamrup, Assam.
5. Bijoy Laxmi Yuvak Sangha, Kamrup, Assam.

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6. Ittehad, Nagao, Assam.
  7. Barchala Grammya Sakharata Samiti, Morigaon, Assam.
  8. Bahumukhi Krishi Aur Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon, Assam.
  9. Tinsukia New Star Club, Distt. Nagaon, Assam.
  10. Sadan Asom Gramya Puthibharal Sanstha, Nagaon, Assam.
  11. Maheripur Adarsha Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Assam.

**MANIPUR**

1. Voluntary Action Society, Manipur.
2. Highland Welfare Association, Sartan Hills, Manipur.
3. Environment and Economic Management Association, Imphal West, Manipur.
4. Bharat Sevak Samaj, Manipur.

**NAGALAND**

1. Secieku, Phek, Nagaland.
2. Kirha Students Union, Kohima, Nagaland.
3. Tsamu Multipurpose Cooperation Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
4. Ajemine Longkhum Village, Distt. Mokokehury, Nagaland.
5. Nagaland Weaves Association, Dimapur, Nagaland.
6. Tertumeke Women Society, Nagaland.
7. Kezha Welfare Development Society, Kohima, Nagaland.
8. Art and Textile Museum Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.

**SIKKIM**

1. Aarigaon Samaj Sudhar Mandali, West Sikkim, Sikkim.
2. Nari Kalyan Sansthan, Chhuba Lowering Pesbing, Sikkim.

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**TRIPURA**

1. Village Development Team, PO. Sekerkote, PS. Amtali, Hatileta, Chowmuhani Bazar, West Tripura.

**2003-2004**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

35. The President, Subhodaya Yuvajana Sangam, Vill. – Banjore Nagar Colony, Plot No. 34, Kurnool, A.P.
36. The President, Chandra Kala Manila Mandaii, No. 12, Bhasker Nagar, Kurnool, A.P. – 518002.
37. The Secretary, Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali, Hyderabad, 8-1-206/A, Mylardevpally, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, A.P. – 500005.
38. The President, Sri Sai Social Organisation, D. No. 7-6-888/2, 1st Lane, Sanjeevavah Nagar, Distt. Guntur, A.P.
39. The General Secretary, Institute of Human Study, 2-2-4/1, Aurobindo Marg, University Road, Hyderabad – 500044.

**BIHAR**

1. The President, Bhartiya Kala Niketan, M.O. – Stadium Road, Nawada, Bihar.
2. The Secretary, Samaj Seva Prangan, At and P.O. Rani, Via-Bachhwara, Distt. Begusarai, Bihar.
3. The Secretary, Gamin Samagra Vikas Parishad, Vill. and P.O. – Shibipatti, PS and Teh. – Rajnagar, Distt.-Madhubani, Bihar.
4. The Secretary, Naari Utthan Kendra, Saidpur, Dighwara, Saran, Chhapra, Bihar.
5. The Secretary, Simant Gandhi Alpa Sankhyak Vikas Samiti, House of R. D. Singh, Vill. and P.O. – Gara, Via-Snghara, Distt. Vaishali, Bihar.



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| 6.  | The Secretary, Samagra Manav Seva Samiti, At. Bhalnana, P.O. Chandu, PS. Charpokhari, Bhojpur, Bihar.          |
| 7.  | The Secretary, Akhil Lok Vikash Sansthan, Vill. and PO. Jeohiti, Distt. East Champaran. Bihar.                 |
| 8.  | The Secretary, Shantidoot, Udantpuri, Nalanda, Bihar.  |
| 9.  | The Secretary, Swami Vivekananda Anath Suraksha Ashram, Kanta Par, Murarपुर, Nalandam Bihar - 803-101.         |
| 10. | The President, Hedgevar Samajothan and Kalyan Samiti, Parsando, Haveli Kharagpur, Munger, Bihar - 811213.      |
| 11. | The President, Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, Village - Kataru, P.O. - Chhop, Distt. - Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 843107. |

**CHHATTISGARH**

1. The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narainpur, Bastar, Chattisgarh -494661.

**DELHI**

1. The Secretary, All India Centre for Urban and Rural Development, 16, Bhai Veer Singh Marg, Gole Market, New Delhi.
2. The President, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Paropkari Sansthan, 365/3, Paschim Puri, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Shri Santosh Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti, 116, Kotla, Mayur Vihar, Delhi - 110091.
4. The Secretary, Ramakrishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi - 110055.
5. The Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelson Mandela Road, C-1, Vasant Kunj, Delhi.
6. The Secretary General, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi.
7. The Director, National Youth Project, 221, D. D. Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi.

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| 8.  | The Member Secretary, India International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelson Mandela Road, C-1, Vasant Kunj, Delhi. |
| 9.  | The President, Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, 5-1/77, Old Mahavir Nagar, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi.                       |
| 10. | The Secretary, Vasundhara, 118-B, Street No. 6, East Bagh, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi.                                  |
| 11. | The Convenor, Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.                                     |
| 12. | The General Secretary, Gramin Swabhimani, At - Kadipur, P.O. Alipur, Delhi.                                       |
| 13. | The Chairperson, All India Women's Welfare Association, C-4-E/301, Janakpuri, New Delhi - 110058.                 |
| 14. | The Secretary, Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi - 110024                                |
| 15. | The General Secretary, Sarva Dharam Evam Jan Paropkari Sanstha, 363/3, Paschim Puri, New Delhi - 110063.          |

The General Secretary, Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi - 110002.

16. The Chairman, All India Women's Welfare Association, C-4-E/301, Janakpuri, New Delhi - 110058.
17. The Secretary, Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi - 110024.
18. The Secretary General, All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi - 110001.
19. The Secretary, Bharat Kalyan Pratisthan, Sankat Mocha Hanuman Mandir, R. K. Puram, Sector-6, New Delhi - 110062.
20. The President, Welfare Organisation, T-19, Baba Farid Puri, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi - 110008.
21. The Director, Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters, 16, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, IP. Estate, New Delhi - 2.

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| 22. | The Director, Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters, 16, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, IP. Estate, New Delhi - 2. |

**GUJARAT**

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|---|--|
| 1 | The President, Shree Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Sosiya, Opp. Plot No. 162, Soshiyaship Breaking Yard. Tehsil-Talaja. Distt. Bhavnagar, Gujrat - 364120. |
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**HARYANA**

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| 1. | The Secretary, Hans Khadi Gramudyog Samiti, Kothi No. 280, Sector-8, U.E. Karnal, Haryana.                              |
| 2. | The President, Rashtriya Vikas Yuvti Mandal, Takkar Chowk, Main Bazar, Gharaunda, Karnal, Haryana.                      |
| 3. | The Secretary, Lok Kalyan Foundation, Blue Jay Road, Samalkha, Panipat, Haryana.  |
| 4. | The Secretary, All India Youth Welfare Society, House No. 422, Ward No. 15, Shiv Colony. Safidev, Distt. Jind, Haryana. |
| 5. | The Secretary, Akhil Bharitya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, 94/22, Laxmi Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana.                               |
| 6. | The Secretary, Khel Yuva Sangathan, Kandela, Jind. Haryana - 126102.  |
| 7. | The President, Society for Awareness Welfare Education and Rural Advancement, Jind, Haryana - 126112.                   |
| 8. | The President, Haryana Yuva Shakti, Mahem, 41/1, Sainik Colony, Near Hisar Road, Rohtak, Haryana.                       |
| 9. | The President, Rai Sahib Pt. Basant Lal Educational Society, Distt. Jhaffar Silani Gate. Haryana.                       |

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

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| 1. | Chief Executive Officer, Patnitop Development Authority, PDA, IIQ, KUD, Distt. Udhampur, Jammu and Kashmir - 182142.   |
| 2. | Chairman, Shining Star Border Area's Sports and Youth Welfare Association, Drass, Kargil (Laddakh). Jammu and Kashmir. |

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**JHARKHAND**

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| 1. | The Secretary, Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Dhori, Distt. Bokaro, Jharkhand.                                       |
| 2. | The Secretary, Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Netaji Subhash Colony, Near St. Josheph Academy, Sahebganj, Jharkhand. |
| 3. | The Secretary, Yuva Kalyan Vikas Kendra, Jodhadih More, Chas. Bokaro, Steel City, Jharkhand.                |
| 4. | The Secretary, Bhartiya Gramothan Evam Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Shangi, Rowan, Dhanbad, Jharkhand.          |
| 5. | The Secretary, Buddha Pragyana Mandal, At and P.O. - Maheshpur, Pakur, Jharkhand.                           |
| 6. | The Secretary, Mahila Ashray Vikas Sanstha, Circular Road, Deoghar, Jharkhand.                              |

**KARNATAKA**

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| 1. | The President, Royal Educational Social Technical Cultural Organisation, 834, 15th Main 3rd Block, Rajaji Nagar, Bangkok, Karnataka - 600010. |
| 2. | The President, Pragathi Rural Development Society, C/o. Shri Lakshmi Narayanappa (H), Pellengeri, Thiruvalli Camp, Shimoga, Karnataka.        |

**MADHYA PRADESH**

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| 1. | The Secretary, Darpan Kala Sahitya Krida Evam Mahila Bai Yuva Samiti, H.P. 30, Chambal Colony, Morena, M.P. - 476001. |
| 2. | The Secretary, Sarojini Education Society, 53, Ravi Shankar Ward, Bada Bazar, Distt. Sagar, M.P. - 470072.            |
| 3. | The President, Youth Welfare of India Society, 95 A/ 9, Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal, M.P. - 462003.                           |
| 4. | The Secretary, Haibanti Bai Mahila Mandal, 12/16, Police Line, Laxman Taliya, Ganeshpura, Morena, M.P. - 476001.      |
| 5. | The Secretary, Parshuram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Hastinapur, Murar, Gwalior, M.P.                                |

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| 6. | The Secretary, Parshuram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Hastinapur, Murar, Gwalior, M.P.  |
| 7. | The Secretary, New Krishna Shiksha Prasar and Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Near Kothi No. 28, Madhav Nagar, Fatehpur Road, Shivpuri, M.P.           |
| 8. | The President, Manorma Swasthya Shiksha Sanskriti Avam Samajik Samiti, MIG 29/8, Geetanjali Complex, T.T. Nagar, Distt. Bhopal, M.P.        |
| 9. | The Secretary, Shri Ramswaroop Singh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, H. No. 45, Vill. and P.O. Nunhad (Gormi), Teh. - Mehgaon, Bhind, M.P. - 477660. |

**ORISSA**

1. The Secretary, Adivasi Harijan Integrated Mass Social Agency, P.O. Phulbani, Kandhamal, Orissa - 762001.
2. The Director, SOPUTRA, At/P.O. Anlo, vi-Bairoi, Distt. Cuttack - 754010.
3. The Secretary, Ratnakar Rural and Urban Bikash Institution, PO and PS - Gondia, Vill. Kabara, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa.
4. The Secretary, AHINSA (Adivasi Harijan institute and National Social Action), Kapilas Block Road, Kokeida, Gondia, Raitala, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
5. The Director, Natural Institute for Social Welfare, Al - New Jamuposi, P.O. Sukinda, Distt. - Jajpur, Orissa.
6. The Secretary, Integrated Women and Child Development Centre, Banasing Gondia, Sadar, Dhenkanal, Orissa - 759014.
7. The Executive Director, Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity, Vill. Adaspur, Cuttack, Orissa - 754011.
8. The Secretary, National Youth Integrated Centre, B. N. Dash Sona Building, 1st Floor, Behind Municipality Market, Puri, Orissa - 752001.
9. The Chairman, Voluntary Organisation for Rural and Social Welfare (VORSW), PO. Mangrajpur, Via-Battipara, Distt. Kendrapara, Orissa - 754218.

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| 10. | The Director, Tribal Education and Rural Orphan Development Institute, Village - Chirulei, PS. Gondia, Dhenkanal, Orissa. |

**PUNJAB**

1. The President, Progressive Youth Forum, VPO. Ghagga, The. - Samara, Distt. Patiala, Punjab.
2. The Secretary, Youth Foundation, 388, IInd Floor, Zail Singh Nagar, Rup Nagar, Punjab.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. The Secretary, Creative Development Action Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
2. The President, Bhartiya Shiksha Shoudh Avam Nirdeshan Sansthan, 52/529, Pratap Nagar, Sananer, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
3. The Secretary, Royal Sports Society, Mori Char Bagh, Bhratpur, Rajasthan - 321001.
4. The Secretary, Navoday Bal Vidyalay Samiti, I-G-4, Mahavir Nagar Extn., Kotla, Rajasthan - 324009.
5. The Secretary, Mother India Shiksha Samiti, 25 A, Gayatri Nagar, Sodala, Jaipur, Rajasthan - 302006.
6. The President, Sardar Patel Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, V.P. Khuri Kalan, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. The Managing Trustee, SEVAA Trust, Post - Vennavalkudi, vi-Arimalam, Distt. Pudukkottai, T.N. - 622205.
2. The Executive Director, Gandhi Darshan Kendra, 1. 5th Cross Street, Sarvamangala Nagar, Chennai - 600064.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. The Secretary, Janta Kalyan Sansthan, 54, Sarajaeewa, Near Police Station, Meerut, U.P.-250002.
2. The Secretary, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Village - Bargadiyapur, Kanpur, U.P.

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| 3.  | The Secretary, Sarvahit Gram Sudhar Samiti, Hathras, U.P.   |
| 4.  | The Secretary, Narain Shiksha Prasar Bharti, Bilariyaganj, Azamgarh, U.P.   |
| 5.  | The Secretary, Aggarwal Khadi Gramodyog Sanstha, Village - Moonda, Sultanpur, Post. Sahaspur, Thakurdwara (Moradabad), U.P.       |
| 6.  | The Secretary, Bairagi Shiksha Sansthan, Shi 1/121-1, Narayanpur, Sheopur, Varanasi. U.P. - 221003.                               |
| 7.  | The Secretary, Prayas Bharti Vigyan Avam Manav Vikas Sansthan, 121, HIG, Nitikhand 111, Indrapuram, Ghaziabad, U.P.               |
| 8.  | The Secretary, Pratap Sewa Samiti, 1529, Shastri Nagar, Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.  |
| 9.  | The Secretary, Himanshu Social Welfare Society, Vill. and P.O. - Galamee, Teh. - Shikohabad, Distt. Firozabad, U.P. .             |
| 10. | The President, Lalji Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, (Vasudev Road), Alijan Manzil, Amroha, Jyotiḡa Phuley Nagar, U.P.                     |
| 11. | The Secretary, Women's Career Institute, H. No. 303, Pulia, Etah. U.P.  |
| 12. | The Secretary, Braj Lok Sansthan, 302, Gurukul Road, Vrindavan, Mathura, U.P.   |
| 13. | The Secretary, Keshav Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, K-970, Sanjay Nagar, Sector - 23, Ghaziabad, U.P.                                   |
| 14. | The President, Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Azadpura, VJI College Road, Lalitpura, U.P.  |
| 15. | The Secretary, Ankur Sansthan, Shahavabad, Jagatpur, Varanasi, U.P.   |
| 16. | The Secretary, Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Vill. and P.O. Amapur. Distt. Etah. U.P.   |
| 17. | The President, Bharti Gramothan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Ekta Nagar (Prakash Nagar) Near Ramlila Ground. Line Par, Muradabad, U.P. |

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| 18. | The President, Nav Jagriti Sewa Sansthan, 10/116, Radha Nagar, Bulandshahr, U.P.                              |
| 19. | The President, Pyare Lal Sewa Sansthan, Vill. N. Gol, P.O. Barhan The. and P.S. - Etmadpur, Distt. Agra, U.P. |

#### WEST BENGAL

1. The Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, W.B.
2. The Principal, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandir, Belur Math, Howrah, West Bengal.
3. The General Secretary, Parul Sarat Gram Bikash Samity, Vill. Parula, P.O. Hati, PS and Block-Parsurah. Distt. Hooghly. W.B.
4. The General Secretary Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Sewa Mission, Vill. Jirakpur, P.O. Basirhat Railway Station, Distt. 24-Parganas (N). W.B. - 743414.
5. The Secretary, Kultikari Mother Teresa Social Welfare Society, Plot No. 610, Vill and PO. Kultakari, Shyampur. Howrah, WB.
6. The Secretary, Baruipur Bharat Shaili Janakalyan Samity, Vill. Duttapara, PO and PS. Baraipur. South 24 Praganas. W.B.
7. The Director, Nandikar, 47/1, Shymabazar Street, Kolkata - 700004.
8. The Secretary, Sri Aurobindo Anusilan Society, House No. X, P.O. Suri, Birbhum.
9. The General Secretary, Kaikala Rural Development Society, Vill. Kaikala, Distt. Hooghly, W.B.

#### UNION TERRITORIES

##### DADAR AND NAGAR HAVELI

1. The Secretary, Centre for Tribal and Rural Development, Type-IV, Q. No. 25, Behind Power House, Zanda Chouk, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli - 396230.

##### NORTH EAST ESTATES, ASSAM

1. The General Secretary, Gram Vikas Parishad, Vill. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Distt. Nagao. Assam.

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**MANIPUR**

1. The General Secretary, Council of Youth Development and Cooperation, Keibi, S. P.O. Lamlong, Imphal, Manipur – 795010.
2. The Secretary, United Rural Development Service, P.O. Wangjing, H.O. Heirok Heituppokpi, Thoubal Distt., Manipur.
3. The Secretary, Chingamathak Nameirakpam Makha Leikai Development Centre, Road, Imphal, Manipur – 795001.
4. The Secretary, National Association of Fishermen, Manipur State Unit, Assembly Road, Imphal – 795001.
5. The Secretary, Integrated Rural Development Agency, Hangul, B.P.O. – Santhel, P.O. and P.S. – Mayang, Imphal.
6. The Secretary, All India Women's Conference Manipur State Branch, Sagolband, Nepra Major Leikai, Imphal.

**SIKKIM**

1. The President, Sangam Club, Upper Polok, South Sikkim – 737126.
2. The President, Nari Kalyan Sanstha, Chuba Prebing, Namchi, South Sikkim – 737126.
3. The President, Gharelu Samaj (Club), Purano Namchi, South Sikkim – 737120.

**TRIPURA**

1. The Secretary, Village Development Team, PO – Sekerkote, PS – Amtali, Hatileta, Chowmuhani Bazar, West Tripura – 799 130.

**2004-2005**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Society for Promotion of Rural Development, Kirkatpally, Hyderabad.

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**BIHAR**

1. Adivasi Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Munger, Bihar.
2. Prabhat Kiran Vikash Sansthan, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
3. Baba Chauharmani Smarak Samiti, Patna, Bihar.
4. Navoday Gram, Village – Taruni, Purnea, Bihar.
5. Sidharth Gram Kendra, Kusaiya, Samastipur, Bihar.
6. Welfare India, Katihar, Bihar.
7. Mahila Jyoti Kendra, Moh. – Amrudi Gate, Patna, Bihar.

**CHHATTISGARH**

1. Chattisgarh Adivasi Mahila Uthan Samiti, Chattisgarh.
2. R. K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Distt. Bastar, Chattisgarh.

**DELHI**

1. Association of Indian Universities, AIU House, 16, Kotla Marg, New Delhi.
2. Nari Uthan Samiti, Krishna Gate 5, Delhi.
3. All India Saraswati Educational Welfare Society, Budh Vihar, Delhi.
4. R. K. Mission, Delhi.
5. Servants of the People Society, New Delhi.
6. Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation, E-38A, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
7. India International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelson Mandela Road, C-1, Vasant Kunj, Delhi.
8. National Youth Project. 221. D. D. Upadhyay Marg, New Delhi.
9. Balkan-ji-Bari International, E-A/109. Indrapuri, New Delhi.
10. Maa Sharda Akhil Bhartiya Shakti Samiti. B-25. New Modern, Shahdara, Delhi.
11. Society for Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst the Youth, 41/42, Lucknow Road, Delhi – 54.

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| 12. | All India Konark Educational and Welfare Society, G-21, Vikas Vihar, Manas Kunj Road, Uttam Nagar, Delhi. |
| 13. | Bosnouli Sarvodaya Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Chirag Delhi, New Delhi.                                      |
| 14. | Surya Foundation, B-3/330, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi.  |
| 15. | Sri Aurobindo Education Society, New Delhi.   |
| 16. | Telegu Employees Welfare Association, 18-C, DIZ Area, Sector - 4, Raja Bazar, New Delhi.                  |
| 17. | Saint Sainath Modern Public Shiksha Samiti, Suder Nagar, Nand Nagri, Delhi - 93.                          |
| 18. | Jai Prakash Shodh Sansthan, 5861, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi - 110 007.   |

**GUJARAT**

1. Gram Laxmi Mahila Mandal, Sabarkantha, Gujarat.
2. Nehru Yuva Club, Vodadara, Gujarat.

**HARYANA**

1. Maa Viashnu Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Kurukshetra, Haryana.
2. Samta Manch, Kaithal, Haryana.
3. Sarv Kitkari Manila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Kaithal, Haryana.
4. Bharti Gramin Vikas Samity, Kurukshetra, Haryana.
5. Khel Yuva Sangathan Kandela, Jind, Haryana.
6. Indian Youth Club, Jagdish Colony, Ballabgarh, Haryana.
7. Durga Greening and Welfare Society, Sanjay Colony, Panipat, Haryana.
8. Gram Sudhar Samiti, Budhana, Jind, Haryana.
9. Haryana Vikas Sangh, VPO. Kanoda, Teh. Bahadurgarh, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana.
10. I. S. Shiksha Avam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Rohtak, Haryana.

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| 11. | Samta Manch, Fatehpur, P.S. and Teh. Pundri, Kaithal, Haryana.      |
| 12. | Karam Bhoomi Sansthan, Vill. Kheri, Markanda, Kurukshetra, Haryana. |

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1. Modern Cultural Club, Jammu and Kashmir.

**JHARKHAND**

1. Help Vihar, Hanuman Tikari, Jharkhand.
2. Adivasi Vikas Samiti, Singhbhum, Jharkhand.
3. Vivekananda Paryavaran Evam Arogya Mission, Jharkhand.
4. Nav Yuvak Kala Manch Rehabilitation Site, Jharkhand.
5. Gramin Vikas Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhind, Jharkhand.
6. R. K. Mission Ashram, Village and P.O. Morabadi, P.S. Bariatu, Ranchi, Jharkhand.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Sadhana Rural Development Trust, Distt. Kolar, Karnataka.
2. Integrated Development Trust, Mysore, Karnataka.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

11. Lokhit Shiksha Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.
12. Praseva Mahila Mandal, Jabalpur, M.P.
13. Raj Bharti Education Society, Ujjain, M.P.
14. Pt. N. P. Sharma Shiksha and Seva Samiti, Sehore, M.P.
15. Rural Development Society, Lashkar, Gwalior, M.P.
16. Tarn Mahiia Shikshan Prashikshan Tatha Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bajrang Colony, Raisen, M.P.
17. The Fifth Dimension Academy, 25, Shardha Sabsoni Cottage, Opp. to Aakashwani, Behind Hotel Sita Menon, Gandhi Road, Gwalior, M.P.

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| 18. Pranshi Shiksha Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Arya Nagar. Gwalior, M.P.                               |   |
| 19. Laxmi Vyankatesh Jan Kalyan Samiti, H. No. 153, Ravi Shankar Ward, Teh. Sagar, Distt. Sagar, M.P. |   |
| 20. Mahiia Jagriti Kala Manch, Sagar, M.P.  |   |
| 21. Parshuram Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Hastinapur, Murar, Distt. Gwaiior, M.P.                            |   |

**ORISSA**

1. Basudeb Patagar, Via-Niall, Cuttack, Orissa.
2. Gangadhar Yubak Sangha, Kalahandt, Orissa.
3. The Heaven, Cuttack, Orissa.
4. Social Welfare and Rural Development Organisation, Khurda, Orissa.
5. Kond Adivasi Self Help Society (KASS). Kendrapara, Orissa.
6. WORLD, Jagannath Road. Dhenkanal, Orissa.
7. AWARD, Khurda, Orissa.
8. Thanapalli Milita Jubak Sangha, Beghamari, Khurda, Orissa.
9. People's Association for Welfare and Advancement Network, Orissa.
10. Netaji Yuba Parishad, Station Road, Dhenakanal, Orissa.
11. UPKAR, Vill. and P.O. Behampur, Distt. Ganjam, Orissa.
12. Suraj Integrated Voluntary Agency (SIVA), Anandanagar. Orissa.
13. Nari Abhyudoya Sangha, Plot No. 634, Kabatabandha, PS and Teh. Dharmasala, Distt. Jajpur, Orissa.
14. Voluntary Organisation for Rural and Social Welfare, P.O. Mangarajpur, Kendrapara, Orissa.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. Rajasthan Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

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| 2. Bal Mandir Samiti, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan. |   |
| 3. Kota Shiksha Sansthan, Kota, Rajasthan.    |   |

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Vivekanand Rock Memorial, Kanyakumari, T.N.
2. Gandhi Darshan Kendra, Chennai, T. N.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Arpit Mahila Aur Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Kanpur, U.P.
2. Shiv Shakti Gramodyog Sansthan, Ghaziabad, U.P.
3. Grameen Vikas Sanstha, Meerut, U.P.
4. Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Kanpur, U.P.
5. Sri Nageshwartan Kalyan Samiti, Allahabad, U.P.
6. Brechtion Mirror, Noida, U.P.
7. Nehru Yuva Club, Moradabad, U.P.
8. Lok Kalyan Evam Gramin Sanskritik Utthan Samiti, Agra, U.P.
9. Grameen Yuva Kalyan Sansthan, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.
10. Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Kanpur, U.P.
11. Yuva Club Karahari, Mathura, U.P.
12. Gramya Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Fatehpur, U.P.
13. Shan Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Rampur, U.P.
14. Tribuvan Gramodyog Sewa Samiti. Lucknow, U.P.
15. Institute for Rural Integrated Development and Research, Unnao, U.P.
16. Janhit Sewa Sansthan, Shakti Puram Colony, Rampur, U.P.
17. Sasahit Gram Sudhar Samit, Village - Rapri, P.O. Meetai, Distt. Hathras. U.P.
18. Devta Khadi Gramudyog Sansthan, Village and Post - Devta, Gautam Budh Nagar, Greater Noida. U.P.
19. Vijay Gramya Vikas Seva Samiti. Basti U.P.

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20. R. K. Mission Sevashram, Mathura, P.O.
21. Sarvodaya Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Dubki Kalan, Post-Hodia, Allahabad, U.P.
22. Purwanchal Manav Sansadhan Gramya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, V and PO Benbena, Via-Fazilnagar, Deoria, U.P.
23. Shiv Gramya Janhitkari and Shiksha Prasara Samiti, 44, Krishna Puri, Mathura, U.P.
24. Bhartiya Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Sanstha, Etawah Road, Tehsil Blogaon, Distt. Mainpuri, U.P.
25. Shri Kaila Devi Shikshan Samiti, 285, Mahavir Nagar, Ferozabad, U.P.
26. P.I. Gramodyog Society, Sultanpur, U.P.
27. Panchsheel Social Welfare Society, 2, Multuria Burn, Vill. Lohegara, Agra, U.P.
28. Jyoti Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Shobhapur, P.O. Nawab Ganj, Tarab Ganj, Distt. Gonda, U.P.
29. Bhartiya Jankalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Vill. Bargadiapur, Distt. Kanpur Nagar, U.P.
30. Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, H. No. 356, Mohalla - Katra, Mainpuri, U.P.

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Mollarpur Nai Suva, Distt. Birbhum, W.B.
  2. Rupahar Yuba Sangha, P.O. Rupahar, P.S. Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.
  3. Nandikar, 47/1, Shyam Bazar Street, Kolkata, W.B. - 04
  4. Madal, Indian Tribal Art and Culture Society, 79/4B, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata, W.B. - 700014.
  5. Institute for Plantation Agriculture and Rural Workers, Cha Shramik Bhawan, Jalpaiguri, W.B.
  6. Nandikar, 47/1, Shyam Bazar Street, Kolkata, W.B. - 04
  7. Udayrampur Azad United Club, Distt. 24 Parganas, W.B.
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#### UNION TERRITORIES ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND

1. R. K. Mission, 50, V. N. Road, Port Blair, A and N Island.

#### NORTH EAST STATES ASSAM

1. Gram Vikas Parishad, Vill. Rangaloo, P.O. Jumarmur, Distt. Nagaon, Assam.
2. National Institute of Computer and Management, Ward No. 03, P.O. Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat, Assam.
3. Rampur Manav Kalyan Samity, Salapather, P.O. and P.S. Batodraba, Distt. Nagaon, Assam.

#### MANIPUR

1. Rural Social and Educational Development Association, Thoubal, Manipur.
  2. Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal, Manipur.
  3. Peoples Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Thangmeiband, Lourungourel, Leikai, Imphal (W).
  4. Centre for Organising Labours Development, PO and PS Singjamei, Thongju Boro, Makhong, Imphal (East).
  5. Chingamathak Nameirakpur Makha Leikai Development Centre, Singjamei Road, Imphal.
  6. The Khurai Thoidingjam Leikai Women's Welfare, Imphal, Manipur.
  7. Arouba Mangal Nagamapal Soram Leirak, Imphal.
  8. Centre for Development Activities Neer Indo Myanmar Road, Wangjing, Manipur.
  9. The National Association of Fishermen, Assembly Road, Imphal, Manipur.
  10. The Bharat Samaj Sevak, Assembly Road, Imphal.
  11. People's Development Society, Wangjing, Hodamba Mayain Leikai, PO. Wangjing, Thoubal, Manipur.
  12. People's Foundation, Kumbi Bazar, Ward No. 7, PO. Moirang, Bishenpur, Distt. Manipur.
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#### PROMOTION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION



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**NAGALAND**

1. Mount Cattleya Women Welfare Society, Nagaland..
2. Trangopan Club, Viswema, Kohima, Nagaland.
3. Urazo Welfare Society, Chozuba Town, Distt. Phek, Nagaland.
4. Voice Club, Yoruba Village, Distt. Phek, Nagaland.
5. Uteibou Welfare Society, Kohima Town, Nagaland.
6. Phusachodu Youth Social and Cultural Society, H. No. 169, PO and PS, Pfutsero, Phek Distt. Nagaland.
7. Mobile Sporting Club, Chukitong Town, Distt. Wokah.
8. Koza Boys Club, BPO. Khizhakeno Village, Distt. Phek.
9. Jorlomp Women Society, Tenak Block, Mon Town, Distt. Mon, Nagaland.
10. Community Development Welfare Society, Sanghai Village, Zumheboto, Nagaland.
11. Chairty Welfare Society, BPO. Khezhakeno, PO. Pfuseo, Distt. Phek. Nagaland.

**TRIPURA**

1. Village Development Team, PO. Sekerkote, PS. Amtali, Hatileta, Chowmuhani Bazar, West Tripura.

*State wise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of 'Promotion of Adventure' during last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005*

**2002-2003**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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**BIHAR**

1. Youth Adventure Centre, Patna, Bihar.

**CHANDIGARH**

1. National Adventure Club, Chandigarh.
2. Youth Adventure and Mountaineering Association, Chandigarh.

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**DELHI**

1. Delhi Adventure Sports Association. 1131-A, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi.
2. Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute. 36/17, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
3. Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
4. National Adventure Foundation, Gate No. 20. 3rd Floor. J. N. Stadium, New Delhi.
5. Shri Tarun K. Roy, 35/A, Anamika Gangotri Vihar, W. Ghonda, Street No. 2, K. Bagh, Delhi.
6. Ms. Babita Kahsyap and Party (individual), 9/7505, Street No. 4, Amar Mohalla, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.
7. Ms. Rachna Thomas, 9024, Sector - C, Pkt. 9. Vasant kunj, New Delhi.
8. Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi.
9. Welfare Association for Doonlidden, New Delhi.
10. All India Sarswati Educational Welfare Society, New Delhi.
11. All India Society for rural Upliftment, New Delhi.

**GUJARAT**

1. Aravalli Adventure Association, Sabarkantha, Gufarat.

**HARYANA**

1. Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Bhagwan Nagar Colony, Pipli, Kurukshetra, Haryana.
2. Samta Manch, PO. Fatehpur, Distt. Kaithal, Haryana.
3. All India Youth Welfare Society, VPO. Rampura. Tehsil - Safidon. Distt Jind, Haryana
4. Bhartiya Yuva Kalyan Samity, SCO-2, Kanchi Bhawan, Panwel Road, Karnal, Haryana.
5. Modern Education Society, Sonapat, Haryana.
6. National Development Centre, Jind, Haryana.
7. Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Kaithal, Haryana.

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<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
1.	Dte. of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Full Campus. Manali, Kullu, M.P.
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>	
1.	Sir Syed Memorial Mushim Institute of Education, Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir.
3.	Winter Games Association, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.
4.	Jammu Ski Club, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir.
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	
1.	Coorg Adventure Club, Coorg, Karnataka.
2.	Sri Vivekananda Educational and Rural Development Science Society, Tumkur, Karnataka.
3.	Gawan Education Trust, Bidar, Karnataka.
4.	Kalyani Rural Development Science Centre, Kolar, Karnataka.
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	
1.	Spandan. Bhopal, M.P.
2.	Deepti Prabha Shiksha Avam Jan Kalyan Samiti., Bhopal, M.P.
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	
1.	Shree Hanuma Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, M.S.
<b>ORISSA</b>	
1.	Suprativa, Fakirpada, Birbati, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.
<b>PUNJAB</b>	
1.	Vishal Yuva Shakti Club, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	
1.	Shri Krishna Vikas Sansthan, Alwar, Rajasthan.
2.	Sardar Patel Yuva Khelkood Vikas Mandal, Dausa, Rajasthan.
3.	Sardar Patel Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Dausa, Rajasthan.

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<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	
1.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
1.	Shree Balaji Gramodyog Sansthan, Mathura, U.P.
<b>UTTRANCHAL</b>	
1.	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, Uttranchal.
2.	Kumaon Adventure and Environment Fellowship, Almora, Uttranchal.
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	
1.	Indian Red Cross Society, Murshidabad, West Bengal.
2.	Sea Explorers Institute, Outram Ghat, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700021.
3.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, W.B.
4.	Giridoot, Ananda Cottage, Bagbazar, Chandannagar, Hooghly, W.B.
<b>NORTH EAST STATES</b>	
<b>NAGALAND</b>	
1.	Naga Cultural Society, Kohima, Nagaland.
<b>TRIPURA</b>	
1.	Village Development Team, PO. Sekerkote, Hetileta, Chowmuhani Bazar, West Tripura.

**2003-2004**

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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1	2
<b>DELHI</b>	
1.	The Director, Indian Mountaineering Foundation, 6, Jaurez Road, New Delhi.
2.	The Secretary, Delhi Adventure Association, 1132 A, Gali No. 27, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi.
3.	Shri Tarun K. Roy (Leader), 35/A, Street No. 2, K-Block, Anamika Gangotri Vihar (W. Ghonda), Delhi - 110053.

**PROMOTION OF ADVENTURE**

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| 4.  | The Director, National Adventure Foundation, Gate No. 20, 3rd Floor, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi - 110003.                                 |
| 5.  | The President, Ballooning India Association, C-123, Defence Colony, New Delhi.  |
| 6.  | Convenor, Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.   |
| 7.  | The Director, National Adventure Foundation, Gate No. 20, 3rd Floor, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi - 110003.                                 |
| 8.  | The Secretary, Shri Santoshi Mahila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti, 116, Kotia, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi - 110091.                           |
| 9.  | Ms. Babita Kashyap (Leader) and Party (Individuals), IX/4678, Lane No. 1, Ajit Nagar, Delhi - 110031.                                   |
| 10. | The Secretary, Akhil Bhartiya Poojniya Sumitra Mataji Gramin Vikas Sanstha, VPO. Rithala, Rohini, Delhi.                                |
| 11. | The President, Sarva Dharam Avam Jan Propkari Sansthan, Harijan Basti, Near G. Block, Kanjawala Road, Mangolpuri Kalan, Delhi - 110065. |
| 12. | The Secretary, Gramin Swabhiman, VPO. A-1, Kadipur, Alipur, Delhi - 110 036.  |
| 13. | Shri Kuldeep Mudgal (Leader), IX/5529, Old Seelampur, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.  |
| 14. | The Programme Officer, NSS, Aditi Mahavidyalaya, Bawana, Delhi.   |
| 15. | Shri Kuldeep Mudgal (Leader), IX/5529, Old Seelampur, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi. 16.  |

**HARYANA**

- The President, Bhartiya Yuva Kalyan Samity, SCO - 2, Kanch Bhawan, Karnal Road, Distt. Karnal, Haryana.
- The President, Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Vill. Kalal Majra, Thansar, Kurukshetra, Haryana - 136131.
- The President, Society for Awareness, Welfare, Education and Rural Advancement Ghimran Colony, Ward No. 8, Hazia Wala Kuwa, Safidon City, Haryana - 126112.

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| 20. | The President, Centre for Education and Social Welfare, 665/20, Prem Nagar, Rohtak, Haryana.                           |
| 21. | The President, Haryana Yuva Shakti, 41/1, Sainik Colony, Rohtak, Haryana.  |
| 22. | The President, Gramin Vikas Samiti, Near Moti Atta Chakki, Pipli, Bhagwan Nagar Colony, Kurukshetra, Haryana - 136131. |
| 23. | The Director, Dte. of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, Manali, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh - 175131.                      |
| 24. | The President, Hans Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti, Kama!, H. No. 280, Sector-8, Urban Estate, Karnal, Haryana - 132001.      |
| 25. | The Secretary, Deepika Rural Development Society, VPO. Lasrawan, Teh. - Bahadurgarh, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana           |

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

- The General Secretary, Modern Cultural Club, Ward No. 2, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Secretary General, Winter Games Association, 87, Gali Kalijam, Pacca Danga, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir - 180001.
- The President, Jammu-Ski-Club, Gali Kali Jani, Pacca Danga, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir - 180001.
- The Secretary General, Winter Games Association, 87, Gali Kalijam, Pacca Danga, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir - 180001.
- The President, Himalayan Voice, Ward No. 2, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir - 185131.

**RAJASTHAN**

- The President Kamalnishtha Sansthan, Dholi Mandi., Chomu, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- The President, Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Avam Nirdehan Sansthan, 52/529, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur. (Raj.)

**UTTAR PRADESH**

- The Director General, Mahanishi Shiksha Sansthan, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida, U.P. - 201304.

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| 2. | The President, Social Action for Youth Awareness, Sarak Doodhli, Dehradun Road, Saharanpur. UP. – 247001.                  |
| 3. | Shri Devender (Leader) and Party (Individuals), 82, Jaswant Puri, Sawant Road, Muzaffar Nagar, U.P.                        |
| 4. | The Secretary Grameen Vikas Sanstha, Vill and P.O.-Murlipur Phool, PS. Mudhali, Teh./Distt. – Meerut, U.P                  |
| 5. | The Secretary Prayas Bharati Vigyan Avam Manav Vikas Sansthan, 121, HIG Duplex, Nitikhand III Indrapuram, Ghazaiabad, U.P. |
| 6. | The Secretary, Ambedkar Shiksha Prachar Prasar Samiti, Raja Yakubpur, Distt. Gautambudh Nagar, U.P.                        |
| 7. | The Secretary, Dalit Mahia Avam Bal Vikas Society, D-Block, Govind Nagar, Moradabad, U.P.                                  |

**WEST BENGAL**

- The Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal.
- The Secretary General, Sea Explorers Institute, Outram Ghat, Kolkata, West Bengal – 700021.
- The Secretary, Palsa Pally Unnayan Samity, Vill. Palsa, P.O. Gorara, Murshidabad, West Bengal – 742184.
- The Secretary General, Sea Explorers Institute, Outram Ghat, Kolkata, West Bengal – 700021.

**UNION TERRITORY****CHANDIGARH**

- Hony. General Secretary, National Adventure Club, Room No. 17, 1st Floor, Karuna Sadan, Sector – 11, Chandigarh.
- The General Secretary, National Adventure Club, Room No. 13, 2nd Floor, Karuna Sadan, Sector – 11, Chandigarh.

**NORTH EAST STATES****ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

- Warden, Youth Hostel, Naharlagun, Distt. Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh – 791110.

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| <b>TRIPURA</b> |   |
| 1.             | The Secretary, Village Development Team, PO. Sekerkote, Choemuhani Bazar, West Tripura, Tripura – 799130. |

**2004-2005**

Sl.No.	Name and Address of the Organization
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**DELHI**

- Surya Foundation, B-3/330, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi.
- I. D. Research Centre, Delhi.
- Aditi Mahavidyalaya, NSS, Bawana, New Delhi.
- Shri Tarun K. Roy (Leader) and Party, 35/A, Anamika, K-Block, Street No. 2, Gangotri Vihar, Delhi.
- Welfare Association for Downtrodden, 60, Jangpura, New Delhi.
- Ballooning Indian Association, C-123, Defence Colony, New Delhi.
- Bisnoui Sarvodya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, New Delhi.
- Sarv Dharma Avam Jan Paropkari Sansthan, Harijan Basti, Near G. Block, Kanjhawala Road, Mangolepur Kalan, Delhi.
- Santosh Manila Avam Bal Kalyan Samiti, 116, Kotta Mayur Vihar, Phase – I, Delhi.
- Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.
- Indian Association of Rural Development and Research Centre, RZ-239/G (D-240). Raj Nagar. Part-II, Palam Colony. New Delhi.
- National Adventure Foundation, Gate No. 20, 3rd Floor, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi.
- Delhi Adventure Sports Association. 1131-A, J. N. Stadium, New Delhi.

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| 14. Indian Mountaineering Association, 6. Benito Jaurez Road. New Delhi.                                |   |
| 15. All India Society for Rural Upliftment, B-134, Nasirpur Colony, New Delhi                           |   |
| 16. Ramjas Sports and Mountaineering Institute. 36/17, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.                     |   |
| 17. Indian Adventure and Mountaineering Association, D-11/319, Vinay Marg, Chanakyapuri. New Delhi.     |   |
| 18. Ms. Babita Kahsyap and Party (Individual), 9/7505, Street No. 4, Amar Mohalla, Gandhi Nagar. Delhi. |   |
| 19. Community Welfare Organisation, A-65. Bunty Bhawan. Gokulpuri, Delhi.                               |   |
| 20. North Delhi Youth Club, H. No. 86, Village – Kushak No. 1. P.O. Kadipur. Delhi.                     |   |
| 21. Sint Sainath Modern Public School, Shiksha Samiti, B-5/1, Sunder Nagri, Delhi.                      |   |

**GUJARAT**

1. Shree Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar, Gujarat.
2. Nehtu Yuva Cluo, 3rd Floor, Dar-e-Amama Flats, Mehtawadi Naka, Main Road, Nagarvada. Vadodara.

**HARYANA**

1. Rural Education and Development Samiti, Vill. and PO. Siwana, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana.
2. Indian Culture and Social Education Society, Rewari. Haryana.
3. Yuva Parishad, Jhanjkalan, Jind, Haryana.
4. All India Youth Welfare Society, VPO. Rampura, Tehsil – Safidon, Distt. Jind, Haryana.
5. Deepika Rural Development Society, VPO. Ladrawan, Teh. Bahadurgarh, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana.
6. Bharti Gramin Vikas Samiti, Bhagwan Nagar Colony, Pipli, Kurukshetra, Haryana.
7. Arya Samaj Kalyan Niketan, Vill. Rampur, PO. Janola, Teh. Patodi, Distt. Gurgaon. Haryana.

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| 8. Gram Sudhar Samiti, VPO. Badhana. Jind, Haryana.  |   |
| 9. Samta Manch, PO. Fatehpur. Distt. Kaithal, Haryana.   |   |
| 10. Youth Adventurous Club, Vill. Bapoli, Distt. Panipat. Haryana.   |   |
| 11. Bhartiya Sanskritik Kala Kendra, Shivpuri-B, H No. 139, Near ITI Distt. Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.               |   |
| 12. Gargi Foundation for Development and Research, 1885/45, Ranjit Nagar, Near Railway Station, Ambala, Haryana. |   |
| 13. Yava Vikas Kendra, Chandiana, Kaithal, Haryana.  |   |
| 14. National Institute of Fine Arts Samiti, 98-99/4, Jarnaili Kothi, Kamal, Haryana.                             |   |
| 15. Manav Kalyan Samiti, Vill. Sanjarwas Block, Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana.                          |   |

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1. Dte. of Mountaineering and Allied Sports. Full Campus. Manali, Kullu. M.P.
2. Modern Cultural Club. Ward No. 2, Rajouri, J and K.
3. Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Nunwanm Pahalgaoon, Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Himalayan Voice, Ward No. 2. Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir.

**JHARKHAND**

1. Adventurous Trekking Club, 4/2, Indraloke Apartments, Kadma, Jamshedpur, East Singhbhum, Jharkhand.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Firdosa Mahila Samaja, Hassan, Kamataka.
2. Al-Ameen Rural Education Development Health Society, Tumkur Distt. Karnataka.
3. Samaja Sewa Samiti, 60, III Cross Road, MV Seetharmaiah Road, Govipuram Extn., Bangalore.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. All India Scheduled Centre, Yuvjan Samaj, 8/231, Ward No. 8, Jati Ki Line, Birla Nagar, Gwalior, M.P.

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**MAHARSHTRA**

1. Lokseva Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Shop No. 33, Near Onkar Agro Agency, Shreeram Complex, Patel Market, Pusad Road, Umardhed, Distt. Yavatmal, Maharashtra.

**ORISSA**

1. Young India, At-Anasar, PO. Dhamitri, Konark, Puri, Orissa.
2. Suprativa, Fakirpada, Birbati, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa.
3. State Youth Welfare Board, Nayapalii, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
4. Palli Bikash Samiti, Gandhi Mandir Road, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
5. Dibya Jyoti Club, Vill. Baruadi, PO. Devidwar, Teh. and Distt. Jajpur, Orissa.
6. Sankalp, Vill. Kunyakanta, North Dhenkanal, Orissa.
7. Suprativa, Cuttack, Orissa,

**PUNJAB**

1. Vishal Yuva Shakti Club, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

**RAJASTHAM**

1. Mother India Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
2. Shiv Krishna Vikas Sansthan, Alwar, Rajasthan.
3. Bal Mandir Samiti, Ward No. 14, Rawatsar, Hanumangarh, Rajasthan.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Social Action for Youth Awareness, Sarak Doodhli, Dehradun Road, Saharanpur, U.P.
  2. Akanksha Women's and Child Development Society, Ghaziabad, U.P.
  3. Tears, Lucknow, UP.
  4. Gaurav Education and Welfare Society, H. No. 99, Laxmi Nagar, GT Road, Gujranta, JP Nagar, U.P.
  5. Ankan Enterprises, G-24, Sector-22, Noida, UP.
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6. Nehru Yuva Mahila Samiti, VPO. Hathipur, Chithu, Via – Kunderki, Moradabad, U.P.
7. Shahari Avam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Gokul Nagar, Chandpur, Distt. Bijkor, UP.
8. Maharishi Shiksha Sansthan, Maharishi Vidya Mandir, Maharishi Nagar, Noida, Dadri Road, Gautam Budh Nagar, UP.

**UTTRANCHAL**

1. Kumaon Adventure and Environment Fellowship, Khatyari Top, Almora Vivekananda Puri, Distt. Almora, Uttranchal.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Mountaineers Association of Krishna Nagar, Nadia, W.B.
2. Giridoot, Ananda Cottage, Bagbazar, Chandannagar, Hooghly, W.B.
3. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, W.B.
4. Sea Explorers Institute, Outram Ghat, Kolkata, West Bengal – 700021.

**UNION TERRITORY****CHANDIGARH**

1. Youth Adventure and Mountaineering Association, 2442, Sector 27C, Chandigarh.
2. National Adventure Club, Room No. 15, 1st Floor, Karma Sadan Sector – 11, Chandigarh.

**NORTH EAST STATES****MANIPUR**

1. Manipur Women Coordinating Council, Imphal West, Manipur.
2. The Greenland Development Organisation, Manipur.
3. Rural Development Society, Pangei Bazar, PO. Pangei, Manipur.

**NAGALAND**

1. Kakhrie Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Dimapur, Nagaland.
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2.	Rural Area Women Welfare Society Ltd., Church Road, Dimapur, Nagaland.
3.	Uteibou Welfare Society, Kohima, Nagaland.
4.	Society for Youth and Welfare, Phek Town, Phek Distt. Nagaland.
5.	A-1 Sporting Club, H.S. School Area, Opp. Bloom Field Academy, Distt. Workha, Nagaland.
6.	Celeste Welfare Society, Signal Boste, Dimapur, Nagaland.
7.	Mount Cattleya Women Welfare Society, Sanglema Ward, Mokochung, Nagaland.
8.	Educated Unemployed Union, Diphupoar Villa, Dirnapur, Nagaland.
9.	Hill Areas Development Organisation, Mon Town, Distt. Mon, Nagaland.
10.	M-MHA Multipurpose Society. B-295, Chungiro Colony, Distt. Wokha, Nagaland.

#### TRIPURA

- Village Development Team PO Sekerkote, Hetileta, Chowmuhani Bazar, West Tripura.

*State wise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of 'Promotion of Youth activities and Training' during last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005*

#### 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organizations
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#### ANDHRA PRADESH

- Shivaji Yuvajana Sangham Rural Development Society, Plot No. 80, Model Colony, Hindupur.
- KSR Memorial Charitable Trust for Rural Development, Bazar Street, Naidupet, Nellore.
- Association of Mercy Civilian Organisation (AMCO), Gantivir Street, Vijayawada.

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4.	Sri Sai Pawan Educational and Health Welfare Society, Balaji Swarnpuri Colony, Motinagar, Barabanda, Hyderabad.
5.	Nandivardhana Bhemabhai Mahila Mandali, Madhavarayanapet, East Godavari.
6.	Nehru Yuva Kendra, Cantonment, Near Collectorate, Vizianagaram.
7.	Vermani Rural Development Society, D. No.2-16, Gundugolanu, Bhimaole Mandal, West Godavari.
8.	Prayer for Health Ashrama, Chikkadapally, Hyderabad.
9.	A. Rama Krishna Old Students Association, Annapu Enclave, Anand Nagar, Khairathabad, Hyderabad.
10.	Siddhartha Institute for Educational Needs Srinivasanagar, Cluru, West Godavari.
11.	Rural Tribal Development Society, Adeni Road, Opp. R.C. M. Church Pattikonda, Kurnool.
12.	Sri Rama Yuvajana Sangham, Perdalaya Nidadavolu Mandal, West Godavari.
13.	Sneha Youth Association, New Indira Nagar, Chandrayan Gutta, Hyderabad.
14.	Visions Voluntary Organisation, Dollar Chamber, Apartments, A-C, Guards, Lakadikapool. Hyderabad.
15.	Arundathi Yuvajana Seva Sangam, Wood House Sagam, Nellore.
16.	Spandana Rural Development Society, Kurnool Road. Done, Kurnool.
17.	Mass action for Social Service, Anicut Road, Santhapet, Nellore.
18.	Seva Bharthi Behind Z.P.P. High School, Tiruchanoor. Chittoor.
19.	International Education Society, Velpur Road, Tanuku, West Godavari.
20.	Chandrakala Mahila Mandali, Bhaskar Nagar, Kurnool.
21.	Chaitanya Women Welfare Association, Nasa Street, Peapully, Kurnool.

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| 22. Rajeshwari Arts Academy, Rajeev Gandhi Road, Chittoor.                        |   |
| 23. Pragathi Mahila Mandali, Chittepalli, Nellore.                                |   |
| 24. Krushi Voluntary Organization, Hyderabad.                                     |   |
| 25. Kalpatharuvu Harijana Nirudyoga Yuvajana Samakya, Near Church, West Godavari. |   |
| 26. Sri Dhara Laxmi Mahila Mandali, Hyderabad..                                   |   |
| 27. National Environmental and Educational Development, Vizianagaram.             |   |
| 28. Vishanui Educational Society, Raishana.                                       |   |
| 29. Venugopala Education Society, Rajahmundry.                                    |   |
| 30. Health Care and Social Welfare Society, Nellore.                              |   |

**ASSAM**

1. NERIM (North Eastern Regional Institute of Management) Education Society, Nabin Nagiar, Guwahati.
2. Inyam Depti Sangha, Darang.
3. North East: Council for Educational Promotion, Padearatna.
4. Karaibari Youth Club, Goalpara.
5. Sarbangin Unayan Samiti, Nalbari.
6. SAI Aastha. Gowahati.
7. Centre for Youth and Rural Development, Kohrajhar.
8. Andialika Gram Unnayan Parishad, Barpeta.
9. Bonjar Sports Club Cum Library, Kokrajhar.
10. Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Kamrup.
11. Bather Clib and Library, Bengai Gaon.
12. Dahara Bagbori Navajyoti Sangha, Kamrup.
13. Weil wisher, Gopalpur.
14. Posy Club, Mornoi Gaon
15. Nolouga Uzpanpara Mahila Samiti, Goalpara.
16. Nilanchal Unayan Sanskriti Parishad, Nagaon.

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| 17. Rural Women Upiiftment Association, Guwahati.     |   |
| 18. East Development Organisation, Barpeta.           |   |
| 19. Assam Socio Economic Health Association, Barpeta. |   |
| 20. Matri Bhumi Baldamini, Goalpara.                  |   |
| 21. Kalalarder Gaon Unnayan Samiti, Nalbari.          |   |
| 22. Assam Gandhi Samark Nidhi, Kamrup.                |   |
| 23. National Institute of Computer, Naogaon.          |   |
| 24. Assam Association of the Deak Gopinath, Guwahati. |   |
| 25. Institute Community Development Network, Barpeta. |   |

**BIHAR**

1. Amardeep Sarnaj Kalyan Sansthan, Vill.-Inayatnagar, P.O. – Gorole, Distt. – Vaishali.
2. Brightway Commercial Institute, Kamla Press Campus, Aander Dhala road, Siwan.
3. Dadhichi Sewa Sanstha, At/P.O. – Basuara, Via – Aayaghat, Distt. Darbhanga.
4. Nari Kalyan Sansthan. At/P.O. – Jhanjharpur, Distt. – Madhubani.
5. Gram Vikas Sangh/Vill, Ashinpur, P.O. – Dhurlakh, Distt. – Samastipur.
6. Firhut Lok Sewa Sansthan, Babu Chowk, Near Naka No.1, P.O.-Lalbagh, Distt. – Darbhanga.
7. Yuva Kalyan Parishad, Ghurghat, P.O. – Chainpur, Distt. – Siwan.
8. Vikas Vihar, 1st Floor of Chapra, X-Ray Clinic, Gopeshwar Nagar, Chapra, Saran.
9. Rajendra Sewa Sansthan, Sarchachiya Niwasi, Balughat, Muzaffarpur.
10. Shantidoot, Gadhpur, Udantpuri, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda.
11. Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan. Vill. – Baika. P.O. – Baghauni, Madhubani.
12. Chandrashilp Kala Vidya Kendra, At-Agrail. P.O. – Champaran, Vaishali.



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13.	Darbhanga Zila Vikas Parishad, At and P.O. –Narauch, Darbhanga.
14.	Jivan Kalyan Samiti, Near Sanjay Ginema Brahampura, Muzaffarpur.
15.	Mahila Ashraya Vikas Sansthan, Circular Road, Stasang, Deoghar.
16.	Bihar Vav Jeevan Jyoti Pratisthan, Lakhasorai Road, Jammui.
17.	Jan Jagaran Samiti, Bhatubigha. Circular Road, Deoghar.
18.	Mithila Sewa Samiti, Vill. – Nartali, Madhubani.
19.	Shubha Social Welfare Society, Kankarbagh Colony, Patna.
20.	Manav Chetna Sansthan, Vill. and P.O. – Deoghar, Via – Andrathadi, Madhubani.
21.	Antodaya Chetna Kendra, Bhaurwarm, Distt. – Begusarai.
22.	Ankur Gramin Mahila and Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vill. – Bambhai, Block – Karpi, Distt. – Jehanabad.
23.	Gramin Samagra Vikas Parishad, Gram/P.O. Shibipatti, Block-Rajnagar, Distt. – Madhubani.
24.	Mithilanchal Samagra Vikas Sanstha, Magolpura (Nortia tola) Darbhanga.
25.	Nagaarjuna Boddhist Welfare Society, Near Electricity Board, Lalbagh, Darbhanga.
26.	Territorial Upliftment of Labours and Lowers Institute, Ram Pratap Bhawan, Near China Kothi, South Mandir, Patna.
27.	Shiv Laxmi Grameen Sewa Ashram Shiv Laxmi Gramau Sewa Ashram, At-Patubelwa, P.O. – Mehsi, East Champaran.
28.	Rameshwar Sewa Sansthan, Kanhauli, P.O. - Ramna, Muzaffarpur.
29.	Daroga Prasad Ray Mahila Prashikshan Avam Audyogik Kendra, Vill. – Nevada. P.O. – Sutihar, Saran.

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30.	Jai Mangla Vikas Kendra, Ramna, Muzaffarpur.
31.	Adarsh Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Amirganju. Samastipur.
32.	Manav Sewa Ashram, Sanbarsa Chawk, Hari Anand Bhawan, Samastipur.
33.	Bhojpur Smagra Vikas Sansthan, Ara Bhojpur.
34.	Raj Lakshmi Rastra Seva Sansthan, Madhubani.
35.	Swami Dayanand Arya Samiti, Bhajpur.
36.	Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Darbhanga.
37.	Laxmi Kala Avam Arthik Vikas Sansthan, Patna
38.	Sarvjan Kalyan Samiti, Madhubani.
39.	Collective Rural Operation for the Poor, At and P.O. – Koil.
40.	Lokayatan India, Darbhanga.
41.	Bhagwan Buddha Vikas Sewa Samiti, Patna.
42.	Yashoda Gram Sheri Kalyan Sansthan, Darbhanga.
43.	Mahila Chetna Samaj, Araria.
44.	Sidartha Gyan Kendra, Samastipur.
45.	Muskan, Jahanabad.
46.	Amod Prababhi Seva Sansthan, Vaishali.
47.	Dalit Gram, Lakhisarai.

#### CHHATTISGARH

1. Akshara Gramothan Samiti, Satipara, Near Primary School, Ambikapur, Surguja.
2. Ambikapur Vikas Samiti, Old Bhatli Road, Kedarpur. Ambikapur, Distt. – Surguja.

#### DELHI

1. Bihar VavYuvak Parishad. Rohini.
2. All India Saraswati Education Welfare Society, Budh Vihar
3. Community Welfare Organisation, Gokulpuri.
4. Slum Dehat Manav Uthan Samiti, Palam.

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| 5. Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Arobindo Marg.                      |   |
| 6. Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, Vishal Enclave.                           |   |
| 7. All India Social Human Development Association, Near Post Office, Delhi. |   |
| 8. Pracheta Shiksha Samiti, Shakurpur, Delhi.                               |   |
| 9. Sarva Dharam Avom Jan Propkari Sanstha, Pashim Puri.                     |   |
| 10. I.D. Research Centre, Paschim Vihar.                                    |   |
| 11. Shri Santoshi Mahila Avom Bal Kalyan Samiti, Mayur Vihar.               |   |
| 12. Smt. Subhash Rani Gramothan Kalyan Parishad, Jahangirpuri.              |   |
| 13. Nari Utthan Samiti, Maujpur.  |   |
| 14. All India Matrcy Society, Rohini.                                       |   |
| 15. Maa Ratni, Gokulpuri.   |   |
| 16. Gramin Vikas Avom Nav Nirman Samiti, Rohini.                            |   |
| 17. Computer Education Development Organisation, Chander Nagar.             |   |
| 18. Indian Human Welfare Society, Shahdra.                                  |   |
| 19. Mahila Bal Utthan Avom Kala Manch, Dr. Ambedkar Nagar.                  |   |
| 20. New Opertunity for Women, Siddharatha Enclave.                          |   |

**GUJARAT**

1. Sagar Khadi Gramodyog Sangha, Ahmedabad
2. Shri Navchetan Kalvani Mandal, Ahmedabad.
3. Vivekanand Gram Vikas Pratishthan, Ahmedabad.
4. Swamy Vivekanand Kelvani Mandal, Ahmedabad.
5. Late Patel Shivbhai Dwarkadas Education Trust, Gandhinagar.

**HARYANA**

1. Laxmi Gram Udyog Mandat, Kaithal.
2. Rashtriya Vikas Yuvati Mandal, Karnal.

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| 3. Yuva NetertvaJyoti. Sonapat.                               |   |
| 4. All India Mahila Sewa Samiti, Rohtak.                      |   |
| 5. Adarsh Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Sonapat.                  |   |
| 6. Balraja Khadi Gram Udyog Samiti, Gurgaon.                  |   |
| 7. The Youth Development Association for Environment, Rewari. |   |
| 8. Manav Avom Jan Kalyan Educational Society, Jhajjar.        |   |
| 9. Society for All Round Human Development, Rewari.           |   |
| 10. Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Kaithal.                        |   |
| 11. Sheri Shamsher Rana Amar Jyoti Foundation, Jind.          |   |
| 12. Rashtriya Yuva Sansthan, Karnal.                          |   |
| 13. Arya Kanya Gurukul, Faridabad.                            |   |
| 14. Hans Khadi Gram Udyog, Karnal.                            |   |
| 15. Shanti Yuva Mandal, Karnal.                               |   |
| 16. Gram Vikas Yuva Mandal, Karnal.                           |   |
| 17. Shivam Gram Udyog Mandal, Karnal.                         |   |
| 18. Natraj Theatrical Group, Sonapat.                         |   |
| 19. Hari Om Gramodyog Mandal, Hissar.                         |   |
| 20. Centre for Education and Social Welfare, Rohtak.          |   |

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

1. Baj Bharti Public School, Kangra.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1. Woulare Welfare Education Society, Jammu.
2. Mother Women Welfare Organisaton, Srinagar.
3. Human Chain Welfare Society, Anantnag.

**JHARKHAND**

1. Gramin Samaj Kalyan Vikas Manch, Palamu.

**KARNAT'AKA**

1. Dharmashri Yuvathi Mandali,,Hassan.
2. Shri Renukandevi Women and Child Development Foundation, Davangers.

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| 3.  | Action for Environment Association, Mysore,                       |
| 4.  | Society for Training and action in Rural Development. Chitrdurga. |
| 5.  | Divya Jyoti Vidya Kendra, Bangalore.                              |
| 6.  | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Educational Society, Kolar.                     |
| 7.  | Harihara Graminabhivrudhi Sangha, Kolar.                          |
| 8.  | Bhartiya Vikas Trust, Udupi.                                      |
| 9.  | Pragati Rural Development Society, Chickballapur.                 |
| 10. | Grama Vikas Sewa Samiti, Bellari.                                 |
| 11. | Navachaitanya Urban and Rural Development Society, Kolar.         |
| 12. | Kishan Welfare Society, Devangere.                                |
| 13. | Janjagruthi Yuvaka Sangha, Near Natrajh Lodge Bubl                |
| 14. | Gowan Education Trust, Bidar.                                     |
| 15. | All India Muslim Educational Society, Bidar.                      |
| 16. | Citizen Educational Society, Kolar.                               |

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Sewa Bharti, Bhopal.
2. Asha Society for Development and Promotion, Jabalpur.
3. Amar Asha Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Mandla.
4. Ekta Education Society, Hoshangabad.
5. Rural Development Society, Gwalior.
6. Yuva Bharat Bhartiya Samajik Manch, Damoh.
7. Sewa Bharti, Bhopal.
8. Ams Shiksha Kaolyan Samiti, Jabalpur.
9. K. Shrikant Nehru Yuva Mandal, Damoh.
10. Abhiprerana, Bhopal.
11. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhopal.
12. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bhopal.
13. Safal Sadhua Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.

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| 14. | Paramount Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Rajgarh                               |
| 15. | Sewa Bharti (Madhya Bharat Matrichhaya (Shishu Kalyan Center), Bhopal. |
| 16. | Sri Sainath Educational Society, Guna.                                 |
| 17. | Renu Shiksha Samiti, Se'hore.  |
| 18. | Shnehl Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Katni                                    |
| 19. | Safni Shiksha Samiti, Seoni.   |
| 20. | Shiksha Darshan Kalyan Samiti, Mandla.                                 |
| 21. | Navsangam Shiksha Samiti, Narsinghpur.                                 |
| 22. | Gopal Mahila Mandal, Rajgarh.  |
| 23. | Suvichar Shiksha Samiti, Katni.  |
| 24. | Rani Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Raisen.                            |
| 25. | Parwati Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.                        |
| 26. | Shiksha Vikas Kalyan Saimiti, Mandla.                                  |
| 27. | Suman Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat.                          |
| 28. | Shradha Mahila Mandai, Raisen.   |
| 29. | Sahyog Shiksha Samiti, Katni.  |
| 30. | Mansi Shiksha Samiti, Rajgarh.   |
| 31. | Raaj Jyoti Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.                       |
| 32. | Gajendra Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind.                                 |
| 33. | Madhurima Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.                        |
| 34. | New Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.                                    |
| 35. | Laxmi Uyen Ketesh Jan Kalyan Samiti, Sagar.                            |
| 36. | Dr. Ambedkar Vikas Sansthan, Sagar.                                    |
| 37. | Vichaar Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.  |
| 38. | Nehru Yuva Kendra, Dhar.   |
| 39. | Sheetalchaya Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Balaghat.                          |
| 40. | Satkar Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.   |
| 41. | Samaj Vikas Shiksha Samiti, Balaghat.                                  |
| 42. | Powan Roop Lok Kalyan Evam Jagran Samiti, Morena.                      |

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43. Gyanvordhan Gram Samaj Utthan Shiksha Samiti, Narsinghpur.

44. Milan Sathya Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Seoni.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Ahilya Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Latur.

2. Jogai Mata Sanskritik Samajik Shakshanik Mandal, Dhule.

**MANIPUR**

1. Eastern Star Association, Imphal East.

2. National Association of Fisherman, Imphal.

3. Upliftmen of Human Research and Vocational Training Institute, Wangjing.

**MIZORAM**

1. New Millenium Computer Centre, Aizawal.

**NAGALAND**

1. Association for Remedial Teaching in School, Phabe.

2. Youth Ministry, Phak.

**ORISSA**

1. Jenamani Youth Club, Cuttack.

2. Vasudha Institute for Development Work Training and Rehabilitation, Bhubaneswar.

3. Samanwita Gramya Unnayan Samiti, Kardhamat.

4. Bharat Jyoti, Cuttack.

**PUNJAB**

1. Social Work and Rural Development Centre, Ropar.

2. Centre for Training and Employment of Punjab Youth, Chandigarh.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Bharatpur

2. Anjuman Sansthan, Jaipur

3. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Jhunjhunu.

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4. Navchetana Samiti, Nagaur.

5. Adivasi Sanskritik Sewa Sansthan, Jaipur.

**DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

1. Centre for Tribal and Rural Development, Silvassa.

**SIKKIM**

1. Gharelu Sawg Club, South Sikkim.

2. Bajadung Jan Jabatee Samaj, West Sikkim.

3. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Gyalshind, (West Sikkim).

4. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ganglob, East Sikkim.

5. Sangam Club, Namchi.

**TRIPURA**

1. Village Development Team, Tripura West.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Organization of Rural Development Economic Education and Community Society, Sivaganga.

2. Kalaimangal Kalvi Sangam, Tirunelveli.

3. Rehabilitation Awareness Guidance and Action, Madurai.

4. Development Education for Rural Mass, Pudukkottai.

**UTTARANCHAL**

1. Parvtiya Jan kaiyan Avom Shiksha Sansthan, Pithoragarh.

2. Uttrakahand Grameen Vikas Samiti, Chamoli.

3. Uttranchal Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Nainital.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Mahila Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Mau.

2. Gramin Sarvdaliya Manav Utthan Samiti, Bijnaur.

3. Gram Vikas Samiti, Barabanki.

4. Uttar Pradesh Gramin Mahila Avom Bal Kalyan Society, Barabanki.

5. Gramin Mahila Udyozik Prashikshan Kendra, Barabanki.

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6.	Fairdeal Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Barabanki
7.	Akhil Bhartiya Adiwasi Samaj Uthhan Parishad, Prataspgarh.
8.	Shri Ambikeswar Seva Sansthan, Gonda.
9.	Vivekanand Gramothan Sansthan, Raibareilly.
10.	Shri Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar Mahila Uthhan Silai Kadhai Prashikshan Sansthan, Barabanki.
11.	Amethi Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur.
12.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Budaun.
13.	Manav Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow.
14.	Khadi Sewa Ashram, Gazipur.
15.	Social Work and Research Institute, Sitapur.
16.	Gramin Audyogik Sansthan, Gorakhpur
17.	Shri Sardar Seva Sanstha, Etah.
18.	Adarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Aligarh.
19.	Kavita Sewa Samiti, Bulandshahr.
20.	Shri Sanjay Gandhi Bal Vikas Kendra, Gonda.
21.	Rajwanti Devei Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Ghazipur.
22.	Saurabh Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.
23.	Manav Vikas Evam Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.
24.	National Gram Udyog Seva Samiti, Bulandshahar.
25.	Seema Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.
26.	Human Neen, Barabanki.
27.	Purwanchal Udyogik Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj.
28.	Samajothan and Bal Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad.
29.	Poorwanchal Vikas Sansthan, Sidharth Nagar.
30.	Raju Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Gonda.
31.	Grameen Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Unnao.
32.	Gramin Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur.
33.	SMIRTI, Lucknow.

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34.	Autrauma Gramin Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur.
35.	Prayas, Barabanki.
36.	Rahul Khadi Gramodyog Samiti, Firozabad.
37.	Gaurav Education and Welfare Society, J.P. Nagar
38.	Champa Devi Nari Vikas Sansthan, Gorakhpur.
39.	Mahila Chiken Evam Katali Silai Prashikshan Samiti, Lucknow.
40.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Maharajganj.
41.	Raju Gramodyog Sewa Damiti, Barampur.
42.	Pal Ekta Alp Sankhyak Sewa Samiti, Siddharth Nagar.
43.	Shivam Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj.
44.	Buddha Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Balia.
45.	Akanksha Women's and Child Development, Ghaziabad.
46.	Basoya Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, G.B. Nagar,
47.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.
48.	Mangla, Lucknow.
49.	Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, Mainpuri.
50.	Gorakh Nath Sorvoday Ashram, Ballia.
51.	Sheetal Ganj Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Gonda.
52.	Sheri Mahinder Singh Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Etah.
53.	Shaleen Electronics Training Institute, Etah.
54.	Lal Ji Gramodhyog Seva Samiti, Bulandshahar.
55.	Samagra Mahila Vikas Samiti, Gazipur.
56.	Social Action for Youth Awareness, Saharanpur.
57.	JP Sewa Samiti, Kannauj.
58.	Samta Seva Samiti, Deoria.
59.	Manav Unnayan Samiti, Bijnor.
60.	AK Model Public School, Bijnor.
61.	Adarsh Yuva Samiti, Mathura.

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| 62. Bhortiya Jan Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Kanpur.    |   |
| 63. Jyoti Sewa Sansthan, Gorakhpur.                    |   |
| 64. Trai Audoglk Vikash Sansthan, Maharajganj.         |   |
| 65. Adarsh Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gorakhpur.               |   |
| 66. Sun Vision, Lucknow.                               |   |
| 67. Adarsh Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Basti.              |   |
| 68. Baba Gorakhnath Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti.            |   |
| 69. Bal Kalyan Kendra, Deoria.                         |   |
| 70. Prerna Vision, Lucknow.                            |   |
| 71. Amit Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Jalaun.             |   |
| 72. National Youth Talent Society, Deoria.             |   |
| 73. Keshav Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Ghaziabad           |   |
| 74. Shikha Mahila Samiti, Basti.                       |   |
| 75. Sri Nageswar Jan Kalyan Samiti, Allahabad.         |   |
| 76. Prabhat Kumar Viaks Samiti, Gazipur.               |   |
| 77. Parhlad Shikshan Samiti, Ghazipur.                 |   |
| 78. All India Welfare Society, Unnao.                  |   |
| 79. Sahayog Sansthan, Deoria.                          |   |
| 80. Jan Kalyan Vikas Sewa Samiti, Sravasti.            |   |
| 81. Kamla Sewa Samiti, Ghaziabad.                      |   |
| 82. Daraganj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad.      |   |
| 83. Bhoot Purva Sainik Sansthan, Jyotiba Pholai.       |   |
| 84. Bhartiya Mahila Avom Bal Vikas Sansthan, Mainpuri. |   |
| 85. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vikas Samiti, Hamirpur.          |   |
| 86. Awadh Memorial Society, Barabanki.                 |   |
| 87. Madarsa Anwarul Uloom Talimi Society, Lucknow.     |   |
| 88. Upkar Dixa Sansthan, Firozabad.                    |   |
| 89. Gramin Vikas Samiti, Kushinagar,                   |   |
| 90. Bhartiya Buddhijius Seva Samiti, Lucknow.          |   |
| 91. Satyam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Unnao.                   |   |

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| 92. Adarsh Vikas Sansthan, Barabanki.                                      |   |
| 93. Rastriya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Sultanpur.                                 |   |
| 94. Sri Bhulai Baba Gram Vikas Pustakalaya, Gonda.                         |   |
| 95. Yuva Mahila Vikas Kendra, Azamgarh.                                    |   |
| 96. National Social Welfare Academy, Barabanki.                            |   |
| 97. Gramodyogik Siksha Prasar Samiti, Gonda.                               |   |
| 98. Gungemau Gram Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur.                                 |   |
| 99. Youth Carrier Institute, Lakhimpur Kheeri.                             |   |
| 100. Keshav Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Barabanki.                            |   |
| 101. Samaj Sudhar Avam Aman Samiti, Meerut.                                |   |
| 102. Lok Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Deoria.                                     |   |
| 103. S.K.D. Shiksha Samiti, Aligarh.                                       |   |
| 104. Jan Kalyan Samiti, Gonda.   |   |
| 105. Sheri Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Badaun.                                  |   |
| 106. Purwanchal Gramin Seva Sansthan, Gorakhpur.                           |   |
| 107. Manav Vikas Parishad, Lucknow.  |   |
| 108. Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Sant Kabir Nagar.                              |   |
| 109. Astha Sewa sansthan, Lucknow.   |   |
| 110. Chandra Shekhar Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur.                             |   |
| 111. Meenakshi Nari Sewa Sansthan, Frozabad.                               |   |
| 112. Sri Sukhdev Singh Samaj Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Aligarh.                  |   |
| 113. Pragatisheel Manav Kalyan, Kanpur.                                    |   |
| 114. Budh Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Ballia.                                  |   |
| 115. Shashi Khadi Gramodyog Ashram, Lucknow.                               |   |
| 116. Yogendra Gram Vikas Samiti, Bulandshahar.                             |   |
| 117. Awadh Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.   |   |
| 118. Naveen Prashikshan Sansthan, Barabanki.                               |   |
| 119. Maa Ganga Charitable Society, Kanpur.                                 |   |
| 120. Centre for Educational Technologycal Research and Extension, Kanopur. |   |

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| 121. | Sarvodaya Gram Vikas Samiti, Jaunpur.                |
| 122. | Gram Seva Sadan, J.P. Nagar.                         |
| 123. | Kalawati Mahila Vikas Jan Kalyan Samiti, J.P. Nagar. |
| 124. | Gram Vikas Samiti, Mau.                              |
| 125. | Sahyog Vikas Sansthan, Kushinagar.                   |

**WEST BENGAL**

1. ETR for the Disabled, Kolkata
2. R.K. Mission Ashram, South 24 Parganas.
3. Child and Social Welfare Society, Paschim Medinipur.
4. Kanpur Seba Sangha, Howrah.
5. Ichapur Brahmonpara Silpa Niketan, North 24 Parganas.
6. All Backward Class Relief and Development Mission, Kolkata.
7. Kamina Social Welfare Society, Howrah.
8. R.K. Mission Ashram, Narendrapur.
9. Kalitala Sishu and Mahila Kalyan Kendra, North 24 Parganas.

**2003-2004****ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Bharti Rural Dev. Society, East Murli Nagar, Vishakhapatnam.
2. Sri Padmini Mahila Mandali, Dwarka Tirumala Mandalam, W.G. Distt.
3. Sri Sanjeevini Educational Society, Dendulum Mandal, W.G. Distt.
4. Santhi Mahila Mandali, Tirumala Mandalam, W.G. Distt.
5. K.S.R. Memorial Charitable Trust for Development, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad.
6. Bharata Ratna Foundation Deepti Uplift Society, Undrajavaram Mandalan, W.G. Distt.
7. Disabled Welfare and Child Development Rural Youth Association, Srikakulam

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| 8.  | Sri Rama Krishna Educational Society, Nodadavole Mandal, W.G. Distt.               |
| 9.  | Adarsha Educational Society, Saidbad, Hyderabad.                                   |
| 10. | Navodaya Yuvajana Sangam, Nallajerla Mandal, W.G. Distt.                           |
| 11. | Health Education Agricultural Dev, Society, Atmakur Mandal, Anantapur.             |
| 12. | Jyothi Welfare Society, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt.                                 |
| 13. | Chandra Shekhar Educational Society, Jadcherla, Distt. Mahaboobnagar.              |
| 14. | Palakurthy Education Society, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.                            |
| 15. | Sri Venkateshwara Mahila Mandali, Brodipet, Guntur.                                |
| 16. | Chaitanya Yuvajana Sangham, Eluru, W.G. Distt.                                     |
| 17. | Chaitanya Mahila Mandali, Polavaram Mandal, W.G. Distt.                            |
| 18. | Rajeshwari Mahila Mandali, Dhond(v), Kurnool.                                      |
| 19. | Shubhodaya Yuvajana Sangham, Banjara Nagar Colony, Kurnool.                        |
| 20. | Shree Vijaya Women Welfare Dev. Society, Hanamkonda, Warangal.                     |
| 21. | Venkata Bhanu Rural and Urban Dev. Educational Welfare Society, Eluru, W.G. Distt. |
| 22. | Teja Rural and Urban Welfare and Education Dev. Society, Palakullu, W.G. Distt.    |
| 23. | Sri Venkateswara Rural Dev. Society, Hindupur Mandal, Anantapur.                   |
| 24. | Rural Org. Society Economic Education for Women, Hindupur, Anantapur.              |
| 25. | Vikas Society for Rural Development, Puttaparthi Mandal, Anantapur.                |
| 26. | Swatantra Bharti Mahila Mandali, Penumantra Mandalam, W.G. Distt.                  |
| 27. | Grama Jyoti Mahila Mandali, Tirupati Rural, Chittoor.                              |

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| 28. Village Environmental and Dev. Society, Gudipala Mandai, Chittoor. |   |
| 29. Babu Education Economic Dev. Organization, Eluru, W.G. Distt.      |   |

**ASSAM**

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| 1. Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon           |  |
| 2. NYK, Dibrugarh.  |  |
| 3. Global Health Immunization and Population Control, Nagaon. |  |
| 4. SP Mewmorail Shiksha Niketan Samiti, N.C. Hills.           |  |
| 5. Morigaon Mahil Mehfil, Morigaon.                           |  |
| 6. Jagriti, Sonitpur.   |  |

**BIHAR**

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| 1. Lok Parivartan Kendra, Patna.                             |  |
| 2. Bhartiya Gramoddy, Jamui.                                 |  |
| 3. Youth Federation, Muzaffarpur.                            |  |
| 4. Jan Utthan Sansthan, Jamui.                               |  |
| 5. Navchetna Vikas Kendra, Naripur, Madhubani.               |  |
| 6. Khadidhari Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jahanabad.              |  |
| 7. Samajik Kalyan Society, Bharwara, Darbhanga.              |  |
| 8. Gram Swaraj Abhijan Sansthan, Bejha, Vaishali.            |  |
| 9. All Round Dev. Society, Motihari.                         |  |
| 10. Gram Prodyogik Vikas Sanshan, Patna.                     |  |
| 11. Yuva Vikas Manch, Rajendra Nagar, Patna.                 |  |
| 12. Gram Vikas Parishad, Madhubani.                          |  |
| 13. Sumitra Mahila Shilp Vidyalaya, Lakhisarai, Munger.      |  |
| 14. Shantidoot, Udantpuri, Biharsharif.                      |  |
| 15. Ram Tahal Singh Jan Chetna Samiti, Duthin Bazar, Patna.  |  |
| 16. Samaj Kalyan Vikas Sansthan, Krishna Patti, Jamui.       |  |
| 17. Surabhi Manila Vikas Sansthan, Shubhankarpur, Darbhanga. |  |

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| 18. Kailash Sewa Ashram, PO-Ramna, Muzaffarpur.                        |   |
| 19. Lok Sewa Sansthan, Anandipur, Darbhanga.                           |   |
| 20. Khadi Vikas Trust of India, Mirza Toli, Nawada.                    |   |
| 21. Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti, Muzaffarpur.                       |   |
| 22. Bapu Bal Vikas Mahila Kalyan Society, Rajnagar, Madhubani.         |   |
| 23. Harijan Mahila Bal Kalyan Samiti, Betiah, West Champaran.          |   |
| 24. Aditi Welfare Foundation, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga.                 |   |
| 25. Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Bhojpur                                  |   |
| 26. MONITOR, Hajipur, Vaishali.  |   |
| 27. Nirman Samiti, Akauna Bazar, Nawada.                               |   |
| 28. Nirashrit Mahila Sewa Sadan, Bhagwan Das Mohalla, Darbhanga.       |   |
| 29. Antyaj Sewa Samiti, Saran.   |   |
| 30. Gramothan Parishad, Belthwar, Madhubani.                           |   |
| 31. Kosi Anchal Samagra Vikas Evam Kalyan Parishad, Madhubani, Purnia. |   |
| 32. Kranti Shri Sewa Samiti, Rajnagar, Madhubani.                      |   |
| 33. Mahila Samajik Chetna Evam Bal Vikas Kendra, Jalalpur, Vaishali.   |   |
| 34. Muzaffarpur Samikit Karyakram Nyas, Muzaffarpur.                   |   |
| 35. Mahila Bal Utthan Kendra, Muzaffarpur.                             |   |
| 36. Chotanagpur Vikas Sansthan, Hirapur, Dhanbad.                      |   |
| 37. Vasundhara, Chakand, Gaya.   |   |
| 38. Chapra Mahila Bal Sudhar Evam Kalyan Samiti.                       |   |
| 39. Sanchar Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Maharajganj, Siwan.            |   |
| 40. Centre for Sanitation and Rural Dev. Society, Sapt, Madhubani.     |   |
| 41. Bihar Anti Exploitation Society, Dilawarpur.                       |   |
| 42. Seva Sansthan, Ramna, Muzaffarpur.                                 |   |



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43.	Sarvangin Vikas Samiti, Mehas, Shikhpura.
44.	Jan Shikshan Vikas Parishad, Nazirpur, Madhubani.
45.	Mahila Janswasthya Shishu Kalyan Kendra, Khagaul, Patna.
46.	Janoday Vikas Parishad, Buniyadganj, Gaya.
47.	Nari Utthan Kendra, Dighwara, Chapra.
48.	Foundation for Development Alternative, Sahebganj.
49.	Bhartiya Kala Niketan, Stadium, Road, Nawada.
50.	Gramya Vikas Aarti, Rajnagar, Madhubani.
51.	Mahila Vikas, Surat Ganj, Madhubani.
52.	Shaheed Parmeshwar Yuva Mandal, Suggapatti, Madhubani.
53.	Bharat Ratna Jai Prakash Narayan Welfare Memorial Trust, Rajendra College Campus, Saran.
54.	Manav Utthan Samiti, Nawada.
55.	Ramwati Prashikshan Kendra, Kharia, Jamui.
56.	Savitri Bal Vikas Kendra, Muzaffarpur.
57.	Vikas Mandai. Bewno, Nalanda.
58.	Samaj Punarjagaran Sewa Sansatha, Ramtaul, Darbhanga.
59.	Vaishali Kshetra Sarvangin Vikas Sansthan, Jandaha, Vaishali.

#### GUJARAT

1. Shri Jankalyan Trust, Sabarkantha.
2. Navchetan Education Trust, Gandhinagar.
3. DN Poitechnic Education Trust, Ahmedabad.
4. Excellent Yuvak Mandal, Bhavnagar.
5. Swami Vivekanand Education Trust, Ahmedabad.
6. Dr. Ambedkar Education Trust, Bhavnagar.
7. Ashapura Khadi Gramodog Aur Khet Vikas Sewa Mandal, Ahmedabad.

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<b>HARYANA</b>	
1.	Modern Education Society, Mandora, Sonapat.
2.	Rastriya Sadbhav Sewa Samiti, Gohana, Sonapat.
3.	Shiv Yuva Mandal, Sanghwari, Rewari.
4.	Adarsh Gram Udyog Samiti, Raisina, Kaithal.
5.	Akhil Bhartiya Dehat Vikas Society, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar.
6.	Jan Chetna Sangathan, Urban Estate, Jind.
7.	National Education and Welfare Society, Tehsil Camp, Panipat.
8.	AADHAR, Near Old Court, Namaul.
9.	Youth Federation. Sector-4, Karnal.
10.	Shankar Gramodyog Mandal, Anjanthali, Karnal.
11.	All India Youth Welfare Society, Jind.
12.	Gulshan Gram Udyog Samiti, Adars Colony, Faridabad.
13.	Annapurna Herbal and Social Welfare Society, Mehar, Yamuna Nagar.
14.	Nari Parmarth Chetna Samiti, Near Bansal Nursing Home, Faridabad.
15.	Indian Youth Club, Ballabgarh, Faridabad.
16.	Samaj Sudhar Yuvati Manch, Gohana, Sonapat.
17.	Khel Yuva Sanshan, Kandela, Jind.
18.	Akhil Bhartiya Nav Yuvak Kala Sangam, Laxmi Nagar, Rohtak.
19.	Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, Sangal, Kaithal.
20.	Arya Kvaiddic Shiksha Samiti, Rewari.
21.	NYK, Hisar.

#### HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Women Welfare Organisation, Kullu.

#### JHARKHAND

1. NYK Sangathan, Ranchi.

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| 2.  | Shri Amar Sanskar Kalyan Kendra, Bokaro.                   |
| 3.  | Nand Kishore Foundation, Godda.                            |
| 4.  | Sarvangin Mahila Unnayan Sansthan, Bokaro.                 |
| 5.  | Society for Environment and Social Awareness, Palamu.      |
| 6.  | Amarnah Gramodaya Vikas Vidyalaya, Ambedkar Nagar, Ranchi. |
| 7.  | Gramin Chetna Vikas Samiti, Palamu.                        |
| 8.  | Janakdeo Rajkumari Sewa Sadan, Bokaro.                     |
| 9.  | Manav Samaj Kalyan Sanstha, Godda.                         |
| 10. | Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Sansthan, Sahebganj. |
| 11. | Buddha Progyan Mandal, Sahebganj.                          |

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1. Society for SC/ST/OBC and Women Dev. of India, Jammu.
2. Woular Welfare Orgn. Jammu.
3. Kashmir Greeh Peace and Women Welfare Society, Kupwara.
4. Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.
5. Kashmir Women and Child Welfare Society, Srinagar.
6. Akash Rural Dev. Society, Jammu.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Navodaya Education and Health Rural Development Society, Kolar.
2. Karnataka Education and Rural Dev. Society, Humanabad, Bidar.
3. Satyahrishchandra National Integrated Dev. Society, Gandhinagar, Bangalore.
4. Sri Chodeswari Rural Dev. Society, Gudibande, Kolar.
5. Society for Promotion of Rural Development Chintamani, Kolar.

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| 6.  | Sree Krishnadevraya Educational Society, Ramamohnakuam, Bangalore.                |
| 7.  | Arunodaya Rural Dev. Society, Bagepalli, Taluk.                                   |
| 8.  | Nehru Yuva Jana Sangam, Mudigere, Chik Manglore.                                  |
| 9.  | Chaithanya Mahila Samaja, Jagaluru, Davangere.                                    |
| 10. | St. John Educational Society, Vidya Nagar, Chintamani.                            |
| 11. | Kalyani Rural Dev. Society, Gudibande, Kolar.                                     |
| 12. | Sree Ananta Grameena Dev. Society, Vijayapur Ext. Chickmangalur.                  |
| 13. | Community Action for Rural Development, Chennarayapatna, Hassan.                  |
| 14. | Sri Ventakeswara Educational and Rural Dev. Service Society, Hindupur, Anantapur. |
| 15. | Ashirward Rural Dev. Trust, Gudibande, Kolar.                                     |
| 16. | Integrated Rural Dev. Society, Goranatta, Anantapur.                              |
| 17. | Sri Venkateshwara Integrated Rural and Urban Welfare Association, Chitradurga.    |
| 18. | SC/ST Dev. Association, Mysore.   |
| 19. | Gnana Deepika Mahila Mandali, Bellary.  |
| 20. | Rural Dev. Association, Chitradurga.  |
| 21. | Vinayaka Didya Samastha, Mandya.  |
| 22. | Parivarthana the Rural Dev. Society, Shimoga.                                     |
| 23. | Ikhara Arabic Educational Trust, Kolar.   |
| 24. | Women Welfare Society, Kolar.   |
| 25. | Kamal Rural Dev. Society, Belgam.   |
| 26. | Swaran Deepika Mahila Mandali, Mysore.  |
| 27. | Arunodaya Mahila Seva Samiti, Mysore.   |
| 28. | Koppal Yuvak Sangha, Hubli.   |
| 29. | Pragathi Educational Training Society, Bellary.                                   |
| 30. | Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Bellary.  |
| 31. | Sri Manjunatha Rural Dev. Society, Belgam.  |

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| 32. Farmers Dev. Project, Hubli.                      |   |
| 33 Margdarshi Youth Welfare Association, Kolar.       |   |
| 34 Shri Vidyaranya Vidya Sansthan, Davangere.         |   |
| 35 Shree Bhagya Lakshmi Mahila Mandali, Davangere.    |   |
| 36 Jhansi Rani Mahila Samiti, Kolar.                  |   |
| 37 Vidya Liberation through Cultural Action, Shimoga. |   |
| 38 Janajaguruthi Mahila Mandali, Hassan.              |   |
| 39 Dr. Ambedkar Yuvajana Sangham, Bidar.              |   |
| 40 Dr. Ambedkar Shyobhivrudhi Samastha, Chitradurga.  |   |
| 41 Grama Jeevan Youth Association, Bijapur.           |   |
| 42 Vauvary Rural Dev. Society, Hassan.                |   |
| 43 Integrated Dev. Society, Hassan, Karnataka.        |   |
| 44 Ganapati Yuva Jana Sangha, Bidar.                  |   |

**KERALA**

1. Vayalar Memorial Youth Club, Thiruvananthapuram.
2. Institute for Rural Dev., Kannanore.
3. Kerala Asson. For Rural Dev. And Peace, Trivandrum.
4. Abhaya Charitable Society, Kollam.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Hope and Faith Welfare Society, Bhopal.
2. Saptswar Samaj Kalyan Society, Raisen.
3. Vineet Kalyan Samiti, Khandwa.
4. Bonnie Foi Society, Bhopal.
5. Deepti Prabha Shiksha Evam Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.
6. Children Welfare and Education Society, Gwalior.
7. Gyan Raksha Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal.
8. Harsh Chaya Shiksha Samiti, Katni.
9. Annapurna Vikas Samiti, Bhopal.
10. Lohia Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Chatarpur.
11. Ram Navyuvak Mandal, Mandla.

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| 12. Gyandeep Mahila Samiti, Hoshangabad.  |   |
| 13. Ankur Sanskar Evam Shiksha Utthan Samiti, Mandla.                           |   |
| 14. Sonali Public Shiksha Samiti, Guna.   |   |
| 15. Sadbhawana Shiksha Samiti, Seoni.   |   |
| 16. Gayatri Gramin Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti, Tikamgarh.                          |   |
| 17. Susanskar Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.   |   |
| 18. Samanta Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.   |   |
| 19. Sanjay Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Datia.  |   |
| 20. Gurudev Samaj Seva Sansthan, Datia.   |   |
| 21. Geeta Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Sagar.   |   |
| 22. Jai Durga Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gwalior.                                   |   |
| 23. Adarsh Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Society, Vidisha.                             |   |
| 24. Shubhanjali Shiksha Kendra, Jabalpur.                                       |   |
| 25. Mangla Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Raisen.  |   |
| 26. Bal Mitra Evam Gramin Utthan Samiti, Jabalpur.                              |   |
| 27. Parwati Murl Mahila Evam Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Jabalpur.                   |   |
| 28. Jan Sewa Shiksha Samiti, Tikamgarh.   |   |
| 29. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Dhar.  |   |
| 30. People's All Round Welfare and Development Assistance Council, Narsinghpur. |   |
| 31. Amit Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Katni.  |   |
| 32. Maruti Gramin Jan Kalyan Samiti, Morena.                                    |   |
| 33. Abhinav Shiksha Kalyan Samiti, Jabalpur.                                    |   |
| 34. Parsuram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior.                              |   |
| 35. Gram Vikas Sewa Samiti, Rewa.   |   |
| 36. Mahila Vikas Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.                                |   |
| 37. Kalpna Mahila Mandal, Morena.   |   |
| 38. Jila Adivasi Evam Harijan Kalyan Sangh, Tikamgarh.                          |   |
| 39. Swami Vivekanand Kalyan Samiti, Vidisha                                     |   |

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| 40. | Anamika Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Balagha.      |
| 41. | Nehru Yuva Kendra, Hoshangabad.                            |
| 42. | Gramin Vikas Parisad, Bhopal.                              |
| 43. | Smt. Harkunwar Shiksha Samiti, Shivpuri.                   |
| 44. | Nehru Yuva Mandal, Datiya.                                 |
| 45. | Balav Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind.                        |
| 46. | Nav Jagrati Mahila Mandal, Hoshongabad.                    |
| 47. | Women Dev. Society, Katni.                                 |
| 48. | Shaktisar Shiksha Samiti, Mandla.                          |
| 49. | Arti Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.                         |
| 50. | Sabhyata Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Narshingpur.        |
| 51. | MP Prakritik Chiktsalya Tatha Mahavidyala Samiti, Gwalior. |
| 52. | Nehru Yuva Kendra, Jabalpur.                               |
| 53. | Nari Shishu Vikas Parisad, Tikamgarh.                      |
| 54. | Kshitiz Samaj Kalyan Samaiti, Tikamgarh.                   |
| 55. | Shivam Shikshan Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, Shajapur.       |
| 56. | Bharti Bal Pragati Sansthan, Chhatarpur.                   |
| 57. | Naveen Disha Shiksha Evam Gramin Utthan Samiti, Jabalpur.  |
| 58. | Nehru Yuva Kendra, Hoshangabad.                            |
| 59. | Mahila Jagriti Kala Manch, Sagar.                          |
| 60. | Amarlal Manav Vikas Samiti, Shivpuri.                      |
| 61. | Nikita Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Shivpuri.         |
| 62. | Deendayal Manav Kalyan Samiti, Sagar.                      |
| 63. | Dadroora Shikshan Evam Prashikshan Sansthan, Bhind.        |
| 64. | Mahakaleshwar Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Rajgarh.              |
| 65. | Malwa Vikas Samiti, Rajgarh.                               |

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| 66. | Write Solution Documentation and Resource Centre, Bhopal. |
| 67. | Lochandras Gramin Vikas Samiti, Sagar.                    |
| 68. | Lata Grameen Mahila Samiti, Morena.                       |
| 69. | Shriram Prashikshan Sansthan, Bhind.                      |
| 70. | Ashish Samaj Sewa Samiti, Chhatarpur.                     |

### MAHARASHTRA

- Snehdeep Education Society, Aurangabad.
- Nice Technical Institute, Ahmadnagar.
- Manav Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, Aurangabad.
- Maharashtra Tantrik Shikshan Mandal, Ahmednagar.
- Nalanda Bal Vikas and Magaswargiy Mahila Vikas Mandal, Dhule.
- Dyan Deep Jan Kalyan Foundation, Pune.
- Krantl Social and Cultural Club, Dhule.
- Madhya Bharat Education Society, Gondia.
- Gramin Jansewa Shikshan Sanstha, Dhule.
- Priyadarshini Mahila Tantra Shikshan Mandal, Ahmednagar.
- Jailaxmi Mahila Mandal, Nanded.
- Navbharat Seva Pratishthan, Latur.
- Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Apekshapruva Kendra, Osmanabad.
- Jai Bajrang Bahuddeshiya Vikas Sanstha, Wardha.
- Sonali Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandara.
- Suryodaya Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Osmanabad.
- Balaji Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded.
- Ekta Yuva Mandal, Latur.
- Jeevan Rekha Pratishthan, Beed.
- Lok Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Gondia.
- Nehru Yuva Mandal, Dhule.

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| 22. Omkar Unnati Mandal, Dhule.                                  |   |
| 23. Sourabh Bahuddeshiya Kalyankari Sanstha, Nagpur.             |   |
| 24. Shanu Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha, Latur.                 |   |
| 25. Jagal Mata Khadi Aur Gramodyog Sanstha, Dhule.               |   |
| 26. Adiwasi Kalyan Seva Sanstha, Dhute.                          |   |
| 27. Sakharai Samajik Shaikshanik Sanskritik Krida Mandal, Nasik. |   |
| 28. Jan Kranti Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nanded.                 |   |
| 29. Chetna Krishi Gramin Vikas Sewabhav Sanstha, Dhule.          |   |

**MANIPUR**

1. Rural Social and Educational Development Association, Thoubal.
2. Manipur Border Area Dev. Society, Chandel.
3. Rural Health Organization, Imphal.
4. Lairenjam Leikari Women's Welfare Association, Imphal.
5. Centre for Resource Development, Thoubal.
6. Rural Area Social Dev. Association, Imphal.
7. Nongmaiching Welfare Association, Tensil Road.
8. Peoples Foundation, Molrang.
9. Rural Women's Dev. Association, Bisnupur.
10. SC/ST and Backward Women and Children Dev. In Rural Areas, Thoubal.
11. Society for Progressive Development, Leikai.
12. The Youth Union for Voluntary Action, Bishnupur.
13. Hangal United Development Association, Imphal.
14. Lenlal Dev. Organisation, Churachandpur.
15. People Dev. Society, Thoubal.
16. Integrated Rural Dev. Agency, Thoubal.
17. The Pioneer Women's Welfare Asson, Imphal.
18. Women's Income Generation Centre, Thoubal.
19. Konthonjam Kendra, Imphal West.

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|  | <b>MIZORAM</b> |
| 1. International Poor Children Champhai Computer Institute of Technology, Aizawal. |                |
| 2. NYK, Lunglei.   |                |

**NAGALAND**

1. Naga Cultural Society, Kohima.
2. Visalle-U Dress Making Society, Kohima.
3. Nehru Yuva Kendra, Kohima.
4. Sunrise Welfare Society, Mokokchung.
5. Terhuneke Women Society, Kohima.
6. Vave Society, Phek.
7. Nagaland Weavers Association, Kohima.

**ORISSA**

1. New Lite, Khurda.
2. AGGRAGAMI, Rayagada.
3. Social Welfare and Rural Dev. Organization, Khurda.
4. Thanapally Milita Jubak Sangha, Khurda.
5. VARASA, People Action Cell, Khurda.
6. Udaya Bhanu Club, Dhenkanal.
7. BIRDA, Dhenkanal.
8. Upkaar, Ganjam.
9. ASHA, Dhenkanal.
10. Naba Jyoti Jubak Sangha, Khurda.
11. Social Org. for Voluntary Action, Dhenkanal.
12. Udaynath Pathagara, Koraput.
13. Rural Dev. And Social Service, Cuttack.
14. Gandhi Sansthan, Angul.
15. Voluntary Organization for Integrated Development, Ganjam.
16. Saheed Yuba Sangha, Khurda.
17. Bairabi Club, Khurda.

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18.	Centre for Rehabilitation Service and Research, Bhadrak.
19.	SAPATH, Khurda.
20.	Palli Bikash Samiti, Dhenkanal.
21.	Nageswari Foundation, Khurda.
22.	Perpetual Reconstructive Instt. Of Youth Activities, Bhubaneswar.
23.	Swaraj Bharti, Dhenkanal.
24.	Bal Jagruti Association, Bhubaneswar
25.	Uma Mahesh Club, Khurda.
26.	Chachakhai Yubak Sangha, Jagatsinghpur.
27.	World, Dhenkanal.
28.	Jiban Bikash, Khurda.
29.	Palee Mangla, Cuttack.
30.	Voluntary Org. for Rural Improvement, Keonjhar.
31.	Bose Scientific Technological Socio-Cultural Organization, Puri.
32.	Adarsh Shishu Mandir, Sambalpur.
33.	Jana Bikash Parishad, Ganjam.
34.	Social Action for Rural Community, Sambalpur.
35.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, Khurda.
36.	RUPAYAN Society, Cuttack.
37.	Adivasi Harijan Integrated Mass Social Agency, Khandhamal.
38.	Utkaliya Ahinsa Mancha, Cuttack.
39.	Human Dev. Centre, Bhubaneswar.
40.	Jana Vika, Puri.
41.	Gandhian Association for Rural Development, Kendrapara.
42.	Vishwa Chetna, Dhenkanal.
43.	Baji Rout Memorial Yubak Sangha, Dhenkanal.

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44.	SOPUTRA, Cuttack.
45.	Mother Teresa Seva Pratishthan, Khurda.
46.	Radha Madhaba Seba Sanstha, Dhenkanal.
47.	Sucheta Mahila Khadi and Gramodyog Samiti, Cuttack.
48.	Council for Rural Service, Kandhamal.
49.	Khandual Shelter, Khurda.
50.	AHINSA (Adibasi Harijan Instt. and National Social Action), Dhenkanal.
51.	SAHAYOGA, Cuttack.
52.	Jana Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Kendapara.
53.	Jeevan Jyoti Chrity Mission, Kendrapara.
54.	National Instt. For Social Welfare, Jaipur.
55.	MEDIA (Management of Mass Equity and Development Institute Accessary), Dhenkanal.
<b>PUNJAB</b>	
1.	Guru Angad Dev Sewa Society, Ludhiana.
2.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Mansa.
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	
1.	Kamalnishtha Sansthan, Jaipur.
2.	Kota Shikshan Sansthan, Kota.
3.	Rural Environment Awareness Training Institute, Dausa.
4.	Harijan Backward Mahila Mandal, Nagaur.
5.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Dausa.
6.	Jan Jagrati and Gramothan Sansthan, Jaipur.
7.	Bhartiya Shiksha Shodh Evam Nirdeshan Sansthan, Jaipur.
8.	Pavishkriti Sansthan, Jaipur.
9.	Shri Dharma Bal Vidya Peeth Sanstha, Bikaner.
10.	NYK, Bharatpur.

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11. Mother India Shiksha Samiti, Jaipur.	
12. Sardar Patel Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Dausa.	
13. Divya Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Kota.	

**SIKKIM**

1. Youth Federation of India, Sikkim.
2. NYK, North Sikkim.
3. NYK, Gyalshing West Sikkim.
4. NYK, Namchi.
5. NYK, Gangtok.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Centre for Dev. and Communication Trust, Theni.
2. Rural Welfare Organisation, Perumbalur
3. Annai Indira Pengal Munnetra Sangam, Sivaganga.
4. Network of Education Environment Dev. Society, Dindigul.
5. Organisation for Rural Dev. Ambedkar Dist.
6. Women and Child Dev. Society, Tirunelveli.
7. Mother Theresa Educational Trust, Virudhunagar.
8. Arasen Rural Dev. Society, Tirunelveli.
9. Singumpatti Grama Munnetra Sangam, Sivaganga.

**TRIPURA**

1. NYK, North Tripura.
2. Village Development Team, West Tripura Distt.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Satyamev Seva Sansthan, Aliganj, Lucknow.
2. Alok Gram Vikas Jan Hitkar Sansthan, Kanpur Road, Lucknow.
3. Mahila Evam Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad.
4. Janpriya Mahila Kalyan Society, Almora.
5. Allama Iqbal Educational Society, Kirawali, Agra.

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6. Safi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Moradabad	
7. Rural Dev. and Educational, Noida	
8. Priya Gramodyog Samiti, Barabanki	
9. Shri Purushottam Prasad Dubey Balwari Evam Bal Niketan, Mirzapur.	
10. Gayatri Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Kamarup, Ballia.	
11. Hanumant Krishi Balwari Jr. High School Shiksha Samiti, Mirzapur.	
12. Dwarika Gramodyog Sansthan, Aligarh.	
13. Lok Kalyan Evam Gramin Sanskritik Utthan Samiti, Agra.	
14. Deen Dayal Shiksha Evam Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Agra.	
15. Bhawana Gram Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Fatehpur.	
16. Pratibha Bal Kalyan Unnayan Samiti, Sonbhadra.	
17. Mangla Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Etawah.	
18. Akhil Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Parishad, Moradabad.	
19. Graia Vikas Evam Shiksha Sansthan, Allahabad.	
20. Manav Dev. Society, Azamgarh.	
21. Gramin Jan Vikas Samiti, Kanpur.	
22. Chandra Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Pratapgarh.	
23. Master Zari Art Sewa Sansthan, Farrukhabad.	
24. Janhit Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur.	
25. Premna Shiksha Samiti, Gonda.	
26. Viraj Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Aligarh.	
27. Dr. Ambedkar Swasthya Vikas Sewa Samiti, Lucknow.	
28. Suraj Samaj Sewa Samiti, Firozabad.	
29. Sun Vision, Azamgarh.	
30. Excellent Educational Social Society, Bulandshahar.	
31. Veerangana Rani Avantibai Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Aligarh.	

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32. Janata Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.		61. Adarsh Mahila Utthan Sansthan, Barabanki.	
33. Five Star Welcome Society, Hathras.		62. Shree Meera Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Kanpur Nagar.	
34. UP Foundation, Lucknow.		63. Bharat Gram Vikas Samiti, Ghaziabad.	
35. Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Moradabad.		64. Vivekanand Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Deoria.	
36. Anubhuti Jan Kalyan Samiti, Balrampur.		65. Saroj Shiksha Samiti, Mau.	
37. Mitra Mandal Samaj Vikas Samiti, Mathura.		66. Jeevan Jyoti Vikas Samiti, Aligarh.	
38. Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Gprakhpur.		67. BAHIN, Lucknow.	
39. Shanti Samaj Sevi Samiti, Farrukhabad.		68. Manav Seva Ashram, Shikohabad.	
40. Rashtriya Khadi Evam Gramodyog Sansthan, Firozabad.		69. Shanu Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Etawah.	
41. Ajay Seva Samiti, Bulandshahar.		70. Adarsh Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Unnao.	
42. Shiksha Vikas Sabha, Aligarh.		71. Raj Narayan Smarak Shiksha Samiti, Sonebhaira.	
43. Sarvangin Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, Bhadohi.		72. Younik Social and Cultural Society, Lucknow.	
44. Navodaya Prashikshan Evam Vikas Sansthan, Bareilly.		73. Sabitri Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Etawah.	
45. Jan Sewa Samiti, Raibareilly.		74. Naveen Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Gonda.	
46. Shahari Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Bijnor.		75. Utthan Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur.	
47. Samaj Seva Sansthan, J.P. Nagar.		76. Laxmi Gramodyog Samiti, Raibareilly.	
48. Bhartiya Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Agra.		77. Manav Kalyan Evam Prashikshan Sewa Samiti, Unnao.	
49. Janta Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Unnao.		78. Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh.	
50. Balaji Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Hardoi.		79. Arpan Samajik Utthan Samiti, Agra.	
51. Mahila Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh.		80. Maa Shakuntala Graodyog Sewa Sansthan, Maharajganj.	
52. PRAYAS, Lucknow.		81. Gramin Mahila Utthan Samiti, Etawah.	
53. Sahyogini, Lucknow.		82. Kavita Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Bulandshahar.	
54. Navchetna Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Maharajganj.		83. Dalit Samaj Sewa Sansthan, Aligarh.	
55. Parivartan Samiti, Etawah.		84. Venus Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow.	
56. Kailashi Devi Prashikshan Sansthan, Mau.		85. Nidhi Vikas Sansthan, Jaunpur.	
57. Shiv Graminathan Sewa Sansthan, Unnao.		86. Shanti Niketan Montessori Evam Jr. High School Samiti, Farrukhabad.	
58. Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Bijnor.		87. Akhil Bhartiya Kalyan Sansthan, Agra.	
59. Pragatisheel Udyog Samiti, Lucknow.			
60. Shri Ram Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Pratapgarh.			



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88.	Shri Santosh Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Firozabad.	116.	Rural Education and Development, Hardoi.
89.	Panchsheel Social Welfare Society, Agra.	117.	Awadh Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.
90.	Pathak Gramodyog Vikas Sanstha, Bulandshahar	118.	Nari Prashikshan Kendra, Kanpur Nagar.
91.	Shanti Bal Niketan Shiksha Samiti, Mirzapur.	119.	Gramya Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Fatehpur.
92.	Devi Sahai Samwati Sewa Sansthan, Hardoi,	120.	Sanjay Gramodyog Sansthan, Bulandshahar.
93.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Badaun.	121.	Marden Bharti Shiksha Academy Samiti, Mathura.
94.	All India Apex Computer Education Society, Allahabad.	122.	Centre for Action Research and Development Pratapgarh.
95.	Pooja Udhmita Vikas Parishad, Lucknow.	123.	Azad Prashikshan Kendra, Ambedkar Nagar.
96.	Krishna Nand Sarvodaya Sewa Samiti, Mirzapur.	124.	Institute for Regional Dev. And Training, Kanpur.
97.	Jyoti Vidya Mandir, Gonda.	125.	Sodh Evam Sewa Sansthan, Balrampur.
98.	Samaj Kalyan Balika Vidyalaya Samiti, Pratapgarh.	126.	Bhartiya Sarvodaya Sansthan, Raibareilly.
99.	Alha Sanskritik Evam Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Sultanpur.	127.	Mirza Ghalib Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalya Samiti, Moradabad.
100.	Pratapgarh Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha Samiti, Pratapgarh.	128.	Bhartiya Bal Evam Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur.
101.	Shadab Sansthan, Lucknow.	129.	Rohan Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Agra.
102.	Om Saraswati Yuva Vidya Sewa Samiti, Aligarh.	130.	Samagra Gramin Vikas Seva Sansthan, Mirzapur.
103.	Satyen Bhartiya Gramin Samajothan Samiti, Siddharthnagar.	131.	Vikas Sansthan, Deoria.
104.	Kalyan Sansthan, Lucknow.	132.	Gramin Krishak Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur.
105.	Anshul Jan Vikas Parishad, Mainpuri.	133.	Prayas Bharti Vigyan Evam Manav Vikas Sansthan, Ghaziabad.
106.	Guruji Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Firozabad.	134.	Nirbal Utthan Samiti, Ambedkar Nagar.
107.	Chandra Bhaga Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Gonda.	135.	Sai Gramodyog Seva Sansthan, Kanpur.
108.	Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Firozabad.	136.	Vivekanand Yuva Mahila Evam Bal Seva Sansthan, Deoria.
109.	Yuva Jan Sewa Sansthan, Mainpuri.	137.	Samudayik Vikas Kendra, J.P. Nagar.
110.	Poor Help Gramodyog Sansthan, Aligarh.	138.	Shri Darasingh Smarak Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Meerut.
111.	Grameen Audyogik Sansthan, Gorakhpur.	139.	Shivam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Badaun.
112.	Kshetra Vikas Evam Jan Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.	140.	Krishna Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Hathras.
113.	Shanu Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Mathura.	141.	Society for Education and Welfare Awareness. Kanpur.
114.	Tarai Environment Awareness Samiti, Lucknow.		
115.	Om Madadgar Samiti, Lucknow.		

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142.	Bhartiya Manav Utthan Samiti, Agra.
143.	Jyotirgamya Sansthan, Lucknow.
144.	Shri Sadhusharan Singh Bal Vidya Niketan, Fatehpur.
145.	Shailesh Kumar Singh Lalita Manav Seva Evam Shiksha Samiti, Chitrakoot.
146.	Adarsh Laghu Madhyamik Vidyalaya Samiti, Kushinagar.
147.	Lok Vikas Kendra, Gorakhpur.
148.	St. Hamedia Minority Education and Welfare Society, Moradabad.
149.	Smt. Margshree Welfare Society, Aligarh.
150.	Gramin Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Sultanpur.
151.	Human Need, Barabanki.
152.	Sumit Seva Sansthan, Kannoj.
153.	Kamla Seva Samiti, Ghaziabad.
154.	Fare Deal Gramodyog Seva Samiti, Barabanki.
155.	Bhartiya Gram Samiti, Mau.
156.	Bharti Gramothan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Bijnor.
157.	Faiz Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.
158.	Uttar Pradesh Gram Seva Sansthan, Raibareilly.
159.	Adarsh Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Mahamayanagar.
160.	Jagriti Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.
161.	Sambhav Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, UP.
162.	Gaurav Seva Sansthan, Barabanki.
163.	Mahila Utthan Kalyan Samiti, Bahraich.
164.	Ashray Welfare Institute, Lucknow.
165.	Samarpan Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Deoria.
166.	Narayan Shiksha Prasar Bharti, Azamgarh.
167.	Naveen Pragati Sansthan, Mau.
168.	Mahila Utthan Samiti, Azamgarh.
169.	Amethi Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Sultanpur.

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170.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sewa Sansthan, Deoria.
171.	Network for Integrated Development, Lucknow.
172.	Saurabh Seva Sansthan, Lucknow.
173.	Samarpan Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Deoria.
174.	Gramin Mahila Vikas Evam Shishu Kalyan Samiti, Sant Kabir Nagar.
175.	Akhil Bharti Madhuravi Gangadhar Seva Sansthan, Barabanki.
176.	Kavita Seva Samiti, Bulandshahr.
177.	Samarpan Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Deoria.

#### UTTARANCHAL

1. Martolia Hastkala Gramin Mahila Anusuchit Jati Evam Janjati Vikas Samiti, Almora.
2. Mayavi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, U.S. Nagar.
3. Society for Promotion of Hills Environment and Rural Empowerment, Haldwani.
4. Kishan Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, U.S. Nagar.
5. Shiv Samajik Sansthan, Garhwal.
6. Archana Manav Vikas Sansthan, Dehradun.
7. Uttranchal Yuva Kalayan Samiti, Nainital.

#### WEST BENGAL

1. Participatory Peace Mission for Humanity, Midnapore.
2. Kolaghat Lok Shiksha Niketan, Hoogly.
3. Tajpur Maa Sardamayee Nari Kalyan Samiti, Medinipur.
4. Cossipore Mahila Udyog, Kolkata.
5. Kaikala Rural Dev. Society, Hoogly.
6. Basirhat Women Dev. Society, North 24 Parganas.
7. Behala Pipilika, Kolkata.
8. Badkulla Luna Silk Khadi Society, Nadia.
9. Rajibpur Youth Union, Howrah.
10. Ranapara Gram Vikas Kendra, Howrah.

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11. Jirakpur Sister Nivedita Seva Mission, 24 North Parganas.	
12. RupaharYuva Sangham, Dinazpur.	
13. Tikashi Asson of Social Welfare, Purba Midnapore.	
14. Kalyachak Netaji Subhas Sangha, Purba Midnapore.	

**DELHI**

1. Gramin Swabhimani, Alipur.
2. Resource Development Centre, Katwaria Sarai.
3. International Rural Cultural Centre, Vasant Kunj.
4. All India Saraswati Educational Welfare Society, Budh Vihar.
5. Integrated Society Dev. Orng., Paschim Vihar.
6. Mahilayen Pragati Ki Ore, Tilak Nagar.
7. DAV Computer Education Society, Tilak Nagar.
8. Destitute Welfare Trust, Nangloi.
9. All India Women's Welfare Asson, Janakpuri.
10. Priyadarshini Mahila Mandali, Prem Nagar.
11. Welfare Association for Downtroden, Jangpura.
12. Nari Chetna Sangathan, Mayur Vihar Phase-I.
13. All India Konark Educational and Welfare Society, Uttam Nagar.
14. NYK, Mehrauli.
15. Garib Sewa Udyog Samiti, Rajendra Place.
16. Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Ashram.

**DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

1. Gram Vikas Mandal, Silvasa.

**2004-2005**

Sl.No.	ANDHRA PRADESH
1.	Weaker Section's Organisation for Rural Training and Health, H.No. 6/131-A-1, Sankarapuram, Cuddapah, AP.

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2.	Nava Chaitanya Educational Society, 2-2-2/8 (A-9), Prashant Nagar, Vidyanagar. Hyderabad, AP.
3.	Kasturi Bal Girijana Welfare Society, Venkateswarapuram Gandhi Girijana Colony Nellore AP.
4.	Grama Vikas, Ayyagaripet, Near B. C. Hostel, Sathupally, Khammam, AP-507303.
5.	Voluntary Integrated Development Society, D. No. 2/947-A, New Masq Street, Gorantala, Anantapur, AP-515231
6.	Sarvodaya Youth Organization, H.No. 6-1-76/A, Opp. Sridevi Theatre, Hanmkonda. Warangal. AP - 506001
7.	Rural Development and Welfare Society, 26/11/2300, Venkata Reddy Nagar, Vedaya Palem, Nellore, AP.
8.	Rural Reconstruction Campaign, 2-2-1146/9-A(425), New Nalla Kunta, Hyderabad, AP.
9.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Association, 1-25, Govindapuram (p), Madakasira (Tq.), Anantapur, AP - 515291.
10.	Society for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment, Susheel Reddy Colony, Opp. JNTU College, Anantapur, AP - 515002.
11.	Janapada Yuva Kala Karula Sangam, Subbaraopet Vill. and Post, Dharnavaram Mandal, Anantapur, AP.
12.	Chandra Shekar Sewa Sansthan, Vill. and Post - Gaimau, Tehsil - Musaphirkhana, Distt. - Sultanpur. AP.

**ASSAM**

1. Bajali Gaon Unnayan Samiti, Vill. - Bhati Uluwa, Post - Nityananda, Distt. -Barpeta-, Assam.
2. Socio Economic Development Forum, New Market Pancharat Road, Goalpara, Assam.
3. Uttar Bokrajhar Gaon Unnayan Sangha, Vill.-Bokrajhar. Post - Tenyabari, Distt. - Darrang, Assam.
4. Gram Vikas Prishad, Rangaloo, Post- Jumarmur, Distt. - Nagaon, Assam.

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| 5. | Maheripan Adarsh Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Post – Kalia Dinga, Via – Jonia, Distt. – Nagaon, Assam. |
| 6. | Rapahi Kohinoor Club, Vill and Post – Rupahi, Distt. – Nagaon Assam-782125.                    |

**BIHAR**

1. Shastri Nagar Kalyan Samiti, Cal Bahadur Shastri Madesia, Shastri Nagar, Block No.4, Post – Kudma, Distt. – Poorui Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Bihar.
2. Bela Jan Kalyan Vikas Sansthan, At – Kaidarabad, Naka No. 2, Distt. – Darbhanga, Bihar.
3. Mahila Vikas Samiti, Vill. – Dumra, Post Brahmura, Via – Benipathi, Madhubani, Bihar.
4. Qaumi Ekta. Vill.-Bishunpur Gidha, Post – Sugta, Distt. – Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
5. Shyama Shilp Shiksha and Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Behind Karlo Maruti Showroom, Boring road, Patna, Bihar.
6. Garib Janjagriti Seva Kendra, Vill. and Post – Punbad, Via – Ghanshyampur, Distt. - Darbhanga. Bihar.
7. Mahila Chetna Samaj Araria, At – Kharahia, Basti, Ward No. 8, Post – Araria, Bihar.
8. Nari Bal Sewa Sansthan, Bal Bhawan Jhanjharpur, Post – Jhaujharpur, P.S. – Jhana, Madhubani, Bihar.
9. Mahila Bal Vikas Sansthan, At Ander Road, Post-Siwan, Siwan, Bihar.
10. Bihar Yuva Jagrati Parishad, Near Cambridge School of Education Complex, Narsam, Post – Rathais, Distt. – Madhubani, Bihar.

**DELHI**

1. Sarupriya Manav Kalyan Samiti, 115 B/7, Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi.
2. Delhi Swagat Shiksha Samiti, Delhi.
3. Nari Utthan Samiti, 185/31 A, Main Krishna Gali, Gali No.5. Maujpur, Delhi.
4. India International Rural Cultural Centre, 7, Nelson Mandela Road, Institutional Area, Sector C-1, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.

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| 5.  | Sri Aurobindo Education Society, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016.                                    |
| 6.  | Sarva Dharm Evam Jan Paropkari Sanstha, H. No. 365, Pocket-III, Paschimpuri, Delhi                        |
| 7.  | New Dimensions Tallenters Welfare Society, I-C, S-505, School Block, Shakarpur, Delhi.                    |
| 8.  | Rajyoga Education and Research Foundation, Universal Rajyoga Institute, E-38A, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi. |
| 9.  | SPUM (Society for Promotion of Youth and Masses), B-4/3054, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.                       |
| 10. | Community Welfare Organisation, Sports Shed Near, 4-65, Banty Bhawan, Gokulpuri, Delhi-94                 |
| 11. | Santoshi Mahila Avom Bal Kalyan Samiti, 116, Kotla, Vill. – Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-91.               |
| 12. | Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, G-4, Anupam Building, Hauz Khas Market, New Delhi.                         |

**GUJARAT**

1. Kheda Jilla Mahila and Balvikas Sangh, C-9, Ayojan Nagar, Near Shreyas Crassing Road, Paldi, Ahmedabad-7, Gujarat.
2. Hariom Sahyog Mandal, 8, Chimanlal Park, Opp. – Kedila Late Ghodasar, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

**HARYANA**

1. Bhartiya Yuva Kalyan Samiti Former Gramin Yuva Vikas Mandal, SCO No.2, Khanchi Bhawan, Karnal Road, VPO, Bazida Jattan, Karnal, Haryana.
2. Haryana Samaj Sudhar Samiti, Vill. and Post – Shekhpura, Distt. – Sonapat, Haryana.
3. Mahila Chetna Samiti, Jind Road, Rohtak, Haryana.
4. Society for All Around Human Development, H. No. 1040, Sector – 4, HUDA Colony, Gurgaon, Haryana.
5. Dada Shiwai Yuva Mandal, Vill. – Katlupur, Block – Rai, Tehshil – Kharkhauda, Sonipat, Haryana.
6. Saraswati Education Society, 671/1, Jind Road, Motor Darwaja, Rohtak, Haryana.

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| 7.  | Human Development Society, No. 2160, Sector-1, Rohtak, Haryana.   |
| 8.  | Adarsh Yuva Khel Club, Vill. – Nahri, Distt. – Sonapat, Haryana.  |
| 9.  | Parivartan, SGF-6, Sector-6, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar Haryana.  |
| 10. | Baba Khetanath Yuva Jagriti Samiti, Vill. – Atali, Post – Duloth Jat, Tehsil – Narnaul, Mahendragarh Haryana. |
| 11. | Haryana Vikas Sangh, Kanoda, Jhajjar, Haryana.  |

**JHARKHAND**

1. Priyadarshani Swastha Sewa Sanstha, Station Road, Taijhari, Sahebganj, Jharkhand.
2. Bhartiya Gramothan Evam Janhit Sewa Sansthan, Railway Colony, DS-II, 29 ABS, City-10, Bokaro, Jharkhand.
3. Nav Yuvak Kala Manch, Rehabilitation Site, Taina More, Post - Jaina More, Bokaro, Jharkhand.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

1. Himalayan Voice, Ward No.2, Rajouri-185131, Jammu and Kashmir.
2. Modern Cultural Club, Ward No.2, Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Majestic Voluntary Organisation, Navwara, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Action for Education Development Association, Near CSS Office Quarter, 45-635 A, Tippu Nagar, Mysore, Karnataka.
2. Elite Education and Welfare Society, H. No. 4, 601/66 M.B. Near, Gulbarga, Karnataka.
3. Ashirwad Rural Development Trust, Gudibande, Kolar, Karnataka.
4. Karnataka Rural Development Trust, Bachireddyhalli, D-Palya (P), Gauribidanur (Tq.), Distt. – Kolar, Karnataka.

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| 5. | Jana Samkshewa Sewa Samiti, Vill. – Bharamaamuda, Jagalpur (Tq.), Davagori, Karnataka. |
| 6. | Swami Vidya Samasthan, Vill. – Parasurampura, Chellakesa (Tq.) Chitradurga, Karnataka. |

**KERALA**

1. Grameena Manav Dharidrya Mukhti Kendram, Pavitheswaram Post, Kottarakara, Kollam, Kerala.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Ketki Kalyan Samiti, C/O- Achyutanand Mishra, Amhiya, Tehsil Huzoor, Rewa, MP.
2. Centre for Advancement of Socio-Cultural Action in Development Endeavour, 171, Vaishali Nagar, Katra Sultanabad. Tehsil Huzoor, Bhopal, MP-462003.
3. Nevidita Kalyan Samiti, Raipur, Karchuliyan, Distt. – Rewa, MP.
4. Jagriti Mahila Samiti, 90 Quarter Chouk. Shakti Nagar, Jabalpur, MP.
5. Shweta Shiksha Samiti, Siddheshwar Nagar, Murar, Tehsil/Distt. Gwalior, MP-474006.
6. Sadbhawana Shiksha Samiti, Dhuma, Tehsil Lakhnadoun, Distt. Seoni (MP).
7. Sagar Samajik Vikas Samiti, H.No. 113, Govind Colony, Indore (MP).
8. Awanti Shiksha Samiti. New Ramnagar, Adhartaal, Distt./Tehsil Jabalpur (MP).
9. Vaibhav Laxmi Shiksha Samiti, Near Bus Stand, Kundam, Jabalpur (MP).
10. Priyanshi Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Gali No. 2, Arya Nagar, Morar, Gwalior (MP).
11. Stuti Mahila Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Vivekanand Colony, Tehsil/Distt. -Chindwara, MP.
12. Shri Harigovind Shikshan Samiti, Gram Holi Chowk, Post/Distt. -Howhangabad (MP).
13. Parshuram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Adarsh Gram, Hastinapur, More, Gwalior, MP.

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| 14. | Pandit N.P. Sharma Shiksha Evam Sewa Samiti, 46/3, Galla Mandi, Tehsil/Distt. – Sehore (MP).   |
| 15. | Shri Bajrangam Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Mohalla – Palera, Distt. – Tikamgarh, MP.                |
| 16. | Kirtan Kala Prem Mandal, D-3-B, Sarika Enclave, Sarika Nagar, New Darpan Colony, Gwallior, MP. |

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Probodhan Sarvangin Vikas Sanstha, Dhule, 28, Sant Gadage, Maharaj Colony, Deopur, Dhule-424005, Maharashtra.
2. Jivandhara Shaikshanik Va Samajik Pratishthan, C/O – Laxmi Hospital, Basweswar Chowk, Kava Road, Latur, Maharashtra.
3. Jogai Mata Krishi Gramin Vikas Sevabhavi Vikas Sanstha, Kepadana, Dhule, Maharashtra.
4. Mahatma Phule Sevabhavi Sanstha, Walewadi, Post Hatola, Tq. – Ambojogai, Beed, Maharashtra.
5. Pravara Institute Research and Education in Natural and Social Services, Loni Taluk, Rahata, Distt. – Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra.
6. Gramin Vikas Sanstha, Kakarde, Distt. Nandurbar, Maharashtra.
7. Priyadarshini Gramin Sevabhavi Sanstha, Deepraj Complex, 1st Floor, Indra Gandhi Marg, Sangamkar, Distt. – Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
8. Gram Vikas Dgyan Prasarak Mandal, Ghutkala, Ward No. 45, Bhavsar Ward, Chandrapur, Maharashtra.
9. Hanuman Vyayamshala Va Yuvak Krida Mandal, Kharosa, Tq.-Ausa, Distt. – Latur, Maharashtra.
10. Arpan Shikshan Sanstha, Plot No.97, Nandanvan Colony, Cantt. Area, Aurangabad, Maharashtra-431002.
11. Council for Rural Technology and Research Institute, Plot No.97, Nandanwan Colony, Cantt. Area, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

**MANIPUR**

1. Lenlai Development Organistion, H. Q. Churachandpur, Manipur.

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| 2.  | Volunteers for Rural Development Society, Chakpikarang Bazar, Post – Chapikay, Chandel, Manipur.                          |
| 3.  | Environment and Economics Management Association, Haobam Marak Chingtham Leikai, Imphal, Manipur.                         |
| 4.  | Women's Agency for Development Activities, Keishompat Thouhou Leikai, Imphal, Manipur.                                    |
| 5.  | All Backward Classes and Economic Development Organisation, Samorak Bazar, Thoubal, Manipur.                              |
| 6.  | Nupi Khunai, Thingal Lekai, Oinam, Oinam Bazar, Post-Nambal-795134, Bishnupur, Manipur.                                   |
| 7.  | United Development Services, Herok Part-I, Heitupokpi, Manipur.   |
| 8.  | Rural Voluntary Service, Wangbal Mayai Leikai of Thoubal, Manipur.  |
| 9.  | Gandhian Institute of Rural Development, Hotel – Kongba, M.I. Road, Thoubal, Manipur-795138.                              |
| 10. | The Manipur Rural Services Association, Old Chekon, Ananda Singh Hr. Secondary, Academy Gate, Imphal East, Manipur.       |
| 11. | Lairenkabi Youth Dramatic Union, B.P.O. Lam Sang, Imphal, Manipur.  |
| 12. | Weaker Section Development Association, Loirikyengbam, Mapha Kikai, Distt. – Imphal, Manipur.                             |
| 13. | Centre for Information Technology, Imphal, Manipur.   |
| 14. | Village Development Organisation, Phouden B.P.O., Thoubal, Manipur.   |
| 15. | Institute of Rural Development and Training Centre, Post-Thoubal, B.P.O. – Dolroukhongjin, Distt. – Imphal East, Manipur. |
| 16. | Rural Women and Child Development Association, Wangjing Sorakhaibem Leikai, Post Wangjing, Distt. – Thoubal, Manipur.     |
| 17. | Centre for Development Activities, Wangjing, Near Indo-Mayanmar Road, Wangjing, Manipur-795148.                           |

**PROMOTION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING**

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18.	Council for Development for Poor and Labourness, Lilong, Imphal, Manipur.
19.	The Youth Union for Voluntary Action, Tenga Ngarem, Post – Moireng, Bishnupur, Manipur.
20.	Manipur Women Coordinating Convent, Candipur, Imphal West, Manipur-795003.

**NAGALAND**

1. Rural Women Welfare Society, Vill. – Tsungipi, Distt.-Wokha, Nagaland.
2. Keza Society, Jail Colony, Kohima, Nagaland.
3. Akivi Association Welfare Society, Kohima, Nagaland.
4. Urazo Welfare Society, Chozuba Town, Phek, Nagaland.
5. All India Saraswati Educational Welfare Society, H. No. 322, K.H. No.79, Vill. Nagaland.
6. UTEIBOU Welfare Society, Kohima Town, Nagaland at Bayavini Hill, Kohima, Nagaland.
7. Rural Area Women Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
8. Society for Youth and Women, Chozuba Town, Phek, Nagaland.
9. Rural Women Development Trust, Mokokchung Town, Sengtemda Ward, Mokokchung, Nagaland.
10. M-MHA-Multipurpose Welfare Society, Wokha Town, Wokha, Nagaland.
11. Longtsung Youth Club, Longtsung, Wokha, Nagaland.
12. Loke Welfare Organisation, Lazami, Distt. – Zunhebato, Nagaland.

**ORISSA**

1. Subhadra Women's Welfare Development Organisation, Radha Ballav Sahi, Post/P.S.- Khurda (Orissa).
2. Jeevan Jyoti Club for Social Welfare and Rural Development, At – Mahadia, Via Gudasila, Dhenkanal, Orissa.

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3.	WORD (Women Organisation for Rural Development), At/Post – Bhusandpur, Khurda, Orissa.
4.	Sishuraja Club, Kantanali, (J.J.) Deulasahi, Post/ Distt. – Dhenkanal, Orissa.
5.	Khandual Shelter, At/Post – Taraboi, Via – Jatni, Post Box No. 31, Khurda, Orissa.
6.	Association for Social Rural and Youth Advancement, At/Post – Arjunpur, PS/Distt. – Khurda, Orissa.
7.	Mangal Jyoti Voluntary Organisation, at-Ekagharia, Post – Batramprasad, Via – Hindu Road, Distt. – Dhenkanal, Orissa.
8.	Basudeb Pathagar, At and Post – Nuagan Padhan Sahi, Via – Niali, Distt. – Cuttack, Orissa.
9.	National Youth Organisation, Srikhetra Colony, E.W.S. – 100, Post/Distt. – Puri, Orissa.
10.	Ratnakar Rural and Urban Bikas Institution, At/Post – Kabara Madhapur, Via Mahimagadi, Distt. – Dhenkanal, Orissa.
11.	AWARD (Assam for Women Awareness and Rural Development), B-41, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
12.	Jeevan Jyoti, Plost No.708, B.J.B. Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
13.	District Harijan Adivasi development Organisation, At – Bahapal, Post – Kantal, Via-Kankadabad, Dhenkanal, Orissa.
14.	Rama Rajya Seva Sadan, At Rajva Patana, Via Bhapar, Distt. Dhenkanal (Orissa)
15.	Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity, At/PO Futakhra, Cuttack, Orissa.
16.	Krusha Adivasi Self Help Society, At/PO Batira, Block Marshaghas, PS Patkura, Distt. Kendrapara (Orissa)
17.	Hara Parbati Club, At/Post – Khuntapal, Distt. – Mayurbhanj, Orissa.
18.	MUQTI (Mission on United Quest for Tranformation and Innovation, At/Post – Nvagan, Via – Kujang, Block-Erasama, Distt. – Jagatsinghpur, Orissa.

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| 19. Jeevanjyoti, Plot No.708, B.J.B. Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.                                     |   |
| 20. Gangotree Social Organisation, Plot No.M/450, Madhusudan Nagar, Unit No. 4, Bhubaneswar, Orissa. |   |
| 21. Bikalpa Bikash, At – Odakapa, Post-Tukuda, Distt. – Angal, Orissa.                               |   |
| 22. Mukti, Gandhimandir Road, Dhenkanal, Orissa.   |   |
| 23. Rupayan Society, At-Dotamundai (Near Jagannath Temple) Post – Telengabazar, Cuttack, Orissa.     |   |

**RAJASTHAN**

- Maharshi Dayanand Vikas Samiti, 368, Patel Nagar, Purani Abadi, Shriganganagar, Rajasthan.
- S.K. Public School Samiti, Chandhi Chowk Purani Abadi, Shriganganagar, Rajasthan-335001.
- Bhagya Saxena Rashtriya Chetna Mission Sansthan, B-176-C, Malviya Nasgar, Alwar, Rajasthan.
- Rajasthan samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Mandrela, Tehshil – Chirawa, Distt. – Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.
- Society for All Round Development, V.P.O. Kotputli, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

**SIKKIM**

- Nari Kalyan Sanstha, Chuba Block, Lower Perbing, South Sikkim, Sikkim.

**TAMIL NADU**

- Mari Amman Services Society, 24 Velayutham Lane, Eswarankoil Street, Manapparai, Trichy, TN-621306.
- Duraisamy Gererous Social Education Association, Vilvarayanallur, New Mambakkam Taluk, Kanchipuram, TN.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

- Tarai Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, 20/31, Samta Nagar, Sector-II, Indira Nagar, Lucknow (UP).
- Shan Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Bajodi Tola, T-2/32, Rampur (UP).
- Seema Seema Sewa Sansthan, 503/131/20A, Rajeev Gandhi Nagar, Barauliya, Daliganj, Lucknow (UP).

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| 4. All India Ex-Sainik Development Organisation, Sainik Campus, Vill. – Kumrala Gajraula, J.P. Nagar (UP).               |   |
| 5. India Literacy Board, Literacy House, Lucknow (UP).   |   |
| 6. B.D. Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Upper Kot Naya Bazar, Upper Kot Bahjoi, Bahjoi (UP).                                      |   |
| 7. Avnish Kalyan Sansthan, Vill. – Kashyak, Post – Ishapur, Jaunpur, UP.   |   |
| 8. Navjyoti Sansthan, 45, Ashok Nagar, Allahabad (UP).   |   |
| 9. Shiv Sewa Sansthan, Vill. – Kotila, Post – Dech, Distt. – Raibareilly (UP).   |   |
| 10. Institute for Rural Entrepreneurship Development and Research, 32, Narendra Nagar, Unnao (UP).                       |   |
| 11. SEHAT (Society for Extenceel Health Activity, 15/182, Indira Nagar, Lucknow (UP).                                    |   |
| 12. St. Paul's Charitable Education Society, 130/B1, Grace Sadan Behind Damar Godown, CP Mission Compound, Jhanshi (UP). |   |
| 13. Institute for Research and Rural Development, Vill. – Pure Bedua, Post Afim Ki Kothi, Distt. – Pratapgarh (UP).      |   |
| 14. Jaikaran Bind Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Vill. – Khizirpur, Post – Sarai Mamraj, Allahabad (UP).                      |   |
| 15. Awadh Memorial Society, Gulariya Garda Purab Gali, Ghanta Ghar, Barabanki, UP.                                       |   |
| 16. Janta Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Vill. and Post – Fatehganj, Kakori, Lucknow (UP).                                       |   |
| 17. Asha Development Society, Bus Station Road, Akbarpur Head Post, Akbarpur, Distt.-Ambedkar Nagar, UP.                 |   |
| 18. Nehru Yuva Club, Hathipur Chittu Post and Block, Dingerpur, Kundarki, Muradabad (UP).                                |   |
| 19. Kamla Mahila Avom Bai Kalyan Samiti, 98, Mandi Railway Road, Pilkhuwa (UP).  |   |
| 20. Archana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Vill. – Abhipur, Post – Bhanmau, Distt. -Barabanki, (UP).                              |   |
| 21. Shri Ram Ladaiti Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Sanjay Nagar, Agra Road, Etah, UP.  |   |



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| 22. | Nation Gram Udyog Sewa Samiti, Mohalla - 7, Shekhan Uparkot, Distt. - Bulandshahar (UP).   |
| 23. | Sant Sewashram, Railway Road, Bijnor, UP.  |
| 24. | Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Baghol, Distt. - Allahabad, UP.   |
| 25. | Arpit Mahila Avom Gramin Vikas Sansthan, H. No. 242, Bhabha Nagar, Sanigawan Road, Kanpur, UP.                                       |
| 26. | Public Sewa Society, Vill. - and Post - Saidanpur, Barabanki (UP).   |
| 27. | Jagat Jagdish Jan Kalyan, Dhangarh Cot, Awasanganj, Tehsil - Kunda, Pratapgarh, UP.  |
| 28. | Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Ramgarh, Balia, UP.   |
| 29. | Abhiyukti Foundation, 249/109, Tagore Town, Dr. A. K. Sur Road, Allahabad, UP.   |
| 30. | Himanshi Social Welfare Society, Vill. and Post - Galami, Tehsil - Shikohabad, Firozabad (UP).                                       |
| 31. | Prithvi Sewa Sansthan, Vill. - Pratappurwa, Post - Tiwaripur, Distt. - Barabanki, UP.  |
| 32. | Jan Kalyan Samiti, Durjanpurghat, Gonda, UP.   |
| 33. | Bhartiya Yuva Kalyan Gramodyog Sansthan, Vill. - Bargadiyapur, Block - Kakwan, Post - Majpur, Tehsil - Vilhore, Distt. - Kanpur, UP. |
| 34. | Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, H. No.356, Mohalla - Katra, Mainpur, UP.   |
| 35. | Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Vill. and Post - Kachara, Tehsil-Shikohabad, Firozabad, UP.  |
| 36. | SGT Gramodyog Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Vill. Birshingpur, PO Madhopur, Distt. Gonda, UP.   |
| 37. | Nidhi Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Kashigapur, PO-Eshapur, Distt. Jaunpur, UP.  |
| 38. | Sarvangin Mahila Avom Yuva Bal Vikas Samiti, Vill. Gandhi, PO-Sagar, Kaipur, Sant Ravi Das Nagar, UP.                                |
| 39. | Raju Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Mohalla Khaiva, PO Balrampur, Distt Balrampur, UP.   |

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| 40. | Major Grameen Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Hugga, Talab, Chakkiwali, Rampur, UP.                                     |
| 41. | Pandit Deen Dayal Sewa Samiti, Vill. and PO Ratanpura, Distt. Mau, UP.                                       |
| 42. | Jan Sewa Sansthan, Vill. and PO-Bheelapur, Lucknow, UP.  |
| 43. | Balaji Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Keshripur, PO-Mallikpur Distt. Kannauj (UP).                           |
| 44. | R.A. Public Education Society, Vill. Paigambarpur, PO-Gajam, JP Nagar, UP.                                   |
| 45. | Chaudhari Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Mohalla - Golaganj, Bahgai, Distt. - Moradabad (UP).                      |
| 46. | Women and Child Care Charitable Society, 219-A/1A, Chak Raghunath Jail Road, Naini, Allahabad (UP).          |
| 47. | UM Memorial Samajothan Samiti, 634, Ed Gah Road, Unnao, UP.  |
| 48. | Hariom Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Mohalla - Shikshak Colony, Jet Qila, Baba Gauri Shankar Road, Kannauj, (UP). |
| 49. | Yuva Kalyan Seva Samiti, Vill. and Post - Kashipur, Rampur, (UP).  |
| 50. | Sanik Welfare Institute, Indalpur Road, Mahewa, Allahabad, UP.   |
| 51. | Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Sarai Tarin Road, Chammunda Hayat Nagar, Sambhal, Moradabad, UP.                         |
| 52. | Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar Bal Vikas Kendra, Vill. - Khandowa, Post - Shivdayalganj, UP.                         |
| 53. | Chendra Bhaga Gramodyog Sewa Samiti, Vill. and Post Madhaupur, Tarabganj, Gonda, UP.                         |
| 54. | Gramin Jan Vikas Samiti, Chhoti Bazar, Jaiprakash Nagar, Bilhari, Distt. - Kanpur, UP.                       |
| 55. | Priti Mahila Avam Bal Vikash Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Bantha, Post - Walterganj, Distt. - Basti, UP.             |
| 56. | Sri Sanjay Gandhi Bal Vikas Kendra, Akbarpur, Tarabganj, Gonda, UP.  |
| 57. | Ekjut, At - Kach Ehari, More Colony, Sehebganj, UP.  |

## PROMOTION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING

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| 58. | Sanjay Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Vill. and Post – Kota, Distt. – Bulandshahar (UP).                 |
| 59. | Pooja Udyamita Vikas Parishad, Triveniganj, Nanbasta, Lucknow, UP.                                 |
| 60. | Kisan Mazdoor Manila Utthan Samiti, Vill. – Maujpur, Post – Ramapur, Bhagahi Tehsil, Tarabganj, UP |
| 61. | Awadh Memorial Society, Gulariya'Garda Gali, Ghanta Ghar, Barabanki, UP.                           |

**UTTARANCHAL**

1. Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Vill and Post – Gadarpur, Distt. – Udham Singh Nagar, Uttranchal.
2. Society for Rural Development, Mohalla Bhoot Bangla, Udham Singh Nagar, Distt. – Nainital, Uttranchal.
3. Kirti Samaj Sewa Sanstha, Near Bus Stand, Pauri Garhwal, Uttranchal.
4. Gurudev Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Mohalla Kachhi Masjid, Tehsil-Godapur, Nainital, Uttranchal.
5. Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Seer Gotijai, Near Jame Masjid Rudrapur, Distt. Nainital, Uttranchal.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Sreebora Vivekananda Sangha, Vill. and Post – Sreebora (Mansatola), P.S. – Daspur, Distt. – Medinipur, W.B.
2. Deulpur Sishu Kalyan Samiti, Vill. and Post – Deulpur, Distt. – Howrah, W.B.
3. Ambagan Karmi Sangha, Vill. – Subalchak, Post Uttar Manashri, Howrah, W.B.
4. Ashurali Vivekananda Samiti, Vill. – Ashurali, Post – Sadhurhat, 24 Parganas, W.B.
5. ETR for the Disabled, 104/106, NSC Bose Road, Post – Naktala, Distt. – Kolkata, W.B-74.
6. Barabari Netaji Sewa Sangha, Vill. and Post Barabari, Distt. – Purba Medinipur, W.B.
7. Tarun Sangha, Vill. – Phakirchak, Post – Barabari (South), Distt. Medinipur, W.B.

PROMOTION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING

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| 8.  | Baneyajhi Binapani Pathagar 'O' Club, Vill. – Beneyajhi, Post -Gangadharchak, Distt. – Purba Medinipur, W.B-721444. |
| 9.  | Malipukur Samaj Unayan Samiti, Vill. – Malipukur, Post – Jajersa, Distt. – Howrah. W.B.                             |
| 10. | Parul Sarat Gram Bikash Samity, Hooghly, W.B.   |
| 11. | R.K. Mission Lokasiksha Parishad, R.K. Missission Ashram, Narendrapur, Kolkata. W.B-700103.                         |

*State wise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of 'Development and Empowerment of Adolescents' during 2004-2005\**

Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs
1	2

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Rajeswari Mahila Mandali, Kurnool.
2. Priyadarshani Rashtriya Shikshan Sanstha, Medak.
3. Social Service for Women Welfare, Chittoor.
4. Bargavi Mahila Mandali, Mehaboobnagar.
5. Vanaja Mahila Mandali, Cuddapah.
6. Society for Integrated Development, Nalgonda.
7. Sri Manjunatha Mahila Mandali, Warangal.
8. Suverna Welfare Association Nirmal Mandal, Adilabad.
9. Educational and Rural Development Society, Warangal.
10. Adarsha Seva Samithi, Nellore.
11. Rural Development and Educational Society, Kadapa.

**BIHAR**

1. Khadagdhari Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jehanabad.
2. Shyam Shilpa Shiksha and Jan Kalyan Sanathan, Patna.
3. Gramin Kalyan Samiti, Khagaria.

\* The scheme of Development and Empowerment of Adolescents came into existence in October 2004.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENTS

1	2
4. Jansewa, Khagaria.	
<b>HARYANA</b>	
1. Adarsh Saraswati Shikshan Samiti, Sonipet.	
2. Balajee Gramodyog Mandal, Panipat.	
3. I.S. Shikahan Evam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Rohtak.	
<b>KARNATAKA</b>	
1. Kumara Kurupa Educational Society, Chitradurga.	
2. Integrated Education Development Society, Kolar.	
3. Shri Venkateswara Education Society, Tunkur.	
4. Raghvendra Rural Development Society, Tunkur.	
5. Triveni Education Society, Talakkalar.	
6. Subhadra Mahila Mandali, Chitradurga.	
7. Gramobhyudaya Society, Kolar.	
8. Devballa Sewa Sangha (R), Bellary.	
9. Abhaya Rural Development Agency, Bellary.	
10. Vivekananda Rural Development and Educational Society, Karwar.	
11. Ashirwad Rural Development Trust, Kolar.	
12. Kamal Rural Development Society, Bangalore.	
13. Harihara Graminabhir Vrudhi Sangh, Kolar.	
14. Chandramukhi Youth Association, Hassan.	
15. Social Service Society, Bagalkota.	
17. Indira Gandhi Memorial Education Society, Bidar.	
18. Margadarshi Seva Sadan, Devengera.	
19. Karnataka Rural Development Trust, Kolar.	
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	
1. Janhit Manav Chetna Evam Vikas Samit, Bhopal.	
2. Laxmi Venkatesh Jan Kalyan Samiti, Sagar.	
3. Gwalior Udhyaimita Vikas Evam Prashikshan Kendra, Gwalior.	
4. Anupam Yuva Jan Kalyan Samiti, Sagar.	

1	2
5. Sarojini Siksha Samiti, Sagar.	
6. Parshuram Samaj Kalyan Shiksha Samiti, Gwalior.	
7. Senior Education and Rural Development Society, Jabalpur.	
8. Margdarshak Shiksha Samiti, Jabalpur.	
9. Jaisingh Siksha Samiti, Gwalior.	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	
1. Gramin Janseva Shikshan Sansthan, Dhule.	
<b>ORISSA</b>	
1. Laxmi Narayana Harijan and Adibasi Backward Development Society, Jajpur.	
2. Siva Suraj Integrated Voluntary Agency, Dhenkanal.	
3. Pragati Jubak Sangh, Bhadrak.	
4. Sankalp, Dhenkanal.	
5. Palli Bikash Samiti, Dhenkanal.	
6. Joy Durga Dynamic Young Club, Cuttack.	
7. Thermal Youth Club, Angul.	
8. Jagat Janani Pathager, Chandali.	
9. Janjali Pathager, Bhadrak.	
10. Swaraj Bharati, Dhenkanal.	
11. Kunja Bihari Yubak Sangria, Jajpur.	
12. Utkaliya Hindu Dham Sansed, Bhadrak.	
13. Palli Pragati Jubak Sangha, Dhenkanal.	
14. Nehru Yubek Sangha, Jajpur.	
<b>PUNJAB</b>	
1. Faridkot District Culture Society, Faridkot.	
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	
1. Manav Mangal Samiti, Sriganganagar.	
2. AOES (Academy of Educational Society), Besan.	
3. Gauri Devi Mahila Uthan Samiti, Jaipur.	
4. Jhulelal Samisih Sansthan, Jaipur.	

1	2
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	
1.	Community Action for Social Sprens Formation, (CAST), Thiruviruthenpulli.
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	
1.	Shahri Avam Gramin Vikas Samiti, Bijnore.
2.	Lok Sewa Samiti, Gonda.
3.	Rajeev Village Development Research Society, Gonda.
4.	Pawan Sewa Sansthan, Gonda.
5.	Shikha Mahila Samiti, Basti.
6.	Akhil Bhartiya Yuva Vikas Sansthan, Meerut.
7.	Mahila Avom Gram Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad.
8.	Yuva Lok Kalyan Samiti, Firozabad.
10.	Ambedkar Gramodyog Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Meerut.
11.	Bhartiya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Mainpuri.
12.	Tharu Janjati Mahila Vikas Samiti, Gonda.
13.	Star Vikas Sansthan, Allahabad.
14.	Shanti Smaj Sevi Sarnitim, Farrukhabad.
15.	Sri Nageswer Jankalyan Samiti, Allahabad.
16.	Gramin Vikas Evam Shikhan Sansthan, Sarai Mumrej.
17.	Veer Eklalya Prashikshan Sansthan, Ballia.
18.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.
19.	Sandeep Gramodyog Samiti, Mainpuri.
20.	Paryavaran Evam Yuva Vikas Samiti, Rampur.
21.	Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Muradabad.
22.	Bhartiya Lok Kalyan Sewa Sansthan, Allahabad.
23.	Gurugobind Prashikshan Sansthan, Azamgarh.
24.	Atrauna Grameen Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur.
25.	Saryoo Gramodyog Sewa Sansthan, Gonda.
26.	Sarvangin Mahila Avam Yuva Bal Vikas Samiti, Bhadohi.
27.	Durga Sewa Samiti, Etah.

1	2
28.	National Yuva Kariya Karam Samiti, Baghpat.
29.	Dr. Ambedkar Samta Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Ghazipur.
30.	Anshul Jan Vikas Parishad, Mainpuri.
31.	Meenakshi Nari Sewa Sansthan, Mainpuri.
32.	Nehru Sewa Sansthan, Mathura.
33.	Sarojani Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Farrukhabad.
34.	Himanshi Social Welfare Society, Firozabad.
35.	Sumit Sewa Sansthan, Kannauj.
36.	Prerana, Meerut.
37.	Gramin Vikas Samiti, Azamgarh.
38.	Shanti Niketan, Farrukhabad.
39.	Shanti Sarvodaya Sansthan, Lucknow.
40.	SGT Gramodyog Shksha Prasar Samiti, Gonda.
41.	Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow.
42.	Jan Sewa Sansthan, Mainpuri.
43.	Centre for Action Research and Development, Pratapgrah.
44.	Prakash Development Society, Ballia.
45.	Kamala Sewa Samiti, Ghaziabad.
46.	Smriti Sewa Sansthan, Lucknow.
47.	Chandra Shakhar Seva Sansthan, Sultanpur.
48.	Gyan Bharti Mahila Kalyan Evam Shiksha, Etah.
49.	Aadharshila Samajik Evam Sanskrit Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow.
50.	Gunge Sun Gram Vikas Samiti, Sultanpur.
51.	Gram Seva Sadan, J.P. Nagar.
52.	Saisi Gram Udhog Vikas Samiti, Moradabad.
53.	Gramya Vikas Sansthan, Lucknow.
54.	Rashtriya Vikas Sewa Sansthan, Sultanpur.
55.	Sathiya Nehru Yuva Samiti, Gonda.
56.	Gorakh Nath Sarvoday Ashram, Ballia

1	2
57.	Adarsh Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan, Ghazipur.
58.	Laxmi Yuva Sewa Sansthan, Firozabad.
59.	Kavita Khadi Gramodyog Sansthan, Bulandshahr.
60.	Grameen Vikas Sansthan, Ghazipur.
61.	Bhagwan Budh Sewa Sansthan, Santkabar Nagar.
62.	Kumar Gramodyog Sansthan, Lucknow.
63.	Pandit Deen Dayal Sewa Samiti, Mau.
64.	Puruanchal Social Development Society, Ghazipur.
65.	Dwarika Gramodyog Sansthan, Aligarh.
66.	Akansha Women and Child Development Society, Ghazlabad.
67.	Tarai Kshatra Vikas Sansthan, Maharajganj.
68.	Dr. Bhimrav Ambedkar Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Sansthan, Rampur.
69.	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Shikshan Sansthan, Maharajganj.
70.	Shiv Sahitya Parishad, Gonda.
71.	Veer Eklabya Prashikshan Sansthan, Ballia.
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>	
1.	Himalayan Voice (Regd), Rajouri.
2.	Modern Cultural Club, Rajouri.
<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>	
1.	Yuva Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Udham Singh Nagar.
2.	Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Udham Singh Nagar.
3.	Gurudev Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, Udham Singh Nagar.
4.	Society for Rural Development, Rudraprayag.
5.	Dheri Yuva Vikas Kendra, Nainital.
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
1.	Friends Club, Kangra.
<b>DELHI</b>	
1.	Anugsaha, Delhi.

1	2
2.	Nari Utthan Samiti, Delhi.
3.	Urivi Vikram Charitable Trust, New Delhi.
4.	Director General, NYKS, New Delhi.
<b>MANIPUR</b>	
1.	Centre for Development Activities (C/DAC), Wagjing – 795148.
2.	Foundation of Rural Development (FORD), Manipur.
3.	Hangul United Development Association (HUDA), Imphal, Manipur.
4.	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service, Thoubal, Manipur.
5.	Anouba Mangal Nagampal Sorom, Leirak, Imphal, Manipur.
6.	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service, Thoubal (CRUS), Manipur.
7.	United Vigil for Healthy Society, Khangabok, Manipur.
8.	Integrated Rural Development Agency, Imphal, Manipur.
9.	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Manipur.
10.	Phoiqing Awang Youth Club (PAYC), Imphal, West Distt., Manipur.
11.	Nago Hindi Vidyapeeth, Imphal East, Manipur.
12.	Samagra Vikas Parishad, Nambal, Bishnupur Distt.- Manipur.
13.	Integrated Economic Development Society, (IEDS), Canchipur, Manipur.
14.	Integrated Rural Upliftment Service, (IRUS), Thoubal, Manipur.
15.	Integrated Rural Development Centre, (IRDC), Thoubal, Manipur.
16.	Eastern Social Welfare Association, Thoubal, Manipur.
17.	Environment and Economic Environment, Imphal, Manipur.
18.	Rural Development Association (RUDA), Imphal East Distt. Manipur.

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| 19. | United Rural Development Service, (URDS), Thobal, Manipur.                      |
| 20. | Liangmai Naga Baptist Association, INBA (M), Tamei, Manipur.                    |
| 21. | Foundation of Rural Development, Thoubal, Manipur.                              |
| 22. | People Development Society, Mayai, Manipur.                                     |
| 23. | Centre for Organising Labours Development, Imphal, Manipur.                     |
| 24. | Resource Centre for Social Welfare and Community Development, Chandel, Manipur. |
| 25. | Volunteers Union for Rural Forward and Integrity, Manipur.                      |
| 26. | Samaj Seva Sangsthan, Khongjpur, Thoubal, Manipur.                              |
| 27. | South Eastern Rural Development Organisation, (SEEDO), Wangjing, Manipur.       |
| 28. | Greenland Development Organisation, Imphal West, Manipur.                       |
| 29. | Farmers Development Centre (FDC), Wangjing, Thoubal Distt.-Manipur.             |
| 30. | New Generation Welfare Association, Wangjing, Manipur.                          |
| 31. | Anauba Mangal Nagamapal Saram, Imphal West.                                     |

**ASSAM**

Mahila Mandal Nagaon, Nagaon (Assam)

- GARD, Dakhingaon, Post-Kahilapare, Guwahati, Assam.
- United Development Society, Nagaon, (Assam).
- Tinsukia New Star Club, Nagaon, Assam.
- Natural Calamity Restoration Tea, Nagaon, Assam.
- Kaumudi Samanwai Gosthi, Nagaon, (Assam).
- Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Nagaon, Assam.
- SP. Memorial Shiksha Nikaten Samiti, N.C. Hills, Assam.
- Maheripar Adarsha Samaj Kalyan Samity, Nagaon, Assam.

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| 9.  | Barbheng Bahjeni Khate Unneyan Samittee, Arara Nalbasi, Assam.        |
| 10. | Assam School of Education Swahid Path Kaphilipare Guwahati, Assam.    |
| 11. | Pathari Vocational Institute, Nagaon, Assam.                          |
| 12. | Sonali Gaonunyan Samity, Dupguri, Nagaon, Assam.                      |
| 13. | Manak Kalyan Khilipara, Guwahati, Assam.                              |
| 14. | Pragati Social Development Organisation, (PSDO), Narnkhatowal, Assam. |
| 15. | Garampani Mahila Samity, Umrangle, North Cachher Hills, Assam.        |
| 16. | Sarbangin Unnayan Samity, Nalbari, Assam.                             |
| 17. | District Social Welfare committee, N.C. Hills, Assam.                 |
| 18. | Pathari Vocational Institute, Near Court Campus, Nagaon, Assam.       |
| 19. | Gram Unneyen Samity, Nalbari, Assam.                                  |

**NAGALAND**

- Laxmi Welfare Society, Kohima, Kohima, Nagaland.
- Lahe Welfare Organisaion Lazand Village, Zumbaboto, Nagaland.
- Hutokito MPSS Ltd, Dimapur, Nagaland.
- Bohoto and Pros Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd, Zumbaboto, Nagaland.
- Eastern Gospel Band Society, Nagaland.
- ABCO Youth Organisation, Kohima, Nagaland.
- M/s Otilia Welfare Society, Mokokchung District Nagaland.
- Sawagat Voluntary Organisation, Nagaland.
- Chingha Keang Ngin Unm Society, Nagaland.
- Lahe Welfare Organisation, Nagaland.
- M/s Sendanyu Youth Organisation, Dimapur, Nagaland.
- M/s Tehok Development Society, Mon, Nagaland.
- Chen Warkow Development Society, Mon, Nagaland.

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14.	Mon Town Welfare Society, Mon, Nagaland.
15.	Surani Welfare Society, Mokokehung, Nagaland.
16.	Association of Tribals Welfare development, Dimapurs, Nagaland.
17.	Nagaland Weavers Association, Dimapur, Nagaland.
18.	Atula Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
19.	Baimho Welfare Society, Zunkaboto Distt.-Nagaland.
20.	Atsungchanger Culture Welfare Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland.
21.	Rural Women Development Trust, Nagaland.
22.	Wenkhon Konyet Foundation. Nagaland.
23.	Educated Unemployed Union Diphuper, Dimapur, Nagaland.
24.	Konyak Youth Society, Chen Town, Mon District of Nagaland.
25.	Angetyong Welfare Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland.
26.	Kopayong Service Co-operative Social Ltd., Nagaland.
27.	Emcharm's Education Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
28.	M/s Veda Sporting Club, Mon District.
29.	Rural Upliftment Projects Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
30.	Chilong Multipurpose Society, Longleng District of Nagaland.
31.	Hazam Rising Club, District of Peran, Nagaland.
32.	Women Welfare Society, G.A. Project, Colony, Wokha. H.No.44, Nagaland.
33.	M/s Semtesh Women Welfare Society, Nagaland.
34.	Rural People Development Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
35.	Mascotte Development Society of Dimapur, Nagaland.
36.	Nagaland Scholar Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.
37.	Shikhu Association Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland.

1	2
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>	
1.	Panti Matgsik Club, South Garo Hill, Meghalaya.
2.	Anogre Farmer's Society.
3.	Matahi Dumba Club, East Garo Hills. Meghalaya.
4.	B.P. Rural Development Society. Shillong-3, Maghalaya.
5.	William Nagar Youth Club, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
6.	Youth Club, West Goro Hills, Meghalaya.
7.	Chengalwa Farmer's Society, East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
8.	Waimong Club, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
9.	Chibak Sports Club, West Khasi Hills, Distt. Of Meghalaya.
10.	Chitumach East Garo Hills, Meghalaya.
11.	Karaindrai Youth Club, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
12.	Upper Chibak Young Blue Association, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya.
<b>SIKKIM</b>	
1	Ishwarembha Samiti Sanghe Smese, Sikkim.
2.	Sikkim Mahila Kalyan Singh, Ronipool, East Sikkim.
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>	
1.	Sangram Development Society, Papumpure Distt.-Arunachal Pradesh.
2.	Tamey Tanang Mamorial Society, Papumpure Distt.-Arunachal Pradesh.
3.	Joram Socio Cultural and Literacy Society, Rower Subansiri Distt., of Arunachal Pradesh.
4.	Comprehensive of Rural Excellence, Itanagar, Lapumpure (AP).
<b>MIZORAM</b>	
1.	Zarkawt Weaving and Handicraft Society, Aizawal, Mizoram.
2.	Kimi Handloom & Handicraft Society, Aizawal, Mizoram.
3.	Bazar Bungkawn Wearing and Handicraft Society, Aizawal, Mizoram.

1	2
<b>TRIPURA</b>	
1. Village Development Team, West Tripura .	
<i>State wise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of Assistance to 'National Sports Federations' during last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005</i>	
<b>RECOGNIZED NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERTAIIONS</b>	
Sl.No.	Name of the Federation
1	2
1.	All India Carrom Federation
2.	All India Chess Federation
3.	All India Football Federation
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
10.	Archery Association of India
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India
12.	Badminton Association of India
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India
14.	Basketball Federation of India
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India
17.	Cycle Federation of India
18.	Equestrian Federation of India
19.	Fencing Association of India
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation
22.	Indian Body Building Federation
23.	Indian Golf Union
24.	Indian Hockey Federation

1	2
25.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association
26.	Indian Olympic Association
27.	Indian Polo Association
28.	Indian Power lifting Federation
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation
31.	Judo Federation of India
32.	Kho-kho Federation of India
33.	Korfball Federation of India
34.	All India Tennis Association
35.	National Rifle Association of India
36.	Netball Federation of India
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India
38.	Rowing Federation of India
39.	School Games Federation of India
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India
42.	Softball Federation of India
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India
44.	Swimming Federation of India
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India
49.	Tug of War Federation of India
50.	Volleyball Federation of India
51.	Women Cricket Association of India
52.	Wrestling Federation of India
53.	Yachting Association of India
54.	Wushu Association of India
55.	Winter Games federation of India
Total	

**NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS**



*State wise list of NGOs funded under the Scheme of Grants of Creation of Sports Infrastructure' during last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005*

**2002-2003**

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO
1	2

**ASSAM**

1. Distt. Sports Association, North Lakhimpur, Assam.
2. General Secretary, Khanpara Sports and Cultural Organisation, P.O. Khanpura, Distt. Guwahati, Assam.
3. General Secretary, Biswanath Distt. Sports Association, Madhupur, P.O. Vhstali (Near B.N. College) Distt. Sonitpur, Assam-784176.

**NAGALAND**

1. General Secretary, Nagaland Tennis Association, Charmo Peseyre Memorial Tennis Complex, Kuda Village, Nagarjan, Dimapur, Nagaland.
2. Chairman, Hill Pioneers, Distt. Phek, Chethaba, Nagaland.
3. President, K.K.Club Youth Welfare Society, New Tesophenyu, Kohima, Tseminyu, Nagaland.
4. Chairman, Expression Voluntary Organisation, Purana Bazar, Dimapur, Nagaland.
5. President, Chen Wanken Development Society Chen Town, Mon Distt. Nagaland.

**MANIPUR**

1. Hony. Secretary, Thoubal Distt. Table Tennis Association, Thoubal (Wangmatapon, Thoubal, Manipur.
2. Secretary, Integrated Tribal Development Society, Khoupum, P.O. Nungba - 795147, Distt. Tamenglong, Manipur.
3. Secretary, Angtha Western Pantholbi Club, Angtha Village, Yairipok Bazar, Imphal East, Manipur - 795149.
4. Secretary, Social Development and Education Organisation, P.O.Thoubal, Haokha, Manipur.

1	2
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5. Secretary, United Rural Development Services, Heirok, P.O. Wangjing, Distt. Thoubal Manipur - 795148.

**HARYANA**

- 1 Principal, Shri Guru Hari Singh College, Jeevan Nagar, Distt. Sirsa, Haryana.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Secretary, People's Education Trust, Mandya ,Distt. Mandya, Karnataka - 571401.
2. Chairman, Action Committee, K.M.Cariappa Multipurpose Auditorium Trust, Pre University College, Medikeri - 571201, Distt. Kodagu, Karnataka.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Secretary, Pravara Rural Education Society, AT/Po Loni, Pravaranagar Shirampur Block - Loni, Ahmednagar, - 413713 Maharashtra
2. Karyadhyakha, Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Sangha 1358, B.Ward, Khari Corner, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.
3. Managing Rrustee, Navjeevan Education Society Vinchur Gaoli, P.O. Madsangvi, Nasik, Maharashtra.
4. Sri Satya Sai Krida Nagari, Waghapur, Satchikitsa Prasarak Mandal Yavatmal, Maharashtra.
5. General Secretary, Deccan Gymkhana Talim Pavilion, 759/2 Daccan Gymkhana, Pune, Maharashtra-411004.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. General Secretary, Tamilnadu Squash Racket Association, Dhun Building, 3rd Floor, Northwing, 827 Auna Salai, Chennai - 600002.
2. Secretary Sri R.K.Mission Vidyalaya Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu - 692582.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Secretary, Jalpaiguri Badminton Players Association, Jalpaiguri, 735101, West Bengal.

**CREATION OF SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE**

2003-2004

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO
1	2

**ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Indoor Stadium AT Chirala by Rotary Service Trust, Chirala, Distt. Prakasam.

**ASSAM**

1. Indoor Stadium Category-III at Tezpur by Tezpur Distt. Sports Association.
2. Indoor Stadium Category-II at Kolongpar, Distt. Nagaon, Assam.

**HARYANA**

1. Indoor Stadium Category-II at Sirsa by Maharaja Agrasain Charitable Trust.
2. Indoor Stadium Category-II at Chhara, Distt. Jhajjar by Lala Dewan Chand Modern Wrestlings Yogacentre, Chhara.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Poornaprajna Education Centre Bangalore for Development of Playfield.

**KERALA**

1. Football ground by Juvenile Sports Club, Elavanna, Malappuram.
2. Indoor Stadium at Ottapalam by Shri Chettur Shankaran Nair Memorial Cultural Trust, Ottapalam, Distt. Palghat.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Swimming Pool Category-I at Loni, Ahmadnagar by Prawara Rural Education Trust.
2. Indoor Stadium Category-III at Kolhapur by Kolhapur Zilla Rashtriya Talim Sangh.
3. Swimming Pool Category-II at Rogh by Jagannath Rathi Charity Trust.
4. Swimming Pool Category-I at Pune by Maharashtra Mandal, Pune.
5. Outdoor Stadium Category-I at Pune by Maharashtra Mandal, Pune.

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6. Swimming Pool Category-II at Karveer by R.L.Tawade Foundation, Kolhapur Maharashtra.

7. Swimming Pool Category-II at Vinchur Gaoli, Nasik by Navjeenam Education Society, Nasik.

8. Swimming Pool at Pune by Daccan Gymkhana Pune.

9. Swimming Pool at Chakki Khapa by Central Hindu Education Society, Nagpur.

**NAGALAND**

1. Indoor Stadium Category-II by Nagaland Tennis Association, Nagarjan at Nagarjun.

2. 4 Playfield at Dimapur by Association of Tribal Welfare Development.

3. Indoor Stadium Category-III at Zuneheboto by Rhino Club, Zineheboto.

4. Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Chen Town by Veda Sporting Club, Nagaland.

5. Football ground at Kashiram by Mummy's Multipurpose Society, Dimapur.

6. Football field at Lokhuti Bijokha Nagaland by Social Welfare Organisation Wokha.

9. Playfield at Baghty, Wokha by Mixed Farm Society, Sokhu Valley.

**ORISSA**

1. Development of playfield at artatrana Bidya Niktan, Khurda.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. Swimming Pool Category-II at Kota by Bol Hitkari Samity, Kota.

**TAMILNADU**

1. Indoor Stadium Cat.I at Coimbatore by R.K. Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.

2. Indoor Stadium at Chennai, Tamilnadu Squash Racket Association.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Football/Cricket field at vill. Fakirchak dt. Midnapore by Taru Sangha.

1	2
2.	Indoor Stadium Cat.III at Jalpaiguri by Jalpaiguri Badminton Players Association.

**2004-2005**

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO
1	2

**ASSAM**

1. Construction of Indoor Stadium Cat.III at Haikandi, by District Sports Association, Haikandi, Assam.
2. Indoor Stadium Cat.III at Kotongpar, Distt. Nagaon by Educational foundation.
3. Indoor Stadium Cat.II at Chaygaon, Distt. Kamrup, by Chhayagaon Sports Association at Chhayagaon, Assam.

**HARYANA**

1. Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Nidau, Jind, by Ch. Bharat Memorial Education Society.
2. Indoor Stadium(Cat.II) at Sirsa by Maharaja Agresen Charitable Trust, Sirsa Haryana.
3. Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Chhara, Jhhajar Distt. by Lala Devan Chand Modern Wrestling Yoga Centre at Nidani by Ch. Bharat Singh Memorial Education Society.

**KARNATAKA**

1. Swimming Pool(Cat.II) at Manik Prabhee Shikshari Samiti, Maniknagar, Bidar by Manik Prabhu Shikshan Samity, Distt.-Bidar.
2. Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Honavur by Malnad progressive Edn. Society Honavur Distt. Uttar Kannada.
3. Indoor Stadium(Cat.III) at Gundlupet Chamraja Nagar by Shri Samahar Education Society, Gundlupet, Chamraja Nagar.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

1. Sports Hostel at Indore by Indore Table Tennis Trust.

**MAHARASHTRA**

1. Swimming Pool(Cat.I) Kamptee by Shri Sadasivrao Shikshan Sanstha, Kamptee, Nagpur.

1	2
2.	Outdoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Pune by Maharashtra Mandhal, Pune.
3.	Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at Rajaram Nagar Sangh by Rajarambapu Patil Endorment Trust Sangli.
4	Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Nashik by Rachna Trust.
5.	Swimming Pool (Cat.I) at Kamptee Nagpur by Shri Sadasivrao, Shikshan Sanstha, Kamptee, Nagpur.
6.	R.L.Tawando Foundation, Kolhapur for Swimming Pool at Karveer, Kolhapur.

**MANIPUR**

1. Indoor Stadium (Cat.III) at Thoubal by Thoubal Distt. Table Tennis Association, Thoubal, Manipur.
2. Tennis Court at Tamphelpat by Manipur Tennis Association.
3. Swimming Pool(Cat.I) at Terakhong by Bright ways.

**NAGALAND**

1. Swimming Pool (Cat.I) at Dimapur by Expression Vol. Organisation.
2. Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Nagarjan by Nagaland Tennis Association, Dimapur, Nagaland.
3. Outdoor Stadium (Cat.I) at chen by Chen Wankon Development Society.
4. Indoor Stadium (Cat.II) at Chen by Veda Sporting Club.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Indoor Stadium (Cat.I) at R.K.Mission Vidyalaya Coimbatore by Secretary, R.K. Mission Vidyalaya.
2. Swimming Pool (Cat.II) at Dolphin Club Chennai.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. Development of playfield at Vivekananda Mission Ashram Holdia by Secretary Vivekananda Mission Ashram, Haldia (West Bengal).
2. Development of football/Cricket at Bahumukhi Sangha, distt. Midnapore by Bahumukhi Sangha.

### Regulation of Health Care System

2575. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the Health Care System in the country;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Council as an Apex Policy making body; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Health being a State subject, it is for the State Government to regulate/monitor the functioning of its hospitals including private hospitals within its jurisdiction as well as to ensure that they comply with the norms/regulations prescribed by the respective State Governments as well as take punitive action against private hospitals/doctors in cases of proven unethical and unscrupulous conduct.

The Central Government is in the process of formulating standards and specifications for hospitals, nursing homes and other clinical establishments to ensure quality health care services, including norms of assessment, accreditation, inspection, certification, regulation of such clinical establishment as well as maintenance of records.

### Accountability of Doctors of Sportspersons

2576. SHRI D. VITTAL RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make those doctors accountable who are in charge of the fitness regimen of Sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Doctors

are attached with the sportspersons/teams during the National Coaching Camps. Where required, they also accompany the teams to international competitions at Government cost. The doctors are responsible for the general fitness of the sportspersons/teams during the relevant competition. These doctors are selected by concerned National Sports Federation. Sports Authority of India (SAI) monitors their availability and role during the national camps. Additionally, the Dope Control Centre located in SAI Headquarters advises National Sports Federations as well as Doctors and sportspersons in National Coaching Camps about the dope control measures and imparts general awareness about doping and its ill-effects.

[Translation]

### Waiting List of Pre-Paid Mobile Connections in UP and Bihar

2577. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI :

SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR :

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

(a) whether the Government has received applications for prepaid mobile connections of BSNL from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of such applications and since when these applications are lying pending;

(c) the reasons for pendency of the said applications; and

(d) the time by which the said pending applications from Uttar Pradesh particularly from Mahuw district are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, as on 31.07.2005, numbers of applicants in waiting list for Pre-Paid Cellular Mobile connections of BSNL in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are 636679 and 169165 respectively. Some of these applicants are in waiting since September, 2004 in Uttar Pradesh and since August, 2004 in Bihar

(c) Due to network capacity constraints, the waiting list for Pre-Paid Cellular Mobile connections of BSNL could not be cleared.

(d) The waiting list of Uttar Pradesh including that of Mau district is expected to be cleared by the end of the current year.

[English]

#### MCI Act

2578. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the last two amendments made to the Medical Council of India Act (in 1993 and 2001) have strengthened the council's autonomy;

(b) if so, the reasons for bringing forward a new bill;

(c) whether the proposed bill envisages replacement of medical professionals in the Council with bureaucrat nominees; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on the professional competence of the MCI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The amendments of 1993 and 2001 were not related to the issue of autonomy of the Council. By the amendment of 1993, the power to grant permission for establishment of new medical college, increase in intake capacity, starting of higher courses of study was taken over by the Central Government from the State Government. The role of MCI for these purposes was recommendatory in nature.

By the amendment of 2001, screening test was introduced for registration of India nationals who have acquired foreign medical degree.

A new Bill is envisaged to amend the said Act to make the composition of the Council more compact and representative, and also to ensure efficiency and accountability of the Council.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Sports in Rural Areas

2579. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any schemes for promotion of sports in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing a scheme of 'Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities' under which Rural Sports Programme is one of the components.

(b) Rural Sports Programme being implemented through Sports Authority of India (SAI), provides for grant-in-aid for organizing District level, State level and National level tournaments. For District level competitions, the grant-in-aid is placed at the disposal of SAI for allocation to State/UT Governments. Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- per discipline is also made available by the Ministry for Non-Governmental Organisations, including Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, for organizing District level competitions.

The State/UT level tournaments are organized by SAI in collaboration with the States/UTs. Assistance for holding the State level tournaments is provided to SAI at the rate of Rs. 50,000/- per discipline. In case of UT, this assistance is restricted to Rs. 25,000/- per discipline. For National level tournament, a grant of Rs. 2,50,000/- per discipline is provided to SAI, for organizing the tournament separately for men and women in various States by rotation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Setting Up of AIDS Research Centres

2580. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has set up AIDS Research Centres in the country with the assistance of the World Bank;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up AIDS Research Centres in Rajasthan also;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No Sir, the Government has not set up any AIDS Research Centre in the country with assistance of World Bank.

(c) to (e) No, Sir, The Government has not received any application for setting of AIDS Research Centre in Rajasthan.

[English]

#### Estimates of Poverty

2581. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has noticed disparity in the statistics provided by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) about the extent of poverty prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the latest estimates provided by the two organizations, regarding the population living below poverty line in urban and rural India, State-wise, at the beginning and middle of the Tenth Five Year Plan and as per the Mid-term appraisal;

(c) the main reasons for the discrepancy; and

(d) the steps adopted/proposed to be adopted to clear the said discrepancy and to achieve the 10th Plan targets in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission, as the nodal agency to estimate the extent of poverty prevailing in the country, does not estimate poverty from National Accounts Statistics data. It estimates poverty only from the data generated by the large sample survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted by NSSO at an interval of approximately five years following the recommendations of the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee). To the best of Government's knowledge, no estimates about the extent of poverty prevailing in the country are made only on the basis of the NAS. Therefore, the issue of discrepancy between the poverty statistics provided by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) does not arise.

However, there is divergence in 'private final consumption expenditure' estimated from NSS Survey data and National Accounts Statistics data. The Total Household Consumption Expenditure estimated from the latest large sample survey conducted in 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round) was Rs. 707151.9 crore, whereas the Private Final Consumption Expenditure according to National Accounts Statistics during 1999-2000 was Rs. 1271556.00 crore in current prices. The difference between the two estimates of 'private final consumption expenditure' is due to the different methodologies and concepts taken into account by NSS Surveys and National Accounts Statistics.

The latest estimates of poverty are available only for 1999-2000, for which data: "exists from the 55th Round of NSSO Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure. This is given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) In view of the reply to parts (a) to (c) above, does not arise.

#### Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States - 1999-2000*

No.	States/U.T.'s	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman and Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31. Lakshadweep		0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32. Pondicherry		0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
All India		1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

Note :- contd.

Note :

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu and Kashmir is used to estimate poverty ratio of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A and N Island.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

#### Development of Mangalore Port

2582.SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the funds allocated for the development of Mangalore Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Development of major ports is an ongoing process keeping in

view the demands of maritime trade. In the Tenth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 147.40 crores has been made for New Mangalore Port. The approved annual plan outlay for the port in the year 2005-06 is Rs. 26.00 cores. as per project wise breakup given below:-

Name of the Project	Outlay for 2005-06 (Rs. in crores)
Construction of Additional General Cargo Berth (Deep Draft Multipurpose Berth)	15.00
Infrastructure for Container/Cargo Handling Equipment	0.50
Capital Dredging for Deepening the Channel and Lagoon	10.45
Improvement, Strengthening and Deepening of General Cargo Berths	0.05

In addition, it is planned to develop a Captive Coal berth through private sector participation.

#### Hoardings and Display Boards along National Highways

2583.SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI RABINDER KUMAR RANA :

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

(a) whether a number of hoardings and display boards are mushrooming all along the National Highways throughout the country in contravention of Supreme Court Order of 1997;

(b) whether the Union Government has formulated any policy or taken any action in this regard;



(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Despite instructions issued to the State Governments from time to time not to permit erection of advertisement hoardings and display boards in National Highway Land, and to remove any unauthorized advertisement hoardings/ display boards wherever erected, advertisement hoardings and display boards are still existing at several locations along National Highways.

(b) and (c) Policy on roadside advertisement has been specified by the Government through Publication No. 46 of 1972 of the Indian Roads Congress titled as "A Policy of Roadside Advertisements". Since the erection of hoardings, advertisement boards, statues etc. are a source of distraction to traffic, their erection is not permitted on National Highway Land. Informatory signs of public interest are, however, permitted. Under the policy of private sponsorship of road signs and greening of National Highways, the private entrepreneurs are allowed to depict the name/logo of their company in a sign of specified dimension.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Quality check of traditional Medicines

2584. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

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

(a) whether there is any mechanism to check the quality etc., of the traditional medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has not given any accreditation to several Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha medicines which are freely available in the markets;

(d) whether the Government with a view to evaluate, standardized and improve the quality of traditional herbal medicines in the country has constituted a task force comprising Scientists, Industry and NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the task force has recommended separate standards for regulating traditional medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Section 33 (I) and (J) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 provides for punishment for adulterated and spurious Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs. Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Ayurveda/ Siddha/Unani drugs have been notified under Section 33(N) of the Act for compliance by manufacturing unit. Enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 with reference to Ayurveda/Siddha/Unani drugs is the responsibility of the State Government, State Drug Controller and State Drug Licensing Authority appointed by them.

(c) to (g) Under Section 33(C) and Section 33(D) respectively of the Act, Central Government has constituted the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board and Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory board and Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs Consultative Committee for the purpose of securing uniformity in respect of standards and quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs through out India. Ayurveda/Siddha and Unani Pharmacopoeia Committees have also been constituted for laying down standards for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines. These Committees have brought out official Formularies of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines in addition to publication of Ayurveda and Unani Pharmacopoeias containing quality standard of 325 and 45 single drugs respectively.

Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines both of classical nature as well as Patent and Proprietary medicines are licensed by the State Drug Licensing Authorities. Recently Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have constituted a committee of expert to formulate guidelines for the State Drug Licensing Authorities for licensing of Patent and Proprietary AYUSH medicines.

**Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras****Statement**

2585. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

*Circle-wise number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa  
Kendras (PSSKs opened during first two  
years of the 10th Plan)*

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

(a) whether the Government provides postal services through various cost effective schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras opened during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal to restructure such schemes;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the restructuring work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made from time to time to identify more cost effective means of fulfilling the Universal Service Obligation of increasing the customer's access to postal services. Some of the schemes include the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Scheme, the Licensed Stamp Vendor Scheme and the licensed Postal Agency Scheme.

(c) Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras were opened only in the first two years of the 10th Plan. No targets were given for opening Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras in 2004-05. Circle-wise details of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras opened in the first two years of the 10th Plan are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The Department seeks to revamp the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras to enable them to meet the emerging needs of customers more effectively. This exercise is scheduled to be completed by the end of the financial year.

S.No.	Name of Circle	Number of PSSKs opened	
		2002-03	2003-04
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	15
2.	Assam	95	65
3.	Bihar	253	96
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	70
5.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	55	23
7.	Haryana	55	35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54	44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	10
10.	Jharkhand	49	48
11.	Karnataka	6	3
12.	Kerala	Nil	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	140	100
14.	Maharashtra	150	96
15.	North East	56	49
16.	Orissa	20	10
17.	Punjab	30	15
18.	Rajasthan	82	40
19.	Tamil Nadu	75	40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	200	118
21.	Uttranchal	20	10
22.	West Bengal	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1482</b>	<b>889</b>

[Translation]

**Import of Plasma Components**

2586. MOHD. SHAHID :

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that plasma components worth rupees 2500 crores are imported every year for want of plasma fractionation facilities as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated 12.7.2005;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to set up fractionation plant in the country;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has estimated the cost of setting up such plants in the country and saving thereafter every year;

(f) whether the blood requirement in the country can be met with the setting up of such plants;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the total units of blood collected in the country every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) As per the information available, Rs. 60-70 crores worth of Human Plasma Products are imported in the country every year. Major portion of the import is of Human Albumin and Immunoglobulin.

(c) Government of India has established the National Plasma Fractionation Centre (NPFC) at K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai in the year 1988. Recently, National AIDS Control Organisation has taken the initiative to revive and refurbish the centre, which can process 10,000 litres of plasma annually to prepare plasma products (fractions).

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) The National Plasma Fractionation Center (NPFC) is the only center in India, having a capacity of processing 10,000 liters of plasma per year. Compared to the huge population of India, the production of NPFC, Mumbai is not sufficient to meet the demand of whole country. A plant with larger capacity of processing 100,000 litres of Plasma annually is required to meet the entire demand of Plasma products of the country. The cost of establishing a larger plant to process 100,000 litres of Plasma annually has been estimated to be at the tune of Rupees One Hundred Crore (Rs. 100 crores) The expenditure on import of large amount of fractionated Plasma products can be avoided to a greater extent by setting up such a large fractionation facility in India.

(h) As per reports received from States/UTs, 4.41 million units of blood was collected in the country during the year 2004.

**Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula**

2587. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the plan assistance given to States is decided according to Gadgil-Mukherjee formula;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the per unit cost increases in providing public services to big regions having less population density;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to give due importance to big regions in comparison to population;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give due importance to desert areas of Rajasthan also going by this criterion; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) Central Assistance allocated for Annual Plans of States consists of Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) and ACA for Special and Other Programmes. While allocation under NCA is based on the Gadgil formula as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in

December 1991, allocation under ACA for EAPs and Special and Other Programmes are based on their own specific criteria and guidelines. The Gadgil formula takes into account, inter alia, population, per capita income, performance in tax effort, fiscal management and progress in respect of national objectives specifically in the area of population control, elimination of illiteracy, on-time completion of EAPs and land reforms. Allocation of ACA for EAPs is based on utilization of funds for projects. Allocation for Special and Other Programmes depends on the needs of States and sectoral priorities under each programme.

(c) Cost of providing public services in States is governed by a wide variety of factors which, inter alia, includes area and population.

(d) There is no proposal to modify the Gadgil formula as approved by the NDC.

(e) and (f) The Government has given due importance to desert areas of the country, including Rajasthan, through the ACAs for Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought-prone Areas Programme (DPAP).

#### Construction of Bridges on N.H. No. 3

2588. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware about the pending proposals regarding construction of bridges at several places for smooth movement of traffic on National Highway No. 3 in Nasik city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to accord sanction to the pending proposals keeping in view the density of population in Nasik city; and

(d) if so, the time by when the approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) No proposal regarding construction of bridges on NH-3 in Nasik city is pending in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Funds for Maintenance of National Highways

2589. SHRI RAMSEVAK SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the funds allocated per kilometre to various States by the Union Government for the maintenance of National Highways;

(b) whether a lesser amount is being provided by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh as compared to other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to iron out the said disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The allocation of funds for maintenance of National Highways to the various States depends not only on length of National Highways but also on lane width, type of terrain, traffic density, type of the soil, extent of damages, intensity of rainfall etc. The allocation per kilometer varies from State to State due to reasons mentioned above. The State-wise details of funds allocated per kilometer during 2004-05 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Funds Allocated per Kilometer (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.26
3	Assam	2.03
4	Bihar	1.65
5	Chandigarh	3.88
6	Chhattisgarh	1.40

1	2	3
7	Delhi	4.69
3	Goa	1.12
9	Gujarat	2.05
10	Haryana	1.06
11	Himachal Pradesh	1.59
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.46
13	Jharkhand	1.44
14	Karnataka	1.11
15	Kerala	1.05
16	Madhya Pradesh	1.41
17	Maharashtra	1.47
18	Manipur	3.30
19	Meghalaya	2.35
20	Mizoram	1.43
21	Nagaland	1.40
22	Orissa	1.17
23	Pondicherry	1.58
24	Punjab	1.61
25	Rajasthan	1.23
26	Tamil Nadu	1.50
27	Uttar Pradesh	1.50
28	Uttaranchal	1.21
29	West Bengal	1.67

[English]

#### Printing of Telephone Directories

2590. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the MTNL at Delhi and Mumbai has not published telephone directories for more than four years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps 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) Yes, Sir, the Government is aware that Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) at Delhi and Mumbai has not published telephone directories for more than four years, as the last telephone directory was printed in 1999.

(b) The Tender Procedure for printing of new telephone directories was initiated by MTNL at Delhi and Mumbai in the year 2004. However, due to change in the guidelines for printing of telephone directories, the tender was cancelled.

(c) MTNL, Mumbai has already floated a fresh tender for printing of new telephone directories. The evaluation of tender is under progress.

In MTNL, Delhi, the matter is sub-judice as the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has restrained MTNL, Delhi from issuing fresh tender notice for directory printing.

It may be mentioned that directory services in MTNL are also available on Website through Internet, in the form of CD ROM and through toll-free directory service on 197.

#### New Drug to enhance Sexual Stamina

2591. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the wonder drug claiming to enhance sexual stamina and is said to hit the Indian markets as reported in the Asian Age dated 25th May, 2005;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted or propose to conduct any clinical trials to verify the claim of Johnson and Johnson, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The Asian Age dated 25th May, 2005

has, reported about the new drug Dapoxetine developed by M/s. Johnson and Johnson, approved in USA and some other countries, for the treatment of men with premature ejaculation

M/s. Johnson and Johnson had filed an application seeking permission to conduct clinical trial with the drug in the country. After examining the matter M/s. Johnson and Johnson has been permitted on 22nd July, 2005 to conduct clinical trial with Dapoxetine in the country.

[Translation]

#### **AIDS Patients**

2592.SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the WHO UNAIDS report according to which India has the highest number of AIDS patients in the world after South Africa;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that out of 30 lakh AIDS patients only 7.30 lakh AIDS patients have access to proper AIDS treatment (A.R.T.);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Government for making 'Anti Retro-Viral' available in sufficient quantity; and

(f) the time by which 'Anti Retro-Viral' is likely to be made available in the market in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is aware about the WHO UNAIDS report released from time to time. One such report was released by UNAIDS in 2004. This report did mention the estimated number of HIV infections in India in 2004 is the second highest after South Africa. The estimated number of HIV infections in India is 5.134

million as compared to South Africa as 5.3 million HIV infections.

(c) and (d) It is not correct that there are 30 lakh AIDS patients in the country and only 7.3 lakh AIDS patients have access to provide AIDS treatment.

In India, we have an estimated 5.134 million HIV infected persons and it is also estimated that approximately 500,000 will be having AIDS. Currently 110,856 AIDS cases are reported and 30,000 patients are receiving ART out of which 10,000 are in the public sector.

(e) and (f) The Government of India started free ART treatment on 1st April, 2004 at eight (8) ART Centres in 6 high prevalence States and NCT of Delhi. It has been scaled up to 25 centres in 13 States of the country.

It is planned to make ART available at 100 centres by end 2005 and 188 centres by end 2007. By the end of year 2005, it is proposed to have at least one ART centre in each State. It is planned to provide ART to 180,000 patients by end of July 2010.

The Anti-retroviral drugs are available in sufficient quantity in the market.

#### **Accreditation Policy for Hospitals**

2593.SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to implement accreditation policy for hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under this system certain new rules and standards are likely to be followed in health sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which new accreditation policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The Central Government is in the process of formulating standards and specifications for hospitals, nursing homes and other clinical establishments

to ensure quality health care services which would inter alia lay down norms of assessment, accreditation, inspection, certification, regulation of such clinical establishments as well as maintenance of records.

[English]

**Cadre review in Passport Offices**

2594. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any cadre review in the recent past to resolve the issue regarding shortage of staff in the Passport offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of sanctioned posts of Passport Officers under CPO and the number of persons currently in position;

(e) the quota for Deputation and Promotion as per RR and the number of promotees and deputationists at present in position; and

(f) the reasons for variation, if any, in filling up the posts as per RR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMAD) : (a) and (b) the Ministry conducted a cadre review for the CPO in the year 1999, which created 81 posts in various grades. In 2001, on the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) of the Finance Ministry, an additional 138 posts were created in various grades. A fresh SIU study of Passport Offices has been recently undertaken. After implementation of the SIU report, the Cadre Review exercise will be initiated;

(c) not applicable;

(d) to (f) at the officer level, i.e. Superintendent and above, there are 182 sanctioned posts for officers from the Central Passport Organization (CPO) and 31 sanctioned posts for officers on deputation. At present, all 182 posts under the CPO quota and 26 posts in the deputation quota have been filled up.

[Translation]

**VAT on Polio Vaccine**

2595. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

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

(a) whether imposition of VAT on polio vaccine is likely to have adverse effect on the polio eradication programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UN is considering to procure this vaccine from other countries owing to it being costlier in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Vaccines are included under category "Drugs and Medicines" at entry, S.No. 16 in Third Schedule appended to the Delhi Value Added Tax, Act, 2004. (Notification no. F. 101 (328)/2005-F in (A/cs)(II)/548 dated 11th May, 2005). There is no separate distinction for Polio Vaccines in the Act. However, the imposition of VAT does not have any adverse effect on the polio eradication programme, as all the procurements are made through UNICEF and as per Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (section 6, sub-section 3 and 4 under Chapter III), no tax shall be payable by any dealer in respect of sale of any goods made by such dealer, in the course of Inter State trade or commerce, to any official, personnel, consular or diplomatic agent or the United Nations or other body.

(c) and (d) No Sir. For the Pulse Polio programme UNICEF procures Oral Polio Vaccine through International Competitive Bidding in which WHO prequalified Indian manufacturers also participate. Government of India has advised UNICEF to procure vaccine from the lowest bidder (L1) to its offered capacity followed by the remaining quantities from next higher bidder. During 2004-05 UNICEF has procured the Oral Polio Vaccine from the Indian manufacturer (Panacea Biotec Ltd.).

*[English]*

**Modernisation/Upgradation of Post  
Offices in Gujarat**

2596 SHRI PS GADHAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spend by the Union Government for the modernization/upgradation of post offices in Gujarat;

(b) the number of post offices modernized/upgraded during the last two years in Gujarat, location-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to modernise/upgrade the remaining post offices in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Total amount spent for Modernization of Post Offices (Improving ergonomics) in Gujarat in the Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs. 62,13,759. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 27,74,599 has been spent up to the year 2004-05.

(b) Thirteen Post Offices have been modernized during the years 2003-04 and 2004-05. The location and category of such Post Offices are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Large Post Offices are taken up for modernization, year-wise, subject to availability of funds. In the year 2005-06, Rs. 20 lac has been allocated to Gujarat for modernizing 10 Post Offices.

**Statement**

*Post Offices modernised in 2003-04 and 2004-05 in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of Post offices/ location	District	Category	Year
1.	Ambawadi Vistar	Ahmedabad	Sub Post Office	2003-04
2.	Naranpura Vistar	Do	Sub Post Office	2003-04
3.	Ellisbridge	Do	Sub Post Office	2003-04
4.	Race Course	Vadodara	Sub Post Office	2003-04
5.	Anand	Anand	Head Post Office	2003-04
6.	Silvassa	Valsad	Sub Post Office	2003-04
7.	Sayla	Surendranagar	Sub Post Office	2003-04
8.	Gandhidham	Kutch	Sub Post Office	2003-04
9.	Deesa	Banskantha	Mukhya Dak Ghar	2004-05
10.	Bharuch	Bharuch	Head Post Office	2004-05
11.	Olpad	Surat	Sub Post Office	2004-05
12.	Una	Junagadh	Sub Post Office	2004-05
13.	Kandla Port	Bhuj	Sub Post Office	2004-05

Total Number of Post Offices modernized during the last two years: 13



[*Translation*]

**Commissioning of Mobile Towers in UP**

2597. SHRI ILYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mobile towers commissioned in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khiri districts of Uttar Pradesh separately during the last 14 months;

(b) the number of prepaid SIM Cards allotted in the said districts during the same period; and

(c) the number of registrants on the waiting list for landline connection in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khiri districts

separately including the time by since when the said lists are pending and the comparative details of both these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has commissioned 12 Cellular Mobile Towers in Hardoi and 6 Cellular Mobile Towers in Lakhimpur Khiri districts during the last 14 months.

(b) The number of pre-paid SIM Cards issued by BSNL in Hardoi and Lakhimpur Khiri districts during the last 14 months are 5735 and 9665 respectively.

(c) The required details are given below :

District	Waiting List for Land lines	Date of oldest applicant in Waiting List	Number of Exchanges	Land line capacity	Land line working connection
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hardoi	2511	14.12.99	45	31592	23773
Lakhimpur Khiri	1338	30.06.99	89	48264	32170

[*English*]

**SAARC Documentation Centre**

2598. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Traditional Digital Knowledge Library (TDKL) is part of the activity of SAARC Documentation Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for starting the said activity;

(c) whether this activity is likely to affect the patent right of traditional knowledge of member countries and result in patent privacy;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of member countries thereto;

(e) whether a Committee is likely to be constituted to look into the matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the total funds allotted and utilised by the Centre during the last three years, Year-wise;

(h) the funds utilised for various expenses during the same period, item-wise; and

(i) the criteria for appointing and relieving the officials alongwith the details of officials appointed and relieved during the above period, Year-wise, Category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is still not a part of the activity/objective of SAARC Documentation Centre. However, on 27-28th December, 2004, SAARC Documentation Centre (SDC) had conducted a Workshop on Establishment of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library for SAARC Member Countries. The recommendations of this workshop were communicated to the SAARC Member Countries and their views on initiation of such activity are still awaited.

(b) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) is for preventing misappropriation of the Traditional Knowledge of Countries at International Patent Offices wherever, such knowledge exists in local language and in codified form. The proposed project is for documentation of Traditional Knowledge of the respective SAARC countries.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) The details of total funds allotted and utilised by the SAARC Documentation Centre during the last three years, year-wise are as follows :

(in US \$)

Year	Funds Allotted	Funds Utilized	Institutional	Programme	Capital	Total
2002	1,55,400/-	48,900/-	13,600/-	35,300/-	Nil	48,900/-
2003	1,75,000/-	1,03,900/-	14,000/-	89,900/-	Nil	1,03,900/-
2004	2,34,500/-	1,19,100/-	12,700/-	96,600/-	9800/-	1,19,100/-

(i) Officials are appointed and relieved on the basis of recommendation of Director, SDC by the Governing Board of SDC. Normally officials are appointed by Governing Board, SDC for a period of 2 years

terms, which the Governing Board can extend for additional one term in continuation. The details of Officials appointed and relieved during the last three years are as follows :

S.No.	Name	Designation	Period of Appointment
1.	Mrs. Renu Arora	SDC Coordinator	2001-2005
2.	Mrs. Aruna Karanjai	National Focal Point – SDC Coordinator	2001-2005
3.	Mr. S K Arora	SDC Coordinator	2005-2007
4.	Dr. (Ms) Archana Sharma	National Focal Point – SDC Coordinator	2005-2007

#### Participation of NGOs in Health Schemes

2599.DR. K.S. MANOJ :

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL :

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU :

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA :

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

(a) the number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in Health related schemes of the Union Government;

(b) the names and details of NGOs registered in the health sector during the period 2001-2005 and till date;

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Union Government to these organizations during the last two years and till date;

(d) whether these NGOs regularly submit their accounts and work reports to the Department concerned;

(e) if so, whether any malpractice has been noticed in this regard;

(f) if so, the details of the same; and

(g) the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard ?

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

#### Mysore-Bangalore Corridor Project

2600.SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Mysore-Bangalore corridor project has been stopped indefinitely;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the initiative taken by the Union Government to restart the work on the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry is responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways. Mysore-Bangalore Express Corridor is a State road project. Therefore, Karnataka Government is responsible for construction work of this road.

However as per the information received from State Government of Karnataka the construction of Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project involves 111 km. long road and development of 5 townships. Out of which, work in 41 km. of peripheral road, 12 km. of expressway and development of 1 township has been earmarked for Phase-1. Even in Phase-1, development is proposed to be taken up in stages. In stage-1, work of 41 km. of peripheral road has been taken up. The work has commenced on 5th February, 2004 and is in progress. There are some problems related to land acquisition in Stage-1 for which, Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has taken steps for acquisition of private land. The State Revenue Department is taking action to transfer Government land on lease basis and Ministry of Environment and Forest is taking necessary steps pertaining to forest land.

#### **Open Tender System for allocation of Coal Blocks**

2601. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has laid down the norms for captive coal mining as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 13 April, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to introduce open tender system in regard to allocating coal blocks for captive mining;

(d) if so, the details of the process to be adopted in this regard;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the probable rise in the cost of coal after introducing this new system;

(f) if so, whether the Government has also taken into consideration the interest of Public Power Generating Company before going for auctioning of coal blocks;

(g) whether the views of the Ministry of Power have been sought in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details and the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the prevailing guidelines, an allocatee company of a captive block engaged in any of the approved end uses can mine coal itself and consume it in its end-use plant. Further, a company engaged in any of the approved end-uses can mine coal from a captive block through an associated coal company formed with the sole objective of mining coal and supplying the coal on exclusive basis from the captive coal block to the end-user company, provided the end-user company has at least 26% equity ownership in the associated coal company at all times; and there can be a holding company with two subsidiaries i.e. (i) a company engaged in any of the approved end-uses and (ii) an associated coal company formed with the sole objective of mining coal and supplying the coal on exclusive basis from the captive coal block to the end-user company, provided the holding company has at least 26% equity ownership in both the end-user company and the associated coal company.

Coal blocks are allowed to be worked under such arrangements by notifying these as end-uses on case to case basis under Section 3(3) (a)(iii)(4) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) and (d) A decision on allocation of coal blocks for captive mining through competitive bidding is yet to be taken by the Government.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir.

(g) and (h) The view given by the Ministry of Power for allocating captive coal blocks have been incorporated in the proposal. The Government is yet to take a decision on the proposal.

**Post Offices in Rented Buildings**

2602. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices running/working in private rented buildings, State-wise;

(b) the number of post offices which has acquired land but not constructed buildings so far, State-wise,

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

(d) the time by when the construction of buildings on the acquired land for post offices will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) The country is divided into 22 Postal Circles. Postal Circle-wise information about the number of Post Offices running/working in private rented buildings and the number of Post Offices for which land is available but not constructed buildings so far is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Government is constructing buildings on priority in phased manner depending upon availability of Plan funds every year.

(d) In view of (c) above, no time frame can be fixed for construction of buildings on these plots.

**Statement**

*Details of Post Offices running/working in private rented buildings and No. of Post Offices for which land is available but not constructed building so far*

S. No.	Name of State	No. of POs running/working in private rented buildings	No. of Post Offices which have acquired land but not constructed buildings so far
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	455	15

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,083	244
3.	Bihar	793	53
4.	Chhattisgarh	273	6
5.	Delhi	276	19
6.	Gujarat	1,121	105
7.	Haryana	363	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	391	27
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	228	8
10.	Jharkhand	385	13
11.	Karnataka	1,436	381
12.	Kerala	1,255	131
13.	Madhya Pradesh	785	27
14.	Maharashtra	1,771	105
15.	North East	191	29
16.	Orissa	1,022	32
17.	Punjab	708	20
18.	Rajasthan	1,176	226
19.	Tamil Nadu	2,525	156
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2,197	75
21.	Uttaranchal	306	10
22.	West Bengal	1,532	72
Total		21,272	1,767

[Translation]

**Performance of Murpar Mine of Western Coal Fields Limited**

2603. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made with regard to decrease in production of coal in several coal mines;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal produced in tonnes from Murpar mine of Western Coal Fields Limited during the year 2004-2005;

(c) whether this mine is running into loss;

(d) if so, whether the reasons for losses have been looked into by the Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to make this mine a profitable unit?

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

(b) During the year 2004-05, Murpar mine of Western Coalfields Limited produced 61,600 tonnes of coal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) The main reason for the losses is low production from the mine which is due to adverse geo-mining conditions of the mine i.e. adverse roof condition and excessive water seepage.

To improve roof condition, quick setting resin capsules with roof bolts are used for roof support. Recently, 2 Nos. high productive type mounted loading machine like Load Haul Dumpers have been provided to replace the crawler mounted Side Discharge loaders. Diesel generator has been provided to improve power availability.

#### **Upgradation and Improvement of Emergency Services**

2604. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Uttaranchal have sent a proposal to the Union Government for the upgradation and improvement of emergency services in the State's medical colleges/hospitals;

(b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard.

(c) whether the Union Government is considering, to provide financial assistance for improving the infrastructure facilities and modernization of the various medical colleges of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Uttaranchal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Under the scheme 'Assistance for Capacity Building' for providing financial assistance for upgradation and strengthening of Emergency facilities in the Government Hospitals located on National Highways, financial assistance has been provided for Doon Hospital, Dehradun, Goverdhan Tiwari Base Hospital, Almora and District Hospital, Gopeshwar, District Chamoli in Uttaranchal and King George Medical College, Lucknow. District Hospital, Rae Bareilly and District Hospital, Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

No fresh proposal has been received from Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Delhi seeking financial assistance under the scheme.

Further, under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Sanjay Gandhi Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh is proposed to be upgraded to the level of AIIMS.

*[English]*

#### **Common Service Centers**

2605. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

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

(a) whether the Department of Posts proposes to start Common Service Centres;

(b) if so, the details of the services likely to be provided by the Department of Posts through such Common Service Centres;

(c) the number of Service Centres propose to be opened, State and UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which the such Centres are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) The Tenth Plan envisage the post offices to become multi product/multi service centers. Accordingly, the post offices currently provide a range of retail services relevant to the needs of local customers. Some of the retail services currently offered through post offices are given in the enclosed Statement. Given its reach, the Department has also requested the Department of Information Technology to include post offices in the scheme for setting up Rural Service Delivery Centres.

(c) and (d) Since the scheme to set up Common Service Centres in post offices has not yet been approved, further details regarding the number of Centres to be opened, the time frame by when they will be opened etc. are not readily available. However, the Department will continue to make available all possible services relevant to the needs of the customers through its outlets located throughout the country.

**Statement**

*List of Retail Activities/Business Packages being offered by Post Offices in different Postal Circles through select Post offices*

S.No	Business Package
1	2
1	Acceptance of countywide loan application forms and disbursement of sanctioned loans through select post offices on behalf of corporates like GE.
2	Address verification and credit rating of BSNL's Cell One customers
3.	Survey on behalf of State Government to identify Cable Connections.
4	Sale of forms for Universities, UPSC, State PSCs/SSCs, Engineering exams etc.
5	Collection of Electricity Bill payments.

1	2
6	Delivery of Mobile Bills of BSNL/Air Tel and other private service providers.
7	Collection of Telephone Revenue Bills.
8	Sale of SIM Card and Re-charge Coupons of Private Telephone service providers.
9	Sale of products of private companies like Kodak, Emami etc.
10	Acceptance of bills of Mahanagar Gas Limited, Mumbai.
11	Distribution of Prasadams.
12	Sale of milk cards.
13.	Distribution of spices, Ayurvedic medicines..
14	Sale of carton boxes.
15	Sale of VCDs of eminent personalities.
16	Sale of books of various publishers.
17	Collection of tuition fee (on behalf of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University).
18	Sale of educational materials/CD.
19	Disbursal of Old age money orders/widow's pensions.
20	Sale of Philately frames.
21	Sale of Pin Code CDs.

**Special Recruitment Drive**

2606.SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to start special recruitment drive especially for people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 PACHAURI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Region specific Special Recruitment Drive may not be legally tenable.

**Funds for setting up of Sports Infrastructure**

2607.DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh and the funds released for setting up of new infrastructural facilities for sports during the current financial year;

(b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to revise the present pattern of funds given to the State Governments for modernisation of sports facilities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The Government had decided to transfer the Sports Infrastructure Schemes to State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no allocations have been made in the budget for 2005-2006 for sports infrastructure schemes. As such, fresh proposals for the sports infrastructure projects have to be funded by the State Governments out of their own resources. All Chief Secretaries of States including Himachal Pradesh were informed accordingly on 28.2.2005. In view thereof fresh proposals have not been entertained from Himachal Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Widening of Bridge on N.H.-47**

2608.SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to widen the bridge on NH No. 47 within Coimbatore city near Hope College and across the railway track;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS ( SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA ) : (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The stretch of the road within Coimbatore city on which the Road Over Bridge near Hope College across the railway track is located ceases to be the part of National Highway No. 47 after construction of Coimbatore bypass and is within the purview of the State Government.

[Translation]

**Alleged Encroachment of Land by Nepal**

2609 SHRI KAILASH BAITHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of alleged encroachment of land by Nepal in West Champaran district in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with Nepal;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Nepal thereto;

(d) whether the Government is also aware of the border dispute resulting in violent clashes at Susta because of changing course of the river which was decided as the boundary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (e) There are differences of perception between Government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the alignment of boundary in Susta region along West Champaran (India) – Nawalparasi (Nepal) sector of India-Nepal border which has arisen due to natural change in the course of river Gandak over a period of time.

A Joint Technical Committee (JTC) of India and Nepal has been set up to coordinate the work relating to

inspection/restoration of missing/damaged pillars and resolving anomalies which have developed due to missing pillars, shifting of rivers etc. The issue of alignment of boundary in the Susta region is also being considered by the JTC.

Government is aware of some recent reports of tension in the Susta area in connection with identification of the boundary. Appropriate measures, including through effective patrolling by the Sashastra Seema Bal, are being taken to ensure peace and security in the area.

[English]

**Amount Earmarked for Commonwealth Games, 2010**

2610.SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount earmarked for the Commonwealth Games to be held in New Delhi in 2010;
- (b) the total funds released so far; and
- (c) the names of the projects on which funds have been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) An amount of Rs. 45.50 crores for the year 2005-2006 has been earmarked for the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

(b) and (c) Out of the above earmarked amount, Rs. 10.00 crores have been released to Organizing Committee Commonwealth Games, 2010 as adhoc operating advance. Besides, an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores has been released to Indian Olympic Association (IOA) towards bidding process for Commonwealth Games, 2010 during 2002-03 and 2003-04. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 10.88 crores has been released to IOA towards payment of Commonwealth Games fee during 2004-05.

**Vacant Posts in CGHS**

2611.SHRI NIHAL CHAND : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased refer to reply given to unstarred question no. 6864 dated May 1, 2005 and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;

- (b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the said information is likely to be collected?

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

(b) and (c) As the Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) Report on the Norms for CGHS (Ayush) dispensaries is under examination, it would take some more time to furnish information in respect of the said question.

**Damage to Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express Highway**

2612.SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express highway got damaged due to heavy rain in the month of July 2005;
- (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 SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Major damages are reported on about 750 meter of carriageway of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway. The estimated cost of temporary restoration of the Expressway is Rs. 0.50 crore and the cost of permanent restoration is estimated to be Rs. 7.47 crore. The repair and restoration work is in progress and is likely to be completed by 15.08.2005.

[Translation]

**Discovery of Coal Reserves**

2613.SHRI MANOJ KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of income and expenditure of Coal India Limited and its various subsidiary companies during each of the last three years;



(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to make these companies profitable;

(c) the names of the areas in Palamu, Gadhava and Latehar districts of Jharkhand where coal reserves have been found along with the quantum of coal reserves in each area;

(d) whether the Union Government has any scheme to start coal mining in these areas;

(e) if so, whether any proposal has been received by the State Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) The details of income and expenditure of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies during the last three years are as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05(Prov.)	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
ECL	2918.90	3257.68	3232.76	3559.14	3286.71	3310.43
BCCL	2081.31	2588.44	2138.12	2707.97	2559.12	2604.63
CCL	2855.57	2470.92	3065.85	2695.48	3625.58	3171.74
NCL	3332.21	2839.20	3788.30	2141.24	4462.89	2397.41
WCL	3244.22	2771.70	3592.61	2849.01	4290.44	3034.41
SECL	4181.57	3299.44	4881.97	3567.75	5683.63	4102.70
MCL	2117.55	1235.24	2510.44	1091.84	3103.10	1498.40
NEC/CIL	270.10	475.30	598.22	308.45	298.25	223.86
CMPDIL	124.02	122.03	143.32	141.56	135.80	133.72
Overall CIL	21125.45	18259.95	23951.50	19062.44	27445.53	20486.28

(b) Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd (BCCL) are the only loss making subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. The revival plans for ECL and BCCL have been submitted to the Board of Reconstruction for Public Sector Enterprises.

(c) The Palamau District of Jharkhand State contains Hutar and Daltonganj coalfields. The Latehar District of Jharkhand State contains Auranga and Western part of North Karanpura coalfields. As per the Geological Survey of India (GSI) their reserves, as on 1.1.2005, are :-

Coalfields	Reserves (In Million Tonnes)
1	2
Hutar Coalfield	250

1	2
Daltonganj	144
Auranga	2997
North Karanpura	3900

In Garhwa District only thin and uneconomical seams occur.

(d) to (f) The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has conducted mining in a block each of Hutar, Daltonganj and North Karanpura coalfields and also has plans of mining in one more project in each coalfield.

Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, coal mining for captive consumption has been permitted to the

power, iron and steel and cement producers in the private sector. In pursuance of the said policy, 13 coal blocks in North Karanpura coalfields, 4 coal blocks in Auranga coalfields, 3 blocks in Daltonganj coalfields and 1 (one) block in Hutar coalfields in the stated area have been identified for captive mining of coal. Out of these, 9 blocks in North Karanpura area, 1 (one) block in Auranga coalfield, and 3 blocks in Daltonganj coalfields have been allocated/decided for allocation. The companies in favour of whom these blocks have been allocated/decided for allocation, will be required to obtain mining lease from the State Government before they could do mining.

#### **Alleged Increase in Corruption**

2614. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the menace of corruption is on the increase as reported in the Hindi daily 'Rajasthan Patrika' dated 10 July, 2005;

(b) if so, the veracity or otherwise of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the 'Transparency International' has published a report on the alleged spread of corruption in India;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to adopt stringent measures to check corruption; and

(f) if so, the details 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) and (b) Rajasthan Patrika has just elaborated the findings of a survey conducted by a private body named Transparency International.

(c) A publication titled "Indian Corruption Study, 2005 to Improve Governance" has been published by Transparency International India (TII) in alliance with Center for Media Studies, New Delhi.

(d) to (f) Several steps have been taken to remove corruption and to improve administrative functioning.

Important among them are: enactment of (he Right to Information Act, 2005 and Whistle Blowers Resolution-2004; the pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance; issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting processes by the CVC; enactment of CVC Act and strengthening the CBI to effectively discharge its anti corruption function etc. Further, Government organizations are constantly engaged in improving their functioning through e-Governance, issue of Citizen Charters and simplification of procedures and systems, which are aimed at eradicating corruption by improving transparency and accountability.

[English]

#### **Health Mela**

2615. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government organizes Health Melas to create awareness and provide health services to the needy;

(b) if so, the details of the Health Melas organised during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(c) the details of the concept and mechanism of Health Mela;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Governments specially from the Government of Karnataka for organising Health Melas in those States; and

(e) if so, the action taken or 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. A statement showing State-Wise Health Melas organized during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) Health Melas are organized to build awareness on health related issues. Apart from the information regarding the availability of services for accessing health facilities at different levels, the health melas also provide selected

health checkups and services. The Melas are being organized in Lok Sabha Parliamentary constituencies for which. Government of India provides financial support to the extent of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per Mela. The money is released through State SCOVA Society. The Mela is organized by the District Administration in consultation with the local Member of Parliament.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise Health Melas organized during the last three years*

S.No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	41	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	—
3.	Assam	1	14	—
4.	Bihar	5	31	40
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	7	11
6.	Gujarat	—	26	2
7.	Goa	—	2	—
8.	Haryana	—	10	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	6	—
11.	Jharkhand	—	13	14
12.	Karnataka	1	26	—
13.	Kerala	—	20	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	28	29
15.	Manipur	1	2	—
16.	Meghalaya	1	2	—
17.	Mizoram	3	1	—
18.	Maharashtra	3	47	—

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	1	21	21
21.	Punjab	—	13	—
22.	Rajasthan	4	25	25
23.	Sikkim	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	39	4
25.	Tripura	1	2	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2	75	78
27.	West Bengal	—	40	2
28.	Uttaranchal	—	5	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	1	—
30.	Chandigarh	—	1	—
31.	Daman and Diu	10	1	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1	—
33.	Delhi	2	6	—
34.	Lakshadweep	—	1	—
35.	Pondicherry	—	1	—
Total		46	515	233

[Translation]

**Sponsored Sports Scheme**

2616. SHRI JIVABHAI AMBALAL PATEL :  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any sponsored scheme relating to sports activities is being implemented in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of the scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated under this scheme during the last two years and the fund proposed to be allocated during the remaining period of Tenth Five Year Plan?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Government of India has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named 'Scheme of State Sports Academy' for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The main objective of the Scheme is to select the best available talent in sports between the age group of 10-13 years, as well as, the top performers in State/National competitions in the age group of 10-18 years and to prepare and groom them over the years for winning medals for the country at the international level.

No proposal has been received from Gujarat in this regard.

Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. "Scheme relating to Infrastructure" which included four components namely 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure'; 'Grants to Rural School for purchase of Sports Equipment and Development of Playground'; 'Grants for promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges' and 'Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces' has been transferred to State Sector w.e.f 1.4.2005.

In addition, Government of India through Sports Authority of India (SAI) has implemented the following scheme in State of Gujarat.

1. Under Rural Sports Programme, All India Rural tournaments, 2004-05, were held during Dec. 2004 and January, 2005 at Agra (UP), Korba (Chattisgarh) and Aurangabad (Maharashtra) in which 151 sportspersons from Gujarat participated.
2. Under Sports Scholarship Scheme, 178 students have been awarded scholarship amounting to Rs. 12,40,500/- during the year 2004-05.
3. Under National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme, Sports Authority of India has adopted Navodaya Vidyalaya at Kheda.
4. SAI Training Centre (STC) is being run at Gandhinagar.
5. A Centre of Excellence (COX) is operational at Gandhinagar.

(c) The total outlay envisaged under Centrally Sponsored 'Scheme Relating to Infrastructure' in 10th Five Year Plan was Rs. 312.61 crore. So far budget provision for 2003-04 is Rs. 35 crore and 2004-05 is Rs. 48.05 crore. Grants will be provided for completion of ongoing approved projects during the 10th Five Year Plan to the extent of committed liability.

The total outlay for 10th Five Year Plan for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'State Sports Academy' was Rs. 93.24 crore. In 2003-04 and 2004-05, budget provision was Rs. 7.00 crore each. During the 2003-04 and 2004-05, no funds could be released for want of viable proposals. Funds released during the remaining period of the 10th Five Year Plan will depend on receipt of viable proposals from State Governments during that period.

[English]

#### Indian Embassy in Berlin

2617. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Embassy was shifted from Bonn to Berlin in 1999;

(b) if so, whether the Embassy building at Bonn is still a major centre of activity;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to sell this building;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NRIs have opposed the proposed sale of this building;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the total estimated cost of the building; and

(g) the final decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A temporary office dealing with the residual consular and administrative matters was maintained in Bonn from October 1999 till June 2002. Following the

opening of a new Consulate General of India in Munich in May 2002, it was decided to wind up the Bonn Office. The former Indian Embassy building in Bonn has been lying un-utilized since then.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Since it was not found possible to put the building to an efficient use in a cost effective manner, the Government of India has decided to dispose off the property in public interest. Advertisement for sale of the Bonn property was inserted in the local newspapers in April 2005 inviting bids from interested parties.

(e) and (f) The Government has received some suggestions from the Indian organizations in the German State of North Rhine Westphalia, where Bonn is located, for possible use of the building for commercial/cultural activities and for providing some consular services. However, these suggestions have not been found to be viable and cost effective. Though, the Bonn Board of Assessors has valued the property at Euro 943,000, its actual price would depend on the prevailing market situation and other factors, mainly, the age of the property and the same being a heritage building which places certain restrictions on its use.

(g) So far, a final decision in the matter has not been taken.

[Translation]

**Promotion of Sports in Rural Areas  
of West Bengal**

2618. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by the Union Government for promotion of various sports in the rural areas of West Bengal;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for the construction of sports complexes in the rural areas of West Bengal;

(c) whether any stadium has been constructed in West Bengal during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) 'Sports' is a State subject and promotion of the same at State level is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the Government of India, through its own scheme and Schemes of Sports Authority of India (SAI), augments the efforts of the State Government in promotion of sports for improving sports performances at Junior, Sub-Junior and Senior level.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports implements, through Sports Authority of India, a scheme of 'Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities' under which Rural Sports Programme is one of the components. Under this programme, the grant-in-aid for District level competitions is placed at the disposal of SAI for allocation to State/UT Governments. The National level rural tournaments were organized from 13th to 16 January, 2005 at Aurangabad (Maharashtra) where 21 sportspersons from West Bengal participated.

SAI is implementing the following schemes for promotion and Development of Sports in West Bengal :-

1. National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) – Following Schools are supported :
  - a. Sukantanagar Vidyaniketan Salt Lake City, Calcutta.
  - b. G.G. High Sec. School, Krishna Nagar.
  - c. Downhill G.H. School, Kurseong.
  - d. Sharda Vihar Mandir, Sudarshanpur Post Raiganj, Distt. Dinajpur.
2. SAI Training Centre (STC)
  - (a) Kolkata
  - (b) Burdwan
  - (c) Silliguri
  - (d) Lebong
3. Centre of Excellence (COX) : In addition, a Centre of Excellence is run at Kolkata.

Induction of sportspersons under the SAI schemes is done on the basis of selection trials conducted on all India basis in which children from rural and tribal areas also take part.

(b) to (d) Till 31.3.2005, the Ministry was supplementing the sports of the State Governments, including West Bengal, for construction of sports facilities including Stadia/Sports Complexes in rural as well as urban areas under the scheme of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure'.

During the last two years, details of assistance provided to West Bengal for construction of Stadia is as under :-

Project	Status
Indoor Stadium (Cat III) at Jalpaiguri	Rs. 2 lakh released in 2003-04 as final instalment out of total approved amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh. Project is completed.
Indoor Stadium (Cat I) at Bolpur, Distt. Birbhum	Rs. 42.00 lakhs released on 21.3.2005 and project is under construction.

[English]

#### Telephone Adalats In Uttaranchal

2619.SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the telephone Adalats held in each district of Uttaranchal during the year 2004-05 till date, particularly in Haridwar;

(b) the number of cases filed and decided during the above period;

(c) the details of relaxations provided to the subscribers; and

(d) the details of the Telephone Adalats likely to be held during 2005-06 in the State, district-wise?

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

(d) It is planned to hold Telephone Adalats once in two months as per guidelines in each of the SSAs (Secondary Switching Areas) of Uttaranchal Telecom Circle of BSNL during the remaining period of the year 2005-06.

#### Statement

*The telephone adalats held in each district of Uttaranchal during the year 2004-05 till date, particularly in Haridwar*

Name of SSA	01-04-2004 to 31-03-2005				01-04-2005 to 04-08-2005			
	Date of holding of Adalat	Number of cases received	Number of cases disposed	Details of relief given (Rs.)	Date of holding of Adalat	Number of cases received	Number of cases disposed	Details of relief given (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Almota	12-05-04	10	10	870	12-05-05	04	04	240
	16-12-04	05	04	189				
Dehradun	04-06-04	10	10	4368	31-05-05	05	05	-
	27-08-04	04	04	-				
	27-10-04	09	09	-				
	28-01-05	06	06	-				
	21-03-05	05	05	3326				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haridwar	28-04-04	11	11	1670	26-04-05	05	05	75835
	04-08-04	09	09		28-06-04	04	04	
	06-10-04	07	07					
	18-12-04	10	10					
	24-02-05	06	06					
Nainital	30-06-04	04	03	1160	26-05-05	07	07	248
	29-09-04	07	07	600	27-07-05	09	09	-
	24-12-04	08	08					
	10-03-05	13	13	17910				
Srinagar	14-05-04	22	19	80	28-05-05	17	17	3218
	08-09-04	17	17	1880	28-07-05	06	06	-
	23-12-04	05	05	2100				
	11-02-05	09	09	3300				
New Tehri	12-05-04	19	19	32844	26-05-05	19	18	14899
Town	15-07-04	20	20	18307				
	15-09-04	33	33	70711				
	17-11-04	15	15	27869				
	19-01-05	24	24	18673				
	23-03-05	15	15	2143				

[Translation]

**Shifting of Sports Hostel**

2620. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has taken a decision to shift the sports hostel of Haryana from Bhiwani to Sonapat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the proper maintenance and renovation of sports hostel located at Bhiwani as well as improving the catering facilities being provided to the sports persons and coaches residing in the hostel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has contemplated the shifting of Sports Training Centre (STC) Bhiwani to Sonapat as a temporary measure till a suitable hostel accommodation is provided by the State Government at Bhiwani. For this purpose a feasibility report has been sought from Regional Office of SAI, Sonapat.

(b) As per scheme of the STC, the State Government has to provide necessary sports infrastructure like hostel building and playing facilities for running of a STC. The hostel building provided by the State Government at Bhiwani is not in a satisfactory condition.

(c) SAI has taken up this matter with Government of Haryana to get the existing building repaired or

provide alternate accommodation for running STC at Bhiwani.

**Panchayat Sanchar Kendras**

2621.MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for Panchayat Sanchar Kendras (PSK) to do a business of Rs. 1500 per week and Rs. 6000 per month;

(b) if so, whether any concession has been given in this regard to the hilly and tribal areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the said volume of business is not possible in the hilly areas;

(e) if so, whether directions are being issued for closure of such PSKs, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir. No such instructions have been issued.

(b) to (f) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

*[English]*

**International long distance Business**

2622.DR. RAJESH MISHRA :

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has not fulfilled its social obligations of increasing tele-density in semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the BSNL has now decided to enter international Long Distance Business;

(d) whether the BSNL has floated tender in this regard,

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

(f) whether the BSNL would be eligible for Access Deficit Charge(ADC) after entering ILD business;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the total cost towards capital and operational expenditure with regard to ILD Business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) BSNL is the only service provider which has made and continues to make significant contribution for penetration of Telecom Services in rural and semi-urban areas. As on 30-06-2005, more than 136.5 lakhs subscribers in rural areas are being served by BSNL's basic phone services. BSNL is also providing mobile telephone service (102 lakh customers), which has widespread coverage all over the country.

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

(c) Yes, Sir, BSNL is providing ILD services w.e.f. September, 2004.

(d) and (e) As part of the ILD business :

(i) BSNL has floated tender for India-Sri Lanka submarine Cable project and it is under finalization.

(ii) EOI (Expression of Interest) has been invited for provisioning of International Bandwidth.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) As per present IUC Regulation of TRAI, the ADC is paid to the Basic Service Operators (BSOs) including BSNL for providing fixed services at affordable tariffs which are below cost. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(h) Anticipated Capital Expenditure on ILD business will be approximately Rs. 80 crores.



**Statement***Access Deficit Charge in Rs. Per minute applicable for various type of Calls*

Access Deficit Charges In Rs. per minute	Local Calls	Intra-circle calls		Inter-Circle calls All Distances	ILD Calls	
		0-50 kms	> 50 kms		Outgoing	Incoming
Fixed – Fixed	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30		
Fixed – WLL(M)	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.50	3.25
Fixed – Cellular	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30		
WLL(M) – Fixed	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30		
WLL(M) – WLL(M)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.50	3.25
WLL(M) – Cellular	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30		
Cellular – Fixed	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30		
Cellular – WLL(M)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.50	3.25
Cellular – Cellular	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30		

- For all Intra-Circle calls from Cellular Mobile/WLL(M) to fixed line, BSNL to be paid the access deficit amount.
- For all Intra-Circle calls from fixed to Cellular Mobile/WLL(M), the originating service provider to retain the access deficit amount.
- For Intra-Circle calls from, fixed line to fixed line, the originating Service Provider to retain the access deficit amount (local calls and calls within "0 to 50 kms." do not have any access deficit charge). No access deficit charge is payable to the terminating fixed network.
- For all outgoing Inter-Circle and ILD calls from fixed line, the originating service provider to keep the access deficit amount. No access deficit charge is payable to the terminating fixed network.
- For all ILD calls to fixed line, BSNL to be paid the access deficit amount by the ILDO (directly or through NLDO, wherever applicable), and the termination charge should be paid to the terminating network.
- For all Inter-Circle calls from Cellular Mobile/WLL(M) to fixed line, the access deficit charge

and termination amount is to be collected by the NLDO from the originating service provider and the access deficit charges should be paid to BSNL and the termination charge should be paid to the terminating service provider.

- For all Inter-Circle calls from Cellular Mobile and WLL(M) to Cellular Mobile/WLL(M), the access deficit amount is to be collected by the NLDO from the originating service provider and paid to BSNL.
- For all ILD outgoing and incoming calls from/to Cellular Mobile and WLL(M), the access deficit amount is to be collected by the ILDO and paid to BSNL.

*[Translation]***Increase in Female Foeticide**

2623. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :  
SHRI K.S. RAO :  
MS. INGRID MCLEOD :  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether a recent study has indicated rampant female foeticide as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 15 July, 2005

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

(c) whether despite the Pre-Natal Diagnostic techniques Act of 1994, the number of cases is on the increase;

(d) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the effective measures taken by the Government to prevent sex determination tests in Government/private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) A study conducted by the Christian Medical Association of India, using hospital data of 2000 and 2001 in Delhi, has observed a fall in female to male sex ratio at birth in cases when first and second child were daughters. Sex Ratio at Birth (girls per 1000 boys) for the second order birth for those who have already one male child was 959. However, when the first child was a girl, the sex ratio at birth was found to be 542. Similarly sex

ratio at birth was found to be 219 for the third order births when both the earlier children were girls.

(c) and (d) The Government has been implementing the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. The said study has suggested that PNDT Act might have been able to arrest the spread of misuse of technology. The number of complaints filed in courts in various States and Union territories are given in Statement enclosed.

(e) The Government has been issuing instructions from time to time to the States and Union Territories to strictly implement the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act, 1994 and the Supreme Court Directions in this regard. The Appropriate Authorities inspect the clinics regularly to see that there are no violations of the provisions of the Act. Besides, a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee including representative from National Commission for Women, Department of Women and Child Development and NGOs also take stock of the ground realities by field visits to the problem states. The State like Delhi has started auditing of medical establishments by independent Committee to find out indirect evidences of violation of PNDT Act.

#### Statement

*Details of ongoing cases filed against violators of the PC and PNDT Act/Rules (As on 31.07.05)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Non registration	Non-maintenance of records	Communication of sex of foetus	Advertisements about pre-natal/conception diagnostic facilities	Other violations of Act/Rules	Total cases (columns 3 to 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	-	-	-	-	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	6	-	-	-	-	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	9	-	-	3	4	16
8.	Haryana	2	4	12	4	-	22
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	15	-	1	-	4	20
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	-	4	-	5
15.	Maharashtra	15	1	4	5	-	25
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	1	-	-	-	-	1
21.	Punjab	13	4	9	-	28	54
22.	Rajaethan	-	-	-	-	3	3
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	45	-	1	1	-	47
25.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttaranchal	-	1	-	1	-	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17	-	-	1	-	18
28.	West Bengal	10	-	-	-	-	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	69	-	-	6	-	75
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>312</b>

**Central Assistance for Sports Infrastructure**

2624. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Central Assistance provided for the sports infrastructure has been stopped;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to restore Central Assistance or the same amount will be made available separately to the States for this purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for slow progress of the construction work of Central Regional Centre of Sports Authority of India and the time by when it is likely to be completed;
- (f) whether the Sports Authority of India provided the services of trainers trained in New Initiatives for strengthening youth movement to the Centre and States' schemes;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether these services have been withdrawn by the Authority at present; and
- (i) if so, the time by when these services are likely to be restarted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Government has decided to transfer the Sports Infrastructure Schemes to State sector w.e.f 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no allocations have been made in the budget for 2005-2006 for sports infrastructure schemes. All Chief secretaries of States were informed accordingly on 28.2.2005.

(c) and (d) New sports infrastructure projects have to be considered and funded by the State Governments out of their own resources. However, Planning Commission has recently informed that funds to the extent of the committed liabilities will be provided for completion of ongoing sanctioned projects under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes during the 10th Five Year Plan.

(e) As per information received from Sports Authority of India (SAI), some of the components of the Central Regional Centre of SAI at Bhopal have been completed

while others are in different stages of progress. It is expected that construction of all the components would be completed by 2006-07.

(f) to (i) Sports Authority of India (SAI) had in the past deployed Coaches in the State and District Level Establishments of State Governments and also in certain nongovernmental bodies. There was shortage of staff in the context of SAI's expansion of its own training centers. The Staff Inspection Unit of Finance Ministry had also recommended that the attachment of SAI Coaches in District Coaching Centres be withdrawn as Sports being a State Subject, there was no justification for this practice. In the backdrop of preparation required for the Commonwealth Games, the basic mismatch between requirement of SAI's core activities and the availability of coaches had to be addressed immediately. The strategy for transfer takes into account the above concerns and the coaches have been redeployed from District Coaching Centres, to State Coaching Centers and SAI's administrative and training units. Except for a few overstaffed States, redeployment has been done in a manner that State Coaching Centers have about the same number of coaches as before, but with greater accountability.

*[English]*

**Investments in Gujarat In Tenth Plan**

2625. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to make more investments in Gujarat during the Tenth Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the investments are not increasing as per the expectations of State;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) The projected aggregate State Plan resources of Gujarat during the Ninth Plan was Rs. 37741.20 crore at 2001-02 prices and the actual realization Rs. 33012.85 crore. Out of this,

the projected Central assistance was Rs. 11510.53 crore and the actual realization Rs. 8911.99 crore which was 27 per cent of the realized plan allocation. As against this, the projected State plan resources of Gujarat during the Tenth Plan is Rs. 40007 crore at 2001-02 prices. The projected Central assistance for the State plan of Gujarat during the Tenth Plan is Rs.13156.34 crore which is 32 per cent of the aggregate plan resources of the State for the Tenth Plan. The projected Central assistance to the State plan of Gujarat during the Tenth Plan shows an increase of Rs. 4244.35 crore over the Ninth Plan realization. In addition to the Central support to the State plan, the Central Ministries are also making investments in the State under their ongoing plan schemes. However, these allocations are governed by the specific guidelines of the different schemes, and the releases are made as per the progress of expenditure and submission of utilization certificates by the State Government.

(c) The size of the Annual Plan of the State which basically depends on the State's own resources and the Central assistance, is agreed upon by the Planning Commission and the State Government after detailed assessment of the resource availability during the Plan period and as such the question of investment not increasing as per the expectations of the State does not arise.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Setting Up New Regulatory Regime**

2626.SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up new regulatory regime which will allow greater participation of the private sector;

(b) if so, whether the Government has directed the Planning Commission to prepare a discussion paper;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has started discussion on such a paper; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (e)

Pursuant to the NCMP and the directions of the Prime Minister, Planning Commission is preparing a discussion paper for improving the regulatory regime to enable greater investment, particularly from the private sector, on a competitive basis. The proposed paper would also be discussed with stakeholders and experts with a view to evolving consensus.

*[Translation]*

#### **Amendments in Provisions of Reservation**

2627.SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the provisions of reservation was made for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the percentage of population falling under the said category at that time;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make any amendments in the provisions of reservation by taking the year 2000 as the base year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of requests received by the Government in regard to increasing reservation for the said category in proportion to the increase in their population during the last three years, till date; and

(f) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government 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) Instructions regarding reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in services under the Government of India were issued in 1947 and 1950 respectively. Their proportion in the population of the country, as per 1951 Census was 15.05% and 6.31% respectively.

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the proportion of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the population of respective States/Union Territories as per the 2001

Census, quantum of reservation in case of direct recruitment to Group C and Group D posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region has been revised vide Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. No. 36017/I/2004-Estt.(Res.) dated 5th July, 2005.

(e) Requests are received from time to time for providing reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population.

(f) As given in reply to parts (b), (c) and (d) above.

[English]

#### **Integrated Energy Policy Report**

2628.KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has submitted the Integrated Energy Policy report to the Government;

(b) if so, the main features of the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to the suggestions/recommendations contained therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **E-Mail Tellers Facility**

2629.SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a facility of distributing E-Mail tellers through post offices in the major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where the said facility is likely to be introduced;

(c) whether the said facility will be cheaper than courier and foreign mail, and

(d) if so, the time by when the E-Mail tellers facility is likely to be introduced in all the small and big cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The facility for transmitting messages through internet in the form of e-post service has already been introduced.

(b) The facility is available through a network of over 650 e-post centers, in all the post offices of the country since 30th January, 2004.

(c) The rate for sending of an A 4 size message through e-post is Rs. 10/- per addressee.

(d) Since 30th January, 2004, the facility is available in all the post offices of the country, including the small and big cities.

#### **National Games at Guwahati**

2630.SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Games 2005 will be held at Guwahati as per the schedule;

(b) if so, the budget for the event and the share of the State Government of Assam therein;

(c) whether the development of infrastructure will be undertaken by the Union Government in addition to providing funds for the event;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The State Government of Assam has informed that the 33rd National Games, which were scheduled to be held from 12th to 23rd November, 2005, are likely to be held at a later date due to non-completion of infrastructure, including Games Village.

(b) The Government of Assam has indicated Rs. 251.40 crores as the total requirement of funds for preparation and conduct of National Games. The State Government has, so far released Rs. 54.68 crores for this purpose.

(c) to (e) It is the responsibility of the State Government to develop Sports infrastructure in the State. However, Government had approved central assistance of

Rs. 3.91 crores and released advance grant of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for a State level sports complex at Guwahati where the National Games are proposed to be held. In addition, out of an estimated cost of Rs. 139.45 crores for infrastructure development, Government of India has released Rs. 119.11 crores through DONER and Planning Commission. Besides, Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned to Government of Assam for conduct and purchase of equipments.

**Modernisation/Expansion of  
Telecom/IT Network**

2631.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the target fixed and achieved so far regarding modernization and expansion of telecom and IT network including internet, mobile and WLL connectivity in the NER including Assam during the Tenth Five Year Plan, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : Currently, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is the main telecom service provider in North East Region. The district-wise targets and achievements during the Tenth Plan period so far, for fixed phones, WLL phones, cellular mobile and Internet by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited are given in Statement-I enclosed. For modernization of telecom network, BSNL has taken several steps during the Plan which, inter alia, include the following :

- (i) Conversion of all the Electromechanical and Analog Exchanges to Digital Exchanges connected on reliable media.
- (ii) Replacement of the fault prone paper core cable by Jelly filled cable is in progress. Further, a

project for converting the external plant by pole less connectivity is in progress.

- (iii) Extensive use of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) Technology in urban and rural areas was planned and the work is in progress. This is to provide faster and more economic roll out of telecom services.
- (iv) GSM based mobile services with value added features are being provided to the subscribers.
- (v) Optical Fibre technology has been deployed in local and long distance network to provide larger bandwidth and reliable telecom service.

In addition, M/s Reliance Telecom Private Limited, M/s Bharti Hexacom Limited, M/s Dishnet Wireless Limited and M/s Hutchison Essar Limited are the private operators in the Region and are offering mobile services.

As a result, there are 925628 (Fixed + WLL) and 493483 cellular mobile telephones in North East Region as on 30.06.2005.

For providing IT network in the Region, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) is responsible. The details of installation of VSATs and Video Conferencing (VC) facility provided by NIC in the North Eastern States are given in Statement-II enclosed.

NIC has also set up 487 Community Information Centres in the eight North Eastern States to enable citizens to use the infrastructure for various Information Communication Technology (ICT) Services such as internet access, training in computer basic, printing, word processing, Desk Top Publishing (DTP) etc. and to extend the reach of Citizen Centric E-Governance services up to the Block level.

**Statement-I**

*Telecom District-wise Target and achievement for Fixed Line, WLL, CMTS and Internet in NER*

Year 2002-03

Sl No.	Circle	Name of SSA/ Telecom District	Fixed Line		WLL		CMTS		Internet	
			Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh	9000	8643	-	-	-	-	-	830

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.		Jorhat	10000	7899	400	458	-	-	-	1006
3.		Nagaon	8000	6230	800	1493	-	-	-	164
4.		Tejpur	8000	6462	1700	1500	-	-	-	782
5.		Bongaingaon	10000	6606	1800	1670	-	-	-	1167
6.		Kamrup	15000	14328	-	1004	-	-	-	243
7.		Silchar	10000	8096	300	361	-	-	-	535
8.	NE-I	Meghalaya	6500	6391	800*	823	-	-	-	648
9.		Mizoram	5800	4651		1219	-	-	-	233
10.		Tripura	9200	7192		637	-	-	-	438
11.	NE-II	Arunachal Pr.	4600	5474	-	-	-	-	100	496
12.		Manipur	5200	7023	300	251	-	-	100	492
13.		Nagaland	5200	4634	300	337	-	-	100	554
14.	WB	Sikkim	1200	3055	300	370	6000	6170	60	63

*Telecom District-wise Target and achievement for Fixed Line, WLL, CMTS and internet in NE*

**Year 2003-04**

Sl No.	Circle	Name of SSA/ Telecom District	Fixed Line		WLL		CMTS		Internet	
			Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.	Target*	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh	4000	3855	15000	251	38000	2996	-	628
2.		Jorhat	4000	4310		465		3320	-	384
3.		Nagaon	4000	4416		716		3643	-	214
4.		Tejpur	4000	4362		471		1000	-	410
5.		Bongaingaon	4000	3316		1190		4166	-	331
6.		Kamrup	5000	-3921		645		7738	-	814
7.		Silchar	5000	1457		2027		3348	-	421
8.	NE-I	Meghalaya	4500	4100	2000	2821	50000	6030	-	437
9.		Mizoram	4100	2617	2000	1271		2410	-	343
10.		Tripura	4400	2601	2500	671		3720	-	505
11.	NE-II	Arunachal Pr.	3000	3681	1000	676		1132	400	521



1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.		Manipur	4500	5610	3000	3051		2752	400	407
13.		Nagaland	3000	2317	3000	3079		4220	400	417
14.	WB	Sikkim	1300	2500	1200	220	7500	7884	400	414

\*Combined targets for NE-I and NE-II Circles fixed in case of CMTS.

*Telecom Districtwise Target and achievement for Fixed Line, WLL, CMTS and Internet in NE*

**Year 2004-05**

Sl No.	Circle	Name of SSA/ Telecom District	Fixed Line		WLL		CMTS		Internet	
			Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.	Target*	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh	2000	2369	2500	2161	168600	15164	-	231
2.		Jorhat	2500	1539	3000	3347		17318	-	1026
3.		Nagaon	3000	2521	2000	1565		11266	-	180
4.		Tejpur	2500	3809	2000	1726		14462	-	726
5.		Bongaingaon	5500	1858	2500	2302		10708	-	272
6.		Kamrup	2500	883	2000	1459		49311	-	1057
7.		Silchar	2000	1310	1000	848		7516	-	144
8.	NE-I	Meghalaya	1920	2581	17500	1686	93300	13835	-	212
9.		Mizoram	1560	1123		252		10963	-	753
10.		Tripura	2520	4218		1461		13198	-	786
11.	NE-II	Arunachal Pr.	2000	2218	3750	3241		10189	1250	585
12.		Manipur	2800	3010	5250	1167		13028	1750	2198
13.		Nagaland	3200	198	6000	881		13926	2000	2277
14.	WB	Sikkim	100	103	2500	396	10000	10044	500	516

\*Combined targets for NE-I and NE-II Circles fixed in case of CMTS.

*Telecom District-wise Target and Ach. (June 05) for Fixed Line, WLL, CMTS and Internet in NE*

**Year 2005-06**

Sl No.	Circle	Name of SSA/ Telecom District	Fixed Line		WLL		CMTS		Internet	
			Target	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.	Target*	Net Ach.	Target	Net Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	Dibrugarh	3000	512	5000	929	430000	1856	11017	119

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2		Jorhat	3000	711	4000	829		3482		516
3		Nagaon	3000	627	5000	2016		4040		69
4		Tejpur	3000	564	4000	941		2643		254
5		Bongaingaon	3000	637	4000	1245		4738		254
6		Kamrup	2000	-6392	2000	590		4117		-
		Silchar	3000	-518	4000	348		3659		-
8	NE-I	Meghalaya	1000	-38	4000	177	150000	1100	5749	1751
9		Mizoram	1500	31	2000	84		1991		-
10		Tripura	2500	-184	2000	628		2055		-
11	NE-II	Arunachal Pr.	1750	585	2500	544	150000	6586	6330	242
12		Manipur	2450	-1619	3500	39		5406		845
13		Nagaland	2800	444	4000	-2		6612		581
14	WB	Sikkim	4650	320	6000	0	26000	10311	500	249

**Statement-II***VSAT and Video Conferencing facility by NIC*

State	State Capital	District	Status of VSAT for Internet Access	Whether VC installed (Y/N)	1	2	3	4	5
							Papum pare	Y	N
							Tawang	Y	N
							Tirap	Y	N
							Upper Siang	Y	N
							Upper	Y	N
							Subansiri	Y	N
							West Kameng	Y	N
							West Siang	Y	N
					Assam	Guwahati		Y	Y
		Changlang	Y	N			Bargeta	Y	N
		Dibang Valley	Y	N			Bongaigaon	Y	N
		East La. emg	Y	N			Cachar	Y	N
		East Siang	Y	N			Darrang	Y	N
		Kurung Kumey	Y	N			Dhemaji	Y	N
		Lohit	Y	N			Dhubri	Y	N
		Lower Subansiri	Y	N					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
		Dibrugarh	Y	N			Ri Bhol District	Y	N
		Goalpara	Y	N			South Garo Hills	Y	N
		Golaghat	Y	N			West Garo Hills	Y	N
		Hallakandi	Y	N			West Khasi Hills	Y	N
		Jorhat	Y	N	Mizoram	Aizawal		Y	Y
		Kamrup	Y	N			Aizawal	Y	N
		Karbi Anglong	Y	N			Champai	Y	N
		Karimganj	Y	N			Chhimituipui	Y	N
		Kokrajhar	Y	N			Kolasib	Y	N
		Lakhimpur	Y	N			Lawngtlai	Y	N
		Marigaon	Y	N			Lunglei	Y	N
		N.C. Hills	Y	N			Mamit	Y	N
		Nagaon	Y	N			Saiha	Y	N
		Nalbari	Y	N	Nagaland	Kohima		Y	Y
		Sibsagar	Y	N :			Dimapur	Y	Y
		Sonitpur	Y	N			Kohima	Y	Y
		Tinsukia	Y	N			Mokokchung	Y	Y
Manipur	Imphal		Y	Y			Mon	Y	Y
		Bishnupur	Y	N			Phek	Y	Y
		Chandel	Y	N			Tuensang	Y	Y
		Churachandpur	Y	N			Wokha	Y	Y
		Imphal East District	Y	N			Zunheboto	Y	Y
		Imphal West District	Y	N	Sikkim,	Gangtok		Y	Y
		Senapati	Y	N			East District	Y	N
		Tamenglong	Y	N			North District	Y	N
		Thoubal	Y	N			South District	Y	N
		Ukhruai	Y	N			West District	Y	N
			Y	Y	Tripura	Agartala		Y	Y
Meghalaya	Shillong		Y	Y			Dhalai	Y	Y
		East Garo Hills	Y	N			North Tripura	Y	Y
		East Khasi Hills	Y	N			South Tripura	Y	Y
		Jaintia Hills	Y	N			West Tripura	Y	Y

**Funds for IT/Medical Laboratories**

2632.SHRI TAPIR GAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for development of telemedicines, computerization of medical colleges and State laboratories all over the country particularly in the States of North East; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

[Translation]

**Toning Up Functioning of Telecom Sector**

2633.SHRI SITARAM SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone subscribers of the B.S.N.L. and the MT.N.L. for both the landline and mobile phones, separately, and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tone up the functioning of the telecommunication sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, total number of telephone subscribers of BSNL and MTNL as on 30-06-2005 are given below :

	(In lakhs)			
	Landline	WLL	Mobile	Total
BSNL	355.47	16.94	102.51	474.92
MTNL	39.02	2.40	11.13	52.55

(b) BSNL and MTNL have taken following steps to improve the telecom services and provide telephone connections on demand;

(i) Introduction of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) systems to cover large rural areas.

(ii) Provision of Interactive Voice Response Systems (IVRS) based centralized fault booking at Short Distance Charging Centers (SDCCs) and Long Distance Charging Centers (LDCCs).

(iii) Introduction of more RSUs/DLCs to reduce cable length resulting reduction of faults due to cables.

(iv) Upgradation of external plants including poleless activity to improve the performance of outdoor network.

(v) Conversion of C-DOT 256 into AN-RAX and SBMs into RSUs.

(vi) Addition of mobile switching capacity wherever needed,

(vii) Expansion of GSM network of 15 million lines to further improve coverage and provide connections on demand.

(viii) Large scale deployment of WLL network in rural areas to provide telephone connections on demand.

(ix) Launch of broadband services at very attractive tariffs.

**National Sea-Waterways**

2634.SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up National Sea-Waterways;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the Government therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Declaration of port channels as National Sea Waterways in a phased manner beginning with major ports and their development and maintenance through Central Government funding is envisaged in the draft Policy for the Maritime Sector (Ports, Merchant Shipping and Inland Water Transport).

(c) The aim behind National Sea Waterways is to ensure development and maintenance of port channels in a coordinated manner to keep pace with the demands for deeper draught generated on account of increasing vessel sizes. Such coordinated development is expected to attract mainline vessels to Indian ports in general and obviate, in particular, the need for transshipment of Indian origin/bound container cargo in foreign ports thus reducing transaction costs for Indian trade.

[English]

#### Shortage of Sim Cards in West Bengal

2635. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is acute shortage of BSNL Sim Cards particularly in Basirhat Sub-division of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the plan chalked out to overcome the shortage; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) There is no shortage of SIM cards. However, release of further connection is not being done due to radio capacity limitations in Basirhat.

(b) and (c) As an interim measure, mobile capacity in Basirhat was augmented from 4200 to 5200 in June, 2005 and further expansion is in progress to increase the capacity to 10,000. The connections are likely to be available on demand from December, 2005.

[Translation]

#### Funds to States under CRF

2636. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has any fixed criteria for allocation of funds to States under Central Road Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount provided to States including Madhya Pradesh under the CRF in 2004?

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

(b) The funds earmarked under Central Road Fund for the development of State roads excluding rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) are distributed on the basis of 60 percent fuel consumption in the State and 40 percent geographical area of the State.

(c) The amount allocated to the States under CRF is financial year-wise and not calendar year-wise. The amount provided to the States including that of Madhya Pradesh for development of State roads (excluding rural roads under PMGSY) during the financial year 2004-05 under Central Road Fund is enclosed as Statement.

#### Statement

		(Rs. in Crores)
S.No	Name of the State/UT	Allocation
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	74.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9.25
3	Assam	13.57
4	Bihar	21.91
5	Chhattisgarh	20.28
6	Goa	4.02
7	Gujarat	55.21
8	Haryana	32.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	27.43
11	Jharkhand	17.44
12	Karnataka	52.76
13	Kerala	25.20
14	Madhya Pradesh	52.01

1	2	3
15	Maharashtra	91.60
16	Manipur	3.06
17	Meghalaya	3.96
18	Mizoram	2.55
19	Nagaland	2.13
20	Orissa	27.27
21	Punjab	37.36
22	Rajasthan	67.87
23	Sikkim	1.06
24	Tamil Nadu	57.98
25	Tripura	1.74
26	Uttaranchal	10.13
27	Uttar Pradesh	80.61
28	West Bengal	32.59
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.69
32	Chandigarh	2.04
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.99
34	Daman and Diu	0.70
35	Delhi	24.98
36	Lakshdweep	0.05
37	Pondicherry	2.02

[English]

#### Opening of Post Offices

2637. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

(a) on an average the number of post offices in the country area-wise and population-wise as on date;

(b) the criteria/norms fixed for opening of new post offices in rural, tribal and hilly areas in the country;

(c) whether the Government provides subsidy to all post offices opened in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the number of post offices opened during 2004-05 in rural areas and the amount of subsidy given by the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Circle-wise details of average area and population served per post office is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Details of forms fixed for opening post offices is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(d) During 2004-05, 43 Post Offices were opened. Since these offices were opened through relocation, no support for them was given under Plan. Plan support to the extent of Rs. 1.81 crore was given only to support the 2371 Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) opened in the first two years of the 10th Plan. However, under Non-Plan, the Department continues to meet the gap between revenue and expenditure of each post office, even if this amount exceeds the permissible level of loss. State-wise details of this support are not being maintained separately.

#### Statement-I

Circle wise Average Area and Population served by a Post Office as on 31.3.2004

S.No	Circle	Total No. of Post Offices	Area served by a Post Office (in Sq KM)	Population served by a Post Office
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra pradesh	16197	16.98	4676
2.	Assam	4008	19.56	6647
3.	Bihar	9055	11.07	9153
4.	Chhattisgarh	5830	23.21	3568

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Delhi	580	2.41	23759
6.	Gujarat	8967	21.86	5626
	D and Diu	19	8.60	8421
	D.N. Haveli	38	12.52	5789
7	Haryana	2649	16.69	7958
8	Himachal Pradesh	2780	20.04	2187
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1687	131.71	5969
10	Jharkhand	3049	24.20	8826
11	Karnataka	9909	19.37	5319
12	Kerala	5065	7.70	6286
	Lakshdweep	10	3.20	6000
	Mahe	4	2.18	35119
13	Madhya Pradesh	5665	54.40	10660
14	Maharashtra	12721	24.20	7608
	Goa	259	14.29	5174
15	North East			
	Arunachal Pradesh	306	272.64	3550
	Manipur	698	31.86	3414
	Meghalaya	493	45.44	4686
	Mizoram	404	52.36	2208
	Nagaland	328	50.62	6105
	Tripura	716	14.53	4455
16	Orissa	8175	19.08	4491
17	Punjab	3907	12.90	6217
	Chandigarh	50	2.28	18000
18	Rajasthan	10453	32.74	5402
19	Tamil Nadu	12101	10.74	5133
	Pondicherry	95	5.26	10211

1	2	3	4	5
20	Uttar Pradesh	17666	13.07	9399
21	Uttranchal	2722	23.33	3115
22	West Bengal	8752	10.13	9166
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	101	70.30	5347
	Sikkim	210	39.05	1714
Total		155669	21.11	6592

**Statement-II***Norms for opening Post Offices:***1. Norms for opening Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:****1.1 Population :****(a) In Normal Areas :**

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO village).

**(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas :**

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

**1.2 Distance :****(a) In Normal Areas :**

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

**(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas :**

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in Hilly Areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained when submitting a proposal.

**1.3 Anticipated Income :****(a) In Normal Areas :**

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of the cost.

**(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas :**

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

**2. Criteria for upgrading/opening Departmental Sub Post Offices.**

**(a) In Rural Areas :**

The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is 2400/- in Normal Rural areas and Rs 4800/- in Tribal and Hilly areas.

It is further to be ensured that as a result of the opening of a new post office, the in respect of the parent post office does not increase beyond the permissible limit is its income reduced below the minimum prescribed.

**(b) In Urban Areas :**

In Urban areas, the post office should initially be self-supporting, and, at the time the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post office should be 1.5 Kms in cities with population of 20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms in other Urban Areas No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. for each other.

Heads of Circles have powers to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases. A Delivery Post Office in Urban Area should have a minimum of 7 Postmen's be.

*[Translation]*

**Definition of Poverty Line**

2638. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the poverty line is defined in terms of calories without giving any importance to food, clothes and houses;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to review the definition of poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the benefits to accrue to the Government as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) The poverty lines, used by Planning Commission for determining the people living below poverty line, is defined in terms of per capita consumption expenditure which includes food, clothing, transport, housing, etc. The per capita consumption norm has been fixed at Rs.49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level corresponding to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The State-specific poverty lines are derived from the basket of goods and services consumed by the national level poverty line class, using State-specific price indices and inter-State price differentials, according to the recommendations of the Expert Group Methodology on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) in the year 1997. The prescribed per capita consumption expenditure limits for determination of people living below poverty line are regularly updated using State-specific cost of living indices, that is, Consumer Price Indices for Agricultural Labourers for rural areas and Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers for urban areas. The national poverty line at 1999-2000 prices is Rs.327.56 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs.454.11 per capita per month in urban areas.

(b) There is no proposal to review the definition of the poverty line.

(c) to (e) In view of the reply to (b) above, does not arise.



**Ayurvedic/Unani/Homoeopathic Colleges**

2639. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

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

(a) The number of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic colleges at present, State-wise; and

(b) The number of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic Medical Colleges likely to be opened during the year 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) State-wise/system-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Proposals for 41 new Ayurvedic colleges and five new Unani Colleges have been forwarded to Central Council of Indian Medicine under Section 13 A of Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2003 and proposal for 8 new Homeopathic Colleges have been forwarded to Central Council of Homeopathy under Section 12 A of Homeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Act, 2002 for inspection and making recommendation for grant of permission by Central Government.

**Statement***State wise Distribution of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic Colleges in India*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT.s	Ayurveda	Unani	Homeo-pathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	2	4	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	1	0	3	4
4.	Bihar	11	4	14	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	1	3	6
6.	Delhi	1	2	2	5
7.	Goa	1	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujrat	10	0	15	25
9.	Haryana	6	0	1	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	0	3
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	2	3
13.	Karnataka	50	5	10	65
14.	Kerala	12	0	5	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	19	37
16.	Maharashtra	56	5	47	108
17.	Orissa	6	0	6	12
18.	Punjab	11	0	5	16
19.	Rajasthan	6	2	7	15
20.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	10	17
21.	Uttanchal	3	0	1	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	14	9	9	32
23.	West Bengal	3	1	13	17
24.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	2
Total		221	38	180	439

\*Based on information received from CCIM and CCH.

**New Waterways**

2640. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to start some new waterways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details in regard to requirement, procedure of their selection and the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the new waterways proposed for declaration as national waterways are as under:—

- (i) Kakinada-Pondicherry Canals along with rivers Godavari and Krishna (1095 km).
- (ii) East Coast Canal along with river Brahmani and Mahanadi Delta (623 km).
- (iii) River Barak (140 km).

(c) The selection of new waterways for declaration as a National Waterway is done on the basis of techno-economic feasibility and the perceived potential of the waterway.

The preliminary estimated cost of development of three new waterways is Rs. 542 crore, Rs. 1526 crore and Rs. 46 crore respectively.

#### AIDS Menace

2641 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :  
 SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI :  
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :  
 SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

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

(a) The details of the growing incidents of AIDS/HIV in the country, State-wise;

(b) The number of persons died due to AIDS during the last three years;

(c) Whether the Government has classified various States into High Risk State, Low Risk State for the prevention of AIDS/HIV;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) The financial assistance granted/released during the last three years and the current year;

(f) Whether the Government has issued any guidelines for utilization of Central assistance or grant-in-aid;

(g) If so, whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to AIDS patients;

(h) If so, the time by which the financial assistance likely to be provided;

(i) Whether the Government has succeeded in controlling the dreaded disease; and

(j) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) A statement-I indicating cumulative number of AIDS cases reported to National AIDS Control Organisation State-wise is enclosed.

(b) The number of persons died due to AIDS during the last three years are as follows :

Year	No. of Persons
2002	1247
2003	1541
2004	1324

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government has classified various States into High and medium Prevalence States and Highly Vulnerable States based on the HIV prevalence levels in various risk groups of population in these States. A Statement-II indicating classification wise list of States is enclosed.

(e) Funds released to various State AIDS Control Societies during the last three year and current financial year are as follows :

#### *World Bank assisted NACP – II*

Year	Rs. in Crore
2002-03	164.62
2003-04	157.77
2004-05	248.37
2005-06(till date)	98.50

*DFID assisted PSH Project*

Year	Rs. in Crore
2002-03	25.00
2003-04	25.75
2004-05	41.00
2005-06 (till date)	39.00

*CIDA assisted ICHAP Project*

Year	Rs. in Crore
2002-03	0.50
2003-04	1.50
2004-05	2.00
2005-06 (till date)	-

(f) Yes, Sir. Guidelines for the utilisation of central assistance or grant-in-aid have been provided in the scheme for Prevention and Control of AIDS Phase - II.

(g) and (h) No, Sir. There is no proposal by the Government to provide financial assistance to AIDS patients.

(i) and (j) Yes, Sir. A Statement-III indicating achievements of National AIDS Control Organisation in controlling HIV/AIDS is enclosed.

**Statement-I***AIDS cases in India (Reported to NACO)  
(As on 30th June, 2005)*

S.No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	12349
2	Assam	225
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33
5	Bihar	155
6	Chattisgarh	0

1	2	3
7.	Chandigarh (UT)	1217
8.	Delhi	950
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	D and N Haveli	0
11.	Goa	566
12.	Gujarat	6191
13.	Haryana	469
14.	Himachal Pradesh	247
15.	Jharkhand	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
17.	Karnataka	2896
18.	Kerala	1769
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1396
21.	Maharashtra	20970
22.	Orissa	128
23.	Nagaland	736
24.	Manipur	2866
25.	Mizoram	106
26.	Meghalaya	8
27.	Pondicherry	302
28.	Punjab	292
29.	Rajasthan	1153
30.	Sikkim	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	52036
32.	Tripura	5
33.	Uttaranachal	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1383
35.	West Bengal	2397
		110856

**Statement-II***List of States at different stages of HIV epidemic: 2004*

High Prevalence States	Medium Prevalence States	Highly Vulnerable States	Vulnerable States
1. Tamil Nadu	1. Goa	1. Assam	1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Maharashtra	2. Gujarat	2. Bihar	2. Haryana
3. Karnataka	3. Pondicherry	3. Delhi	3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Andhra Pradesh		4. Himachal Pradesh	4. Meghalaya
5. Manipur		5. Kerala	5. Mizoram
6. Nagaland		6. Madhya Pradesh	6. Sikkim
		7. Punjab	7. Tripura
		8. Rajasthan	8. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
		9. Uttar Pradesh	9. Chandigarh
		10. West Bengal	10. D and N Haveli
		11. Chattisgarh	11. Daman and Diu
		12. Jharkhand	12. Lakshdweep
		13. Orissa	
		14. Uttaranachal	

• Index of vulnerability : Extent of Migration Size of population and weak health infrastructure.

**Statement-III**

*Achievements made under National AIDS Control Programme*

- National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy and National Blood Policy are in place, to prevent the epidemic from further spread and reduce the socio-economic impact.
- State AIDS Control Societies have been constituted at State/UT level as an autonomous body for implementation of programme activities.
- To ensure early diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), 735 STD clinics are supported by providing necessary consumables and drugs.
- 804 Voluntary Counselling Testing Centers are already in existence, in order to provide access to people for voluntary HIV testing with pre and post test counseling.
- Free Antiretro-viral therapy is being provided in 8 centres in public sector hospitals.
- 965 Targeted Intervention projects are implemented through Non Governmental Organisations to prevent HIV spread among high-risk populations.
- In order to provide care for terminally ill patients suffering from HIV/AIDS, 51 community care centers have been established in high prevalent States.

- 307 PPTCT centres are providing a package of services for preventive intervention for transmission from HIV infected mothers to their children.
- Provision of one functional Blood bank in each district to ensure safety of blood and Blood products. 1020 blood banks are presently supported under the programme.
- 670 sentinel sites were established in identified clinics and Targetted Intervention projects to track progression of HIV epidemic in the country.
- Coverage of 64,453 schools under School AIDS education programme.
- For the management of "Opportunistic Infections" for people living with HIV/AIDS, financial support is being provided to major hospital in all States/ UTs of the Country.

[English]

**Improved Package for Doctors**

2642. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :  
 MS. INGRID MCLEOD :  
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :  
 SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU :  
 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :

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

(a) the ratio of psychiatrists to the total population in the country at present;

(b) the number of psychiatrists available in the medical institutes of the country, institution-wise;

(c) the number of doctors who left various Government institutes during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has set up a committee for the purpose of providing an improved package for doctors in order to prevent them from leaving various Government Institutes;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government is also contemplating to increase retirement age of doctors in Government service;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the measures taken or 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) There are more than 3000 qualified psychiatrists, 500 clinical psychologists, 300 psychiatric social workers and about 600 trained psychiatric nurses in the country. The per-capita practicing psychiatrists works out to 1 psychiatrist per 4,50,000 population, approximately, as assessed during the mental health resources survey carried out in May, 2002.

(b) and (c) The data relating to the number of psychiatrists available in the medical institutes of the country and the number of doctors who left various Government institutes are not centrally maintained. However, 11 psychiatrists of Central Government institutes resigned during last three years, owing to the demand of such specialists in foreign countries, owing to improvement in one's prospects, professional, academic and financial considerations.

(d) to (h) The pay and allowances including Non Practicing Allowance of Central health Services officers have been increased significantly as per the recommendations of the 5th Central Pay Commission. The retirement age of Government doctors was raised from 58 years to 60 years in 1998.

[Translation]

**Committee to solve Medical related Problems**

2643. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Government under the leadership of Shri Shankar Rai to suggest ways to solve the medical related problems has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein alongwith the date on which the report had been received by the Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Government has not constituted any committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Shankar Rai to suggest ways to solve the medical related problems.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

**Funds for creation of Sports  
Infrastructure**

2644.DR. K. DHANARAJU :

SHRI GANESH SINGH :

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the funds are allocated to each State every year for creation of sports infrastructure;

(b) if so, the funds allocated during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government exercises any check on the utilization of the funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from various States for creation of Sports infrastructure during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(f) the time by when the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) No State-wise funds were allocated under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005. However, depending upon the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments and other agencies, admissible central assistance were provided under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes implemented till 31.3.2005. The State-wise details of Central assistance released under the scheme of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' and 'Grants for Installation of Synthetic Surfaces' during the last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 have been given in the Statement-I enclosed. Moreover, the Government had decided to transfer the sports infrastructure Schemes to State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no funds have been allocated during 2005-2006 for these schemes. All State Governments have accordingly been informed on 28.2.2005.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes, except for purchase of sports equipments, the first instalment was released by the Government of India after the grantee had spent at least 50% of their share towards the cost of the project and had furnished the progress report, audited accounts etc. Again, with a view to ensuring proper utilization of funds by the States and other agencies, utilization certificates, audited accounts etc. were invariably obtained in respect of the grant already released, before release of further grant.

(e) The State-wise details of proposals received during the last three years for creation of sports infrastructure under the Schemes of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' and 'Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces' with their status have been indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) In view of (a) above, now fresh proposals for sports infrastructure have to be funded by the State Governments out of their own resources.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (As on 31.3.2005)*

(Amount – Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005 (As on 31.3.2005)	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.74	1	484.52	14	123.75	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156.44	6	191.00	5	27.00	1
3.	Assam	73.50	3	17	2	188.09	8
4.	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0	65.00	2
8.	Haryana	1.20	1	40.17	2	118.13	16
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.61	3	100.21	8	118.63	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.02	5	26.82	18	22.50	1
11.	Karnataka	82.20	14	58.7	8	101.3	9
12.	Kerala	0.124	1	13.01	4	1.50	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62.40	4	152.27	13	115.40	6
14.	Maharashtra	165.00	7	238.43	13	169.04	9
15.	Manipur	62.50	5	0	0	22.50	3
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	100.11	5	234.55	5
17.	Mizoram	57.75	11	136.32	21	30.00	1
18.	Nagaland	194.00	8	962.46	21	115.98	12
19.	Orissa	15.50	2	0.05	1	0.75	1
20.	Punjab	10.00	1	45.00	1	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	10.71	2	25.00	2	8.72	1
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tamil Nadu	97.01	8	170.369	22	81.15	13
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	16.29	1	46.94	3	69.23	6
26.	West Bengal	28.00	2	20.07	15	49.70	4
27.	Chattisgarh	0	0	78.50	4	0	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	30.00	1
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	94.80	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1057.99</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2906.98</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1787.99</b>	<b>122</b>

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of grants for installation of Synthetic Surfaces 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (as on 31.3.2005)*

(Amount – Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	1	00.00	0	20.00	1
2.	Haryana	0.00	0	30.00	1	0.00	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	50.00	1	15.00	1
8.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Orissa	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Punjab	20.67	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	65.00	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Delhi	0.00	0	20.00	1	0.00	0
15.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	100.00	1	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>120.67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4</b>

**Statement-II**

*Details of number of fresh proposals received during 2002-03 to 2004-2005 under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure*

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	8
3	Assam	27	7
4	Bihar	1	0
5	Chattisgarh	24	3
6	Gujarat	6	1
7	Haryana	55	32
8	Himachal Pradesh	37	3
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1
10	Jharkhand	4	3
11	Karnataka	21	5
12	Kerala	22	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	30	8
14	Maharashtra	34	8
15	Manipur	16	3

1	2	3	4
16	Meghalaya	25	13
17	Mizoram	12	6
18	Nagaland	20	2
19	Orissa	14	6
20	Punjab	3	1
21	Rajasthan	12	5
22	Sikkim	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	27	6
24	Tripura	5	0
25	Uttar Pradesh	22	9
26	Uttaranchal	6	0
27	West Bengal	36	29

*Details of number of fresh proposals received during 2002-03 to 2004-2005 under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces with their status*

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	Chattisgarh	2	1
5.	Jharkhand	1	0
6.	Karnataka	1	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0
8.	Maharashtra	3	2
9.	Haryana	3	2
9.	Rajasthan	3	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	2	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2
12.	West Bengal	1	0
13.	Pondicherry	1	1
Total		27	12

**Ports under National Maritime  
Development Programme**

2645. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has included Vizhinjam port among the selected ports under the National Maritime Development Programme;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has submitted an outline project for this port;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be approved?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Extension of Financial Services**

2646. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :  
SHRI MUNSI RAM :  
MOHD. SHAHID :  
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :  
PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

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

(a) whether the Government has started the process of extension of financial services through the Department of Posts as reported in the Hindi daily Dainik Jagran dated 16 June, 2005;

(b) if so, the number of financial service centres proposed to be set up in the first phase and the details thereof;

(c) whether such centres are also proposed to be opened in rural areas and the time by which the same are likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (d) The proposal to set up Postal Finance Marts is at present awaiting clearance from Planning Commission. Once the approval is received, the details of the proposal will be worked out and implemented.

[English]

**New Anti-Tuberculosis Molecule**

2647. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the partnership between a private sector company and 4 R and D public sector institutions discovered a new Anti-Tuberculosis Molecule called "Sudoterb";

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to permit/allow the clinical trials in human subjects for further study of its results; 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) The Investigational New Drug (IND) Expert Committee at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommended Phase I human clinical trial for the drug SUDOTERB (Anti-TB agent) in December, 2004. Subsequently, Phase I clinical trial was permitted. Currently, the drug is undergoing Phase I human clinical trial in the country.

#### Information Technology Hub

2648.SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA :  
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Government of Punjab proposes to invest Rs.200 crores for the infrastructural growth and development of Mohali to make it an Information Technology Hub; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance the Union Government proposes to provide to the Government of Punjab in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Government of Punjab intends to develop Mohali as an IT Hub and the proposed investment of Rs 200 Crore is announced by the State Government is aimed, at upgradation of infrastructure at Mohali for industry in general and IT, ITES, Electronics and Communications, Bio-Tech and other Hi-Tech industry in particular.

(b) The Government of India has given in principle clearance to an IT based Special Economic Zone on Mohali.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) an autonomous society under Government of India, Department of Information Technology has set up its Centre with

an investment of Rs 5 Crores at Mohali to provide statutory and High Speed Data Communication services to the software industry.

#### Cultivation of Medicinal Plants

2649.SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake a project to promote awareness among farmers about medicinal plants and make them cultivate the plants on a large scale

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has set up Medicinal Plant Board with a view to safeguard the commercial interest of farmers producing these plants, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Financial assistance has been provided by Medicinal Plants Board under Promotional Scheme to various Government/Non-Government Organizations in different parts of the country for extension activities – Information, Education and Communication, which include creation of awareness among farmers about cultivation of medicinal plants.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government has set up Medicinal Plants Board to look after policy formulation, coordination with Ministries/Departments, ensuring sustained availability of medicinal plants and to coordinate all matters relating to their development and sustainable use. The Board has implemented Contractual farming Scheme under which financial assistance @ 30% of the project cost, maximum upto Rs. 9.00 lacs, is provided to farmers/growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants. It is also ensured that these farmers have buy-back arrangement for their produce. Training programmes were organised in the States of Assam, Uttaranchal, J and K, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh by National Institute of Agricultural

Marketing, Jaipur (an organisation under Ministry of Agriculture). The training module covered aspects of Cultivation, Post Harvest Management and Marketing of medicinal plants. The participants included farmers also. Such programmes are proposed to be organized in other States also. Further, a committee on "Assured Market for Growers of Medicinal Plants" has also been constituted to look into all the related aspects.

*[Translation]*

#### **National AIDS Control Policy**

2650.SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate the National AIDS Control Policy;

(b) if so, the issues emphasised/proposed to be emphasised upon therein;

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether participation of NGOs and general public is also proposed to be sought therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has adopted National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy in the year 2002.

A Statement indicating the issues emphasised in the policy is enclosed.

(c) The policy is already under implementation in the National AIDS Control Programme.

(d) and (e) The policy is already envisaging the role and participation of NGOs and the general public for their significant contribution through different approaches in arresting the spread of HIV through targeted intervention projects among core risk group of population and organising awareness programmes for spreading information regarding prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

#### **Statement**

#### **Objectives and Goals of National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy**

- To reiterate Government's firm commitment to prevent the spread of HIV infection.
- To generate feeling of ownership among all partners.
- To create an enabling socio-economic environment and provide care and support for prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- To decentralise HIV/AIDS control programme to the field level.
- To strengthen programme management capabilities at the State and other levels and to bring in horizontal integration at the implementation level with other national programme to prevent women, children and other socially weak group vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.
- To provide adequate and equitable provision of health care to the HIV infected people.
- To constantly interact with international, bilateral and other agencies for support and cooperation.
- To ensure availability of adequate and safe blood and blood products for the general population through promotion of voluntary blood donation in the country.
- To promote better understanding of HIV infection among people, especially students, youth and other sexually active sections to generate greater awareness about the nature of its transmission and to adopt safe behavioural practices for prevention.

*[English]*

#### **Cancer Detection Centres**

2651.SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cancer detection centres functioning in the country, State-wise and location-wise

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up Cancer Detection Centres and hospitals in the country particularly in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Health being a State subject this information is not collected and maintained centrally. The aim of the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) is to augment and upgrade existing treatment facilities, create awareness and plug geographical gaps in treatment facilities.

(b) and (c) Under the National Cancer Control Programme there is no scheme for opening up any more cancer hospitals. However, assistance is provided for "Oncology Wing Development" in Government Hospitals/ Government Medical Colleges. In addition, this Ministry has already recognized Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior as Regional Cancer Centre for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

*[Translation]*

**By-pass and Over Bridge on  
N.H. No. 24**

2652. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the places on National Highway No.24 between Lucknow-Delhi where a demand to construct by-pass and overbridge has been made;

(b) the details thereof alongwith progress made in this regard;

(c) whether construction of a by-pass is in progress at Bareilly; and

(d) if not, the time by when the same is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) There is a demand for a by-pass of Bareilly city. There are also demands for railway over bridges from the State PWD on NH-24 between Lucknow and Delhi at following locations :-

(i) Mundepandey in km. 179.

(ii) Rampur in km 188.

(iii) Meerganj in km. 216.

(iv) Fatehganj in km. 234.

(v) Meeranpur Katra in km. 290.

(vi) Near Sitapur in km. 399.

(b) to (d) The land acquisition for the construction of Bareilly By-pass has been approved by the Ministry and is in progress. The consultant has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Bareilly By-pass, which is in advance stage. The construction of Bareilly By-pass and above mentioned Railway Over Bridges (RGBs) forms part of the NHDP Phaser-III for four-laning of the Moradabad - Lucknow section on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis. The proposal is at the initial stage and it is too early to indicate the completion date at present.

*[English]*

**Shanghai Cooperation Organization  
Summit Meet**

2653. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of proposals mooted by India at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit meet held in Astana, Kazakhstan in July this year for common security of the region and for dealing with cross border terrorism;

(b) the consensus reached in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) India was admitted as an Observer to the Shanghai Cooperation

Organisation (SCO) at the Summit held in Astana, Kazakhstan from 4-6 July 2005. No proposals were mooted by India.

(b) The Summit Declaration, which reflects the consensus reached by SCO member states, proposed *inter alia*, close coordination among member countries to counter threats to peace, security and stability of the region.

(c) This was the first meeting attended by India as Observer.

#### **New Scheme for Searching Sports Talent**

2654. SHRI D.V. SADANAND GOWDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce a new scheme for searching sports talent at the village level:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up branches of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in every district of each State; and

(d) if so, the time by when the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) There is no new proposal to introduce a new scheme for searching sports talent at the village level. The Ministry, through Sports Authority of India (SAI), is already implementing the following sports promotion schemes to scout and nurture the sports talent from the entire country in age group ranging from 8 to 25 years;

- (1) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC) : (8-14 Years)
- (2) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) : (8-14 Years)
- (3) Special Area Games (SAG) : (14-21 Years)
- (4) SAI Training Centre (STC) : (14-21 Years)

(5) Centre of Excellence (COX) : (17-25 Years)

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Objectives of NDC**

2655. SHRI JAI PRAKASH (MOHANLAL GANJ) : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the practicability of objectives of the formation of National Development Council and participation of the State Governments therein; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) No decision has been taken by the Planning Commission to review the practicability of objectives of the formation of National Development Council and participation of the State Governments therein.

(b) The National Development Council (NDC) was set up on the recommendations of the Planning Commission vide Cabinet Resolution dated 6th August, 1952 and was reconstituted vide Cabinet Resolution dated 7th October, 1967 according to which the main functions of NDC include *inter alia* prescribing guidelines for the formulation of the National Plan, including the assessment of resource for the Plan and suggesting measures to secure the active participation and cooperation of the people, improve the efficiency of the administrative services, ensure the fullest development of the less advanced regions and sections of the community and, through sacrifice borne equally by all citizens, build up resources for national development. The NDC is a unique body, established specially to consider and take decisions on important development issues. Since its inception, the convention in the NDC has been that all decisions taken by it should be consensual in nature through consultation with all constituents and by resolving any differences through discussion and persuasion. This process of

inclusiveness and participation distinguishes the deliberations of this body from all others and is an affirmation of the democratic and federal ideals that are enshrined in this institution. The NDC has met fifty one times and has shown that the country is united in its efforts to build the best possible future for its people.

[English]

#### **Restrictions on Drug Importers**

2656. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government has put certain restrictions on drug importers;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) Whether the import of drugs under OGL without the Government's clearance is not allowed;

(d) if so, whether the drug importers have violated the norms for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules framed thereunder no drug can be imported into the country without foreign drug manufacturing site registration alongwith their manufactured drugs and Import Licence in Form 10 under the said rules.

(c) to (e) Although, no drug can be imported without manufacturing site registration and Import Licence in Form 10 under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, certain exemptions have been given under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for import of drugs without registration certificate and Form 10 Licence in respect of the following :

1. Drugs imported against Advanced Licences being issued by Directorate General of Foreign Trade, (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce under ITC policy.

2. Small quantities of drugs imported for the purposes of clinical trials and for testing purposes.
3. Unapproved Bulk drugs imported for the purposes of meeting export commitments.
4. Drugs imported as donation/gift by various NGOs for the purposes of distribution to poor patients.
5. Very small quantities of drugs imported by a patient against a medical prescription for his/her own use.
6. Small quantities of drugs imported by an exporters for carrying out job work/value addition when the entire quantity is re exported.
7. Government Hospitals and Autonomous Institutions importing new drugs for the treatment of their own patients.

Any specific instance of reported violation is investigated as per the norms.

#### **Improving Services of Indian Red Cross Society**

2657. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government Provides assistance to the Indian Red Cross Society;

(b) If so, the details of the assistance given during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) The details of the major activities undertaken by the Indian Red Cross Society during the said period in various States; and

(d) The steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the services of Indian Red Cross Society?

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

(b) Details of assistance given by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the shape of Grant-in-aid to the National Headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society during the last three years are as under :

2002-2003	Rs. 18.00 lakhs
2003-2004	Rs. 18.00 lakhs
2004-2005	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

(c) The National Headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society have intimated that the major activities of the Society are disaster relief, maternity and child welfare services, hospital services, blood services and community welfare programmes such as drug de-addiction, artificial limb services, old age homes, vocational training for physically and mentally challenged people, etc.

(d) Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has been established as an autonomous body under the Indian Red Cross Society Act XV of 1920 (As amended by Act. No. 22 of 1956 and the Adaptation of Laws (No 4) Order 1957 and Act 14 of 1992). The Managing Body of IRCS is the supreme body which takes all the decisions, including policy decisions, for the governance of the Indian Red Cross Society. The said Act does not vest any power in the Central Government to issue directions to the Managing Body of IRCS with regard to improving its services.

#### Allocation of Funds for Combating AIDS

2658. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the number of AIDS patients is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of NGOs and AIDS Prevention Centres functioning in the country, State-wise and District-wise;

(d) the funds allocated by the Union Government to them during the last three years and whether there is any demand to increase the fund;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(f) whether the Union Government is aware that there are a large number of complaints of irregularities and misutilization of funds allotted for the purpose to NGOs and other agencies; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Statement-I indicating the number of reported AIDS cases State-wise during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) to (e) As on date, 922 NGOs are implementing 965 Targeted Intervention projects among High Risk Groups (HRGs) and 58 NGOs are running 60 Community Care Centres (CCCs) across the country. State-wise breakup of the same is enclosed at Statement-II. The district wise list of the centres is maintained from State level. The Funding of NGOs has been decentralized to the respective State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) for which detailed operational and costing guidelines have been provided to them. Based on annual action plan discussions with the States, the funds are released to respective State AIDS Control Societies for providing financial assistance to NGOs. Statement-III indicating the allocation of funds for NGOs in annual action plan of State AIDS Control Societies(SACS) to undertake Targeted Interventions and Community Care Centres from 2000-01 to 2004-05 is enclosed.

On the basis of demand for increase received from various stake holders the costing guidelines have been revised and sent to all State AIDS Control Societies for implementation.

(f) and (g) As per the information received from States, SACS have withdrawn support from about 38 NGOs implementing various projects since 1999 due to reasons like poor performance, funds mishandling and change of management committees etc.



## Statement-I

Reported number of AIDS cases during the last three years and upto June, 2005

S.No	State	Reported in 2002	Reported in 2003	Reported in 2004	Reported upto 31st June, 2005
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	5	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	1085	4123	4155	1777
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	16	50	13	0
5	Bihar	28	9	0	0
6	Chandigarh	239	173	218	142
7	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	106	114	68	9
11	Goa	68	174	109	71
12	Gujarat	1108	1124	1536	314
13	Haryana	53	54	85	59
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	41	75	24
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	294	201	222	770
18	Kerala	385	626	73	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	156	145	209	91
21	Maharashtra	3818	5072	4701	1002
22	Manipur	632	1187	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	14	18	54	0
25	Nagaland	87	84	269	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Orissa	15	1	0	117
27	Pondicherry	140	0	0	0
28	Punjab	59	38	37	0
29	Rajasthan	292	266	228	10
30	Sikkim	2	2	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	9101	7130	15271	3856
32	Tripura	5	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	359	339	109	72
34	Utfranchal	0	0	0	0
35	West Bengal	969	611	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>19077</b>	<b>21587</b>	<b>27432</b>	<b>8357</b>

**Statement-II***Status of Targeted Interventions*

Sr. No.	State	Total No. of NGOs	Total TI Projects	CSW	Truckers	MSM	IDUs	Migrant Workers	Street Children	Prisons	Com- plete
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
2.	Ahmedabad	23	25	1	0	1	0	7	1	0	15
3.	Andhra Pradesh	110	117	25	24	3	0	23	6	25	11
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	7	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	1
5.	Assam	30	33	7	5	2	3	4	2	0	10
6.	Bihar	21	21	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	14
7.	Chandigarh	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
8.	Chattiegarh	15	12	5	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
9.	Chennai	20	20	5	1	2	3	0	1	0	8
10.	D and N Havell	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Delhi	37	39	9	3	4	3	17	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Goa		8	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
14. Gujarat		86	97	9	0	4	0	54	3	9	18
15. Haryana		17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
16. Himachal Pradesh		8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
17. Jammu and Kashmir		6	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
18. Jharkhand		9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
19. Karnataka		30	31	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	19
20. Kerala		54	56	2	0	2	1	3	0	0	48
21. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Madhya Pradesh		12	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
23. Maharashtra		37	40	17	10	1	0	3	0	0	9
24. Mumbai (MC)		20	22	9	0	4	1	2	0	0	6
Avert		31	31	4	1	1	0	15	1	0	9
25. Manipur		38	42	5	2	1	31	3	0	0	0
26. Meghalaya		5	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
27. Mizoram		23	24	5	1	0	13	1	1	1	2
28. Nagaland		32	34	3	1	0	25	0	0	2	3
29. Orissa		6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
30. Pondicherry		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31. Punjab		11	11	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	5
32. Rajasthan		17	17	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	10
33. Sikkim		3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
34. Tamil Nadu		62	64	13	15	2	0	27	0	3	4
APAC		44	44	15	0	1	0	15	0	0	13
35. Tripura		17	19	3	5	0	1	8	1	0	1
36. Uttaranchal		8	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4
37. Uttar Pradesh		21	21	4	14	0	0	3	0	0	0
38. West Bengal		35	35	15	6	0	3	9	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>922</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>279</b>

*Status of Community Care Centres*

S.N.	State	NGO
1	2	3
1.	Manipur (5)	1. Leprosy Patients, Imphal. 2. Shalom, Churachandpur. 3. Kha Manipur Yoga and Nature Cure Association, Manipur. 4. Rural Service Agency (RUSA), Myanmar Border. 5. People's Resource Development Association (PRADA), Bishnupur.
2.	Andhra Pradesh (17)	1. Freedom Foundation, Hyderabad. 2. St. Joseph's Hospital, East Godavari. 3. Government TB and Chest Hospital, Hyderabad. 4. Arogyavaram Medical Center, Chittoor. 5. GRETNALTES, Guntur. 6. ST. Ann's Society Central Province, Krishna. 7. Daniian Leprosy Centre, W. Godavari. 8. Viswakaruna Dermatological Centre, Warangal. 9. ASSISI Dermatological Centre, Krishna. 10. Marlyanilayam Service Society, Kumool. 11. David Rees Leprosy Hospital and Control Project, Chittoor. 12. Health Centre Asahiketan, Nellore. 13. SHADOWS, Prakasam District.
3.	Karnataka (14)	1. Freedom Foundation, Bangalore. 2. Freedom Foundation, Bellary. 3. Freedom Foundation, Udupi. 4. Snehadan, Bangalore. 5. Snehasadan, Mangalore. 6. AIDS Care Counseling, Education and Prevention Training, Bangalore. 7. Moolika Samvruddi Arogyabivrudhi Pratishtana, Shimoga. 8. Samuha - Samraksha, Kustagi. 9. Asha Jyothi, Samraksha - Kushtagi. 10. Sri Shakti Association - Belgaum. 11. Swamy Vivekananda Youth Movement - Sargur. 12. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health - Bangalore. 13. T. B. Sanitarium - Bijapur. 14. T. B. Sanitarium - Gadag.
4.	Maharashtra (4)	1. Bel-Air Hospital, Parbhani. 2. KEM Hospital Research Centre, Pune.

1	2	3	1	2	3
		3. Sarvodaya Hospital, Mumbai (MDACS).	7. Delhi (3)	1. SAHARA, Delhi.	
		4. S. Edujee Frarji, Mumbai.		2. CHELSEA, Delhi.	
5. Tamil Nadu (5)	1. North Arcot (N.A.A.) District People Welfare Service Society, Vellore.		8. Pondicherry (1)	3. Action India, Delhi.	
	2. C.S. Ragothaman Charitable Trust, Coimbatore.		9. Goa (2)	1. Society For Development Research and Training, Pondicherry.	
	3. Family Planning Association of India, Madurai.		10. Kerala (1)	1. Freedom Foundation, GOA.	
	4. Meenakshi Mission Hospital and Research Centre, Madurai.			2. Caritas-Goa.	
	5. Association of Arulagam Hospice, Dindigul.		11. West Bengal (1)	1. Mar Kundulam Memorial Research and Rehabilitation Center, Thrissur.	
6. Nagaland (4)	1. Naga Mothers AIDS Hospice, Kohima.		12. Himachal Pradesh (1)	1. Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Calcutta.	
	2. Churches Alliance, Tuensang.		13. Chandigarh (1)	1. Swamy Shri Hari Giri Hospital-cum-Research Centre Kakira Kamhari, Distt, Chamba (HP).	
	3. Kohima Care Centre, Kohima.		14. Haryana (1)	1. Indian Red Cross Society, Karuna Sadan Building, Sector 11 B Chandigarh.	
	4. Interdenominational Churches of Wokha, Wokha.			1. Indian Red Cross Society, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.	

## Statement-III

*Approved Annual Action Plan of State AIDS Control Societies for Targeted Interventions and Community Care Centres through NGOs*

Sr.No.	State	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		(Rs. In Lacs)		(Rs. In Lacs)		(Rs. In Lacs)		(Rs. In Lacs)		(Rs. In Lacs)	
		NGO support for TIs Centres	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs Centres	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs Centres	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs Centres	Community Care Centres	NGO support for TIs Centres	Community Care Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00		25.00		15.82		20.00		35.00	15.00
2.	Ahmedabad	4.00				6.25		170.00	10.00	195.00	20.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	209.29				151.76	67.40	1000.00	84.00	1100.00	85.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.10		28.00	45.00	15.51		40.00		50.00	15.00
5.	Assam	48.95		150.00		172.00		225.00	30.00	300.00	30.00
6.	Bihar	8.00		125.00		95.51		100.00	20.00	200.00	20.00
7.	Chandigarh	18.00		40.00		35.00		50.00	10.00	80.00	15.00
8.	Chattisgarh					40.00		60.00		80.00	20.00
9.	Chennai	7.51		100.00	40.00	95.00	35.00	105.00	45.00	110.00	30.00
10.	D and N Haveli	3.00		5.00		8.28		15.00		20.00	15.00
11.	Daman and Diu	3.64		15.00		10.00		15.00		25.00	15.00
12.	Delhi	9.00		155.00		126.18		150.00	45.00	240.00	45.00
13.	Goa	13.00		80.00		57.00		63.00	20.00	75.00	30.00
14.	Gujarat	0.00				38.10		900.00	15.00	850.00	30.00
15.	Haryana	33.00		100.00		110.00		150.00		190.00	20.00
16.	Himachal Pradesh	7.00		45.00		40.00			20.00	85.00	15.00
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.00		60.00		40.00		30.00		40.00	20.00
18.	Jharkhand			24.00		40.00		50.00		90.00	10.00
19.	Karnataka	109.45		165.00	18.90	165.00	87.65	280.00	100.00	400.00	100.00
20.	Kerala	0.00		50.00		66.58		95.00	40.00	00.00	50.00
21.	Lakshadweep	2.00		10.00		9.00		15.00		15.00	10.00
22.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00		199.80		144.92		180.00	20.00	150.00	20.00
23.	Maharashtra	126.54		300.00	100.00	150.00	75.00	250.00	40.00	300.00	50.00
24.	Mumbai (MC)	49.68		260.00	60.00	200.00	47.00	170.00	47.00	200.00	60.00
25.	Manipur	93.00		250.00	51.00	234.75	112.65	325.00	115.00	380.00	115.00
26.	Meghalaya	5.00		90.00		26.00		35.00		50.00	15.00
27.	Mizoram	41.00		80.00		92.00		115.00	20.00	135.00	15.00
28.	Nagaland	50.00		150.00	30.00	165.00	62.50	170.00	20.00	250.00	50.00
29.	Orissa	0.00				17.00		250.00		220.00	15.00
30.	Pondicherry	3.00		25.00		16.00		20.00	20.00	9.00	15.00
31.	Punjab	43.97				16.00		170.00		150.00	20.00
32.	Rajasthan	4.26		150.00		99.81			20.00	160.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33. Sikkim		3.92		12.50		15.00		25.00		30.00	15.00
34. Tamil Nadu		335.24		250.00	97.50	400.00	100.00	400.00	100.00	400.00	100.00
35. Tripura		8.00		42.00		36.00		40.00		40.00	15.00
36. Uttaranchal				12.50		15.26		50.00		37.00	20.00
37. Uttar Pradesh		39.00		257.50		259.21		500.00	20.00	400.00	20.00
38. West Bengal		129.02		100.00		160.00		700.00	35.00	800.00	35.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1484.57</b>		<b>3356.30</b>	<b>442.40</b>	<b>3383.94</b>	<b>587.2</b>	<b>6933.00</b>	<b>896.00</b>	<b>7901.00</b>	<b>1220.00</b>

#### Proposals for development of Sports

2659. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for the development of sports in their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years till March, 2005, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects in respect of each State approved and the grants released for the projects during the above period State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in granting approval to the remaining projects including their current status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, The State-wise details of proposals received during the last three years i.e. 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 for creation of sports infrastructure for the development of the sports under the Schemes of 'Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure' and 'Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces' with their status have been indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government had decided to transfer the Sports Infrastructure Schemes to State sector w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and accordingly, no funds have been allocated in the budget for 2005-2006 for these schemes. As such, new sports infrastructure projects have to be funded by the State Governments out of their own resources. All State Governments have accordingly been informed on 28.2.2005.

#### Statement

*Details of proposals received during 2002-03 to 2004-05 under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure*

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)	
				Approved	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	9	412.00	342.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	8	939.42	57.00
3.	Assam	27	7	596.01	139.08
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0
5.	Chattisgarh	24	3	573.64	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	6	1	90.00	45.00
7.	Haryana	55	32	205.92	67.87
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37	3	99.75	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1	67.50	0
10.	Jharkhand	4	3	167.39	30.00
11.	Karnataka	21	5	91.35	44.90
12.	Kerala	22	3	233.00	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30	8	543.86	65.00
14.	Maharashtra	34	8	465.00	20.00
15.	Manipur	16	3	114.72	1.50
16.	Meghalaya	25	13	1394.45	334.66
17.	Mizoram	12	6	920.42	0
18.	Nagaland	20	2	1890.00	900.00
19.	Orissa	14	6	545.00	0
20.	Punjab	3	1	18.00	0
21.	Rajasthan	12	5	154.75	25.00
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	27	6	186.00	62.50
24.	Tripura	5	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	9	278.49	17.00
26.	Uttaranchal	6	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	36	29	139.42	60.22

*Details of proposals received during 2002-03 to 2004-05 under the Scheme of Grants for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces with their status*

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals approved	Central assistance (Rs. in lakhs)	
				Approved	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	100.00	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	100.00	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	2	0	0	0
4.	Chattisgarh	2	1	100.00	0
5.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	1	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	3	2	200.00	65.00
9.	Haryana	3	2	200.00	50.00
9.	Rajasthan	3	2	200.00	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	200.00	0
12.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0
13.	Pondicherry	1	1	100.00	0
		27	12	1200.00	215.00

[Translation]

**Installation of Linear Accelerator Machine**

2660. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHY :

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

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to the hospitals to install the linear accelerator machine for the treatment of cancer;

(b) whether the treatment of cancer by employing the above technique is costlier as compared to treatment through Cobalt technique;

(c) whether the Government has discussed this issue with the cancer specialist of the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the opinion expressed by the cancer specialists in this regard;

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to provide assistance to the cancer patients getting treatment from the linear accelerator machine; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) A meeting was held in this Ministry on 12th May, 2004 for formulating recommendations on procurement of Radiotherapy Machines wherein it was mentioned by various experts that the cost of Linear Accelerator is much higher than that of Cobalt therapy machine. No instructions were issued to any Government Institutions to install Linear Accelerator or any other equipment under the Oncology development scheme of the National Cancer Control Programme and choice of equipment was left to the Institutions concerned based on ground realities.

(e) and (f) Under the National Cancer Control Programme there is no scheme to provide financial assistance to the cancer patients. This Ministry has recognized 22 Regional Cancer Centres in different parts of the country who are providing treatment facilities either free of cost or at a nominal rate to the needy patients.

[English]

**Manufacture of ARV**

2661. DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the paediatric dosages of essential ARVs are not available under the national ART programme.
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor,
- (c) whether the Government is considering to permit public sector companies to manufacture and make available dosages of ARVs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Under the National ART Programme, the paediatric dosages are not available in suspension form. The children are receiving ARV drugs in the form of splitting of adult dose tablets.

(b) When NACO initiated procurement of ARV drugs, all the paediatric formulation as per national ART guidelines, were not available in the market.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. One public sector company, namely Hindustan Latex Ltd., has been given a trial licence to manufacture ARV drugs.

**Mysore-Bantwal Highway**

2662. SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the work on Mysore-Bantwal highway has commenced near Yelwal on the outskirts of Mysore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated expenditure thereon; and
- (c) the time by which this work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.

H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. Mysore-Bantwal Highway is a State Highway and does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

[Translation]

**Assistance Provided to Institutions for Promoting Sports**

2663. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided by the Union Government to various institutions associated with promoting sports, State-wise, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the procedure adopted by these institutions for utilization of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The Government of India provides financial assistance to sports institutions such as recognized National Sports Federations (NSFs), Sports Authority of India (SAI), Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior under different schemes of this Ministry. The assistance was also provided to Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for their programmes under the scheme of 'Grants for promotion of sports in Universities and Colleges till 31-3-2005. This scheme has been transferred to State sector w.e.f. 1-4-2005. All the Institutions mentioned above work on All India basis. The details of assistance provided to the afore-said sports institutions during the last three years are given in Statement-I enclosed.

Details of financial assistance provided under various schemes, i.e. Creation of Sports Infrastructure, Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools, All India Rural Sports Tournaments and for conducting National Sports Festival for Women during the last, three years, are given in the Statement-II, to V respectively.

(b) Under the Sports Infrastructure Schemes, except for purchase of sports equipments, the first instalment was released by the Government of India after the grantee had spent atleast 50% of their share towards the cost of the project and had furnished the progress report, audited

accounts etc. Again, with a view to ensuring proper utilization of funds by the States as well as NSFs and NGOs, utilization certificates, audited accounts etc. are invariably obtained in respect of the grant already released, before release of further grant for the same purpose.

**Statement-I**

(Amount in Rupees)

**RECOGNIZED NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS**

S.No.	Name of the Federation	2002-03	2003-04	2004-2005
1	2	3	4	5
1.	All India Carrom Federation	1500974	662657	1424960
2.	All India Chess Federation	11681426	16681512	11190285
3.	All India Football Federation	2795514	1598625	11936264
4.	All India Karate-Do-Federation	1511417	0	0
5.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf	871899	1177522	3001819
6.	Amateur Athletics Federation of India	9069998	7025325	21508199
7.	Amateur Baseball Federation of India	700000	1600000	1250000
8.	Amateur Handball Federation of India	1475000	1775000	1400000
9.	Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India	1737015	3485770	2500000
10.	Archery Association of India	2626548	6883370	5894567
11.	Atya Patya Federation of India	1200000	1650000	750000
12.	Badminton Association of India	13155431	15980746	16016311
13.	Ball Badminton Federation of India	1240000	1050000	550000
14.	Basketball Federation of India	3232936	4396382	4960748
15.	Billiards and Snooker Federation of India	3009347	2416455	2352264
16.	Cycle Polo Federation of India	1251489	1000000	675000
17.	Cycle Federation of India	2640253	2808508	1637993
18.	Equestrian Federation of India	6805902	2539252	3276426
19.	Fencing Association of India	8065684	1959832	1707407
20.	Gymnastics Federation of India	12687301	3601507	1887622
21.	Indian Amateur Boxing Federation	8984951	10842412	8127806
22.	Indian Body Building Federation	50000	0	0
23.	Indian Golf Union	3343796	1853785	3247660

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Indian Hockey Federation	7017214	12878010	19421032
25.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association	2086136	2720945	1606414
26.	Indian Olympic Association	44491859	5877202	124145335
27.	Indian Polo Association	176913	20241738	161657
28.	Indian Power lifting Federation	1200000	1750000	1300000
29.	Indian Weightlifting Federation	3488197	5995302	7987832
30.	Indian Women Hockey Federation	3510110	3087071	11034974
31.	Judo Federation of India	2986892	4435620	5637239
32.	Kho-kho Federation of India	1450000	1250000	1891700
33.	Korfball Federation of India	1334539	1150000	1250000
34.	All India Tennis Association	7085207	5918312	13687594
35.	National Rifle Association of India	17436465	17455572	21837241
36.	Netball Federation of India	1200000	1645900	750000
37.	Roller Skating Federation of India	0	900000	1500000
38.	Rowing Federation of India	3642641	4839159	11843540
39.	School Games Federation of India	1484869	1962015	0
40.	Sepak Takraw Federation of India	1200000	1000000	750000
41.	Shooting Ball Federation of India	0	2100000	1200000
42.	Softball Federation of India	1699291	1000000	1400000
43.	Squash Racket Federation of India	9646888	1858975	11936866
44.	Swimming Federation of India	4602717	6012609	1176457
45.	Table Tennis Federation of India	7100759	7490815	11678239
46.	Taekwondo Federation of India	1756800	2321784	600000
47.	Tenni-Koit Federation of India	1200000	1150000	1050000
48.	Tennis Ball Cricket Federation of India	1650000	1200000	700000
49.	Tug of War Federation of India	1650000	1150000	1250000
50.	Volleyball Federation of India	5061449	7655295	3216953
51.	Women Cricket Association of India	300000	0	500000
52.	Wrestling Federation of India	10977678	23488942	22535117

1	2	3	4	5
53. Yachting Association of India		10549498	15988068	15988462
54. Wushu Association of India		750000	150000	1050000
55. Winter Games federation of India		212000	1227400	964437
<b>Total</b>		<b>265579954</b>	<b>364349456</b>	<b>416356420</b>
<b>OTHER INSTITUTIONS</b>				<b>(Rupees in lakhs)</b>
1. Sports Authority of India		12446	11405.65	15223
2. Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Institute, Gwalior		570	696.50	900
3. Association of Indian Universities		22.50	53.50	62.64

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of Central assistance released under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (As on 31.3.2005)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State/UT	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005 (As on 31.3.2005)	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.74	1	484.527	14	123.75	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	156.44	6	191.00	5	27.00	1
3	Assam	73.50	3	17	2	188.09	8
4	Bihar	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
5	Delhi	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0.00	0	0	0	65.00	2
8	Haryana	1.20	1	40.17	2	118.135	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.61	3	100.213	8	118.6365	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.02	5	26.823	18	22.50	1
11	Karnataka	82.20	14	58.7	8	101.3	9
12	Kerala	0.124	1	13.018	4	1.50	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	62.40	4	152.27	13	115.40	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	165.00	7	238.437	13	169.04	9
15.	Manipur	62.50	5	0	0	22.50	3
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	100.11	5	234.555	5
17.	Mizoram	57.75	11	136.323	21	30.00	1
18.	Nagaland	194.00	8	962.463	21	115.98	12
19.	Orissa	15.50	2	0.05	1	0.75	1
20.	Punjab	10.00	1	45.00	1	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	10.71	2	25.00	2	8.725	1
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	97.011	8	170.369	22	81.15475	13
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	16.29	1	46.94	3	69.23	6
26.	West Bengal	28.00	2	20.07	15	49.70	4
27.	Chattisgarh	0	0	78.50	4	0	0
28.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	30.00	1
29.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	94.80325	5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1057.995</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2906.983</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1787.999</b>	<b>122</b>

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of grants to Rural Schools for purchase of Sports, equipment and development of playground from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (As on 31.3.2005)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools	Amount released	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.12	1	0.37	1	2.76	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	4.35	4	7.74	7
3.	Assam	8.67	14	30.88	41	22.18	38
4.	Bihar	1.71	2	3.29	3	7.53	8
5.	Chattisgarh	6.39	7	1.13	2	3.32	4
6.	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.85	3	0.00	0	1.08	1
8.	Gujarat	1.54	3	2.98	4	1.42	2
9.	Haryana	12.64	24	43.36	59	24.17	41
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.97	12	5.72	15	10.21	14
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	2	3.17	3	9.64	14
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Karnataka	25.08	29	16.75	26	12.10	18
14.	Kerala	2.26	4	0.00	0	15.48	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14.12	24	22.95	29	13.67	20
16.	Maharashtra	35.76	46	51.63	58	54.19	71
17.	Manipur	6.30	6	3.26	5	1.48	2
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	1.08	1	9.37	10
19.	Mizoram	0.75	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
20.	Nagaland	5.12	17	0.00	0	3.80	5
21.	Orissa	27.53	39	44.21	55	61.99	80
22.	Punjab	4.78	6	2.56	3	0.63	2
23.	Rajasthan	11.71	17	25.19	29	18.76	30
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.93	45	7.65	21	3.70	6
26.	Tripura	0.73	2	0.37	1	0.40	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	29	39.60	47	51.11	75
28.	Uttaranchal	8.33	8	11.04	12	18.44	26
29.	West Bengal	88.55	102	77.98	106	127.15	167
30.	UTs - Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total		310.99	443	399.63	525	482.45	662

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the scheme of grants for promotion of Sports in Universities and Colleges from 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (as on 31.3.2005)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Amount released	No. of Universities/ Colleges	Amount released	No. of Universities/ Colleges	Amount released	No. of Universities/ Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	58.08	16	87.82	27	97.22	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
3	Assam	3.45	2	26.81	10	126.31	48
4	Bihar	0.26	1	20.60	4	0.00	0
5	Chattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	20.70	9
6	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.70	1
7	Gujarat	8.00	3	18.27	10	28.20	1
8	Haryana	3.02	3	10.31	9	26.86	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	1	5.85	3	7.37	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.70	1
12	Karnataka	50.94	22	39.35	35	149.87	63
13	Kerala	8.27	5	39.80	18	45.07	24
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.65	3	10.80	4	26.10	7
15	Maharashtra	186.81	79	197.53	98	244.15	115
16	Manipur	28.48	2	25.03	3	17.80	5



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0	10.72	4	0.00	0
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.80	4
19.	Nagaland	20.40	3	22.50	11	19.20	10
20.	Orissa	58.98	24	83.60	40	57.98	32
21.	Punjab	28.48	11	52.68	13	29.45	11
22.	Rajasthan	1.10	1	4.20	2	7.20	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	75.66	17	164.81	27	169.80	29
24.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	60.24	14	101.56	41	158.65	62
26.	Uttaranchal	5.40	2	24.60	10	16.80	8
27.	West Bengal	44.09	19	79.86	42	141.28	63
28.	Delhi	22.50	1	53.50	2	62.64	1
29.	UTs - Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.00	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>665.98</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>1080.25</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>1472.00</b>	<b>555</b>

*State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the Scheme of grants for installation of Synthetic Surfaces 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 (as on 31.3.2005)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No	State	2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005	
		Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects	Amount released	No. of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	1	00.00	0	20.00	1
2.	Haryana	0.00	0	30.00	1	0.00	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
7.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	50.00	1	15.00	1
8.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Orissa		0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	1
10. Punjab		20.67	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
11. Tamilnadu		0.00	0	0.00	0	65.00	1
12. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13. West Bengal		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
14. Delhi		0.00	0	20.00	1	0.00	0
15. Chandigarh		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16. Jharkhand		0.00	0	100.00	1	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>120.67</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>4</b>

**Statement-III**

*Promotion of Sports and Games in School  
Details of funds released to States from  
2002-03 to 2004-05*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the States	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Sikkim	NIL	4.00	NIL
2.	Assam	NIL	13.50	NIL
3.	Manipur	6.50	NIL	NIL
4.	Tripura	4.00	4.00	6.00
5.	Maharashtra	19.50	NIL	NIL
6.	Uttaranchal	8.50	NIL	NIL
7.	Orissa	17.00	NIL	NIL
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	8.00	12.00
9.	Nagaland	NIL	6.00	11.25
10.	Daman and Diu	NIL	3.00	NIL
11.	Tamil Nadu	NIL	NIL	21.40
12.	Chandigarh	NIL	NIL	3.00

**Statement-IV**

*All India Rural Sports Tournament*

*Details of Financial Assistance released the States/  
UTSs. for the lower level competitions for the  
last three years i.e. 2002-03 to 2004-05*

S. No.	State	2002-03 (Amount in Rs.)	2003-04 (Amount in Rs.)	2004-05 (Amount in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	NIL	3,00,000 (2001-02) 3,00,000 (2003-04)	8,00,000/-
2.	Bihar	2,40,000/-	2,40,000/-	6,40,000/-
3.	Haryana	2,10,000/-	NIL	NIL
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,70,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1,20,000/-	NIL	3,20,000/-
6.	Punjab	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
7.	Kerala	3,00,000/-	NIL	NIL
8.	Rajasthan	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Nagaland	1,50,000/- (2001-02)	1,50,000/-	8,00,000/-
10.	Goa	1,50,000/-	2,10,000/-	3,00,000/-
11.	Orissa	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
12.	Karnataka	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
13.	Tripura	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
14.	Tamil Nadu	2,10,000/- (99-2000) 2,10,000/-	2,10,000/-	NIL
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	8,00,000/-
16.	Maharashtra	1,80,000/-	NIL	NIL
17.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	2,00,000/-
18.	West Bengal	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Uttranchal	1,80,000/-	2,70,000/-	7,20,000/-
20.	Lakshadweep	60,000/-	NIL	NIL
21.	Chandigarh	60,000/-	NIL	NIL
22.	Pondicherry	NIL	30,000/-	NIL
Total		41,40,000/-	38,10,000/-	85,80,000/-

**Statement-V***National Sports Festival for Women*

*Details of Fund/Financial Assistance released to the States/UTs for lower level competitions during the last three years i.e. from 2002-03 to 2004-05*

S.No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	NIL	2,09,000/- (2001-02)	2,09,000/- (2003-04) 2,09,000/-
2.	Bihar	4,40,800/- (2001-02)	4,46,000/-	4,46,000/-
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,45,600/-	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Goa	NIL	22,600/-	NIL
5.	Himachal Pradesh	91,000/-	91,000/-	91,000/-
6.	Haryana	NIL	1,33,600/-	NIL
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	NIL	NIL	74,800/-
8.	Rajasthan	2,48,200/- (2000-01)	2,48,200/-	NIL
9.	Kerala	NIL	NIL	1,43,200/- (2003-04)
10.	Orissa	1,00,000/-	Request for funds not Received	1,93,600/- (2003-04)
11.	Punjab	1,43,000/-	NIL	10,000/- (for State level competition only)
12.	Tripura	45,000/-	45,000/-	46,000/-
13.	Karnataka	1,96,000/-	NIL	NIL
14.	Manipur	NIL	NIL	49,000/-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total		14,09,800/-	11,95,400/-	14,71,600/-

[English]

**Corruption in Hospitals**

2664. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI GANESH SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the survey conducted by the Transparency International India and the

Centre for Media Studies regarding corruption in the Government hospitals in India as reported in The Hindu dated 19 July, 20-05;

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Transparency International India in alliance with the Center for Media Studies (both being Non-Government forums) have reportedly conducted "India Corruption Studies 2005" with the aim to sensitise the people of India against corruption faced by common man in eleven public services including Study of Corruption in Government Hospitals. The study report brought out by the Centre for Media Studies is based on public perceptions about State Government Hospitals.

Health being a State subject it is for the State Government to regular/monitor the functioning of its Hospitals including complaints of corruptions and take punitive action in cases of proven unethical and unscrupulous conduct.

So far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned Grievance Redressal machinery has been set up in all the hospitals. All complaints, including the complaint of corrupt practices are expeditiously handled by the Grievance Redressal machinery and punitive action is taken against the erring staff.

#### **Upgradation/Modernisation of Hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2665. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large influx of patients from backward regions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Port Blair have recently come to the notice after Tsunami devastation;

(b) if so, whether this has created tremendous pressure on various hospitals in Port Blair;

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

(d) Whether alleged irregularities have been noticed in the admission of patients in GB Pant Hospital in Port Blair;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether effective steps have been undertaken to upgrade and modernize the hospitals in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) No influx of patients from backward regions of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Port Blair after Tsunami devastation have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) and (e) No irregularities have been noticed in admission of patients in GB Pant Hospital in Port Blair.

(f) and (g) The referral hospital of the Island has been modernized with most modern and sophisticated equipment for the effective treatment of the patients admitted in the hospital.

#### **Diversion of International Calls**

2666. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecom District Managers are involved in diversion of international calls by manipulating telephone exchange equipment causing loss of lakhs of rupees to the exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases coming to the notice of the Government;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Inter-State Connecting/Economic Importance Scheme**

2667. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from several States under Inter-State Connecting Scheme and Economic Importance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal from Government of Kerala is pending with the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the present status of the schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The Government has received 112 proposals under Inter-State Connectivity Scheme and 46 proposals under Economic Importance Scheme amounting to Rs. 1297.14 Crore for the year 2005-06 from several States including Government of Kerala and one Union Territory.

(c) to (f) The Government of Kerala has forwarded three proposals amounting Rs. 54 crore under the Inter-State Connectivity Scheme. Proposals received from all the States including Kerala are considered for in-principle approval based on the inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

**Vacant Posts in Government Hospitals**

2668 SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of doctors and other related services are vacant in Government hospitals in the country; and

(b) the time by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) 206 posts of Central Health Service in various Central Government hospitals are lying vacant. Requisitions have been sent to the Union Public Service Commission for filling up of most of the posts. Further, a number of other technical and non technical posts are lying vacant in Central Government hospitals. Due to the rider imposed by the Department of Personnel and Training on direct recruitment to civilian posts, the Ministry was facing difficulties in filling up these posts. This Ministry has now taken approval from Cabinet to exempt the filling up of technical posts from obtaining the approval of the Screening Committee. Accordingly action for filling up the vacancies of technical posts have been initiated. However, the approval of the "Screening Committee" to fill up the non-technical posts in these hospitals is still awaited.

**Beneficiaries of Health Care Schemes**

2669. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the remarks of Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research that the health care schemes of the Government are mainly benefiting only the rich as reported in the Hindustan Times, dated 25th July, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Indian Council of Medical

Research (ICMR)-has informed that the report mentioned in the news item was in connection with the Foundation Day Celebrations of Ramakrishna Mission Sewa Pratishthan on 24th July, 2005 at Kolkata in which Dr. N.K. Ganguly, Director General, ICMR had delivered a lecture. He had explained how several schemes of the Government especially the Rural Health Mission programme would help to correct the imbalance in access of health care between the rich and the poor segments of a community. He had quoted published figures from India (National Council of Applied and Economic Research) and abroad and abroad (World Bank and the WHO) citing the inequalities in benefits from public health care programmes (like oral rehydration therapy, immunization, antenatal care) accruing to the poorest and the richest quartiles of the population. During his lecture at no point he stated that the schemes launched by the Government for the poor were benefiting the rich people. Prof. Ganguly had in fact appealed to the health research institutes to undertake more research to enhance the access and reach of the poor population to health care, However, it has been stated by ICMR that the statements made by Dr. Ganguly during the said lecture have been quoted in the newspaper report out of context and incorrectly.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cases Registered by CBI**

2670. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3109 dated March 23, 2005 and state :

(a) the current status of investigations started against public servants against whom cases had been registered by the CBI during the year 2002 to 2005 for amassing property/assets more than their known sources of income;

(b) the details of status of investigations alongwith the names and posts of public servants against whom cases had been registered by the CBI and other Central Vigilance departments after March 23, 2005 till date;

(c) whether any new mechanism is being worked out to deal with the problem of corruption rampant among administrative officers and employees of State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the State-wise details of cases filed against Government officials/employees for their involvement in corruption during the last three years including the current year and the details of action taken against them after the said investigations?

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) Reconciled data reveals that CBI had registered a total of 320 cases during 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (upto 28.2.2005) against public servants relating to acquisition of properties/assets which are disproportionate to their known sources of income. As on 31.7.2005 investigation has been completed in 187 cases out of 320 cases. Out of the 187 cases where investigation has been completed, chargesheets have been filed in 107 cases, 39 cases have been recommended for regular departmental action. In 7 cases sanction of prosecution is awaited, 27 cases have been closed and 7 cases have been referred to the concerned departments for taking such action as deemed fit.

(b) As per details available with CBI 69 more cases relating to acquisition of properties/assets by public servants which are disproportionate to their known sources of income have been registered from 1.3.2005 to 31.7.2005 and chargesheet has been filed in one case.

(c) to (e) The State Governments have their own mechanism to deal with the problem of corruption among its administrative officers/employees. As regards the number of cases of corruption against officers/employees of States no data is maintained centrally.

*[English]*

#### **Telecom Facilities in Tribal Villages of Karnataka**

2671. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the tribal villages have been provided with telecommunication facilities in Karnataka;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which telecommunication facilities are likely to be provided to all the tribal villages of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the 1,906 tribal villages in the State of Karnataka have already been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). The details are given below :

Sl.No.	SSA	No. of Tribal villages
1.	Belgaum	194
2.	Chikmanglore	626
3.	Dakshina Kannada	428
4.	Madikere	231
5.	Mysore	427
Total		1906

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

#### Pending Applications for PCO Booths

2672.SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for installation of PCO booths in various districts, specially in Haridwar, Rurkee, Laxur of Uttaranchal; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to clear the pending PCO applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, as on 31.7.2005 a total of 51 applications are pending in Uttaranchal which are for Dehradun district only. No applications are pending in any other district of Uttaranchal including Haridwar, Rurkee and Laxur.

(b) Steps taken/proposed for early clearance of the pending applications are :-

(i) Making technically non-feasible (TNF) areas feasible by laying underground cables.

(ii) Planning of WLL systems and expansion of existing systems in areas where it is not feasible to lay underground cable.

(iii) Planning of additional WLL-Towers (BTSs) to cover areas with weak signals.

(iv) Procurement of Fixed Wireless Terminals (FWTs).

#### Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Haryana

2673.SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are a number of people in Bhiwani and Hisar Telecom Circles of Haryana who are awaiting telephone connections for several years;

(b) if so, the number of wait listed persons for telephone connections in various exchanges of Bhiwani and Hisar Telecom Circles, exchange-wise;

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in providing telephone connections in the above circles; and

(d) the fresh steps 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exchange-wise details of waitlisted persons for telephone connections of Bhiwani and Hisar revenue districts, as on 31-07-2005 are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) In most of urban areas in these districts, telephones are available on demand from BSNL. In some rural areas however, the scattered demand has not been met by BSNL owing to non-availability of telecom network in far-flung areas where such demand exists. Most of the

waiting list in rural areas is from such far-flung scattered areas where laying of telecom network is techno-commercially not feasible.

(d) Since most of the waiting list is in the rural remote areas, certain steps have been taken by BSNL to make available telecom network in such areas :

- (i) large scale deployment of WLL network in rural areas to substitute the landline network.
- (ii) Relaxation of the outdoor cable norms to 5 Kms. against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms for landline connectivity wherever such demand exists.
- (iii) BSNL is deploying its mobile network in all the Highways, important towns, pilgrim centers and State highways in that order of priority, which gives incidental coverage to large parts of rural areas.

**Statement-I**

*Exchange-wise waiting list of Bhiwani Revenue District, as on 31-07-2005*

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Waiting list
1	2	3
1.	Balfali	226
2.	Bawani Khera	67
3.	Dhanana	94
4.	Jamalpur	435
5.	Kheri Daulatpur	15
6.	Khunger	184
7.	Mandhana	65
8.	Mundhal	241
9.	Pur	137
10.	Sui	27
11.	Bamla	220
12.	Bapora	166

1	2	3
13.	Bhiwani	2102
14.	Biran	79
15.	Chang	161
16.	Devsar	85
17.	Dhana Ladan Pur	28
18.	Hetampura	103
19.	Jui	56
20.	Kayla	145
21.	Kharak Kalan	354
22.	Lohani	69
23.	Manheru	109
24.	Mithathal	79
25.	Nimriwali	98
26.	Prem Nagar	151
27.	Roopgarh	144
28.	Tigrana	13
29.	Attela	173
30.	Badhwana	196
31.	Berla	148
32.	Bhageshwari	151
33.	Bhiri Kalan	367
34.	Bond Kalan	220
35.	Charkhi Dadri	208
36.	Chiriya	65
37.	Dwarka	72
38.	Imlota	174
39.	Jhinjar	128
40.	Jhojhu Kalan	258
41.	Kadma	202



1	2	3
42.	Kaliana	108
43.	Mai Kalan (Rudrol)	114
44.	Mandota	112
45.	Mauri	197
46.	Misri	49
47.	Pentawas	216
48.	Pichopa Kalan	148
49.	Ranila	15
50.	Sanwar	146
51.	Unn	04
52.	Badhra	138
53.	Chehar Kalan	116
54.	Dighawa	67
55.	Kakrauli	72
56.	Loharu	51
57.	Nandha	27
58.	Sohansra	125
59.	Barwa	45
60.	Behal	79
61.	Isharwal	61
62.	Jhuppa Kalan	71
63.	Lilus	18
64.	Mithi	24
65.	Siwani	18
66.	Dabodhani	11
67.	Devrala	176
68.	Dhani Mahu	112
69.	Dulheri	17
70.	Kairon	06

1	2	3
71.	Khanak	78
72.	Miran	154
73.	Saral	116
74.	Sungarpur	26
75.	Tosham	62
Total		10794

**Statement-II**

*Exchange-wise waiting list of Hissar Revenue  
District as on 31-07-2005*

Sl.No.	Name of Exchange	Waiting list
1	2	3
1.	Hissar	08
2.	Hissar Azad Nagar OCB RSU	03
3.	Hissar DC Colobny 283 RSU	08
4.	Hissar Sector-15A RSU	01
5.	Hissar Vikas Nagar RSU	17
6.	Arya Nagar	170
7.	Bado Brahmana	34
8.	Balsamand	194
9.	Chaudrywas	137
10.	Dhansu	26
11.	Juglan	52
12.	Kajla	139
13.	Kharkari	37
14.	Kharia (Distt. Hissar)	40
15.	Ladwa	66
16.	Mangali	144
17.	Mataraham	08
18.	Mayyar (RLU)	100

1	2	3
19.	Muklan	83
20.	Naina	46
21.	Satrod RSU	58
22.	Talwandi Rukka	83
23.	Adampur Mandi	455
24.	Agroha	53
25.	Kulleri	85
26.	Mohabatpur	98
27.	Nangthala	50
28.	Siswal	71
29.	Balak	89
30.	Bahabalpur	23
31.	Barwala	150
32.	Hasangarh	67
33.	Khairi	27
34.	Kharakpunia	147
35.	Pabra	37
36.	Sandlana	55
37.	Saniana	29
38.	Sarsod	42
39.	Uklana	139
40.	Hansi	643
41.	Bass	252
42.	Channat	71
43.	Depal	100
44.	Dhanakalan	186
45.	Ghirai	52
46.	Gurana	08
47.	Kanwari	131

1	2	3
48.	Kapro	37
49.	Khandakheri	203
50.	Kothkalan	53
51.	Lohari Raghoo	71
52.	Majra	32
53.	Mehbnda	43
54.	Milakpur	169
55.	Mohla	23
56.	Narnaund	146
57.	Pali	48
58.	Rakhikhas	87
59.	Singhwakhas	57
60.	Sisai	358
61.	Sisarkharbla	157
62.	Sorkhi	76
63.	Thurana	222
64.	Umra	165
Total		6463

[Translation]

**Implementation of National Relocation and Rehabilitation Policy**

2674. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has decided to implement National Relocation and Rehabilitation (R and R) Policy, 2003 announced by the Ministry of Rural Development for families affected by acquisition of land for coal mines;

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

(c) the likely effect of the implementation of R and R Policy, 2003 on the project affected families and the Coal India Limited;

(d) the salient and comparative features of R and R Policy and the Central Provision for providing monetary compensation and job; and

(e) the extent to which the benefits are likely to accrue to the Coal India Limited under the R and R Policy?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(d) The salient features of National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation-2003 (NPRR -2003) and its comparative features with CIL'S R and R policy is enclosed as Statement.

(e) In case of adoption of National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation - 2003, companies will be able to rationalize its manpower and restrict the induction of non-productive manpower.

#### Statement

#### *Comparison of provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement made in NPRR – 2003 and prevalent R and R policy of CIL.*

Sl.No.	Item No	Provisions under NPRR 2003	Provisions under prevalent R and R Policy of CIL
1	2	3	4
1.	Displaced Family	Displaced family means any tenure holder, tenant Government lessee or owner of other property, who on account of acquisition of his land including plot in the abadi or other property in the affected zone for the purpose of the project, has been displaced from such land of other property.	Same
2.	Family	Family means Project Affected Family consisting of such persons, his or her spouse, minor sons, unmarried daughters, minor brothers of unmarried sisters, father mother and other members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood.	Same with only difference that major un-married son is not considered a separate family.
3.	Eligibility	Residing continuously for a period of not less than three years preceding the date of declaration of the affected zone or practicing any trade, occupation or vocation continuously for a period of not less than three years.  Encroacher of Forest land before 1980 will also be considered in respect of affected families.	Residing at the place on or before the date of Notification U/S 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 or U/S 7(1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.  No such provision.
4	Administrator	Makes a provision for appointment of an Administrator not below the rank of Dy. Commissioner for acquisition of land, survey, declaration of affected zone, assessment of compensation. Payment reha-	Done by CIL itself.

1	2	3	4
		bilitation etc. under overall supervision of the Commissioner R and R.	
5. Arbitrator	Policy makes a provision of appointment of an arbitrator not below the rank of Commissioner who will supervise and arbitrate as regards to the R and R Policy.	Competent authority of CIL.	
6. Monitoring Mechanism	Makes a provision for a Monitory Committee at the Central Government level of the rank of Secretary and Monitoring Cell as defined under their Policy.	No such defined mechanism.	
7 Benefits (a) Resettlement	Rehabilitation site, 150 sq.mts. per affected family.	Minimum 100 sq. mts. per affected family.	
(b) Transportation of House hold	Rs. 5,000/- per PAPs.	Full cost of shifting.	
(c) Housing Grant	BPL category of PAPs will get one time lump sum grant of Rs. 25,000/- non BPL category family is not entitled.	Replacement cost of homestead and structure on it..	
(d) Basic and Infrastructural facilities	In accordance with the standards fixed by the State Government eg. Drinking water, electricity, schools, dispensaries, approach road etc.	All basic and infrastructural facilities in NPRR are extended at the resettlement site.	or
		In lieu of plot at resettlement site Rs. 50,000/- as lump sum is provided to each PAF in case he opts to re-settle of his own.	
8. Land for Land	Equal to actual agricultural land acquired subject to a maximum of 1.00 hectare agricultural land or 2.00 hectares of non agricultural land or waste land.	No such provision.	
9. Financial Assistance for development of land.	In case of allotment of agricultural land one time lump sum amount of Rs. 5,000/- for agricultural and Rs. 10,000/- in case of non-agricultural land.	No such provision.	
10. Cattle Shed	PAPs having cattle will be given Rs. 3,000/- for construction of cattle shed.	No such provision.	
11. Compensation of loss of livelihood	Each PAP having agricultural land and whose entire land has been acquired shall get one time financial	No such provision. However, there is provision for provid-	

1	2	3	4
	<p>assistance equivalent to 750 days minimum agricultural wages where neither land for land nor regular employment to one member of the PAP has been provided.</p> <p>(b) Marginal farmer (whose entire land has not been acquired) shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 500 days of minimum agricultural wages.</p> <p>(c) A small farmer shall get one time financial assistance equivalent to 375 days of minimum agricultural wages.</p>	<p>ing employment as per State Government norms</p> <p>Or</p> <p>against 2.00 acres of irrigated or 3.00 acres of non irrigated land in exceptional circumstances subject to eligibility and suitability.</p> <p>In lieu of employment the following one time lump sum monetary compensation is given :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rs 1 lakh for first acre on pro rata basis subject of a minimum of Rs. 25,000/-.</li> <li>2. Rs. 75,000/- for the 2nd and 3rd acre on pro rata basis.</li> <li>3. Rs. 50,000/- for land beyond 3 acres on pro rata basis.</li> </ol>	
12	Agricultural Labourer	Makes a provision of payment of one time financial assistance equivalent to 625 days of minimum wages to agricultural or non agricultural labourers.	No such provision.
13	Subsistence allowance	Each displaced family shall get a monthly subsistence allowance of 20 days of minimum agricultural wages per month for period of one year.	No such provision.
14	Linear acquisition of land	For acquisition of land for Railway Line, High ways, Transmission lines and laying pipelines where in only a narrow stretch of land extending over several kilometers is being acquired. PAP is entitled for a lump sum grant of Rs. 10,000/- per family and no other R and R benefits.	R and R Policy benefits are extended in such cases also.
15	Special provisions for Tribals.	(i) Each Tribal PAP will get 25 percent more financial assistance in compensation to others if they are settled out of the district.	No such provision.

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Free land will be provided for community and religious gathering.		This facility is provided to all.
	(iii) Each tribal PAP will get additional assistance equivalent to 500 days minimum agricultural wages for loss of customary rights/usage of forest produce.		No such provision.

[English]

#### Widening of N.H.-52

2675.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4832 dated the April 27, 2005 regarding widening of NH-52 and state :

(a) whether various wings of BRO in Assam have submitted their Detailed Project Report (DPR) for repair, improvement and widening of NH-52;

(b) if so, the details thereof including that of shoulder strengthening;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the financial allocations earmarked for the said purposes during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan?

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

(b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for repair, improvement and widening including strengthening of shoulder of NH-52 in Assam have been submitted by various wings of BRO. The details are given in Statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The BRO have allocated Rs. 53.52 crore for the above work out of their total allocation of Rs. 260 crore for North Eastern Region during financial year 2005-06. The allocation for the year 2006-2007 is yet to be finalized.

#### Statement

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for repair, improvement and widening including strengthening of shoulder of NH-52 in Assam submitted by various wings of BRO are as under :

Sl. No.	BRO Project	Stretch	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Current status
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(A) DPRs</b>					
1	Vartak	Km 265 to Km 268	Widening to 2 lane	3.98	DPR approved
2	Vartak	Km 345 to Km 360	Widening to 2 lane	14.50	DPR under approval
3	Vartak	Km 366 to Km 382	Widening to 2 lane	9.38	Modified DPR under submission by BRO to this Ministry
4	Udayak	Km 440 to Km 510	Widening to 2 lane	202.14	DPR under modification by BRO

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(B) PROPOSALS</b>					
1	Vartak	Km 331 to Km 440	Strengthening of berms	14.48	Proposal approved
2	Dantak and Vartak	Km 0 to Km 440	Improvement of Riding Quality	—	Proposal approved

**Plan Outlay of Arunachal Pradesh**

2676. SHRI TAPIR GAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita plan outlay for 2005-06, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for low per capita plan outlay for Arunachal Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the plan outlay for the State; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise per capita Plan Outlay for 2005-06 is enclosed.

(b) Arunachal Pradesh has the second highest per capita Plan Outlay among all States for the Annual Plan 2005-06.

(c) and (d) The outlay for the Annual Plan of Arunachal Pradesh for 2005-06 was finalised at a meeting held on 15.2.2005 between Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of the State, after taking into consideration the State's Own Resources and Central Assistance.

**Statement**

*State-wise per capita Plan Outlay for 2005-06*

Sl. No.	States	Annual Plan Population* 2005-06 Approved Outlay (In Rs. Cores)	Per Capita Annual Plan 2005-06 Approved Outlay (in Rs.) <sup>©</sup>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15650.77	76,210,007 2054

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	950.00#	1,097,968	8652
3.	Assam	3000.00	26,655,528	1125
4.	Bihar	5329.65	82,998,509	642
5.	Chhattisgarh	4275.00	20,833,803	2052
6.	Goa	1025.00#	1,347,668	7606
7.	Gujarat	11000.00	50,671,017	2171
8.	Haryana	3000.00	21,144,564	1419
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	6,077,900	2632
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4200.00	10,143,700	4141
11.	Jharkhand	4510.12	26,945,829	1674
12.	Karnataka	13555.00	52,850,562	2565
13.	Kerala	5369.00	31,841,374	1686
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7471.00	60,348,023	1238
15.	Maharashtra	11000.00	96,878,627	1135
16.	Manipur	915.00	2,166,788	4223
17.	Meghalaya	800.00	2,318,822	3450
18.	Mizoram	685.00	888,573	7709
19.	Nagaland	620.00	1,990,036	3116
20.	Orissa	3000.00	36,804,660	815
21.	Punjab	3550.00	24,358,999	1457
22.	Rajasthan	8350.00	56,507,188	1478
23.	Sikkim	500.00	540,851	9245
24.	Tamil Nadu	9100.00	62,405,679	1458

1	2	3	4	5
25. Tripura		804.00	3,199,203	2513
26. Uttar Pradesh		13500.00	166,197,921	812
27. Uttaranchal		2700.00	8,489,349	3180
28. West Bengal		6476.00	80,176,197	808
<b>Total</b>		<b>142935.54</b>	<b>10,12,089,345</b>	<b>1412</b>

Note : \* Population figures are from 2001 census

# Formal approval is yet to be issued

@ Rounded to the nearest rupee

#### **Inter-Service Area Connectivity**

2677. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to provide inter-service area connectivity between access providers for terminating traffic of each other in some States terming the mobile to mobile, mobile to fixed line and fixed line to mobile as local calls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such plan is in the pipeline for other States also;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total loss likely to be suffered by the BSNL on this account; and

(f) the details of steps proposed to be taken by the BSNL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) The Government has permitted on 20.05.2005 inter-service area connectivity between access providers for terminating traffic of each other in the States of Maharashtra (Mumbai Metro and Maharashtra Telecom Circle Service Areas), Tamil Nadu (Chennai Metro and Tamil Nadu Telecom Circle Service Areas), Uttar Pradesh [including Uttaranchal UP(East) and

UP(West) Telecom Circle Service Areas] and West Bengal (Kolkata Metro and West Bengal Telecom Circle Service Areas). With this arrangement, calls within a State in above mentioned States are treated as intra-service area calls. The dialing procedures for calls within a State for these States have also been simplified and for calls from mobile to mobile and fixed to mobile subscribers may not be required to prefix "0".

(c) and (d) Within all other States except certain towns in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Panchkula, the above facility is also available.

(e) and (f) Reduction in tariff for calls within the States along with simplification of the dialing procedure which has enabled even the Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) barred customers to make calls outside their service area in the same State, will result in increase in traffic which may compensate Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd, (BSNL) for the loss, if any, on this account.

[Translation]

#### **Decontrol of Prices of Coal**

2678. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has fully decontrolled the prices of coal mined by the Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the manner in which the interests of the consumers will be safeguarded; and

(c) the details of the benefits accruing to the States' Government as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The prices of coal have been fully deregulated with effect from 1.1.2000. The Colliery Control Order 2000 empowers coal companies to fix the coal prices taking into account the market forces, average cost of production and other relevant factors. Further, it was decided that the Tariff Commission will be involved in pricing of coal for the power sector and to suggest modalities for pricing of coal for other sectors.



[English]

### Quality of Medical Diagnostic Kits

2679. DR. K. DHANARAJU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Medical Diagnostic Kits are procured through tenders by the NTPC for NACO;

(b) if so, the guidelines laid down for the quality of Medical Diagnostic Kits alongwith its cost;

(c) whether NTPC which is a non-medical organization conducts quality control checks on Medical Diagnostic Kits viz., HIV, HCV and HBV;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to assign the said job to one of the departments of the Ministry of Health; and

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

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

NTPC as Procurement support agent for NACO has in the past procured diagnostics test kits. Their contract concluded on 31.3.2005

(b) The guidelines for quality assurance of test kits is enclosed as Statement-I.

Statement-II detailing the costs of these test kits is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir.

As detailed in Statement-I quality checks for HIV and HCV kits were made by NTPC during their initial contract period with the help of consultant doctors from NTPC/AIIMS. After 30.10.2003 the quality tests are carried out at any one of three laboratories identified by NACO viz., NARI, Pune or NICD, Delhi or CMC Hospital, Vellore. HBV kits are not procured centrally by NACO. Hence NTPC did not procure HBV kits.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. Since 1.4.2005, NACO has appointed Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC), a Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Health and family Welfare as procurement Agent.

#### Statement-I

#### *Guidelines for quality assurance of test kits procured under NACP - II*

#### I. Till 30th October 2003 :

##### A. For Indigenous Test Kits :

The Quality Plan/Inspection Checklist is finalised by NTPC along with their Consultant Doctors from NTPC/AIIMS with the supplier covering various stages of manufacture i.e. right from the raw material procurement to final readiness to ensure Kits be of best quality and in line with technical specifications. After Kits are finally produced and all internal testing etc. carried out by supplier, the Physical Inspection is carried out by NTPC Inspection Engineer along with their Consultant Doctor, wherein kits are randomly selected and tested in person. Kits are allowed to be despatched only upon successful completion of inspection and thereby ascertaining their meeting the technical specifications.

##### B. For Foreign Test Kits :

The Quality Plan/ Inspection Checklist is finalised by NTPC along with their Consultant Doctors from NTPC/AIIMS with the supplier covering various stages of manufacture i.e. right from the

\* The original reply given by the Minister reads as follows :

"(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Since 01.04.2005, NACO has appointed Hindustan Letex Ltd. (HLL), a Government of India undertaking under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as procurement agent:"

"The reply given above was subsequently corrected through a correcting Statement made into the House on 24.08.2005 and was also placed in the Library vide LT. No. 2766/05."

raw material procurement to final readiness to ensure Kits be of best quality and in line with technical specifications. After Kits are finally produced and all internal testing etc. carried out by supplier, the test certificates are furnished by supplier to NTPC for their review. All the Test certificates (for stage as well as on finished product) furnished by supplier are examined and reviewed in line with approved Quality Plan. Despatch clearance is given after acceptance of same.

In case certain discrepancies are noted in same, the views of NTPC consultant doctors from AIIMS are obtained and despatch clearance is accorded only after total resolution of all queries.

**ii. After 30th October 2003 for both types of kits :**

All test kits are subject to pre-despatch inspection. These inspections are carried out in any one laboratory located at NARI, Pune or NICD, Delhi or CMC Hospital, Vellore. Samples are drawn by a representative of the procurement agency. In case the results are disputed by the supplier fresh samples from the same batch would be forwarded to NIB, NOIDA for appellate evaluation, the results of which would be binding on both NACO and the supplier.

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Type of kit	Average Cost per test as per latest contracts
1	HIV (ELISA)	Rs. 9.82
2	HIV (Rapid)	Rs. 15.44
3	HCV (ELISA)	Rs. 9.17

**CVC for Changes in Law**

**2680. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA :**

**SHRI ANANT GUDHE :**

**Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :**

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Central Vigilance Commission has sought some changes in existing laws to fight corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI) : (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission has suggested to the Government to consider amendment to Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act so as to expand its scope. The Commission has also written to the Government for amending Section 13(1)(d)(iii) of Prevention of Corruption Act to avoid harassment to innocent persons.

(c) The Government takes up amendment in various provisions of law after considering the opinion of Central Vigilance Commission, the Law Commission and various other agencies. The judgments delivered by the Supreme Court and the High Courts are also taken into account.

**Shortage of Nurses**

**2681. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that the health care system is suffering due to acute shortage of trained nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated shortage of qualified nurses in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the availability of trained nurses in India per million population of patients and the comparative figures for USA, UK, China, Pakistan and Japan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) According to the information

available, there is no shortage of trained nurses in the country. So far 8.65 lakh nurses have been registered with various State Nursing Councils in India.

(c) Availability of nurses per million population in India, USA, UK, China, Pakistan and Japan is as indicated below :

Country	Nurses per Million Population
India	450.00
USA	9720.00
UK	4970.00
China	980.6
Pakistan	340.00
Japan	7440.00

(d) Government have taken several steps to augment the availability of trained nurses. These include up gradation of Schools of Nursing and Colleges of Nursing, establishment of New Nursing Colleges, financial assistance to strengthen schools and colleges of nursing, organising continuing education programme for nursing personnel to upgrade their knowledge and skills etc.

#### **Fight against HIV-AIDS**

2682. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to help Africa to fight HIV-AIDS and other pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of countries offering help to India to fight HIV-AIDS;

(d) whether the target to fight HIV-AIDS has shown any positive results; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) As a part of our overall policy to high African Countries India has from time to time provided assistance by way of food grains and medicines, including anti retroviral drugs, to various African countries.

Statement-I showing the details of such medicines provided by way of assistance to various African countries is enclosed.

(c) The following countries are offering help to India to fight HIV-AIDS:

1. United Kingdom : DFID assisted PSH Project.
2. United States of America : USAID assisted APAC Project in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry and AVERT Project in Maharashtra.
3. Canada : India Canada Collaborative HIV/AIDS Project.

(d) and (e) The target to fight HIV-AIDS has shown positive results. Statement-II indicating achievements of National AIDS Control Programme is enclosed.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Medicines Donated to African Countries*

S. No.	Country	Financial Year	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)	(in US dollars)
1.	Kenya	2003-04	45,44,986	100,000
2.	Zambia	2003-04	45,92,986	100,000
3.	Lesotho	2003-04	22,23,697	50,000
4.	Namibia	2003-04	45,06,586	100,000
5.	Uganda	2003-04	22,26,505	50,000
6.	Ivory coast	2003-04	4,45,490	100,000
7.	Seychelles	2004-05	22,87,446	50,000
8.	Guinea	2004-05	45,42,933	100,000

**Statement-II*****Achievements made under National AIDS  
Control Programme***

- National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy and National Blood Policy are in place, to prevent the epidemic from further spread and reduce the socio-economic impact.
- State AIDS Control Societies have been constituted at State/UT level as an autonomous body for implementation of programme activities.
- To ensure early diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), 745 STD clinics are supported by providing necessary consumables and drugs.
- 804 Voluntary Counselling Testing Centers are already in existence, in order to provide access to people for voluntary HIV testing with pre and post test counseling.
- Free Antiretro-viral therapy is being provided in 8 centres in public sector hospitals.
- 933 Targeted Intervention projects are implemented through Non Governmental Organisations to prevent HIV spread among high-risk populations.
- In order to provide care for terminally ill patients suffering from HIV/AIDS, 60 community care centers have been established in high prevalent States.
- 307 PPTCT centres are providing a package of services for preventive intervention for transmission from HIV infected mothers to their children.
- Provision of one functional Blood bank in each district to ensure safety of blood and Blood products. 1020 blood banks are presently supported under the programme.
- 670 sentinel sites were established in identified clinics and Targetted Intervention projects to track progression of HIV epidemic in the country.

Coverage of 64,453 schools under School AIDS education programme.

For the management of "Opportunistic infections" for people living with HIV/AIDS, financial support is being provided to major hospital in all States/UTs of the Country.

**Conversion of Bulk Terminal at  
Jawaharal Nehru Port**

2683. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

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

- (a) whether the Government has signed an agreement to convert the existing bulk terminal at Jawaharal Nehru Port;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the handling facilities at the port will increase as a result thereof;
- (d) if so, the estimated cost of the project;
- (e) the present status of the project; and
- (f) the time by when the construction work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The License Agreement was signed between the Jawaharal Nehru Port Trust (Licensor) and Gateway Terminals India Pvt. Ltd. (Licensee), a company formed by the Maersk A/S - CONCOR consortium on 10th August, 2004. The Agreement envisages redevelopment of the existing bulk terminal at the port into a container terminal and its management and operation by the Licensee on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis for a term of 30 years. Development of the container terminal involves dismantling the existing bulk cargo handling structures and construction of the container terminal including civil works, installation of container handling equipments, development of back-up facilities, etc. In consideration of the License, the Licensee has made an upfront payment of Rs 15 crores and submitted the Performance Bank

Guarantee of Rs. 40 crores at the time of signing the License Agreement. Under the License Agreement, the Licensee is also required to pay annual lease charges during the license period for the Licensor's assets and Licensed premises handed over to the Licensee as per the rates indicated in the Agreement. In addition, the Licensee is required to pay to the Licensor 35.503% of its gross revenue from handling the containers at the container terminal during the term of the Agreement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 900 crores.

(e) The Licensee has achieved financial closure. Existing bulk handling facilities have been dismantled. Ten percent construction work for wharf/berth, eight percent of pavement and rail works and thirteen percent of building works have been completed.

(f) As per the License Agreement, the terminal is required to be operational by August, 2006.

#### Haj Yatra

2684. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indians who performed Haj Yatra during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of arrangements made by the Government for the Haj pilgrims; and

(c) the amount of subsidy to be borne by the Government of Haj pilgrims during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) The number of Indian pilgrims who performed Haj in Saudi Arabia during the last three years is as follows :

2003	—	1,16,078
2004	—	1,17,490
2005	—	1,31,116

(b) The arrangements made by the Government for the Haj pilgrims include setting up of hospitals and dispensaries in Saudi Arabia, supply of medicines,

deputation of medical, para-medical and administrative staff. The Consulate General of India in Jeddah also renders assistance in making various logistical arrangements for the pilgrims performing Haj through the Haj Committee of India.

(c) Not available at present.

#### Subsidy/Facilities to Indians Visiting Religious Shrines Abroad

2685. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy and other facilities provided by the Union Government for the pilgrims visiting various religious Shrines at present, Shrine-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to provide such subsidy and other facilities to the Indian Citizens visiting various religious shrines in foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Details of subsidy and other facilities provided by Union Government, at present, for pilgrims visiting various religious Shrines abroad are as follows :-

#### Kailash Mansarovar Yatra :

The Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is presently organized by the Government under a bilateral arrangement with the Chinese Government through the Lipulekh Pass in Pithoragr, Uttaranchal, Government pays Rupees Rs. 3,250/- (Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty) for each pilgrim to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) for arrangements made by KMVN for the Yatra. In addition, during the course of the Yatra, facilities provided by the Government to the pilgrims include free medical assistance, security and escort cover by the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) till the Lipulekh Pass on the Indian side, communication links with China, and provision of satellite phone to the Liaison Officer for each batch of pilgrims for use during

emergency throughout the Yatra, A Liaison Officer is attached by the Government with each batch of pilgrims, who is responsible for their general welfare. It is the Government's endeavour to improve and upgrade facilities for the pilgrims going on the Yatra on a continuing basis.

During the last three years (2002, 2003 and 2004), 1322 pilgrims undertook Kailash Mansarovar Yatra, and an amount of approximately Rs. 43 Lakhs was paid to the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (KMVN) for making the required arrangements for the Yatra.

#### **Religious Shrines in Pakistan :**

No subsidy is given by the Government to the pilgrims visiting religious Shrines in Pakistan, including Gurdwara Shri Nankana Sahib (Pindi); Gurdwara Shri Panja Saheb, Hasanabdal (Pindi); Birth Place of Shri Guru Ram Das, Lahore; and Shrine at Sree Kataraj. The Ministry facilitates the obtaining of visas for the pilgrims visiting Pakistan under the bilateral 'Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines - 1974'. Ministry of Railways arranges special trains for the pilgrims on cost basis as per procedures, as and when requested. Arrangements in Pakistan are made by the receiving organizations.

#### **Haj Pilgrims :**

The amount of subsidy provided by the Government to Haj pilgrims who perform Haj through the Haj Committee of India during the last three years is :

2003	Rs. 172.00 crores (approx.)
2004	Rs. 160.70 crores (approx.)
2005	Rs. 179.66 crores (approx.)

The other facilities provided by the Government to the Haj pilgrims include setting up of hospitals and dispensaries in Saudi Arabia, supply of medicines, deputation of medical, para-medical and administrative staff. The Consulate General of India in Jeddah also renders assistance in making various logistical arrangements for the pilgrims performing Haj through the Haj Committee of India.

(b) No such proposal is presently under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Incidents of Leakage of Radioactivity**

2686.SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nuclear power stations whose life span is going to expire;

(b) the steps taken to avoid impending danger of radioactivity created by these power stations;

(c) the names of the nuclear power stations where incidents of leakage of radioactivity occurred during the last three years and till date;

(d) whether any study has been made or proposed to be made to determine the impact of radioactivity on the families residing near these stations;

(e) if so, the details of finding thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Nil. Internationally, the economic life of nuclear power stations is 30-40 years. Based on the systematic life assessment studies and life extension measures, the nuclear power plants can be safely operated for another 20-25 years. In India also our experience has been similar. Operation of all plants is subject to licensing by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and review of operation from time to time.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) During the last three years, there has been no incident of leakage or discharge of radioactivity beyond the limits specified by the AERB.

(d) Epidemiological surveys to assess the effects of radiation among the employees and their family members who reside near the nuclear power plants have been

completed by the Tata Memorial Centre, a premier research institute in India.

(e) The above surveys have indicated that the operations of nuclear power plants have no ill effects on health.

(f) Not applicable in view of (e) above.

[English]

#### Proposals for New Dental Colleges

2687. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dental colleges in Government and Private Sectors separately, at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the States for the establishment of new dental colleges during the year 2004-05;

(c) the number of proposals approved by the union Government during the above period;

(d) the number of proposals pending for approval by the Union Government as on date; and

(e) the time by when these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There are 31 Government and 174 private dental colleges in the Country. A State-wise list is enclosed as Statement.

(b) Between 1.10.2003 and 30.9.2004, 42 proposals for establishment of new dental colleges were received from various States.

(c) 4 Proposals for establishment of new dental colleges were approved during 2004-2005.

(d) As on date, a total number of 43 Proposals are under consideration.

(e) Grant of permission by Central Government in these cases would depend upon availability of necessary

infrastructural facilities as per the norms of the Dental Council of India(DCI) and the recommendations of the DCI thereon.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Government Dental College	Private Dental College	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	15	17
2.	Assam	1	—	1
3.	Bihar	1	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	4
5.	Delhi	1	—	1
6.	Goa	1	—	1
7.	Gujarat	2	5	7
8.	Haryana	1	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	—	1
11.	Karnataka	1	41	42
12.	Kerala	3	9	12
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	4	20	24
15.	Orissa	1	1	2
16.	Pondicherry	1	—	1
17.	Punjab	2	9	11
18.	Rajasthan	1	8	9
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	15	16
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2	21	23
21.	Uttaranchal	0	1	1
22.	West Bengal	2	1	3
Total		31	174	205

**Procurement of Equipment**

2688. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to direct telecom PSUs to procure equipment from domestic manufacturers;

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

(c) whether this move would put telecom PSUs to a disadvantageous position as private operators would remain free to procure equipment from MNC vendors of their choice,

(d) if so, whether the MTNL/BSNL is demanding level playing field for procurement norms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (e) Indigenous manufacture of telecom equipments is felt desirable with the objective, inter-alia; of the availability of desired quality/standard products at competitive rates, immediate availability of after-sales services and development of new technologies in the Country. A procurement framework, whereby only vendors who indigenously manufacture (or have definite plans to do so) certain telecom products are alone eligible for procurement is under active consideration by BSNL and MTNL.

[Translation]

**Cancer Testing Facility**

2689. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the cancer testing facility is sufficient in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide testing facility to detect the cancer at an initial stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer are made available. Most of the tertiary level health care facilities in the country have provision for early detection of common cancers like Breast, Uterine Cervix, Oral Cavity etc. The Government of India is augmenting the State Government's efforts in providing of early detection, diagnosis and treatment facilities for cancer under various components of National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP).

The Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry and Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS) etc. are well-equipped to provide specialized treatment for cancer.

All the schemes under the NCCP have since been revised and as per the revised scheme all Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals are entitled for one time financial assistance of Rs. 3.00 crore for strengthening of the Oncology Wing. The comprehensive cancer detection and management facilities including testing facilities in respective regions/States are provided by 22 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) established under NCCP.

[English]

**OPD/General Ward for Geriatric Patients**

2690. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

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



(a) whether there is any plan to create an exclusive OPD and general ward in Government Hospitals for geriatric patients;

(b) if so, whether the present infrastructure is sufficient to open exclusive OPDs for the elderly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or 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 (d) The Government is examining the feasibility to open an exclusive OPD and general ward in Central Government Hospitals for geriatric patients. However, at present, the provision of separate counter for Geriatric patients to dispense the medicines and separate queue for availing consultation are in existence in Central Government Hospitals.

#### **Condition of N.Hs. in Arunachal Pradesh**

2691. SHRI TAPIR GAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the bad condition of National Highways in Arunachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the total amount sanctioned and spent during the years 2003-2004, 2004-05 and 2005-06 on the maintenance and upkeep of National Highways in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. There are three NHs viz. NH-52, 52A and 153 with a total length of 419 kms in Arunachal Pradesh and these are generally being maintained in traffic worthy condition within the available resources. A few stretches of NH-52, which have been damaged due to recent rains/floods, are being continuously attended to by the Border Roads Organization in order to keep the road trafficable.

(c) The total amount allotted to Arunachal Pradesh for maintenance and repair of NHs during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 is Rs. 26.89 crore and Rs. 17.93 crore has been spent up to June 2005.

#### **Golden Quadrilateral Project**

2692. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the sectors of the Golden Quadrilateral project funded by the Union Government;

(b) the sectors financed by the International Monetary Institutions and the total fund made available by the International Monetary Institutions for this purpose;

(c) whether the targets in respect of the sectors which are financed by the International Monetary Institutions are proposed to be revised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the International Monetary Institutions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The sub-projects on Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) funded by the Government (out of cess allocation and market borrowings by NHA) are as per the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) The list of the sub-projects on GQ being executed with external assistance is enclosed as Statement-II. The details of loan executed with these institutions are as per Statement-III enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The loan closure for Western Transport Corridor (four laning of Tumkur – Haveri Section of NH-4) is December, 2005 which is proposed to be extended as the work is likely to be completed by June, 2006. The completion target is proposed to be revised due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, poor management and cash flow problems of some of the Contractors.

(e) ADB has desired to take appropriate action against defaulting contractors as per contract agreement.

**Statement-I***Projects under Golden Quadrilateral funded by the Union Government*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Length (km)	Source of Finance	State Concerned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jaipur Bypass Zone-C	13.60	NHAI	Rajasthan
2.	Jaipur Bypass, Phase-II, Zone-D (including payments to RSRDCC)	34.70	NHAI	Rajasthan
3.	Kishangarh-Nasirabad [KU-I]	36.23	NHAI	Rajasthan
4.	Nasirabad – Gulabpura (KU-II)	55.87	NHAI	Rajasthan
5.	Gulabpura – Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	50.00	NHAI	Rajasthan
6.	Bhilwara Bypass to Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	66.00	NHAI	Rajasthan
7.	Kishangarh-Udaipur (Chittorgarh-Mangalwar) Pkg (KU-V)	48.00	NHAI	Rajasthan
6.	Kishangarh-Udaipur(Mangalwar-Udaipur) Km 172 – Km 113.825 Pkg (KU-VI)	58.18	NHAI	Rajasthan
9.	4-lane access controlled Chittorgarh Bypass 29.5 Km. From Km 159 on NH-79 to Km 213 on NH-76 with length of 20 Km in Rajasthan	20.00	NHAI	Rajasthan
10.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Udaipur-Kesariaji) Km 278 – Km 340 of NH-8 UG-I	62.00	NHAI	Rajasthan
11.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Kesariaji-Ratanpur) Km 340 – Km 388.4 UG-II	48.40	NHAI	Rajasthan
12.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Ratanpur-Himatnagar) Km 388.4 – Km 443 UG-III	54.60	NHAI	Gujarat
13.	Udaipur-Ratanpur-Chiloda (Himatnagar-Chiloda/Gandhinagar) Km 443 – Km 495 UG-IV	52.00	NHAI	Gujarat
14.	Westerly Diversion (Pune bypass)	34.25	NHAI	Maharashtra
15.	Pune – Satara (Wathar-Satara) Km 760- Km 725 (PS-1)	35.00	NHAI	Maharashtra
16.	Pune – Satara (Sarole-Wathar) Km 760- Km 797 (PS-2)	29.00	NHAI	Maharashtra
17.	Pune – Satara (Katraj-Sarole) Km 797- Km 825.5 (PS-3)	28.50	NHAI	Maharashtra
18.	Pune – Satara (Katraj Bypass), Katra realignment (PS-4)	9.00	NHAI	Maharashtra
19.	Sira Bypass	5.80	NHAI	Karnataka
20.	Tumkur Bypass	13.00	NHAI	Karnataka
21.	Belgaum Bypass	18.00	NHAI	Karnataka
22.	Dharwad-Belgaum (KT) NH 4 Pkg-III	62.00	NHAI	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
23	Hubli-Haveri	64.00	NHAI	Karnataka
24	Hosur - Krishnagiri	45.40	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
25	Chennai-Ranipet-kishanagiri (Krishnagiri-Vaniyambadi) Package III (KR-1)	49.00	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
26	Chennai-Ranipet-Kishanagiri (Vaniyambadi-Pallikonda) Km 49 - Km 100 Package HI (KR-2)	51.00	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
27.	Chennai-Ranipet-Kishanagiri (Pallikonda - Ranipat Road) Km 100 - Km 145 Package 111 (KR-3)	45.00	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
28	Chennai-Ranipet-Kishanagiri (Poonamlee-Kanchipuram) Km 70.2 - Km 13.8 Package I RC-1)	56.40	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
29	Chennai-Ranipet-Kishanagiri (Valelapet-Kanchipuram) Km 70.2 - Km 106.2 Package II (RC-2)	36.20	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
30	Dhankuni-Kolaghat WB-I	54.40	NHAI	West Bengal
31	Kolaghat-Kharagpur NH 6 WB-II	60.45	NHAI	West Bengal
32	Dhankuni-Kharagpur WB-III (Bridges) Km 17.6 - Km 136	NA	NHAI	West Bengal
33	Laxmannath-Kharagpur WB-IV	65.86	NHAI	West Bengal
34	Bridges Balasore-Kharagpur OR-WB-I	NA	NHAI	Orissa
35	Bhubaneswar-khurda OR-I	26.30	NHAI	Orissa
36	Chandikhol-Bhadrak OR-II	75.50	NHAI	Orissa
37	Bhadrak-Balasore OR-III	62.64	NHAI	Orissa
38	Balasore-Laxmannath OR-IV	53.41	NHAI	Orissa
39	Chandikhol-Balasore (Bridges) OR-V	NA	NHAI	Orissa
40	Sunakhala-Khurda OR-VI Km 233-284	52.06	NHAI	Orissa
41	Ganjam - Sunakhala OR-VII Km 284-338	55.71	NHAI	Orissa
42	Ichapuram - Ganjam OR-VIII Km 338-388	50.80	NHAI	Orissa
43	Champavati-Srikakulam (Kms 49-Kms 97) AP-I	48.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
44	Srikakulam-Palasa (Kms 97-Kms171) AP-II	74.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
45	Visakhapatnam-Champavati River Km.2.8-49 NH 5 (AP-III)	46.20	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
46	Ichapuram-Visakhapatnam Package IA (Korlam-Palasa) Km 171 - Km 200, AP-IVA	29.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
47.	Ichapuram-Visakhapatnam Package IB (Ichapuram-Korlam) Km 233-Km 200 AP-IVB	33.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Visakhapatnam-Champavati (Bridges section Km.49-97) AP-V	NA	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
49	Ichapuram-Champavati (Bridges Section Km 98-233) AP-VI	NA	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
50.	Rajahmundry – Eluru AP-17 (Gowthami – Rajahmundry) (Km 200-165)	34.95	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
51.	Rajahmundry – Eluru AP-18 (Eluru – Gowthami) (Km 80-165) AP-18	81.08	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
52.	Eluru – Rajahmundry (Bridges – II) AP-19	NA	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
53.	Eluru – Rajahmundry (Bridges – I) AP-20	NA	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
54.	Kavali-Nellore (AP-11)	43.80	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
55.	Kavali-Ongole (AP-12)	72.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
56.	Ongole-Chilakaluripet (AP-13)	66.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
57.	Chennai – Tada (TN-1)	41.80	NHAI	Tamil Nadu
58.	Near Eluru (Rajahmundry – Vijayawada) (Km 75-80)	5.00	NHAI	Andhra Pradesh
59.	Etawah Bypass NH2	13.60	NHAI	Uttar Pradesh

**Statement-II**

*Projects under Golden Quadrilateral funded by International Monetary Institutions*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Length (km)	Source of Finance	State Concerned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Surat-Manor Package – I	79.60	EAP [ADB-IV]	Gujarat
2.	Surat-Manor Package – II	38.60	EAP [ADB-IV]	Gujarat
3.	Surat-Manor Package – III	57.40	EAP [ADB-IV]	Maharashtra
4.	Gurgaon Kotputli (ADB Pkg-I)	126.00	EAP [ADB-III]	Common
5.	Tumkur-Haveri (Tumkar-Sira) Pkg-I	41.40	EAP [ADB-V]	Karnataka
6.	Tumkur-Haveri (Sira-Chitradurga) Pkg-II	66.70	EAP [ADB-V]	Karnataka
7.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga section) Pkg-III	18.00	EAP [ADB-V]	Karnataka
8.	Tumkur-Haveri (Chitradurga-Davengere) Pkg-IV	77.00	EAP [ADB-V]	Karnataka
9.	Tumkur-Haveri (Davengere-Haveri) Pkg-V	56.00	EAP [ADB-V]	Karnataka
10.	Jagatpur-Chandikhol (IDP-100)	33.00	EAP [JBIC]	Orissa
11.	Chilikaluripet-Vijayawada Package – I	25.00	EAP [JBIC]	Andhra Pradesh

	2	3	4	5
12. Chilkaluripet – Vijayawada (Package – II, including Guntur Bypass of (Km. 0-15.20)		32.00	EAP [JBIC]	Andhra Pradesh
13. Chilkaluripet – Vijayawada (Package – III, including Krishna Bridge Approach of (Km 0-10.8)		23.78	EAP [JBIC]	Andhra Pradesh
14. Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada Package IV (Krishna Bridge)		2.88	EAP [JBIC]	Andhra Pradesh
15. Vijayawada – Eluru (ADB, Pkg-V) (Km 3.4 to 75)		71.60	EAP [ADB-III]	Andhra Pradesh
16. Sikandra-Bhaunti (TNHP-1) Package II-A		62.00	EAP [WB-III]	Uttar Pradesh
17. Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP-2) Package II-C (UP) Km38-115-NH2		77.00	EAP [WB-III]	Uttar Pradesh
18. Khaga-Kokhraj (TNHP-3) Package III-A (UP)		43.00	EAP [WB-III]	Uttar Pradesh
19. Handia-Varanasi (TNHP-4) Package III-C (UP) WB		72.00	EAP [WB-III]	Uttar Pradesh
20. Mohania-Sasaram (TNHP-5) Package IV-B (Bihar) (WB)		45.00	EAP [WB-III]	Bihar
21. Dehri-on-son-e-Aurangabad (TNHP-6) Package IV-D (WB)		40.00	EAP [WB-III]	Bihar
22. Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-7) Package (V-A) [Aurangabad-Barachati]		60.00	EAP [WB-III]	Bihar
23. Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (TNHP-8) [Gorhar-Barwa Adda] (V-C) Km 320 – Km 398.75		78.75	EAP [WB-III]	Jharkhand
24. Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP-1) Package I-A (Km 199.66 – Km 250.50)		50.84	EAP [WB-IV]	Uttar Pradesh
25. Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP-2) Package I-B (Km 250.50 – Km 307.50)		57.00	EAP [WB-IV]	Uttar Pradesh
26. Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP-3) Package I-C (Km 321.1 – Km 393)		72.83	EAP [WB-IV]	Uttar Pradesh
27. Bhaunti – Fatehpur (GTRIP-4) Package II-B		51.50	EAP [WB-IV]	Uttar Pradesh
28. Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg ABP-I) Construction of bridge across river Ganga from Km 163.280 to Km 164.30 (Ganga Bridge)		1.02	EAP [WB-ABP]	Uttar Pradesh
29. Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg ABP-II) on NH-2 from Km 158 to Km 198 in the State of UP		39.00	EAR [WB-ABP]	Uttar Pradesh
30. Allahabad Bypass Project (Pkg ABP-III) on NH-2 from Km 198 to Km 242.708 in the State of UP		44.70	EAP [WB-ABP]	Uttar Pradesh
31. Varanasi-Mohania (GTRIP-5) Package IV-A (WB)		76.00	EAP [WB-IV]	Common
32. Sasaram-Dehri-on-son-e (GTRIP-6) Package IV-C (WB)		30.00	EAP [WB-IV]	Bihar
33. Aurangabad-Barwa-Adda (GTRIP-7) (V-B) [Barachati-Gorhar]		80.00	EAP [WB-IV]	Common
34. Raniganj-Panagarh (ADB Pkg-II)		42.00	EAP [ADB-III]	West Bengal
35. Barwa Adda-Barakar (ADB Pkg-III)		42.70	EAP [ADB-III]	Jharkhand

**Statement-III***Details of Loans taken from Multilateral Agencies*

Particulars	Amount	Loan Status as on 30.06.2005
<b>WORLD BANK (WB)</b>		
NHDP Phase-I		
Third National Highways Project	US \$ 516 million	On going
Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)	US \$ 589 million	On going
Allahabad Bypass	US \$ 240 million	On going
NHDP Phase-II		
Lucknow-Muzaffarpur	US \$ 620 million	Loan Agreement yet to be signed.
<b>Sub Total World Bank</b>	<b>US \$ 1965 million</b>	
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)</b>		
NHDP Phase-I		
NH Projects (ADB-III)	US \$ 245 million	Loan closed
Surat-Manor (ADB-IV)	US \$180 million	On going
Western Transport Corridor (ADB-V)	US \$ 240 million	On going
NHDP Phase-II		
East-West Corridor (ADB-VI)	US \$ 320 million	On going
Sector-I (Chittorgarh-Kanpur)	US \$ 400 million	On going
Sector-II (Jhansi-Lakhnadan)	US \$ 400 million	Loan Agreement yet to be signed.
<b>Sub Total ADB</b>	<b>US \$ 1785 million</b>	
<b>JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC)</b>		
NHDP Phase-I		
Naini Bridge	Yen 10037 million	Loan closed
Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada	Yen 11360 million	Loan closed
Jagatpur-Chandikhol	Yen 5836 million	Loan closed
Gazlabad-Hapur	Yen 4827 million	Loan closed
<b>SubTotal JBIC</b>	<b>Yen 32060 million</b>	

**Schemes relating to Promotion of  
Sports and Welfare of Youth**

**2693.SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various schemes relating to promotion of sports and welfare of youth being run in the country at present. State-wise, particularly in Uttaranchal State;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the last one year and the current year, separately; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to promote the said activities in the said State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) A list containing major on-going youth development and sports promotion schemes of the Ministry is given as Statement enclosed.

So far as Uttaranchal is concerned, a total of Rs. 3,55,59,350/- was released to State Government/ Voluntary Organizations in the State under various schemes such as Sports Infrastructure, Youth Activities and Training, National Service Scheme, Scheme of Development and Empowerment of Adolescent, Youth Hostel, Scheme of Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure etc. during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto 31.7.2005).

(b) The total expenditure booked under various youth development and sports promotion schemes during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (up to 31.7.2005) is as under :

(Figure in Rs. in Crore)

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2004-05	373.89	64.13	443.02
2005-06 (Upto 31.7.2005)	92.80	24.15	116.95

(c) The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments towards promotion of sports and youth welfare activities. Viable proposals from the State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and other institutions are considered on merit in case those are found

admissible under various schemes.

**Statement**

*List of Important On-going Youth Development and  
Sports Promotion Schemes of the Ministry  
of Youth Affairs and Sports*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
1	2

**YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME**

- National Service Scheme
- Programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
- Rajiv Gandhi National Institute for Youth Development
- National Service Volunteers Scheme
- National Integration Programme
- Youth Hostel
- Rashtriya Sadbhawana Yojana
- Promotion of Adventure Activities
- Scouting and Guiding
- Exchange of Delegation of Youth at International level
- Commonwealth Youth programme
- Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs including Evaluation
- Promotion of Youth Activities and Training
- Contribution to UNV Programme
- Scheme for Welfare and Development of Adolescents

**SPORTS**

- Programmes of Sports Authority of India
- Assistance to National Sports Federation
- Programmes of Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education
- Incentive for Promotion of Sports Activities
- National Sports Championship for Women

1	2
6. National Welfare fund for Sports person	
7. Arjuna Awards and Dhyanchand Award	
8. Dronacharya Awards	
9. Exchange of Sports and Physical Education Team Experts	
10. Scheme of Assisting Promising Sports persons etc.	
11. Grants to NCC Jr. Division troops in Public/Residential, Central Schools	
12. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	
13. Special Awards to Winners in International Sports Events etc.	
14. Promotion of Sports among Disabled	
15. State Sports Academy	
16. Scheme for Dope Test	

[Translation]

**Closure of Public Telephone Booths**

2694. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Public Telephone Booths functioning in rural areas especially in Uttar Pradesh as on date;

(b) whether Public Telephone Booths have been closed in the States during the last three years;

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

(d) the effective steps likely to be taken by the Government for proper and satisfactory functioning of the Public Telephone Booths on the railway stations/other public places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, the State-wise number

of Public Telephone Booths functioning in rural areas as on 31.7.2005 are given Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The number of Public Telephone Booths closed in the States during last three years are given in Statement-II. The reasons of closure of booths are :-

(i) Closure due to non-payment.

(ii) Closure on request of Franchisee.

(d) The Government has already taken the following steps for proper and satisfactory functioning of Public Telephone Booths at public places :

(i) Centralised fault booking at Short Distance Charging Centre (SDCC) level.

(ii) Priority in repair of faults for Public Telephone Booths.

(iii) Creation of Pole-less network to avoid the drop wire related faults.

**Statement-I**

*Number of Public Telephone Booths (excluding VPTs) working in Rural areas as on 31-7-2005*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of Public Telephone Booths
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	521
2.	Andhra Pradesh	85123
3.	Assam	6252
4.	Bihar	25375
5.	Chhattisgarh	1611
6.	Gujarat	23135
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	219
8.	Daman and Diu	242
9.	Haryana	12834
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6216



1	2	3	1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2853	23.	Manipur	21
12.	Jharkhand	8525	24.	Arunachal Pradesh	963
13.	Karnataka	39683	25.	Orissa	11007
14.	Kerala	54466	26.	Punjab including Chandigarh U.T	15900
15.	Lakshadweep	49	27.	Rajasthan	26911
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8365	28.	Tamil Nadu	26982
17.	Maharashtra excluding Mumbai MTNL	65687	29.	Pondicherry	886
18.	Goa	2673	30.	Uttar Pradesh	43431
19.	Meghalaya	527	31.	Uttaranchal	3595
20.	Mizoram	26	32.	West Bengal	14580
21.	Tripura	1062	33.	Sikkim	180
22.	Nagaland	177	Total		490077

**Statement-II***Number of Public Telephone Booths (excluding VPTs) closed during last 3 Years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Closed due to Non- Payment				Closed due to reasons other than DNP (on request from franchisee)				Total for 3 years
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6308	9633	6380	22321	3442	4368	6849	14659	36980
3.	Assam	626	734	276	1636	172	207	147	526	2162
4.	Bihar	1470	1582	1193	4245	302	272	487	1061	5306
5.	Chhattisgarh	223	266	590	1079	312	479	353	1144	2223
6.	Gujarat	1930	2735	2550	7215	3370	4038	5547	12955	20170
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	23	24	67	9	23	52	84	151
8.	Daman and Diu	14	18	24	56	11	22	50	83	139
9.	Haryana	868	1664	2336	4868	684	908	1088	2680	7548
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41	123	176	340	61	69	110	240	580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Jammu and Kashmir		149	249	150	548	139	149	115	403	951
12. Jharkhand		274	220	200	694	17	45	109	171	865
13. Karnataka		1065	2493	6771	10329	1143	2290	7004	10437	20766
14. Kerala		885	1210	1309	3404	643	1071	1487	3201	6605
15. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16. Madhya Pradesh		1429	1986	1257	4672	2051	2140	2038	6229	10901
17. Maharashtra excluding Mumbai MTNL		3012	4183	5434	12629	3942	5954	8181	18077	30706
18. Goa		101	171	144	416	219	364	390	973	1389
19. Meghalaya		65	47	39	151	22	16	14	52	203
20. Mizoram		0	0	85	85	0	0	0	0	85
21. Tripura		82	25	18	125	30	39	28	97	222
22. Nagaland		201	309	114	624	0	0	0	0	624
23. Manipur		46	146	41	233	0	0	0	0	233
24. Arunachal Pradesh		79	64	6	149	0	0	1	1	150
25. Orissa		387	491	545	1423	247	495	588	1330	2753
26. Punjab including Chandigarh U.T		883	1767	1490	4140	2397	3119	3601	9117	13257
27. Rajasthan		775	887	1284	2946	1840	2361	2747	6948	9894
28. Tamil Nadu		4977	9253	5759	19989	6631	5193	9969	21793	41782
29. Pondicherry		0	4	3	7	71	129	168	368	375
30. Uttar Pradesh		1965	2778	2314	7057	1954	3275	4241	9470	16527
31. Uttaranchal		71	87	286	444	149	123	186	458	902
32. West Bengal		3172	4342	4667	12181	1179	3898	3789	8866	21047
33. Sikkim		16	11	5	32	3	1	5	9	41
<b>Total</b>		<b>31134</b>	<b>47501</b>	<b>45471</b>	<b>124106</b>	<b>31040</b>	<b>41048</b>	<b>59352</b>	<b>131440</b>	<b>255546</b>

[English]

**Assessment of Ministries' Performance**

2695. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI GANESH SINGH :

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is planning to consult private sector and involve NGOs to assess the performance of Ministries of the Union Government as reported in the Times of India dated July 19, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the plan prepared by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve performance of its Ministries and Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI):

(a) to (c) A Workshop was recently organized by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances in which about 40 NGOs working in the areas of Education, Health, Infrastructure and other service sectors were invited to discuss their role as a mediator between the citizens and the Government, in improving service delivery by Government Organizations and to assess/share experiences on the prototype of a model developed for conceptualizing and implementing a Charter Mark Scheme. The three components of this scheme are :- (i) Assessment and recognition of excellence in the implementation of Citizens' Charter; (ii) Public Grievance Redress Mechanism Rating Model and (iii) Assessment of institutions for Excellence in Public Service Delivery. On introduction, the scheme is expected to help in augmenting outcomes/performances to meet Citizens' Needs.

Under the Citizens' Charter Initiative, the Ministries/ Departments and Organizations are advised to consult and involve stakeholders including NGOs, Citizens' Groups, Residents Welfare Associations and other members of public who are availing various services offered by the Government agencies.

### E-Auction of Coal

2696. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :  
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coal auctioned under e-auction system in various coalfields to core and non-core sector industries;

(b) whether the coalfields of Coal India Limited have been benefited by e-auction system;

(c) if so, the coalfield-wise and company-wise details thereof;

(d) whether e-auction has been opposed by different groups especially by Industrial Associations in WCL area;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of coal companies;

(f) whether the Government has reviewed the e-auction system;

(g) if so, the details therefore;

(h) whether the Government is in favour of continuing this system; and

(i) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Company-wise coal allocated to successful bidders under the E-Auction trials during 04-05 and 05-06 (till June 05) is given below :-

(Fig in lac tonne.)

Period	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL
04-05	-	9.48	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	10.50
05-06 till June	1.65	8.11	2.96	0.70	3.96	2.91	5.74	1.35	27.38

(b) Yes, Sir. E-auction trials have been beneficial in bringing in more transparency in marketing of coal. The consumers who were not in a position to draw their requirement from an official channel of supply have

now been able to draw their requirement from their preferred sources without any quantity restriction at a price decided by the consumers themselves, through an official channel.

(c) The quantities fixed for e-auction are allocated company-wise and all computations are done accordingly. Coal company-wise comparative percent-

age increase in bid price over the notified price during 2004-05 and 2005-06 (upto June) is given as under :-

Period	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NEC	CIL
04-05		34.0	-	-	-	-	-	33.6	34.0
05-06 till June	29.1	53.5	52.9	150.9	39.8	82.0	119.0	28.5	59.9

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The issues raised by different groups are that :

- (i) the SSI consumers had not been informed in advance of the introduction of these e-auction trials.
- (ii) coal through e-auction route was more expensive.
- (iii) although traders were quoting high rates and subsequently forfeiting their Earnest Money Deposit, the weighted average e- auction price was being computed on such high bids.
- (iv) large quantities of coal in e-auction were being bought by traders who were hoarding coal and black marketing to the SSI and brick units.
- (v) weighted average e-auction price was being applied for coal supplies to linked non-core consumers instead of the notified price.
- (vi) new linkage/enhancement of linkage quantity has been dispensed with.

The coal companies are working to bring in more transparency and accessibility of coal to non-core consumers through the e-auction trials. Consumers' awareness about these e-auction trials had been effected through wide press publicity and road shows in different cities.

Prices of coal sold through e-auction reflects market dynamics. Coal companies have however, been cautioned about working out the average weighted price only after the quantity has been booked and not immediately after the bids are finalized to avoid misleading trends. E-auction

mechanism further allows any consumers to access desired quantity of required grade of coal from source of own choice.

(f) to (i) Consequent upon High Court of Kolkata order dated 13.5.2004 setting aside the existing policy on sale of coal to non-core sector consumers based on linkages and sponsorship, the Government had approved, in principle, sale of coal to non-core sector through e-auction in Internet on trial basis. The e-auction trials are being concurrently evaluated by Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata and final view is to be taken depending on experience of these trials.

#### **Telemedicine connectivity between AIIMS and CRHS**

2697. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has provided a telemedicine connectivity between the All India Institute of Medical Sciences(AIIMS) and the Comprehensive Rural Health Service(CRHS) project to cater the health care needs of rural masses;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of districts connected with the AIIMS through telemedicine network;

(d) whether there is any proposal to connect more districts by telemedicine services with the AIIMS;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided to all district headquarters of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The telemedicine connectivity between the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Comprehensive Rural Health Service (CRHS) Project at Ballabgarh started functioning on 5th July, 2005.

(c) At present, 81 Districts are connected to AIIMS telemedicine system.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal.

#### **New Vaccine for Polio**

2698.SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new vaccine for polio in place of the existing one;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the polio cases are likely to be eradicated from the country?

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

(c) Government of India is committed to eradicate polio from the country and to achieve zero transmission by the end of 2005.

#### **Eradication of Leprosy**

2699.SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared a six-point action plan for eradication of leprosy in the country;

(b) if so, the details of action plan prepared for this purpose;

(c) the programmes being implemented at present for the eradication of leprosy in the country; and

(d) the estimated cost of this action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for the elimination of leprosy in the country. Salient features of the scheme are :-

(i) Decentralization and Institutional Development under which State Leprosy Societies have been formed in 27 major States and District Leprosy Societies in all the Districts in the country which are responsible for proper planning, implementation, monitoring and timely corrective action.

(ii) Integration of Leprosy Services with General Health care system in the country for better outreach and utilization of services by community.

(iii) Early Leprosy Case Detection and Free Multi Drug Therapy to all patients through all Government Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and; Hospitals in the country.

(iv) Intensified Public Awareness Campaigning through Mass Media as well a local media at periphery.

(v) Training of General Health Care Staff in leprosy and in disability prevention and care.

(vi) Prevention of deformities and care.

(c) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is being implemented in all the States and Union Territories and free diagnosis and treatment of leprosy is available at all Government Health Institutes on all working days.

(d) An allocation of Rs. 41.75 crores has been made for the NLEP during the year 2005-06.

#### **National Highway Development Projects**

2700.SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has borrowed loan from World Bank, Asian Development Bank and other International agencies for National Highway Development Projects;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present progress of the various National Highway Development Projects especially in Karnataka?

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

(b) The details of loan taken from multilateral agencies for National Highways Development Project (NHDP), are enclosed as Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The present status of NHDP, is enclosed as Statement-II enclosed. The status of projects in Karnataka as on 30.06.2005 is as under :-

(Length in km.)

Sl. No.	Project	Total Length	Completed	Under Implementation	Balance for award
1.	NHDP Phase I and II	752	462.42	229.58	60
2.	NHDP Phase III A	457	-	-	457

#### Statement-I

##### *Details of Loans taken from Multilateral Agencies*

Particulars	Amount	Loan Status as on 30.06.2005
1	2	3
<b>WORLD BANK (WB)</b>		
<b>NHDP Phase-I</b>		
Third National Highways Project	US \$ 516 million	On going
Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP)	US \$ 589 million	On going
Allahabad Bypass	US \$ 240 million	On going
<b>NHDP Phase-II</b>		
Lucknow-Muzaffarpur	US \$ 620 million	Loan Agreement yet to be signed.
<b>Sub Total World Bank</b>	<b>US \$ 1965 million</b>	
<b>ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)</b>		
<b>NHDP Phase-I</b>		
NH Projects (ADB-III)	US \$ 245 million	Loan closed
Surat-Manor (ADB-IV)	US \$180 million	On going
Western Transport Corridor (ADB-V)	US \$ 240 million	On going
<b>NHDP Phase-II</b>		
East-West Corridor (ADB-VI)	US \$ 320 million	On going

1	2	3
Sector-I (Chittorgarh-Kanpur)	US \$ 400 million	On going
Sector-II (Jhansi-Lakhnadan)	US \$ 400 million	Loan Agreement yet to be signed.
<b>Sub Total ADB</b>	<b>US \$ 1785 million</b>	

**JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC)****NHDP Phase-I**

Naini Bridge	Yen 10037 million	Loan closed
Chilkaluripet-Vijayawada	Yen 11360 million	Loan closed
Jagatpur-Chandikhol	Yen 5836 million	Loan closed
Gaziabad-Hapur	Yen 4827 million	Loan closed
<b>SubTotal JBIC</b>	<b>Yen 32060 million</b>	

**Statement-II***Status of the Projects as on 30.06.2005*

Sl.No.	Project	Total Length	Completed	Under Implementation (including LOA issued)	To be awarded
1.	Golden Quadrilateral	5846	4912	934	-
2.	North-South and East-West Corridor	7300 (Actual 7224 at present)	707	2459	4058
3.	Port Connectivity and other Projects	1167	386	417	364
4.	NHDP Phase III A	4000	NIL	636	3364

*[Translation]***Mobile Van Scheme for Payment of Telephone Bills**

2701.SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the metropolitan cities in the country where mobile van scheme has been launched for the payment of telephone bills;

(b) whether the said mobile van scheme is proposed to be launched in other areas also;

(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) This service was started in Delhi and Chennai, but due to poor public response, it was withdrawn. At present there are a number of outlets

comprising of banks, post offices and departmental counters to facilitate payment of telephone bills. These outlets provide ample scope to make the payment easier. Moreover payment through Internet is also available.

(b) and (c) This scheme has been already launched in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh(West) circles and it is proposed to be launched in Kolkata, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal circles.

(d) The scheme has not been launched in other circles due to availability of adequate number of collection counters including Banks, Post Offices and also due to lack of public response.

[English]

**Involvement of Private Corporates  
in NHDP**

2702. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to award National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) to private corporates;

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

(c) the present status of the ongoing projects under various phases of NHDP, State-wise;

(d) Whether the Government proposes to extend NHDP in other phases; and

(e) if so, the details of total cost of the projects, the target dates of completion, etc, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the highways where contracts are proposed to be awarded on Build, Operate and Transfer Basis under National Highways Development Project Phase II and Phase III A are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) The status of NHDP Phase I, II and III A as on 30.6.2005 is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes. Sir. It is too early to give the details.

**Statement-I**

**A. Details of BOT/Annuity Projects under NHDP Phase-II**

(Status as on June 30, 2005)

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Section	Total Length (Km.)	Corridor	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	47	Salem to Kerala Border section	100	North-South (NS)	Tamil Nadu
2.	47	Salem to Kerala Border section	82	NS	Tamil Nadu
3.	47	Kerala Border to Thrissur	88	NS	Kerala
4.	75	Gwalior Bypass (Approx. length 24 km.)	39	NS	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh
5.	75	Gwalior-Jhansi	80	NS	Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh
6.	26	Jhansi to Lalitpur	92	NS	Uttar Pradesh



1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	7	Laknadon to MP/MH border	108	NS	Madhya Pradesh
8.	7	MH/AP Border to Armur	134	NS	Andhra Pradesh
9.	7	Armur to Kalkallu village	138	NS	Andhra Pradesh
10.	7	Farukhanagar to Kottakata	98.2	NS	Andhra Pradesh
11.	7	Kottakota to Kurnool	78	NS	Andhra Pradesh
Total			1037		

*B. Details of BOT Toll based projects in NHDP Phase-II*

(Status as on June 30, 2005)

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Section	Total Length (Km.)	Corridor	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	Panipat Elevated Highway (Awarded)	10.00	NS	Haryana
2.	2 and 25	Bara to Orai	62.00	EW	Uttar Pradesh
3.	14	Pindwaara to Palanpur	76.00	EW	Rajasthan/Gujarat
4.	8B	Rajkot Bypass and Gondel-Jetpur (Awarded)	36.00	EW	Gujarat
5.	7	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat	63.00	NS	Tamil Nadu
6.	7	Salem to Karur	83.00	NS	Tamil Nadu
7.	7	Karur to Madurai	139.80	NS	Tamil Nadu
8.	47	Thrissur to Angamali	46.00	NS	Kerala
9.	7	AP/Karnataka Border- Avathi Village	60.40	NS	Karnataka
10.	28	Gorakhpur Bypass	32.40	EW	Uttar Pradesh
11.	2 and 3	Agra Bypass	29.00	NS	Uttar Pradesh
12.	7	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra Border to Manasar	37.00	NS	Maharashtra
13.	7	Manasar to Nagpur including Kamptee Kahnar Bypass	34.00	NS	Maharashtra
14.	7	Nagpur Bypass	30.00	NS	Maharashtra
15.	31C	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta	78.00	EW	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	31C and 31	Gairkatta to Siliguri	94.00	EW	West Bengal
17.	31	Siliguri to Islampur	29.00	EW	West Bengal
18.	45	Tindivanam-Trichy Bypass	203.00	Others	Tamil Nadu
			1142.6		

NS : North-South Corridor

EW : East-West Corridor

*C. List of stretches identified under NHDP Phase IIIA*

Sl.No.	NHNo.	State	Stretch	Length (in km.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1	Punjab	Jalandhar-Amritsar	49
2.	3	Maharashtra	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	118
3.	3	Maharashtra	Vadape-Gonde	100
4.	3	Madhya Pradesh	Indore-Khalaghat	83
5.	3	Madhya Pradesh	Guna Bypass	12.25
6.	4	Karnataka	Neelamangala-Bangalore	30
7.	4	Karnataka	Bangalore-Hoskote-Kolar-Mudabagal	75
8.	4A	Karnataka	Balgaum-Goa/Karnataka Border	84
9.	6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur-Aurang	45
10.	6	Maharashtra	Nagpur-Wainganga Br	60
11.	6	Maharashtra	Wainganga Br - Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border	76
12.	6	Chhattisgarh	Maharashtra/Chhattisgarh Border-Durg	90
13.	6	Maharashtra	Nagpur-Kondhali	40
14.	6	Maharashtra	Kondhali-Talegone	50
15.	7	Karnataka	Bangalore-Hosur	25
16.	9	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	176
17.	9	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada-Machhliapatnam	65
18.	10	Delhi/Haryana	Delhi-Hissar	160

1	2	3	4	5
19.	11	Uttar Pradesh/Rajasthan	Agra-Bharatpur	63
20.	11	Rajasthan	Bharatpur-Mahua	57
21.	11	Rajasthan	Mahua-Jaipur	108
22.	17	Karnataka	Kundapur-Surathkal	71
23.	17	Karnataka	Mangalore-Karnataka/ Kerala Border	18
24.	21	Punjab	Chandigarh-Kiratpur	73
25.	21 and 22	Haryana/Punjab	Ambala-Zirakpur	35
26.	22	Punjab/Haryana	Zirakpur-Kalka-Simla	133
27.	24	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow-Sitapur	78
28.	33	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh-Ranchi	75
29.	45	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul-Trichy	80
30.	45-B	Tamil Nadu	Madurai-Tuticorin	144
31.	47	Kerala	Charthala-Thiruvananthapuram	187
32.	47	Kerala/Tamil Nadu	Trivendrum - Kanyakumari	113
33.	48	Karnataka	Neelmangla-Hassan	154
34.	50	Maharashtra	Pune-Khed	30
35.	58	Uttar Pradesh	Delhi-Meerut	46
36.	58	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut-Muzaffernagar	79
37.	58 and 72	Uttaranchal/UP	Muzaffernagar-Dehradun	146
38.	66	Pondicherry/ Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	40
39.	66	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri-Tindivanam	170
40.	67	Tamil Nadu	Nagapatnam-Thanjavur-Trichy	130
41.	67	Tamil Nadu	Trichy-Karur (including Trichy Bypass)	88
42.	68	Tamil Nadu	Salem-Ulundrupet	134
43.	200	Orissa	Chandikhole-Duburi	39
44.	205	A.P./Tamil Nadu	Tirupati-Tiruthani-Chennai	138
45.	215	Orissa	Panikolli-Roxy	249
<b>Total</b>				<b>4014.25</b>





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24. Punjab		0			270.00	197.00	0.00	73.00		
25. Rajasthan		722	721.48	0.52	30.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	526.00	
26. Sikkim		0								
27. Tamil Nadu		341	331.95	8.20	775.00	34.00	273.00	468.00		
28. Tripura		0						0.00		
29. Uttar Pradesh		754	421.59	332.41	202.00	23.00	0.00	179.00	652.00	25.00
30. Uttaranchal		0								
31. West Bengal		398	377.00	21.00					330.85	23.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,846</b>	<b>4,912</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>163</b>

[Translation]

**Developmental Works relating to  
National Highways**

2703.SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length in kilometres covered by various National Highways in Uttar Pradesh separately;

(b) whether the target fixed for length to be covered under National Highways in Uttar Pradesh has not been achieved so far;

(c) if so, the target fixed for the developmental schemes of U.P. in 2004-05 and the percentage of work completed so far;

(d) the reasons for failing to achieve the fixed target; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the developmental works of National Highways network in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The total length of National

Highways in Uttar Pradesh is 5614 kms. NH-wise details are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) The target fixed during 2004-05 for National Highways with UP State PWD has been fully achieved. The target fixed for the development of National Highways in UP for 2004-2005 by NHAI was 269 kms. for 4/6 laning out of which 66% target was achieved (176.65 kms). There have been delays due to problems associated with acquisition of land, utility shifting, forest and environmental clearances etc.

(e) To expedite the development works of National Highways network, critical review meetings are being held regularly quarter-wise to review the progress of all ongoing works on National Highways and other centrally sponsored works in the concerned States. The concerned Regional Officers of the Ministry are inspecting the roads regularly and advise the State Government for improvement as per site condition of the stretches. For the projects with NHAI, the contracts are regularly monitored at various level such as by independent Engineer, Project Director, NHAI and by the Ministry. State Governments have appointed Senior Officers as nodal officers for resolving problems associated with implementation of the NHDP such as land acquisition, removal of utilities, forest/ pollution/ environment clearances etc. To expedite the construction of ROB, an Officer of the Railways has been posted to NHAI to co-ordinate with Ministry of Railways. MOU has been signed

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
						20.00			20.00	153.00	85
415.00	111.00									186.00	165
		54.00		47.20	6.80	487.00	112.00	36.50	338.50	946.00	
182.60	444.40					148.00	57.00	91.00	0.00	264.00	79
										125.00	
81.00	226.85	53.00		53.00	0.00						
1,816	1,484	356	99	250	7	811	287	166	359	4,014.25	636

with M/s IRCON for implementation of the some of the ROBs.

Statement		
Sl.No	NH No.	Total Length (In kms.)
1	2	3
1.	2	748.512
2.	2A	27.000
3.	3	28.886
4.	7	125.200
5.	11	42.360
6.	19	127.400
7.	24	491.000
8.	24 A	10.794
9.	25	282.200
10.	26	131.695
11.	27	45.627
12.	28	367.570
13.	29	209.057
14.	56	276.690

1	2	3
15.	56 A	8.725
16.	56 B	14.132
17.	58 (including extn.)	145.650
18.	72 A	33.000
19.	73	48.890
20.	74	180.000
21.	75 (including extn.)	108.423
22.	76	372.900
23.	86	144.700
24.	87	42.600
25.	91	408.400
26.	92	77.900
27.	93	232.000
28.	96	153.795
29.	97	56.200
30.	25 A	29.000
31.	28 B	64.215

1	2	3
32.	28 C	152.900
33.	29 Extn.	98.100
34.	91 A	100.850
35.	119	139.150
36.	76 Extn.	88.120
Total		5614

[English]

**Proposals relating to Inland Water Transport Waterways**

2704. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had submitted 13 proposals for Inland Water Transport waterways costing about Rs. 118.04 Crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals since approved by the Union Government indicating their approved cost;

(d) the details of pending proposals and the progress made so far in respect thereof; and

(e) the reasons for the delay and the time by when these are likely to be approved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) 13 proposals have been received by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWA) from Government of Maharashtra under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of inland waterway given in the enclosed Statement. Out of these, 6 proposals at a total cost of Rs. 22.58 crore have been approved by the Central Government and funds of the tune of Rs. 8.93 crore have also been released to State Government for the remaining 7 proposals costing Rs. 95.23 crore, clarifications have been sought from the State Government.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals of Government of Maharashtra under Centrally Sponsored Scheme*

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. in cr.)
1	2	3
<b>A Approved Proposals</b>		
1	Development of inland waterways from South Mumbai to Amba river/Dharamtar creek at Mandwa and vice versa	4.11
2	Development of inland waterways from South Mumbai to Amba river/Dharamtar creek at Karanja and vice versa	4.82
3	Development of inland waterways in Mhasla/ Mandad river (Rajpuri creek) at Rajpuri.	4.69
4	Development of inland waterways in Mhasla/ Mandad river (Rajpuri creek) at Janjira fort.	1.25
5	Development of inland water transport in Godavari river near Vishnupuri project, district Nanded.	2.72
6	Development of inland waterways in Mhasla/ Mandad river (Rajpuri creek) at Dighi.	4.99
Sub Total A		22.58
<b>B Proposals on which clarifications have been sought from the State Government</b>		
1	Development of inland waterways from South Mumbai to Amba river/Dharamtar creek at Rewas and vice versa.	2.97
2	Development of inland waterways in Mhasla/ Mandad river (Rajpuri creek) at Agardanda.	3.35
3	Development of inland water transport for eco-tourism project at Isapur, district Yavatmal.	3.91
4	Development of inland water transport across Mumbai harbour (ferrywharf to Nerul and vice versa)	67.00



1	2	3
5	Development of amenities jetties at Elephente, Konkan coast and creeks along Konkan coast (Jaigad Sangameshwar, Tarkari - Kalaval)	8.00
6	Development of inland water transport for eco-tourism project along Koyna backwater.	5.00
7	Development of inland water transport for eco-tourism project along Arunavati river at taluka Digras, district Yavatmal	5.00
<b>Sub Total B</b>		<b>95.23</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>117.81</b>

#### Launching of PSLV-C6

2705. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details relating to launching of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, PSLV-C6;

(b) the likely benefits to be accrued as a result thereof to the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch more such satellites in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) PSLV-C6 is the ninth PSLV mission launched on May 5th, 2005 from Sriharikota by the Indian Space Research Organisation that orbited two Indian Satellites, 'Cartosat-I' for remote sensing applications and 'Hamsat', a microsatellite for benefiting the radio amateurs.

(b) With this launch PSLV has demonstrated once again the reliability and repeatability. The Cartosat-I provides 2.5 metre resolution stereo imaging capability for mapping applications. The Hamsat provides an opportunity for worldwide communication to amateur radio enthusiasts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the tenth plan, spacecrafts for Cartography, Micro-gravity Research and Development

of the technologic required for Recovery of an Orbiting Space Capsule, Ocean applications, Microwave Remote Sensing, Space Science and Chandrayaan mission are approved. These missions will strengthen high resolution remote sensing capability, enable all weather imaging and enhance scientific knowledge.

[Translation]

#### Quality of Service Provided by Mobile Companies

2706. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the mobile telephone companies are providing poor service;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government so far to improve the quality of mobile telephone services; and

(c) the names of mobile companies against whom such complaints have been received during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), monitors the performance of the mobile service providers, against the Quality of Service (QoS) benchmark notified by TRAI in QoS regulation, through quarterly monitoring reports obtained from operators. As per the Quality of Service (QoS) Performance Monitoring Reports for quarter ended March, 2005, majority of the mobile service providers are meeting most of the benchmarks prescribed by TRAI. The number of operators meeting the benchmarks for various parameters of QoS varies from 73.8% to 100% for different parameters.

(b) The QoS parameters issued in July, 2000 were reviewed by TRAI and revised QoS regulation was issued in July, 2005. Through this regulation TRAI has prescribed some new parameters for extensive monitoring of the cellular mobile network conditions and also to monitor responsiveness to the customer help lines of all operators. TRAI has held several meetings with senior management

of service providers for addressing deficiencies in achieving QoS benchmarks.

(c) TRAI has received complaints from individual consumers against all service providers operating in different service areas during the last three years. Even though TRAI Act, 1997 prescribes that such complaints are to be handled by consumer courts, systemic complaints have been followed up and other complaints have been sent to operators to follow up.

#### Four Laning and Six Laning of National Highways

2707.SHRI THAWARCHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the National Highways converted into four lanes and six lanes alongwith their length during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the action plan of the Government for conversion of National Highways into four/six lanes during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) As per Action Plan for the year 2005-06, 1456 km of National Highways are to be converted into 4/6 lanes.

#### Statement

*State wise details Length of 4/6 lane National Highways completed during last 3 Financial years*

(All length in km)

State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total	NHNo.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	113.66	305.41	495.74	914.81	5,7,9, 202
Bihar	0.00	12.00	92.00	104.00	31,2
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	21
Gujarat	116.20	168.10	105.79	390.09	8B, 14, 8A, NE1, 8
Haryana	2.70	0.00	2.00	4.70	10
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	66.30	66.30	2
Karnataka	5.80	96.92	227.52	330.24	4
Maharashtra	27.00	156.20	137.53	320.73	4, 6, 7, 8, 4B, 69
Orissa	27.80	92.16	87.09	207.05	5, 60
Rajasthan	6.00	318.10	245.46	569.56	76, 79A, 8, 79, 3, 15, 12
Tamil Nadu	45.20	120.40	286.26	451.86	7, 46, 4, 5, 67
Uttar Pradesh	64.50	15.35	291.00	370.85	25, 2, 3, 24, 27, 58, 91, 87
Punjab	0.00	0.00	36.00	36.00	1, 1A
Kerala	0.00	0.00	16.60	16.60	47

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	9.00	0.00	16.80	25.80	3, 12
Assam	0.00	8.00	10.50	18.50	37
Goa	0.00	0.00	13.00	13.00	17B
West Bengal	0.00	58.00	254.71	312.71	31, 2, 6, 60
Uttaranchal	0.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	72, 74, 87
<b>Total</b>	<b>417.86</b>	<b>1353.64</b>	<b>2388.30</b>	<b>4159.80</b>	

[English]

#### Treatment during Emergency

2708. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the CGHS beneficiaries can avail immediate treatment during the emergency in the nearby hospitals/nursing homes without getting their cases referred from the respective dispensaries;

(b) If so, the names of authorized Private Hospitals, Semi Government Hospitals and Nursing homes in the country where the treatment can be taken, State-wise and dispensary-wise; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The list of, CGHS recognised private hospitals/diagnostic centres in various cities is given in the Statement enclosed.

In the case of emergency, the CGHS beneficiaries (both serving and pensioners) can directly take treatment in any Government Hospital or private recognised/unrecognised hospital/nursing home without being referred to by the CGHS dispensaries and thereafter claim reimbursement of medical expenses from the CGHS/ Government.

#### Statement

1	2	3
Name of CGHS recognized private hospitals/ diagnostic centres		Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
<b>Ahmedabad</b>		
1. Karnawati Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Opp. Town Hall, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad. Tel.No. 079-26575500.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Dialysis, Echo, TMT and Holter.
2. Parekh's Hospital, Shalimar Complex, Mahalaxmi, Five Road, Paldi, Ahmedabad. Tel. No. 079-26602999-26603999.		Specialized treatment in Laproscopic surgery and Hip and Knee Transplant Surgery.
3. Krishna Heart Institute, 319, Green City, Ghuma, Near Chaurasia Nursing Home, Ahmedabad. Tel. No. 0271-230879 to 881.		Specialized treatment in Cardiology, Cardiac thoracic surgery and diagnostic procedures.
4. Gujarat Research and Medical Instt. (Rajasthan Hospital), Camp Road, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. Tel. No. 079-22866311, 312 and 313.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.

1	2	3
5. Sterling Hospital, Gurukul Road, Behind Drive-in Cinema, Ahmedabad. Tel. No. 079-27481415, 27485767.		General/Specialised treatment in Cardiology and Cardiac thoracic Surgery.
6. Usmanpura CT Scan Centre/ 30, Ambica society, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad. Tel. No. 079 27552555-27552666.		Specialized diagnostic procedures in MRI, CT Scan, Sonography, X-ray and EEG.
<b>Allahabad</b>		
1. Shri Narayan Ashram Hospital, Shivkuti, Allahabad. 0532-2541630.		General purpose treatment and Oncology.
2. Jivan Jyoti Hospital, 162. Bai Ka Bagh, Lowthar Road, Allahabad. 0532-2417248.		General purpose treatment.
3. Nazareth Hospital. Kamla Nehru Road, Allahabad. 0532-2600430. 2602612.		General purpose treatment Nephrology, Cardiology and Ophthalmology.
4. Vatsalya Maternity and Surgical, Center Pvt. Ltd., Eligin road (Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg), Allahabad. 0532-2605050, 2613500.		General purpose treatment.
5. Priti Hospital, Panna Lal Road, Allahabad. 0532-2460594, 2460226.		General purpose treatment.
6. Raj Nursing Home, Park Road, Allahabad. 0532-2461527, 2461363.		General purpose treatment.
7. Chiranjiv Nursing Home. Madhwapur, Allahabad. 0532- 2605060, 2603871.		General purpose treatment..
8. Saket Maternity and Nursing Home, Baghambari Housing Scheme, Allahapur, Allahabad. 0532-2505252, 2505920.		General purpose treatment.
9. Tamanna Hospital, Tagore Town, Allahabad. 0532-2466061, 2465374.		Paediatric Surgery and Physiotherapy.
10. Dr. N.D. Tahilian Memorial Clinic, Nyaya Marg (Hasting Road), Allahabad. 0532-2624444.		Urosurgery.
11. Alka Hospital, Plastic and Microvascular Surgery Center, Church Lane, Allahabad. 0532-2465464.		Plastic and Paediatric Surgery.
12. Deep Ganga Clinic (Urology and Infertility Center), Kutchery Road, Allahabad. 0532-2612861, 2425037.		Genito Urinary Surgery.

1	2	3
13.	Rastogi Dental hospital and Research Center, Tej Bahadur Sapru Road, Near Public Service Commission, Allahabad. 0532-2602978, 2614949.	Dental Care.
14.	Heart Line Cardiac Center, Elgin Road, Civil Lines, Allahabad. 2601903, 2614444.	Cardiac Diagnostic and Therapeutic treatment.
15.	Ganga Nursing Home, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Allahabad. 0532-2608585.	Haemodialysis.
16.	Sikarwara's Colour Doppler and Ultra Sound Center, Ma Anandmai Colony, Lowthar Road, Allahabad, 0532-2425352.	Colour Doppler and Ultrasonography.
17.	Heart Care Center, George Town, Allahabad, 0532-2468355.	ECG, Computerised TMT and 2D Echo.
18.	EEG Center, LIC Colony, Tagore Town, Allahabad. 0532-2465953.	E.E.G. only.
19.	Singh Ultrasound Center, Matyara Road, Allahapur, Allahabad. 0532-2504616.	Ultrasonography and Dental X-ray.
20.	Pathology Clinic, A.N. Jha Marg, Allahabad. 0532-2614307.	Hormones Assay.
21.	Saraswati Heart Care, C.Y. Chintamani Road, Darbhanga Colony, Allahabad. 0532-2461096, 2461882.	Cardio Diagnostic Procedures.
22.	Rani Basant Diagnostic Center, Looker Ganj, Bara Bangalia, Allahabad. 0532-2617048.	X-Ray and Ultrasonography.
23.	Prayag Scanning Pvt. Ltd., North Malaka, Opp. S.R.N. Hospital, Allahabad. 0532-2603771.	CT Scan.
24.	Kirti Scanning Center (P) Ltd., Lowther Road, Allahabad. 0532-2601805, 2606266.	Radio Diagnostic Procedures.
25.	Pragya Scanning Center (P) Ltd., A.N. Jha Marg, George Town, Allahabad. 0532-2468572.	X-ray, Ultrasonography and Colour Doppler.
26.	Parakh Ultrasound X-ray and Pathology North Malaka, Opp. S.R.N. Hospital. Allahabad 0532-2600240.	X-ray only.

1	2	3
<b>Bangalore</b>		
1. Agadi Hospital and Research Center, No.35, H. Siddiah Road, Wilson Gardens, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment except Organ Transplant and Cardiac Surgery.	
2. Bangalore Baptist Hospital Bellary Road, Hebbal, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
3. Chinmaya Mission Hospital, C.M.H. Road, Indiranagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
4. Chord Road Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 100, LIC Colony, II Stage, Basaveshwaranagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
5. C.S.I. Hospital (Church of South India), P.B .No. 4, H.K.P. Road, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
6. Gayatri Hospital 91, Magadi Chord Road, Vijayanagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
7. I.T.I. Hospital, Doorvaninagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
8. KIMS hospital and Research Center, K.R. Road, V.V. Puram, Bangalore.	General Purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
9. Narayan Nethralaya, 121/C, Chord Road, Rajaji Nagar I, 'R' Block, Bangalore.	Specialized Ophthalmological treatment.	
10. P.D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital, Sampangiramnagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
11. Rajasekhar Hospital and Maternity Center, No. 21, 9th Cross, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment	
12. Ravi Kirloskar Memorial Hospital, No.19, 2nd Main Road, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
13. Republic Hospital No. 5, Langford Gardens., Bangalore.	General purpose treatment.	
14. Sevashetra Hospital, 27th Cross, Banashankari, 2nd Stage, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Vascular Surgery, Haemodialysis and Plastic Surgery.	
15. Shekhar Hospital, No.81, Bull Temple Road, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Vascular Surgery, Dialysis and Plastic Surgery.	

1	2	3
16.	Bangalore Children Hospital, Rajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment in Pediatrics.
17.	Bangalore Heart Hospital, No.5/1, Hosur Road, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery.
18.	Bangalore Instt. Of Oncology (Bangalore Cancer Hospital), 44-45, IInd Cross, Rajaram Mohan Ray Extension, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment in Oncology including Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy.
19.	Bangalore Kidney Foundation (BKF Chande Nephro Urology Center), CA-6, 15th Main, 11th Cross, Padmanabha Nagar, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Urology and Nephrology including Renal Transplantation except Lithotripsy.
20.	Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital and Cornea Grafting Center, 56/2, Lions Eye Hospital Road, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology.
21.	Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Heart Center, Millers Road, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery.
22.	Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Hospital, Millers Road, Vasantha Nagar, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
23.	Curie Center of Oncology, St. John's Medical College and Hospital Campus, P.O. Koramangala, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Oncology.
24.	HOSMAT Hospital, 45, Magarath Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment except Cardiac Surgery.
25.	Indira Gandhi Instt. of Child Health, South Hospital Complex, DRC Post, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment in Paediatrics.
26.	K.R. hospital, 979, 25th Main Road, Banashankari, 1st Stage, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment except cardiac surgery.
27.	M.S. Ramaiah Hospital, M.S.R. Nagar, MSRIT post, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
28.	Manipal Hospital, 98, Rustam Bagh, Airport Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures including Organ Transplantation.
29.	Narayan Hridyalaya Pvt. Ltd., 258/ A, Bommasandra Ind. Area, Hosur Road, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery.
30.	Nethradhama Eye Clinic and Surgical Center, No. 818, 13th Cross, 7th Block West, Jayanagar, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology.

1	2	3
31. Santosh Hospital, 6/1, Promenade Road, Near Goodwill School, Bangalore.	General purpose treatment and general/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
32. Sri Raghavendra Hospital, 13/4, Dasarhalli, Tumkur Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment except Cardiology.	
33. The Bangalore Kidney Stone hospital, 10 and 11, Vokkaligara Bhavan, Hudson Circle, Bangalore.	Lithotripsy.	
34. Wockhardt Hospital and Heart Instt., 14, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.	Specialized treatment Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery.	
35. Yellamma Dasappa hospital, No.25, Andree road, Shanthinagar, Bangalore.	General/ Specialized treatment except organ transplantation and Oncology.	
36. Trinity Hospital and Heart Foundation, R.V. Teacher's College Circle, Basavangudi, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedure except organ transplant.	
37. Soni Medical Resources (M/s Advanced Healthcare Resource India Pvt. Ltd.), No.1/1A, 4th Main Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
38. Spurthi Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd., Infantry Road Cross, Bangalore.	General Radiological procedures.	
39. Anand Instt. of Laboratory Medicines, No. 11, Blue Cross Chamber, Infantry Road Cross, Bangalore.	General/Specialized pathological investigations.	
40. Cauvery Diagnostics, 875, Mascot house, West of Chord Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
41. CDR Medical Center, No. 531, 11th Main Road, 4th Block Jayana gar, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
42. Central Lab., 9, Ground Floor, Dhondusa Complex, Richmond, Circle Junction, Bangalore.	General/Specialized pathological investigations.	
43. Elbit Medical Diagnostics Ltd., No. 6/1, Infantry Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
44. Gautham Physiotherapy Center, 892/B, Dr. M.C. Modi Eye hospital Road, Mahalaxmipuram, Bangalore.	Physiotherapy only.	
45. Kanva Diagnostics, 63/B, 10th Main (Ramamandir Road), 4th Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	



1	2	3
46.	Medinova Diagnostic, Infantry Road, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
47.	Padamashree Diagnostics. 1312, 11th Main, Vijaynagar, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures except MRI.
48.	R.V. Diagnostics, 21, 10th Cross, Yellapa Garden, Malleswaram, Bangalore.	General/Specialized pathological investigations.
49.	Raghav's Diagnostic and Research Center Pvt. Ltd., Sadguru Complex No.14, 27th Cross, 4th Block West, Jayanagar, Bangalore.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
50.	United Medical Lab., 257, 46th Cross Jayanagar, 8th Block, Sangam Circle, Bangalore.	General/Specialized Pathological Procedures.
51.	Vijayashree Diagnostics, No. 670, 6th Cross, 3rd Block, Koramangala, Bangalore.	General/Specialized pathological procedures.
<b>Chennai (STD-044)</b>		
1.	Sri Rama Chandra Hospital, No.1, Ramachandra nagar, Porur, Chennai. 24768027, 24768031	General/Specialized purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
2.	Voluntary Health Services, Adyar, Chennai. 22542107.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures X-Ray, Ultrasound, General pathology and Specialized treatment in Neurosurgery and specialized diagnostic procedures in Histology, Cytology, Blood Bank and Hemophilia.
3.	Miot Hospital, 4/12, Mount Ponamallee road, Manapakkam, Chennai. 22492288	General purpose treatment/diagnostic procedures and Specialized treatment in Renal Transplant and Hip and Knee Replacement.
4.	Hande Hospital, 45, Lakshmi Talkies Road, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai. 28461563	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
5.	Sugam Hospital, 349, T.H. Road, Thiruvotripur, Chennai. 25733830	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures X-Ray and General Pathology and Specialized treatment in Renal neurology and Orthopedics (Surgical Procedures) and Doppler and Radiological procedures.
6.	Balaji Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 1, Lawyer Jaganathan Street, Guindy, Chennai. 22342402	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
7.	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital Ltd., 19, Cathedral Road, Chennai. 28116233, 28112959	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Ophthalmology.

1	2	3
8. Vijaya Heart Foundation, Vijaya Hospital, Vadapalani, Chennai. 24801958/2221	Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Cardio thoracic Surgery and Critical Care.	
9. K.H.M. Hospital, AB-14, 6th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Chennai. 26212218	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
10. Andhra Manila Sabha, Durgabai Deshmukh General Hospital and Research Center, No.11, D.D. Road, R.A. Puram, Chennai. 24938311	General purpose treatment including Geriatric, Rehabilitation and, Ophthalmology and diagnostic procedures including IVP and Specialized diagnostic procedures in Histology, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology and Cytology.	
11. Rigid hospital (P) Ltd., 47/3, New Avadi Road, Kilpauk, Chennai. 26444155, 26447747	Specialized treatment in Gastroenterology (Gastroscopy, Endoscopy and Laproscopy).	
12. R.G. Stone, 52, 2nd Main Road, R.A. Puram, Chennai. 24336240, 56855521	Specialized treatment in Lithotripsy and Endo Urology.	
13. Billroath Hospital. 43, Lakshmi Talkies Road, Shenoy Nagar, Chennai. 26441777,26440020	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in Neuro Surgery and Orthopaedic Surgery and Diagnostic procedures in Histopathology, Cytology, pathology Spiral CT Scan and Doppler.	
14. Sri Devi hospital. 1620 A, 16th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Chennai. 26162000/2900	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
15. Nagmani Hospital Pvt Ltd., 116, 118-G. A. Road, Washermanpet, Chennai. 25965561	General purpose treatment and Diagnostic procedures.	
16. Dr. Mehta's Nursing Home (P) Ltd., 2, (Old No.21) Mc.Nicholas Road, 2nd Street, Chetput, Chennai. 28363558	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
17. Trinity Acute Care Hospital, 33, Desikar Road, Mylapore. Chennai. 24671166/1188	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in Cardiology, Urology, Nephrology (Renal Transplantation) and Doppler only.	
18. K.J. Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 927, Poonammallee high Road, Chennai.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized diagnostic procedures in Nuclear Medicines, Doppler and Blood bank.	
19. C.S.I. Kalyani Gen. hospital, 15, Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai, Mylapore, Chennai 26476433	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
20. Harvey Heart Hospitals Ltd.; 20, Pyscrofts Garden Road, Nungambakkam Chennai. 24311721, 24332901	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery and diagnostic procedures including color doppler and coronary Angiography.	

1	2	3
21. Kasthuri Hospital, 13, Shanmugam Road, West Tambaram, Chennai. 2263762		Specialized treatment in Laproscopy and Endoscopy.
22. Aswene Soundra Hospital and Research Center, Chennai. 24990780		General purpose/treatment in Orthopaedics and general diagnostic procedures and Specialized treatment in Gastroenterology, Renal Transplantation and Orthopaedics.
23. Bharathi Raja Hospital and Research Center Pvt. Ltd. 11, Medley Road, T.Nagar, Chennai. 24340740		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
24. Saveetha Dental College and Hospital, 162, Poonamallee High Road, Chennai. 26801586/1588		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in dental care and physiotherapy.
25. Prems Eve Clinic, 118, Bazar Road, Saidapet, Chennai, 24321516, 24321517		Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology.
26. Shifa hospital and Research Center, 55, Triplicane High Road, Chennai. 28514341		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
27. Chennai Kaliappa Hospital, 55, 2nd Main Road, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai. 24615744		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
28. Malar Hospital, 52, 1st Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai. 24914214		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in Cardiology, Lithotripsy and Urology.
29. Public Health Center, 114, Lake View Road, West Mambalam, Chennai. 24893101, 24897007		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures in X-ray, Ultrasound and Routine pathology.
30. CSI Rainy Multispeciality Hospital, No.45, G.A. Road, Chennai. 26951204		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in Cardiac Surgery, Neurosurgery, Orthopaedics, paediatrics, ENT, Ophthalmology, Dialysis and Endoscopy and Diagnostic procedures in Fungal Culture, Immunology, Histopathology, Mammography, Doppler, Ba, Meal and IVP.
31. Apollo Hospital No. 21, Creams Lane, Chennai. 28293333		All Radiological Investigation and Procedures. Cardiology, Cardiothoracic Surgeries including Coronary Angioplasty and Angiogram, Hip, Knee and Joint Replacements, Renal Transplant, Dialysis Oncosurgeries, Radiation Therapy, Laproscopic Surgeries and Organ Transplant.
32. National Hospital, 12, Jaffar Serang Street, II-Beach Line, Chennai. 52163364, 52163365		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized diagnostic procedures in Histopathology, Blood Bank, Doppler and Echo.

1	2	3
33. Devaki Hospital Ltd., 148, Luz Church Road, Chennai. 24992607		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized diagnostic procedures in Neuro, Orthopaedics and Renal, Doppler, Spinal CT Scan, Hormone Assay, HIV and Blood Bank.
34. Madras Medical Mission, No.4-A, Dr. J.J. Nagar, Mogappair, Chennai. 26561801, 26564839		General/Specialized treatment in Cardiology.
35. Sooriya Hospital, 1, Arunachalam Road, Saligramam, Chennai. 23761750., 23761752		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment in Renal, Neurology and Cardiology including Doppler.
36. Sapthagiri Diagnostic Center Pvt. Ltd., A-17, Anna Nagar East, Chennai. 26220002/0522		Diagnostic procedures in Histology, Cytology and X-ray.
37. Sri Chennai Scan and Research Center Pvt. Ltd. 51-Monitheth Road, Egmore, Chennai. 28554102/3587		CT Scan and Color Doppler.
38. Ehrlich Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., 46 and 48, Masilamani Road, Balaji Nagar, Chennai. 28130514/460		Diagnostic procedures in HIV, Western Blot, Hormonal Assay, Ultrasound and X-Ray.
39. Sarath Diagnostic Center, Old No.51-A, New No.38, 1st Avenue, 100 Feet Road, Ashok Nagar, Chennai. 24898961		General diagnostic procedures and specialized diagnostic procedures in Hormonal Assay and Immunological Investigations.
40. Bharat Scan's Pvt. Ltd., 197, Peters Road, Royapettah, Chennai. 28429288		Radiology including Ultrasound..
41. Arma Clinical Services and Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., 1, 73 and 77, 1st Main Road, Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai. 24415995, 24910704.		Diagnostic procedures in Histopathology, Cytology, Hormonal Assay and Ultrasound.

#### Hyderabad

1. Usha Mohan Hospital, Hyderguda, Rajendra Nagar, Ring Road, Hyderabad.		General purpose treatment.
2. Hyderabad Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., 5-9-29/40, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.		General purpose treatment.
3. Usha Mullapudi Cardiac Center, Gajularamaram, Jeedimetla, Qutubullahpur Municipality, Hyderabad.		Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardio thoracic surgery and diagnostic procedures.
4. Aarogya Hospital, 5-4-183 to 199, Twin City Mkt. Mozamjahi Market, Hyderabad.		General Purpose treatment.

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5.	Hyderabad Kidney and Laproscopic Center, D. No. 16-2-674/1 2, Judges Colony, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment in Urology and Nephrology and diagnostic procedures.
6.	New City Hospital, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
7.	Vijaya Health Care, Kunmariguda, Behind Prashant Talkies, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
8.	Aditya Hospital Pvt. Ltd, Begumpet, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment in Gastroenterology.
9.	Aravind Eye Hospital, Mehidipatnam, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology and diagnostic procedures.
10.	Aware hospitals, Shanthivanam, Nagarjuna Sagar Road, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and Radiotherapy.
11.	Swapana Hospital, 1-7-97, Chaitnaya puri, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment in Obst. and Gynae.
12.	Owaisi Hospital and Research Center, Near DMRL 'X' Roads, Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
13.	Nikhil Multispeciality Hospital, Gaddiannaram, X-Roads, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and Radiological diagnostic procedures except MRI.
14.	BIBI General Hospital and Cancer Center, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Oncology.
15.	Jaya Bhushan Hospitals Pvt Ltd. Mehidipatnam, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
16.	Geetha Maternity and Nursing Home, West Marredpally, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and Obst. and Gynae treatment.
17.	Smt. Bhagwan Devi Hospitals, 21-7-191, Mama Jumla Phatak, Charakaman, Hyderabad.	General purpose, Orthopaedics and Obst. and Gynae.
18.	Aditya Hospital, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.	Paediatrics, Paediatrics Surgery and Neo-Natology.
19.	Hari Prasad Memorial Hospital, Rikabgunj, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
20.	Madhava Nursing Home, 43, S.D. Road, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
21.	Indo American Cencer Instt. and Research Center, Road No.14, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized Cancer treatment and diagnostic procedures.

1	2	3
22.	Shravana Nursing Home, Mozamjahi Market, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
23.	Premier Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment Ophthalmology.
24.	A.P. Super Speciality Dental Hospital, Banjara Hill, Hyderabad.	Specialized Dental Treatment and diagnostic procedures.
25.	Durgabai Deshmukh Hospital and Research Center, University Road, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and Physiotherapy.
26.	Sagaral Memorial Hospital and Matadin Goel Research Center, I-5-551, Musheerabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
27.	Mythri Multi Speciality Hospital, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
28.	L.V. Prasad Eye Institute, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology and diagnostic procedure.
29.	Ram Hospital, Shapur Nagar, LDA, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
30.	Medwin Hospital, 100, Raghava Ratna Towers, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures including Cardiology, Cardio thoracic Surgery, Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and Nephrology.
31.	Gagan Mahal Nursing Home, 1-2-379, Gaganmahal, Hyderabad.	Obst. and Gynae. Treatment.
32.	Global Hospitals, 6-1-1090/1 to 4, Besides R.R. Dist. Collector Office, Lakdi Ka Pool, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures including dialysis.
33.	Princess Durru Shehvar Children's and General Hospital, Purani Haveli, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
34.	CDR Hospitals, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	General purpose, Obst. and Gynae., Dental and Ophthalmology treatment.
35.	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Raj Bhawan, Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
36.	Quality Care Hospitals, J.N. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
37.	Poulomi Hospital, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.

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38.	Vijaya Hospital, S.V. Nagar, Main Road, Nagaram, Keesara Mandal, R.R. District, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
39.	Apollo Hospital, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
40.	Apollo Emergency Hospital, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.	Cardiology and Traumatology.
41.	Apollo Amar Hospital Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
42.	Mediciti Hospitals, 5-9-22, Secretariat Road, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment including Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery and Nephrology and diagnostic procedures.
43.	Maxivision Laser Center (P) Ltd., Begumpet, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology and diagnostic procedures.
44.	CDR Hospital (CDR Health Care Ltd.), Hyderguda, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
45.	Rainbow Children's Hospital, 22, road 4 (Old Road No.10), Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.	General//Specialized Paediatrics treatment.
46.	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	General/ Specialized treatment including Renal transplant and diagnostic procedures.
47.	F.M.S. Dental Hospital, Koti, Hyderabad.	Specialized Dental Treatment and diagnostic procedures including RVG and OPG.
48.	BBR Multi Speciality Hospital, 7-4-194, Ferozguda, Balanagar, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
49.	CDR Hospital, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
50.	CDR Hospital, Mozamjahi Market, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
51.	Sri Narmada Hospital, Gandhi Nagar, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
52.	Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
53.	Sree Sai Kidney Center, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment in Haemodialysis and Lithotripsy.
54.	Remedy Heart Instt. and Super Speciality Hospital, H-3-6-2/1, Liberty X-Road, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery.
55.	Apollo Hospital, Plot o.90, P and T employees Co-operative Housing Society, Vikramपुरi Colony, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.

1	2	3
56. Saivani Hospital, Opp. Indira Park, R.K. Math Road, Hyderabad.		General purpose treatment.
57. CARE Hospital, Quality Care India Ltd., Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.		General/Specialized, treatment and diagnostic procedures.
58. Kamineni Hospital, L.B. Nagar, Hyderabad.		General/Specialized treatment including Renal Transplantation and diagnostic procedures.
59. Sai Krishna Super Speciality Hospital St. Road, Kachiguda, Hyderabad.		Specialized treatment in Neurology and Neuro surgery and related diagnostic procedures.
60. Vasavi Medical and Research Center, 6-1-91, Opp. Meera Talkies, Lakdi Ka Pool Khairatabad, Hyderabad.		General purpose, ENT and Specialized treatment in Oncology.
61. Image Health Care Ltd., Ameerpet, Hyderabad.		General/Specialized treatment including Cardiology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery and Diagnostic procedures.
62. Spectrum Dental Clinic, 2-4-82, Misha Gardens, Shamlal Estate, Sikh Village, Secunderabad.		Specialized Dental Care Treatment.
63. Anukrushna Hospital, Vasanthapuri Colony, Malkajgiri, Hyderabad.		Specialized treatment in Obst. and Gynae.
64. Secunderabad Dental Hospital Multispeciality Center, 1-261/4-6, S.D.Road, Secunderabad, Hyderabad..		Specialized Dental treatment and diagnostic procedures.
65. Ashok Kumar Hospital, 3-4-136, Barkatpura, Hyderabad.		Specialized ENT treatment.
66. Smiline Dental Hospitals, Next to Gold Spot on the main Road, Ameerpet, Hyderabad.		Specialized Dental treatment and X-ray.
67. Mahavir Hospital and Research Center, A.C. Guards, Hyderabad.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures including Cardiology and Cardio thoracic Surgery.
68. Spectrum Diagnostic Center, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.		Dental X-Ray (Intra Oral) and Orthopentography.
69. Secunderabad Diagnostic and Research Center, 1-58/7/3, Srinath Complex, S.D. Road, Secunderabad.		General Radiological and Pathological procedures.
70. Parklane Medical Diagnostic, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.		General Pathological Investigations.
71. ELLESS Dental Imaging and Diagnostics, Opp., Clock Tower Sub-Station, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.		Dental X-Ray and OPG procedures.



1	2	3
72.	Twin City Speech and Hearing Center, 1-1-36 B, RTC X-Road, Hyderabad.	Speech Therapy and Audiometry.
73.	Deccan Diagnostic and Research Center, 1st Floor, Jyoti Arcade, Kalikaman, Opp. Hari Bhavan, Near Gulzar Houz, Hyderabad.	Radiological and Pathological diagnostic procedures.
74.	Premier Diagnostic, 10-3-232, Humayun Nagar, Hyderabad.	General Pathological investigations and X-ray.
75.	Kailash Diagnostic and Rehabilitation Center, Mozamjahi, Hyderabad.	General diagnostic procedures and physiotherapy.
76.	3M Diagnostic Center, 8-Sakina Complex, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad.	General Pathological Investigations and X-Ray.
77.	Vijaya Diagnostic Center, Himat Nagar, Hyderabad.	All diagnostic procedures.
78.	Konark Diagnostic Center, Hyderabad.	Pathological investigations and Radiological diagnostic procedures except MRI.
79.	Asian Instt. of Gastroenterology Pvt. Ltd, 6-3-652, Dhriwatara Apptt., Somajiguda, Hyderabad.	Gastroenterology diagnostic and Therapeutic purposes.
80.	Medinova Diagnostic Services, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.	General and Specialized Pathological and diagnostic procedures except MRI and CT Scan.
81.	Dr. V. Nandan Singh's Diagnostic Center, 4-1-897, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.	General Pathological and Radiological diagnostic procedures.

*List of CGHS recognized hospitals in the Hyderabad city to which referral of CGHS beneficiaries have been temporarily stopped as per order of the CGHS Directorate*

S. No.	Name of CGHS recognized private hospitals diagnostic centres	Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
1	2	3
1.	Aware Hospitals, Shanthivanam, Nagarjuna Sagar Road, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and Radiotherapy.
2.	Shravana Nursing Home, Mozamjahi Market, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
3.	Smt. Bhagwan Devi Hospitals, 21-7-191, Mama Jumla Phatak, Charakaman, Hyderabad.	General purpose, Orthopaedics and Obst and Gynae.

1	2	3
4.	Konark Diagnostic Center, Hyderabad.	Pathological investigations and Radiological diagnostic procedures except MRI.
5.	Mediciti Hospitals, 5-9-22, Secretariat Road, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment including Cardiology, Cardio Thoracic Surgery and Nephrology and diagnostic procedures.
6.	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment including Renal transplant diagnostic procedures.
7.	Yashoda Super Speciality Hospital, Raj Bhawan, Road, Somajiguda, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
8	CDR Hospitals, Malakpet, Hyderabad.	General purpose, Obst. and Gynae., Dental and Ophthalmology treatment.
9.	CDR Hospital (CDR Health Care Ltd.), Hyderguda, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
10.	CDR Hospital, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
11.	CDR Hospital, Mozamjahi Market, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
12	Apollo Hospital, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
13.	Apollo Emergency Hospital, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.	Cardiology and Traumatology.
14.	Apollo Amar Hospital, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment.
15.	Apollo Hospital, Plot o.90, P and T employees Co-operative Housing Society, Vikrampuri Colony, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
<b>Jabalpur</b>		
1.	Silver Oak Hospital, Silver Oak, Napier Town, Jabalpur. 0761- 2624556, 2624557.	General purpose treatment except ENT and Dental.
2.	Sanjivan Hospital and Research Center, Ramnagar, Adhartal, Jabalpur. 0761-2360140. 2659740	General Purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
3.	National Hospital. 703, Gole bazaar, Jabalpur. 0761-2412612, 2414612.	General purpose and specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
4.	S.C. Gupta Memorial Hospital, Near TV Tower, Katanga, Jabalpur. 0761-2407152,2667151.	General purpose treatment except Dental, Orthopaedic and Ophthalmology.

1	2	3
5.	Jabalpur Hospital and Research Center, Russel Chowk, Napier Town. Jabalpur. 0761-2408660, 2403687.	General purpose and Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
6.	Marbal City Hospital and Research Center, 21, North Civil Lines, Jabalpur. 0761-2627718, 2628032.	General purpose and Specialized-treatment for Laproscopic and Dialysis.
7.	Seth Mannul Jagannath Trust Hospital and Research Center, Dixitpura, Jabalpur. 0761-2650632, 2653973.	General purpose treatment and Specialized diagnostic procedure-Echo, TMT, USG, Endoscopy and Color Doppler.
8.	Mahakoshal Hospital, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2408780, 2490950.	General purpose treatment (except Dental) and Specialized treatment in Cardiac Surgery and burn and Plastic Surgery.
9.	Hindustan Hospital and Heart Instt., Civic Center, Marhatal, Jabalpur. 0761-5004996-98	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
10.	Bombay Hospital and Research Center, Gole Bazaar, Jabalpur. 0761 -2312202-2312510.	General purpose treatment in Medicine, Surgery and Orthopaedics.
11.	Jamdar Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Gole Bazar, Jabalpur. 0761-2312133, 2312538, 2404134.	General purpose treatment (except Dental) and specialized treatment in Orthopaedics.
12.	J.K. hospital (M/s J.K. Maternity and Nursing Home), Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2407334, 2403142.	Medicine, Surgery, ENT, Orthopaedics and Obst. and Gynae.
13.	Anant Instt. of Medical Sciences (A Unit of Anant Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd.) Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-5006494-97	General Purpose treatment (except Dental) and Specialized treatment in Neurology and Neurosurgery.
14.	Trivedi Dental Clinic, 1553, Ashoka Hotel Road, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2315786, 2405986	Routine Dental Treatment.
15.	Dr. Ankur Mukherjee Dental Clinic, Napier Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2311152.	Dental Treatment.
16.	Deshmukh Dental Clinic, Russel Chowk Jabalpur. 0761-2318520, 2390143.	Dental Treatment.
17.	Ayushman Hospital (Ayushman Children's Hospital and Research Center), Russel Chowk, Jabalpur. 0761 -2402272, 5004272.	Paediatrics Medicines and Surgery.
18.	Central India Kidney Hospital, 1572, Wright Town, Jabalpur .0761-2410222, 2406897.	Specialized treatment in Nephrology and Urology only.

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19. Sutika Graha and Shishu Kalyan Kendra, 2565, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2407539, 2402787.		Obst. and Gynae treatment.
20. Pandey Hospital, Beoharbagh, Jabalpur. 0761-2621133.		General Surgery and Obst. and Gynae treatment
21. Samadhan Hospital, 1625, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2402937.		Paediatrics Medicines and Surgery.
22. Jabalpur X-Ray, Sonography Center, Near Telegraph Gate No.2, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2409586.		Radiographic and routine Sonographic procedures.
23. S.S. Sonography and X-ray Center, Ranjhi, Jabalpur. 0761-2333171.		Routine Radiographic and Sonographic procedures.
24. Saxena X-ray Sonography Center, Rupam Tower, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2401280.		Radiographic and Sonographic procedures.
25. Sandhu Diagnostics, Bus Stand, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2414436, 2404436.		OPG, X-ray and Sonographic Procedures.
26. Disha X-ray and Sonography Center, Ganjipura Main Road, Jabalpur. 0761 2310053, 2310051.		Radiographic, Sonographic and Echo Cardiographic procedures.
27. Nidan Kendra, Ranjhi. Jabalpur. 0761-2330143, 2330133-34.		Radiographic and Sonographic Procedures.
28. Charak Diagnostic and Research Center, Civic Center. Jabalpur. 0761-2311889, 2315889.		Color Doppler, Echo, CT Scan and Sonographic Procedures.
29. Hi-Tech Scan Center (A Unit of Astha Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd.), Civic Center, Marhatal, Jabalpur. 0761-2313259, 5004017.		CT Scan, Echocardiography, Holter Monitoring facility and Sonographic procedures.
30. Jabalpur Medical Center, LIC Building, Civic Center, Jabalpur. 0761-2310889, 5004889.		CT Scan, Color Doppler, Echocardiography and Sonography procedures.
31. Minocha X-ray and Ultrasound Center, 11, Gulati Complex. Opp. Anand Talkies, Napier Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2403733, 2402710.		Routine Radiographic and Sonographic procedures.
32. Ashirwad Sonography and X-ray Clinic, Gole Bazar, Jabalpur. 0761-2409148.		Routine X-ray, Color Doppler and Sonographic procedures.
33. R.K. X-ray Sonography Center, Mayur Hotel, Malviya Chowk, Jabalpur. 0761-2310685		Color Doppler, Radiographic and Sonographic procedures.

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34. Bansal Blood Bank and Transfusion Service, Sukheja Tower, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-5004322	Routine Diagnostic and Blood Bank.	
35. Dr. Bhalla Pathology Center, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur. 0761-2408228	Routine Diagnostic Procedures.	
36. Maha Kaushal Path Lab., Napier Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2451266	Routine Pathological and diagnostic procedures.	
37. Khanna Pathology and Blood Bank, 14, Roopam Tower, Wright Town, Jabalpur. 0761-2316980.	Routine diagnostic procedures.	
38. Sweta Diagnostic Center, 13/6, Kingsway Cantt., Sadar, Jabalpur. 0761-2622238	Routine Specialized pathological Investigations.	
39. E.C.G. and Physiotherapy Center, 9/3, Civic Center, Madatal, Jabalpur. 0761-2415174.	Physiotherapy only.	
40. Dr. Makheeja Health Care and Pathology Center, Ranital Chowk, Jabalpur. 0761-2312537	Routine Diagnostic Procedures.	
41. Dr. Khandare Path Clinic, In front of Collectorate, Jabalpur. 0761-2625980	General Pathological Investigations.	
42. Jabalpur Pathology, Opp. Victoria Hospital, Jabalpur. 0761-2315939	General diagnostic procedures and Blood Bank.	
43. Diagnostic pathology Clinic, Yadav Colony, Jabalpur. 0761-2416832	Diagnostic procedures.	
44. Nema pathology Center, Shri Nath Ki Talaiya, Jabalpur. 0761-2311372	General pathological procedures.	
45. The Heart Clinic, Sadar, Jabalpur. 0761-2626383	ECG, TMT and Echocardiographic procedures.	
46. Sai Clinic, 1, Kachnar Enclave, South Civil Lines, Jabalpur. 0761-2629127, 2628287	Upper and Lower G.I. Endoscopic procedures.	
47. Dr. Ashutosh Bajpai R.D. Center, Gole Bazar, Jabalpur. 0761-2318561	ECG, TMT and Echocardiographic procedures.	
48. Parveen X-ray Clinic, Yadav Colony Chowk., Garha Road, Jabalpur. 0761-2416484	Routine X-ray procedures.	
<b>Jaipur</b>		
1. Apex Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., SP-6., Malviya Industrial Area, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	

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2.	Soni Hospital, A Unit of Soni Medicare Ltd., 38, Kanota Bagh, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment. and diagnostic procedures except CT scan and Specialized Lab. investigations.
3.	Eye Surgery and Laser Center, C-401, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology and related diagnostic procedures.
4.	Jaipur Calgary Eye Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	General Ophthalmological treatment and related diagnostic procedures.
5.	Urology and Medical Care Center, E-2, Pradhan Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	Specialized treatment for Urology.
6.	Bhagwan Mahavir Cancer Hospital and Research Center, J.L.N. Marg, Jaipur.	Cancer Management.
7.	Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Cum Medical Research Instt, Bhawani Singh Marg, Bapunagar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures except Oncology, Cardiac Surgery and Transplantation.
8.	Jain Eye Clinic and Hospital, K-4-A, Fateh Tiba, Opp. Muslim School, Jaipur.	Specialised treatment in Ophthalmology and related diagnostic procedures.
9.	Sahai Hospital and Research Center, Bhabha Marg, Moti Doongri, Jaipur.	General treatment in Ophthalmology and diagnostic procedures.
10.	Monilek Hospital and Research Center, Sector-4, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur.	General/Specialized treatment in Urology and Renal Transplantation and general diagnostic procedures.
11.	Sharma East India Hospital and Medical Research Ltd., Lal Kothi, Opp, Nagar Nigam, Jaipur.	Orthopaedic Surgery and general radiological diagnostic procedures.
12.	Bhandari Hospital and Laser Surgery Center, SP-6, RIICO Industrial Area, Mansarovar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
13.	Amarnath Allergy and Gen. Hospital; Gopal pura Bypass, Mahavir Nagar, Jaipur.	Allergy Management.
14.	Mahatma Gandhi National Instt. of Medical Sciences and Hospital, Sitapura, RIICO Industrial Area, Jaipur.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
15.	Bhandari Hospital and Research Center, 138-A Vasundhara Colony, Gopalpura By-pass, Tonk Road, Jaipur.	General/Specialized treatment in Laproscopy, Laser Surgery and Lithotripsy.
16.	Dhanvantari Hospital and Research Center, 67/56-A, Mansarovar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment.

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17. Jaipur Hospital, Gopalpura Flyover, Mahavir Nagar, Tonk Road, Jaipur.	Orthopaedics surgery and Laproscopic surgery.	
18. Tongja Heart and General Hospital, 7-Vivekanand Marg, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur.	Cardiology and Cardio Thoracic Surgery and Specialized Cardiac procedures.	
19. Rajdhani Clinic and Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., C-30, Bhagwan Das Road, Jaipur.	General purpose and Specialized surgical treatment. Cardiac procedures.	
20. Pandya Hospital and Research Center Pvt. Ltd., J-2/37, Mahavir Marg, Opp. Jai Club, C-Scheme, Jaipur.	Laproscopic Surgery.	
21. SRM Eye Hospital, D-Villa, Near Assam Hotel; Station Road, Jaipur.	Ophthalmological Surgery and related investigations.	
22. Radiant Hospital and Urological Research Instt., A-48, Tilak Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur.	Urological surgery and related investigation.	
23. Anand Hospital and Eye Center, 21, Bharat Mata Lane, Jamna Lal Bajaj Marg, Jaipur.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology.	
24. Gopinath Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Unit-I, Sector-8, Chetak Marg, Pratap Nagar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
25. K.C. Memorial Eye Hospital, Malan Ka Chaubara, C-Scheme, Jaipur.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology and related diagnostic procedures.	
26. Sarda Nursing home, 39, Hospital Road, Jaipur.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmological surgery and related investigations and Obst. and Gvnae.	
27. Rungta Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized paediatrics services except cardiology, Oncology and Nephrology.	
28. O.K. Diagnostic Research Center, 4, Vivekanand Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
29. Swayam Sidh Diagnostic Care Pvt. Ltd., C-77, Shyam Apartments, Sarojini Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur.	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.	
30. Jaipur CT Scan Center(P) Ltd., 7., Vivekanand Marg, C-Scherne, Jaipur.	CT Scan and EEG.	
31. A.K. Diagnostic Center and Research Lab, H-3, Todamal Marg, Bani Park, Jaipur.	General Pathological investigations.	

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32.	Mayur Clinic for diagnosis, 7-Sunder Market, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.	General diagnostic procedures.
33.	Basant Diagnostic Center, H-7, Janpath Shyam Nagar, Jaipur.	General diagnostic procedures.
34.	Dr. B. Lal's Clinical Laboratory Pvt. Ltd., A-725, Hari Marg, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur.	General/Specialized pathological investigations.
35.	Gamma Imaging and RIA Center, Jai Villa, Narayan Singh Road, Jaipur.	Specialised treatment in Nuclear Medicines and diagnostic procedures.
<b>Kanpur</b>		
1.	Kanpur Medical Center Pvt. Ltd., 120/500(24) Lajpat Nagar, Kanpur. Tel.No. 0512-2297130, 2297131, 2296152, 2295520.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
2.	Regency Hospital Ltd., A-2, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur. 0512- 2212001-5.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
3.	Kanpur Urology Center (B.R. Stone Clinic), 111/456, Harsh Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2310473, 2551190, 2549222.	Specialized treatment in Urology.
4.	Madhulok Hospital, 628, K-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2613111, 26722333.	General purpose treatment including Primary Dental Care.
5.	Dr. Devender Eye Center, Geeta Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2503588, 2502324.	Specialized treatment in Phako Surgery.
6.	Brij Medical Center pvt. Ltd., 94-E, Panki Kanpur. 0512-2262861, 22633999, 2226215.	General purpose treatment.
7.	Saral Nursing Home, Lal Bangla (Opp. Thana Chakeri), Kanpur. 0512-2402121, 2402206.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures of ECG, X-ray and Ultrasound.
8.	Jolly Nursing Home and Research Center, 119/22, Naseemabad, Kanpur. 0512-2295005, 2296573.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
9.	R.K. Devi Memorial Hospital; 113/157, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-22944599, 2256929, 2559737, 2235081.	General purpose treatment in Ophthalmology.
10.	Chandani Hospital, 9/60, Arya Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2551185, 2551885, 2292127.	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment in Dialysis and ICU.



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11. Shree Ram Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., 128/817-A, K-Block, Kidwai Nagar., Kanpur. 0512-2602303, 2607105.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
12. Kulwanti Hospital and Research Center, 117/N/8, Saket Puri, Kakadeo, Kanpur. 0512-2503049, 2500102, 2500103.	General and Specialized treatment.	
13. Lala Amba Prasad Samarak Chikitsalya, 15/201, Civil Lines, Kanpur. 0512-2303208, 2303209.	General purpose treatment in Paediatrics and Obst. and Gynae.	
14. Jain Dental Clinic, 124, O-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2602121	General Dental treatment.	
15. Shakun Dental Care and X-ray, 229, Chandel Market, Harjinder Nagar, Lal Bangla, Kanpur. 0512-2401852, 2450456, 2453255.	General Dental Treatment.	
16. Laxmi Devi Kishan Chand Memorial Hospital Pvt. Ltd. 150, Ratan Lal Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2280370, 2280478.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
17. Bhargava Hospital, 15/263, Civil Lines, Kanpur. 0512-2305900, 2304500, 2304700, 2304900.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
18. Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi Smarak Netra Chikitsalya, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2297605, 2297234, 2297247, 2296237.	General/Specialised treatment in Ophthalmology.	
19. Madhuraj Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd., 1134/121, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur. 0512-2255902, 2255904.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures in X-ray, Ultrasound and Color Doppler.	
20. Dental Maxillo Facial Center, 118/534, Kaushal Puri, Kanpur. 0512-2216190.	Specialized Dental treatment.	
21. Suraj Hospital (Suraj Medical and Diagnostic (P) Ltd.), 117/N/65, Kakadeo, Kanpur. 0512-2500768, 2500039. Kanpur.	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment in Lithotripsy and diagnostic procedures in CT Scan MRI, Color Lithotripsy and diagnostic procedures in CT Scan MRI, Color Doppler, X-ray and Ultrasound.	
22. Prashant Nursing Home(P) Ltd., 88/593, Prem Nagar, Kanpur.	General purpose treatment.	
23. Priya Hospital, D/25, HIG, World Bank Colony, Barra, Kanpur.	General purpose treatment.	

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24. J.L. Rohatgi Hospital, 117/52, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.	General purpose treatment.	
25. Mohammadia Hospital, Nala Road/Railway Crossing, Becon Ganj, Kanpur.	General purpose treatment.	
26. Raja Ram Hospital, 26, A and B, Block E, Panki, (Kalpi Road), Kanpur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.	
27. Khairabad Eye Hospital, 112/202, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur.	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology.	
28. Bharat X-ray, Pathology and Ultrasound, 26/86, Karachi Khana, Kanpur.	Pathological investigations and ultrasound.	
29. Brij X-ray and Pathology Center, 94-E, Panki, Kanpur.	General diagnostic procedures.	
30. Med Beam Scan Pvt. Ltd., 117/31, 22, Sarvodaya Nagar, Near Baba Bhool Nath Ashram, Kanpur.	General diagnostic procedures in Radiology and Specialized procedures in CT Scan, Color Doppler 2D Echo.	
31. Singh X-ray and Pathology, 7/201, Swaroop Nagar, Opp, L.L.K. Hospital, Kanpur.	X-ray only.	
32. Standard Ultrasound Center, (Standard X-ray, Ultrasound Center), 40-41, 'O'-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.	X-ray and Ultrasound.	
33. Adarsh Diagnostic Center, 33-V, Govind Nagar, Kanpur.	General diagnostic procedures of X-ray, Ultrasound, Hematology and Biochemistry.	
34. Universal Pathology Lab. and Blood Bank, Opp. LLR Hospital, Kanpur.	Blood Bank and Pathological Investigations.	
35. Dr. Thawani's Chest Clinic and Diagnostic Center, MIG-2, Barra-6, Kanpur.	Pulmonary Function Test, ECG and Ultrasound.	
36. Usha Pathology, X-ray and Ultrasound Center, Opp. LLR Hospital, Kanpur.	X-ray, Ultrasound and General Pathological investigations and specialized diagnostic procedures and Cytopathology and Histopathology.	
37. Sita Pathology, 2N, Jai Ram Market, Juhi Gaushala, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.	Pathological investigations.	
38. Dr. B.L. Rohatgi Memorial diagnostic center, 15/268, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	X-ray, Ultrasound and general pathological investigations and color doppler.	

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39. Sneh Pathology X-ray, Blood Bank and Ultrasound, 133/10, O-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.		General diagnostic procedures in pathology and Blood Bank and specialized diagnostic procedures in Pathology.
40. Gumti Pathology, X-ray and ELISA Center, 118/13, Kaushalpuri, Gumti No.5, Kanpur.		X-ray and General Pathological investigations.
41. Ratan MRI and Spiral CT Center, 7/141- A./Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur.		MRI, CT Scan, X-ray and Ultrasound.
42. Perfect Scan, 117/N/59, Kakadeo, Kanpur.		X-ray, Ultrasound and General Pathological Investigation.
43. Sanjeevara – The Clinical Lab. and Blood Bank, Kanpur.		General/Specialized pathological investigations and Blood Bank.
44. Prakash Liver and Gastroenterology Clinic, Kanpur.		Specialized Endoscopic Procedures.
45. Madhulok Diagnostic Center, 628-K, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur.		X-ray and Ultrasound.
46. Kanpur Scans Pvt. Ltd., 113/58-A, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur.		CT Scan and Color Doppler only.
<b>Kolkata</b>		
1. Suraksha Hospital (Susrata Clinic and Research Instt. for Advanced Medicines Pvt. Ltd.), JC-16 and 17, Sector-I, Salt Lake City, Kolkata.		Multidisciplinary specialized treatment including CT Scan and MRI.
2. Peerless Hospital and B.K. Roy Research Center, 360, Panchasayar, Kolkata.		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures except MRI and specialized treatment in Neurosurgery and Cardiothoracic surgery.
3. Ruby General Hospital Ltd. Kasba Golpark, EM Bye Pass, Kolkata.		General purpose/specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except CT Scan and MRI only.
4. B.M. Birla Heart Research Center, National Library Avenue/ Kolkata.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures cardiology and cardiothoracic surgery.
5. Susrut Eye Foundation and Research Center, HB-36/ A/1, sector-III, Saltlake City, Kolkata.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for ophthalmology.
6. Silverline Eye Hospital, 396, Prince Anwar Shah Road, Kolkata.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Ophthalmology.
7. Shankernath Dialysis Center and Nursing Home. Swiss Park, Kolkata.		Specialized treatment for dialysis (Haemodialysis).

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8.	Rabindra Nath Tagore International Instt. of Cardiac Sciences, 124, Mukundapur, Near Santoshpur Connector, Kolkata.	Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for cardiology and Cardiothoracic surgery.
9.	Wockhardt Hospital and Kidney Instt. 111-A, Rash Behari Avenue, Kolkata.	Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for lithotripsy and renal disease.
10.	The Calcutta Medical Research Instt., 7/2, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures including MRI and CT Scan.
11.	Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital and Research Center, 151 and 153, Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
12.	Rama Krishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, 99, Sharat Bose Road, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures including CT Scan only.
13.	Apollo Gleneagles Hospital Ltd. 58, Canal Circular Road, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
14.	AMRI Apollo Hospital, Dhakuria Bridge, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures including MRI only.
15.	West Bank Hospital, Andul Road, Howrah, Kolkata.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures only.
16.	Surakshan Diagnostic and Eye Research Pvt. Ltd., Phulbagan, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including USG and CT Scan.
17.	Belle Vue Clinic, Biahmachari Road, Kolkata.	Pathological, Cardiological and Radiological Procedures including CT Scan.
18.	Patho Treat Diagnostic Center and Poly Clinic, Dum Dum Road, Kolkata.	Pathological investigations, X-ray and USG.
19.	Nightingale Diagnostic and Medicare Center Pvt. Ltd. Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including CT Scan.
20.	Clinical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata.	Pathological investigations.
21.	Medi Clue Research and Diagnostics, Chowringhee Road, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including USG.
22.	Eastern Diagnostic and medical Center Ltd., Mirza Galib Street, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological Procedures including CT Scan and MRI.

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23.	Reliance Diagnostics, Saltlake City, Kolkata.	Pathological investigations X-ray and USG.
24.	Welkin Medicare Pvt. Ltd., 1699, Garia Station Road, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including USG.
25.	North City Diagnostic and Research Center(P) Ltd., Canal West Road, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including CT Scan and MRI.
26.	Calcutta Heart Research Center, Sharat Bose Road, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including CT Scan.
27.	Swastic Medicare Diagnostic Research Center, 31, Picnic Garden Road, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including USG.
28.	Maa Durga Diagnostic and Research Instt., CIT Scheme No.VII M, Kolkata.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including USG.
29.	N.G. Medicare and Calcutta Hope Clinic, Rash Behari Avenue, Kolkata.	Pathological Infertility clinic investigations. X-ray, USG and CT Scan.
30.	Medinova Diagnostic Services Ltd. Sharat Chatterjee Avenue.	Pathological and Radiological procedures including CT Scan.
31.	Eastern Medical and Research Instt. Salt Lake City, Kolkata.	Pathological investigations.
<b>Lucknow</b>		
1.	Dental Clinic, Tribeni House, 1, Nawal Kishore Road, Hazrat Ganj, Lucknow.	Dental Care and Dental X-ray.
2.	Javitri Hospital, Talibagh, Lucknow.	Obst. and Gynae treatment USG and X-ray.
3.	Jagrani Hospital, Ring Road, Kalyan Pur, Near Kuckrail picnic spot crossing, Lucknow.	General purpose treatment.
4.	K.K. Hospital, 87/88, Nabibullah Road, River Bank Colony, Near Suraj Kund Park, Lucknow.	General medicine and general surgery.
5.	City hospital and Trauma Center, C-I, Cinder Dump Complex, Opp. Krishna Cinema Hall, Kanpur Road, Alambagh, Lucknow.	Echo and Orthopaedic treatment.
6.	Mother and Child Care Center, MCC Nursing Home, Opp. Kalyan Giri Mandir, Hardoi Road, P.O. Chowk, Lucknow.	Obst, and Gynae and Paediatrics surgery.

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7.	Shekhar Hospital, B-Block, Church Road, Indira Nagar, Lucknow.	Nephrology, Urology and Lithotripsy.
8.	Mayo Medical Center, Vikas Khand-II, Behind Central Tagore Town, Allahabad.	General purpose treatment, Neurology, Newsurgery.
9.	Awadh Hospital and Heart Center, 9-D, Singar Nagar, Kanpur Road, Lucknow.	Cardiology and General Surgery.
10.	Vivekanand Polyclinic, Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Vivekanand Puram, Nirala Nagar, Lucknow.	General treatment and diagnostic procedures.
11.	Life Line Hospital and Heart Center, B-1/31, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow.	Cardiology.
12.	Saroj Hospital and Research Center, 1-B, Barabirwa, Kanpur Road, Lucknow.	Obst. and Gynae.
13.	Sewa Hospital and Research Center, Sewa Nagar, Sitapur Road, Lucknow.	General surgery, Urology and Nephrology.
14.	Diagnostic Medical Center Pvt. Ltd., B-52, J-Park, Mahanagar Extension, Near Kapurthala Crossing, Lucknow.	X-ray, USG and Echo.
15.	Nidan Diagnostic Center, 4/31, Vivek Khand, Thana Chauraha, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow.	Pathological Test.
16.	Lucknow Pathology, Blood Bank, X-ray, Ultra Sound, 2-Patel Nagar, Tehri Pulia, Alambagh, Lucknow.	USG and X-ray.
17.	Park Diagnostic Center, Regency Plaza, 5- Park Road, Opp. Civil Hospital, Lucknow.	Echo.
18.	Indira Diagnostic Center and Blood Bank Ltd., Faizabad Road, Lucknow.	CT Scan.
19.	Sarkar Diagnostics, C-1093, Sector-A, Mahanagar, Lucknow.	Conventional Radiology, CT Scan, MRI, Mammography, USG and Color doppler.
20.	Raj Scanning Ltd., 1, Manas Nagar, Jaimau, Lucknow.	MRI, CT Scan, X-ray and Oncology.
21.	Charkdhar Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd., 292/05, Tulsidas Marg, Chowk, Lucknow.	X-ray and Ultrasound.

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<b>Mumbai</b>		
1. Jaslok Hospital, 15, Dr. G. Deshmukh Marg, Mumbai.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
2. Cumballa Hill Hospital and Heart Instt., 93-95, August Kranti Marg, Mumbai.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except Mat. and Gynae.
3. R.G. Stone Urological Research Instt., 21-A, 14-A Road, Ahimsa Marg, Khar (W), Mumbai.		Specialized treatment in Urology and Laproscopic surgery and Specialized diagnostic procedures in Urology and Gastroendoscopy.
4. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's New Bombay Hospital, Plot No. 35, Sector-3, Vashi, Navi Mumbai.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
5. Smt. Susheela Been R. Mehta and Sir Kikabhai Premchand Cardiac Instt. Plot No. 96, Road No. 31, Near Gandhi Market, King's Circle(E), Mumbai.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Cardiology.
6. Shroff Eye Clinic, Gobind Mahal, 86-B, N. Subhash Road, Mumbai.		Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Ophthalmology.
7. Guru Nanak Hospital, 5-341, Gandhi Nagar, Bandra (E), Mumbai.		General treatment and diagnostic procedures.
8. Holy Spirit Hospital, Mahakali Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai.		General purpose treatment except Sterilization procedures. Specialized treatment except Heart, Neurovascular, Transplant Operations and general/ specialized diagnostic procedures except Cardiac and Neurovascular investigations.
9. Inlaks General Hospital, Inlaks General Hospital Road, Chambur Colony, Mumbai.		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
10. S.L. Raheja Hospital, Raheja Rugnalava Marg, Mahim, Mumbai.		Specialized treatment and Diagnostic procedures.
11. Radhabai Vatumull Global Hosp., 120, Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim, Mumbai.		General purpose treatment and specialized treatment for Chest disease.
12. Karuna Hospital, Jeevan Bima Nagar, Borivali (W), Mumbai.		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures except sterilization operations.
13. Mangal Anand Hospital, 48, Swastic Park, Umarshi Bappa Chowk, Sion, Trombay Road, Chambur, Mumbai.		General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
14. Bombay Hospital, 12, New Marine Lines, Mumbai.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.

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15. Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, S.V. Road, Vile Parle(W), Mumbai.		General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
16. Speciality Ranbaxy Limited, Plot No.113, MIDC, 15th Street, Andheri(E), Mumbai.		General and Specialized diagnostic procedures in Microbiology, Pathology and Biochemistry.
17. N.M. Medical Center, Mehta House, 36, Pandita Ramabai Road, Mumbai.		General and Specialized diagnostic procedures.
18. VT Shah Diagnostic Center and Clinic, Kapole Niwas, 590, Dr. Ambedkar Road, Mumbai.		General and Specialized diagnostic procedures.
19. Clinical Diagnostic Center, A-8, Been Nevis, Ground Floor, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mumbai.		General and Specialized diagnostic procedures except X-ray, CAT Scan, MRI and Mammography.
20. Sterling Imaging Center, L.D. Medical Center, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Opp. Glaxo, Worli, Mumbai.		Specialized diagnostic procedures for Bone Densitometry and Mammography.
21. Andheri Pathological Lab., Shop No. 14, Radhika Niwas, Opp. Vishal Hall, Andheri, Mumbai.		General diagnostic procedures in Microbiology, Pathology, Hematology, Biochemistry and Hormone Assay.
22. Nirman High Tech Diagnostic Center, Shri Ram Apptt., Goraswadi, Behind Milap Cinema, S. V. Road, Malad, Kandivali(W). Mumbai.		Specialized Imaging diagnostic procedures-
23. Ashwani Laboratory, Jyoti Building Opp. Bus Depot, Seven Bungalows, Andheri (W). Mumbai.		General and Specialized diagnostic procedures in Biochemistry, Microbiology and Pathology.
<b>Meerut</b>		
1. Dayanand Nursing Home, Jawahar Quarter, Begum Bridge, Meerut.		General purpose treatment.
2. Bharat Hospital, Near Teg Garhi, Garh Road, Meerut.		General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Neuro Surgery.
3. Parwati Devi Poly Clinic and Nursing Home, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.		General purpose treatment.
4. Drishti Eye Foundation, 12,14, Pawansoot Complex, Near Chaurasia Nursing Home, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.		Specialized Eye Treatment.
5. Eves Hospitals, Eves Crossing, Hapur Road, Meerut.		Specialized treatment in Paediatrics and Paediatrics Surgery.
6. Jindal Hospital and Nursing Home, Eves Crossing, Hapur Road, Meerut.		General purpose treatment and Specialized: treatment in Laproscopic surgery.



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7.	Madhu Nursing Home, 44-A, Nai Sarak, Garh Raod, Shastri Nagar, Meerut.	General purpose treatment.
8.	Jaswant Rai Speciality Hospital, Opp. Sports Stadium, Mawana Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Cardiology, Urology, Nephrology, Neurology, Gastroenterology, Endoscopy and ERCP.
9.	Yashlok Hospital and Nursing Home (P) Ltd., Easter Kutchery Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment.
10.	Dhanvantari Jivan Rekha Hospital, 1 Saket Meerut.	Specialiaed treatment and diagnostic procedurs in Cardiology/ Urology, MRI, Color Doppler, .Lithotripsy and Obst. and Gynae treatment.
11.	Vinayak Hospital, 1/94, Shardhapuri, Kanker Khera, Meerut.	Specialised Eye Care treatment (Day Care).
12.	Tulsi Hospital, D-Block, Samrat Palace, Garh Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Neuro Surgery and Laproscopic Surgery.
13.	Dr. M. Parkash hospital and Medical Research Center, Begum Bridge, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Cardiology/Urology, Neuro Surgery, laproscopic surgery and Nephrology.
14.	.Prabhat Trauma Center, 123, Panchsheel, 3-Garh Road, Meerut.	Orthopaedic Trauma Services.
15.	Jagat Hospital and Research Center Pvt. Ltd., Opp. Amrapali Cinema/Garh Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment.
16.	Jain Eye Hospital and Laser Center, Civil Lines, Near Meerut College, Meerut.	Specialised Eye Treatment.
17.	Lok Priya Hospital, Samrat palace, Garh Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures and specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Urology, Nephrology, Neurology and Laproscopic Surgery.
18.	Dr. Chaurasia Nursing Home, Chhippi Tank, Opp. R.G. Inter College, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Laproscopic Surgery.
19.	Subharti Medical College (Shivaji Subharti College), Delhi Haridwar Meerut Bye Pass Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
20.	Meerut Endoscopy Center, Near Chaurasia Nursing Home, Opp. R.G. Inter College, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.	Specialized Upper and Lower GI Endoscopy, X-ray and IITV.

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21. Agarwal X-Ray and Ultrasound Center, Opp. Eves Cinema and Syndicate Arcade, Hapur Road, Meerut.		General Radiological procedures, X-ray and Ultrasound.
22. Dr. Madhu Singhal, Pathological, Lab., Opp. Eves Cinema, Hapur Road, Meerut.		General Pathological Procedures.
23. Dhanvantari Diagnostic Research Center (P) Ltd., P. Box No.84, Sumer Bhawan, Bachcha Park, Meerut.		X-ray and Ultrasound and Specialized diagnostic procedures - CT Scan. Color Doppler. Mammography and panoramic Dental X-ray.
24. Raj Pathology Laboratory, 1, Bank Colony, Garh Road, Meerut.		General pathological procedures.
25. Seth Diagnostic Center, Opp. NAS College, Meerut.		General and Specialized pathological procedures.
26. Health Care Imaging Center, Shivaji Road, Near NAS College, Opp. Shanker Asharam, Meerut.		Radiology and Specialized diagnostic procedures - CT Scan and Color Doppler.
27. Kent Diagnostic and Research Center, New Sardhana Road, Sharadhपुरi, Kanker Khera, Meerut Cantt.		General pathological procedures and X-ray.
28. Tomar Scan Center, Opp. Nandan Cinema, Garh Road, Meerut.		General Radiological procedure X-ray and Ultrasound.
29. Dr. Kumud Gupta's Pathology Lab., 7, City Center, Near Bachcha Park, Crossing, Meerut.		General pathological procedure.
30. Shiva Cardiac Lab. (P) Ltd., Pawan Sut Complex, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.		X-ray and diagnostic procedures Color doppler, TMT, Holter and Spirometry.
31. Dr. Pradeep Tyagi's Computerised Pathological Laboratory, Opp. R.G. Inter College, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.		General pathological procedures.
32. United Scanes (P) Ltd., Near Sabji Mandi and Gali No.4, Panchsheel, Garh Road, Meerut.		General Radiological procedures - X-ray and Ultrasound.
33. Shiva CAT Scan (P) Ltd., Pawan Sut Complex, Chhippi Tank, Meerut.		CT Scan and panoramic Dental X-Ray.
34. Prabha Neuro Diagnostic Center, 5, Medicenter, hapur Road, Meerut.		Specialized Neurological procedure - EEG, EMG, NCV and Evoke Potential.
35. Prakash Neurology Center, 6, Shiv Complex, Opp. Nanak Chand Degree College, East Kutchery Road, Meerut.		Specialized Neurological procedures - EEG, EMG, NCV and Evoke Potential.

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36.	Dr. (Mrs.) Vinay Bharat Blook Bank, New Market Begum Bridge, Meerut.	General and Specialized pathological procedures.
37.	Arpita Neuro Care Center and Neurophysiology Lab., Near Eves Cinema Hapur Road, Meerut.	Specialized Neurological procedures - EEG, EMG, NCV and Evoke Potential.

*List of CGHS recognized Hospitals in the Meerut city to which referral of CGHS beneficiaries has been temporarily stopped as per order of the CGHS Directorate*

S. No.	Name of CGHS recognized private hospitals/diagnostic centres	Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
1	2	3
1.	Yashlok Hospital and Nursing Home(P) Ltd., Easter Kutchery Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment.
2.	Madhu Nursing Home, 44-A, Nai Sarak, Garh Raod, Shastri Nagar, Meerut.	General purpose treatment.
3	Tulsi Hospital, D-Block, Samrat Palace, Garh Road, Meerut.	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Neuro Surgery and Laproscopic Surgery.
<b>NAGPUR</b>		
<b>Hospitals</b>		
1.	Sushrit Hospital and Research. Center Ramdaspath, Nagpur.	Orthopaedics only.
2.	Subedar Hospital, 9, Ramdaspath, Vardha Road, Nagpur.	Cardiology only.
3.	Dr. K.G. Deshpande Memorial Center, 218, Radha Niwas, Golkulpeth Nagpur.	Cardiology, Cardiothoracic surgery and Ophthalmology.
4.	Retina Care Hospital, A/1, Neel Gagan, Dhantoli, Nagpur.	Ophthalmology only.
5.	Central India Institute and Medical Sciences, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur.	Neurology, Neurosurgery, Cardiology, Cardio thoracic surgery and diagnostic procedures only.
6.	Avanti Heart Clinic and Hospital, 5, Abhyankar Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur.	Cardiology only.
7.	Dinesh Hospital and Urological Clinic, 3, Canal Road, Ramdaspath, Nagpur.	Urology only.

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8.	Eye Infirmary and Laser Center, 6, Laxmi Vaibhav Complex, Bajaj Nagar, Nagpur.	Ophthalmology only.
9.	Raut Children Hospital, Parmanand Apartment, Indora Chowk, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.	Paediatrics and related diagnostic only.
10.	S.M. Vishwakarma Memorial Kamal Chowk, Nagpur.	Ophthalmology only.
11.	Tamaskar Clinic, 17, Wardha Road, Nagpur.	General Surgery, Obst. and Gynae. Only.
12.	Shree Clinic Maternity and Surgical, Nirja House, 16, Swabalambi Nagar Square, Deendayal Nagar, Nagpur.	General Surgery, Obst. and Gynae. only.
13.	Sneh Nursing Home, Shree Vardhan Complex, Wardha Road, Nagpur.	Obst. and Gynae. Including Sonography only.
14.	Central Neurological Instt., Opp. Bank of Maharashtra, 80, Shankar Nagar, Nagpur.	Neurosurgery only.
15.	Shree Radhakrishna Hospital and Research Instt., East Wardhaman Nagar, Nagpur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
16.	Mure Memorial Hospital, Maharaja Bagh Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
17.	Janta Maternity Home and Hospital, Jarl Patka, Nagpur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
18.	Lata Mangeshkar Hospital, Maharaja Bagh Road, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	General purpose treatment and diagnostic procedures.
19.	Matru Sewa Sangh Maternity Home, Sitabuldi, Nagpur.	Obst. and Gynae only.
20.	Crescent Nursing Home and ICCU, Behind Old Mount Carmel School, Near Lokmat Square, Dhantoli, Nagpur.	Cardiology and Nephrology only.
<b>Diagnostic Centers</b>		
1.	Purshree Gastroenterology Clinic. (Diagnostic Center) Shree Vardhan complex, Wardha Road, Namdaspath, Nagpur.	Gastroenterology only.
2.	Shri Wardhan X-Ray and Ultrasound Clinic. Shreevardhan Complex, 7-Wardha Road, Ramdaspath, Nagpur.	X-Ray, Ultrasound, Color Doppler, Treadmill Test only.

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3.	Sai Nath Diagnostic and Research Center, Vinayak Apppt., Ground Floor, Near Lokmat Square, Dhantoli, Nagpur.	Microbiology investigations only.
4.	Central Pathology Laboratory, Indora Chowk, Nagpur.	Pathology and Biochemistry only.
5.	Jayneeta Pathology and Cytology Laboratory, 213, Shree Vardhan Complex, Near Hotel Radhika, Wardha Road, Nagpur.	Pathology only.
6.	Khemka X-Ray and Ultrasound Clinic, 5, Vinayak Apppt., Lokmat Sqare, DhantoU, Nagpur.	X-Ray and Ultrasound only.
<b>Patna (STD-0612)</b>		
1.	Chikitsa Nursing Home, Mithapur, Patna. 232131	Maternity Services.
2.	Sahyog Hospital 40, Patliputra Colony, Patna. 226026	General Purpose treatment in Medicines, General surgery and Obst. and Gynae.
3.	Tara Hospital and medical Research Center, BP Koirala Marg, Bank Road, Patna. 222243	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment in Cardio Thoracic Surgery, nephrology and Urology.
4.	Shahi Hospital, Road No.2B, Rajendra Nagar, Patna, 267281	Urology including lithotripsy.
5.	Dr. Ruben Memorial hospital, Ratan Stone Clinic, Minar Plaza, South East Gandhi Maidan, Patna. 266246	All Urological surgery including lithotripsy, dialysis and laproscopic surgery.
6.	Drishti Eye Care and Research Center, B/22, Patrakar Nagar, Kanker Bagh, Patna. 2352415	All Eye procedures except laser.
7.	Jeevak Heart Hospital and Research Instt. Pvt. Ltd., 6-Doctors Colony, Kanker Bagh Patna. 2345895	Cardiac Surgical work.
8.	Mahavir Cancer Sansthan, Phulwari Sharif, Patna. 2253956	Cancer treatment (Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy), Mammography, CT Scan, Ultrasound, Radiology, Pathology and Bio Chemistry.
9.	Ram Ratan Hospital, Rampur Road, Near Bazaar Samiti, Patna. 2686256	Orthopaedic, Dermatology, Obst. and Gynae, Plastic Surgery, Dental, Pathology/Radiology, Medicine and Physiotherapy.
10.	Palm View Hospital, Nandanpuri, Patna. 2288738	Urological Services and Laproscopic surgical procedures.

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11. L.S. Institute of ENT (P) Ltd., Nema Place, Exhibition Road, Patna. 2224331	ENT treatment and surgical procedures.	
12. Anupama Hospital (P) Ltd., Khazanchi Road, Patna. 2672707	General Surgery and Laproscopy.	
13. Hai Medicare and Research Instt., Bailey Road, Raja Bazar, Patna. 2284533	General surgery and Pathological and Radiological Procedures.	
14. Heart Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Chandralay, Kankar Bagh, Patna. 2367997	Specialized treatment in Cardiology except Cardiac Surgery.	
15. Avadh Eye Hospital A-39, PC Colony, Kankar Bagh, Patna. 2351721	Ophthalmological treatment.	
16. Siddiqui Nursing Home and Medical Research Center (P) Ltd., Opp. B-N-College, Gola Road, Bakerganj, Patna. 2309178	General Surgery.	
17. Shalya Niketan, Jagat Narayan Road, Kadam Kuan, Patna. 2674801	Urological investigations and treatment.	
18. Arvind Diabetes Critical Care Hospital and Gynecological and Maternity Center, Ashok Raj Path, Patna. 2672707	Diabetic Care.	
19. Golghar Chikitsa Kendra, Golghar, Patna. 2227578	Cardiac investigations.	
20. Nalanda Hospital and Scan Research Center Pvt. Ltd., Doctors Colony, Kankar Bagh, Patna. 2351930	X-ray, MRI, CT Scan and Ultrasound.	
21. Surabhi Imaging Center, Opp. Sales Tax Office, Guzri, Patna.	Ultrasonography.	
22. R.K. Lab, Garhatta More, Patna City. 2654139	Haematology and Biochemistry.	
23. Panchlok Diagnostic Center, Opp. Tara Mandal, Bailey Road, Patna. 2234498	Haematology/Bio chemistry, PFT and Physiotherapy.	
24. Shanker Diagnostic, Makhania Kuan Road, Patna. 2671928	Pathology and Bio chemistry (Haematology and Bio chemistry).	
25. Patho Biochem Institute, Tulsi Apartment, Govind Mitra Road, Patna. 2670321	Haematolog and Bio chemical tests.	
26. Central Diagnostics, Shanti Priya Appts., Boring Road, Patna. 2234764	Pathology, Micro Biology. Bio chemistry and Hormonal Assay.	

1	2	3
27	Balaji Cardiac Diagnostic Center, Opp. Laxmi Complex, Boring Road, Patna. 2261328	Cardiac investigations only.
28.	Maurya Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Rajindra Nagar, Road No. 3, Patna. 2685276	All Pathological, Biological, Micro Biology and Histo-pathology investigations.
29.	Biolab and Pawan Ultrasound, Khazanchi Road, Near Mahabir Asthan, Patna. 2672163	Pathology, Bio-chemistry and Micro Biology.
30.	Patna Scan Center, Deepraj Complex, Arya Kumar Road, Patna. 2686545	Ultrasound only.
31	Harsh Advanced Diagnostic and Research Center, Basement Kumar Tower, Boring Canal Road, Patna. 2237655	Pathology, Bio Chemistry and Ultrasound.
32	Arvind Diagnostic Lab. and Ultrasound Center, Ashok Rajpath. Patna.	Pathological and Biological investigations and ultrasound.
33	Getwell Hospital, Raja Bazar, Bailey Road, Patna. 2286530	Haematology, Bio chemistry, Ultrasound and X-ray.
34	Alok Medical Center. H.H.47, Road No.20, Sri Krishna Nagar, Patna. 2520935	Therapeutic and Diagnostic, Upper G.I. Endoscopy and Therapeutic ERCP and Lower G.I. Endoscopy.
<b>Pune (STD-020)</b>		
1.	Bharathi Vidyapeeth Medical Foundations 'Bharati Hospital', Katraj Dhankawadi. Pune.	General purpose treatment.
2.	Pune Instt. of Neurology, Ganeshkhind Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune. 25536531	Specialized treatment in Neurology (Medical and Surgical) and related investigations.
3.	Bhagali Clinic and Nursing Home, Plot No. 2, Sadanand Society, Bibwevadi, Pune. 24210066	Specialized treatment-in Ophthalmology and Orthopaedics.
4.	Kavade Nursing Home, Ultam Nagar, Pune. 25290110	General purpose treatment.
5.	Supertech Hospital, Chinchwad, Pune. 21101884	Specialized treatment in Neurology (Medicine and Surgery) and Trauma and related investigations.
6.	N.M. Wadia Hospital, Shakurwar Peth, Pune. 24472463	General purpose treatment.
7.	Shubhashri Orthopaedic Hospital and Rehabilitation Center, Plot No.8, S.No.39, Near Yeshwantrao Chavan Auditorium, Kothrud. Pune. 25880995	Specialized treatment in Orthopaedics.

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8.	Anand Medical Foundation's Subodh Hospital and Research Center, S.No.145, Kothrud. Pune. 25394404	General purpose treatment.
9.	Ushakiran General Hospital S.No.229/A1, Kamdhenu Estate, Hadapsar, Pune. 26999910	General purpose treatment.
10.	Maharashtra Medical Foundation (Ratna Memorial Hospital), 968/969, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune. 25651037	General purpose treatment.
11.	Maharashtra Medical Foundation (Joshi Hospital), 778, Shivaji Nagar. Opp. Kamla Nehru Park, Pune. 25676861	General purpose treatment.
12.	Grant Medical Foundation Ruby Hall Clinic, 40, Sassoon Road, Post Box No.70, Pune. 26123301	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
13.	Surya Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 1317, Kasba Peth, Pune. 24454232	General purpose treatment and CT Scan.
14.	Instt. of Urology, S.No.32/32A, Erandewane, Pune. 25434063	Specialized treatment in Nephrology, Urology and Laproscopy and related diagnostic procedures.
15.	Joshi Clinic, Janardhan Sadan, 1194/23, Ghole Road, Pune. 25533361	Specialized surgery.
16.	Colony Nursing Home (Dwarika Sangamnerkar Medical Foundation), Navipeth, Pune.	Obst. and Gynae treatment.
17.	Sancheti Instt. of Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation, 16, Shivaji Nagar, Pune. 25533333	General purpose treatment in Orthopaedics.
18.	Karne Hospitals Pvt. Ltd., Krishna Chamber, Near Laxmi Narayan Theaters, Satara Road, Pune. 24265148	Specialized treatment in Orthopaedics.
19.	Bhide Hospital, 18, Laxmi Park. Opp. Sendatta Police Chowki, Navipeth, Pune 24331448	General purpose treatment in Orthopaedics and Paediatrics.
20.	Lokmanya Hospital, (Unit-II), Nigdi, Pune. 27657001	Specialized treatment in Trauma (Ortho and Neuro) and CT Scan.
21.	Ranka Hospital, 157/5, Opp. CPWD Office, Mukund Nagar, Pune. 24281530	General purpose treatment in Orthopaedics.



1	2	3
22.	Sai Sneh Hospital and Diagnostic Center Pvt. Ltd., Near PMT Bus Stop, Pune-Satara Highway, Katraj, Pune. 26959208	General purpose treatment.
23.	Dr. Potdar Dental Care Center, Mumbai Pune Road, Nigadi. Pune. 27473311	Specialized Dental Treatment.
24.	Jahangir Hospital and Medical Center, 32, Sassoon Road, Pune. 26050550	General purpose treatment.
25.	N.M. Wadia Instt. of Cardiology, Sassoon Road, Pune. 26122936	Specialized treatment in Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery.
26.	Ayodhya Charitable Trust Ayodhya General-Hospital, S.No. 51/2. Near SRP, Gate No. 2, Vikas Nagar, Wanowadi, Pune.	Specialized ENT treatment.
27.	Kotbaji Hospital, S.No.163, D.P. Road, Aundh, Pune. 26882770	General purpose treatment.
28.	Sharad Orthopaedic Hospital, Shanti Plaza, Sinhagad Road, Wadgaon(BK), Pune. 24350286	Specialized Orthopaedic treatment.
29.	Cochlea Pune for Hearing and Speech, Shivsagar Society,. 161/A, Modi Bagh, Ganeshkhind Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune.	Specialized ENT treatment.
30.	Ameya Nethralaya, 2nd Floor, Santbhoomi Co-op. Society, Behind Nigdi Bus Stop, Nigdi, Pune.	Specialized Ophthalmological treatment.
31.	PBMAS H.V. Desai Eye. Hospital Survey No. 93, Tarvade Vasti, Mohamedwadi, Hadapsar, Pune. 27128034	General Specialized treatment in Ophthalmological
32.	Desai Accident and Gen. Hospital, Pune Nasik Road, Bhosari, Pune. 27128034	Specialized Orthopaedics treatment.
33.	Dr. Bansal Hospital, Bombay Pune Road, Opp. Bank of India, Dehu Road, Pune.	Obst. and Gynae treatment..
34.	Sainath Orthopaedic Hospital, Nagdev Towers, Pune Nasik Road, Bhosari, Pune. 27119030	Specialized Orthopaedics treatment.
35.	Jog Hospital, 46/2B/2. Paud Road, Pune. 25431758	General Orthopaedics treatment.
36.	Poona Hospital and Research Center, 27, Sadashiv Peth, Pune. 24331006	General/Specialized treatment except Cardio Thoracic Surgery.

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37.	Inlaks and Bhudhrani Hospital and MN. Bhudhrani Cancer Instt., 7-9, Koregaon Park, Pune. 24129999	General/Specialised treatment and diagnostic procedures in Oncology including CT Scan and Mammography
38.	Sanjivan Hospital, Karve Road, Pune. 25436053	General purpose treatment.
39.	Dr. Patwardhan Hospital and Maternity Home, Dhankwadi, Pune. 24370134	Specialized surgery and Obst. and Gynae treatment.
40.	KEM Hospital, Sardar Moodhar Road Kaswal, Pune.	General purpose treatment.
41.	National Instt. of Ophthalmology, 1187/30, Off. Ghole Road, Near Phule Museum, Shivaji Nagar, Pune. 25536369	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures in Ophthalmology.
42.	Sanjeevani Hospital, Uttam Nagar, Pune. 25290057	General purpose treatment, general surgery, Laproscopy and endoscopy surgery.
43.	Yogesh Hospital, 1188, Sadashiv Peth, Limaye Wada, Pune. 24478740	Specialized treatment in Orthopaedics and Ophthalmology.
44.	Sushrut Medical Care and Research Society's (Hardikar Hospital), Ganeshkhind Road, Pune. 25535326	General purpose treatment in Orthopaedics.
45.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College and Hospital, Pimpri, Pune. 27420307, 27423090	General purpose treatment and CT Scan.
46.	Phadke Hospital, 1260 B, Shivaji Nagar, J.M. Road, Pune. 25531727	Specialized treatment in Paediatrics (Medical and Surgical) and Gynae and Obst.
47.	Sharda Clinic, 408/1, Ghorpade Peth, Pune. 26452200	Specialized treatment in Orthopaedics.
48.	Deen Dayal Memorial Hospital, 926, Fergusson College Road, Shivaji Nagar, Pune. 25652497	General purpose treatment and specialized treatment in Cardiology and related diagnostic procedures.
49.	Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital, 8/13-2, Erandawane, Near Himali Society, Pune. 24023085	General purpose treatment and general/specialized Radiological diagnostic procedures.
50.	Anushka Scan Center, KEM Hospital, Diamond Jubilee Building, Rasta Peth, Pune. 26113165	CT Scan and MRI.
51.	Gangadhar X-ray and Ultrasonography Clinic, Flat No.B1(PMC No.2), Shantanand Complex, Next to PMT Bus Depot, Gadital, Hadapsar, Pune. 26892718	X-ray USG and Special procedures.
52.	Chaudhary X-ray and Sonography Clinic, Ganga Complex, Near Kiwalkar Hospital, Airport Road, Yerwada, Pune. 26892688	X-ray, USG and Special procedure.

1	2	3
53. Golwilkar Laboratories, 2, Abhyudaya Apartments, 771, Bhandarkar Inst. Road, Pune. 24012007		General/Specialized Pathological investigations.
54. Om Pathology Lab., Shraddha Chambers, Nedar Dandekar Bridge, Sinhagad Road, Pune. 24331058		General/Specialized Pathological investigations.
55. Medinova Diagnostic Services, 1319, Jungli Maharaj Road, Shivajinagar, Pune. 25683731		General/Specialized Pathological and Radiological investigations.
56. Aryabhushan Diagnostic Center, BG-5, Konark Estates, Opp. Poona Club, Bund Garden Road, Pune. 26119730		Routine Radiological (X-ray and USG) and pathological investigations and special procedures.
57. Medivision Whole Body CT Scan, Patil Plaza, Ground Floor, Opp. Mitra Mandal, Near Saras Baug, Pune. 24468031		X-ray, USG, CT Scan and Special procedures.
58. Indrayani Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd., Ground Floor, Mantri Market, Pune-Solapur Road, Hadapsar, Pune. 26872545		Specialized Radiological investigations (CT Scan) and Routine/Specialized Pathological investigations.
59. Paranjpe X-ray and Ultrasound Lab., Pushpak, 200 Narayan Peth, Laxmi Road, Pune. 24464336		X-ray, USG and Specialized procedures.
60. UNISCAN Center, Shivaji Nagar, Pune 25639797		CT Scan.
61. Holistic Health Care, 1st Floor, Eden Hall, 413/B, Bhamburda, Opp Om Super Market, Pune. 25680852		General Radiological investigations (X-ray and USG) and 2D Echo, Color Doppler.
62. P.H. Medical Center, Lotus Court Opp. Adinath Society, Pune- Satara Road, Pune. 24226899		General/Specialized Radiological and Pathological Investigations.
63. Noble Lab., Safe Garden, Malwadi Road, Opp. Pooja Hospital, Hadapsar, Pune. 28875899		Pathological investigations and USG.
64. Gulati Sonography Clinic, M.G. Road, Camp., Pune. 26130444		USG only.
65. Decision Diagnostic Center Pvt. Ltd., Decision Towers, Near Cioty Pride Theatre, Pune-Satara Road, Pune. 24230388		General/Specialized Radiological and Pathological Investigations.
66. Sahyadri Laboratory and Haematology Center, 33/34 B, Makrand Bhawe Peth, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune. 25463399		General/Specialized pathological investigations.
67. Bhadane X-ray and Sonography Clinic, 3, Mohite Twin Towers, A. Nagar, Sinhagad Road, Pune. 24354282		X-Ray, USG and Special procedures.

*List of CGHS recognized Hospitals in the Pune city to which referral of CGHS beneficiaries has been temporarily stopped as per order of the CGHS Directorate*

S. No.	Name of CGHS recognized private hospitals/ diagnostic centres	Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
1	2	3
1.	Grant Medical Foundation Ruby Hall Clinic, 40, Sassoon Road, Post Box No. 70, Pune.	General/Sppnaiized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
2	N.M. Wadia Hospital, Shakurwar Peth, Pune.	General purpose treatment.
<b>Ranchi</b>		
1.	Nagarmal Modi Seva Sadan, Seva Sadan Path, Ranchi.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except Cardiac Surgery.
2.	Abdur Razaq Ansari Memorial Weavers Hospital (Apollo Hospitals Group), Irba, Ranchi.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
3.	Raj Hospital and Research Center, Main Road, Ranchi.	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except Nephrology and dialysis.
4.	St. Barnabas Hospital, Church Road, Ranchi.	General Purpose treatment.
5.	Dr. P.S. Rohatagi Investigation Center, Near State Bank of India, Doranda, Ranchi.	General and specialized pathological tests.
6.	Dr. A.K. Verma Pathology Laboratory, 65. Road No. 1, Ashok Nagar, Ranchi.	General Pathological Tests.
7.	Dr. J. Sharan's Pathological Laboratory, Near Medical College, Bariatu, Ranchi.	General/Specialized pathological tests.
<b>Trivandrum</b>		
1.	S.U.T. Hospital, Pattom, Trivandrum	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures.
2.	Cosmopolitan Hospital, Murinjapalam, Pattom, Trivandrum	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except Open Heart Surgery and Neurovascular surgery.
3.	Vanchinad Hospital, Pongummood, Trivandrum	General treatment and diagnostic procedures and special-ized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Neurology.
4	G.G. Hospital, Pattom, Trivandrum	General treatment and diagnostic procedures and special-ized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Urology.
5.	S.P. Fort Hospital. Fort, Trivandrum	General treatment and diagnostic procedures.

1	2	3
6.	Jubilee Memorial Hospital, Meads Lane, Palayam, Trivandrum	General treatment and diagnostic procedures.
7.	Chithanya Eye Hospital and Research Instt. Kasavadasapuram, Trivandrum	Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures for Ophthalmology.
8.	Doctors Diagnostic and Research Center, Ulur, Trivandrum	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
9.	Devi's Scan (P) Ltd., Opp. Medical College High School, Kumarapuram, Trivandrum	General treatment and diagnostic procedures.
10.	Scan House Dr. Gopinath's Diagnostic Services Near Medical College, Trivandrum	General diagnostic procedures.
11.	ADS scan and Hospital Ltd., Near Medical College, Trivandrum	General Diagnostic procedures except culture and sensitivity.
12.	Diagnostic Services, Near Medical College, Trivandrum	General diagnostic procedures for routine Radiology and Lab. Tests.

*Name of the CGHS City : Delhi including Gurgaon, Faridabad, Noida and Gaziabad*

S.N.	Name of the CGHS recognized private hospitals/diagnostic centers	Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
1	2	3
1.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, New Delhi-60	Cardiology, Cardiac surgery and Diagnostic procedures, Renal procedure, Renal Transplantation, Gastroenterology Procedures, Liver Transplantation and Genetic Lab procedures.
2.	Sunder Lal Jain Hospital, Ashok Vihar Phase-III, New Delhi	General, Specialized Purpose (except Cardiac surgery) and Diagnostic Procedures.
3.	Tirath Ram Shah Hospital Near Tis Hazari, Bottary Lane, Delhi	General Purpose and Diagnostic.
4.	Sant Parmanand Hospital, 18, Sham Nath Marg, Delhi	General and Specialized Purpose, Diagnostic except Cardiac Surgery.
5.	Jeevan Mala Hospital, 67/1, New Rohtak Road, New Delhi-5	General and Specialized Purpose, Diagnostic, except Cardiac Surgery.
6.	Mohan Eye Institute, 11-B, Ganga Ram Hospital Marg, New Delhi.	Specialized Purpose-Ophthalmology.

1	2	3
7. Kesar Hospital, AH-11, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi	Specialized Purpose minimum invasive surgeries (Laparoscopic)	
8. Maharaja Agarsain Hospital, Block-D, Ashok Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-52	Physiotherapy, Conventional Radiology and Lab.	
9. Jeewan Nursing Home and Hospital, 2-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi	Gynae and Obstetric and General Surgery only	
10. New Delhi Scan Institute. (Sir Ganga Ram Hospital) Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi	CT	
11. North MR Scan Research Institute. (Sir Ganga Ram Hospital) Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi	MRI	
12. Mahajan Nuclear Medicine and Bone Densitometry Center (Sir Ganga Ram Hospital) Rajendera Nagar, New Delhi	Nuclear medicine and Bone Densitometry	
13. CD Diagnostic, (Sunder Lai Jain Hospital) Ashok Vihar, Phase-III, Delhi	CT	
14. Metro Health Care Centre (Tirath Ram Shah Hospital) Near Tis Hazari, Battary Lan, New Delhi	CT	
15. Sidhartha Diagnostic Centre, Sidharth Cat Scan Specilty, 2169, Shadi Kham Pur, Main Patel Road, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi	USG, CT and Lab.	
16. Shalimar Diagnostic Centre AD-130A, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi	Conventional Radiology and Lab.	
17. Dr. S. S. Doda Ultra Sound Centre, 23-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi	Conventional Radiology, USG, Mammography, CT and Color Doppler.	
18. GMR Institute of Imaging and Research Centre, 35-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi	CT and MRI.	
19. North Delhi Path Clinic, Kamla Nagar, 56-A, Kamla Nagar, Delhi	Lab.	
20. Dr. Lal Path Lab (P) Ltd, Esky Home, 54, Hanuman Road, New Delhi	Lab.	
21. Diwan Chand Saryapal Aggarwal Imaging Research Centre, 10-B, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi	All Radiological investigations and Nuclear Medicine.	

1	2	3
22.	Saral Advanced Diagnostic (P) Ltd, E-1073, Saraswati Vihar, Pitam Pura and 1, Shakti Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi	Conventional Radiology, USG, CT, MRI and Lab.
23.	Dr. Suri Lab Pvt. Ltd., 23-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi.	Laboratory Investigation.
24.	Dr. Handa's Imaging Center, 34-B, Pusa Road, New Delhi	X-Ray, OPG, USG, Color Doppler, Mammography.
25.	Max Medcenter – Nursing Home and Diagnostic, A-2, 3 and 4, Netaji Subash Place Wazirpur, District Center, Delhi-32.	Diagnostic Purpose.
26.	Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi-25	Cardio Vascular Surgery, Invasive and Non-invasive Cardiology and Pediatric Cardiology.
27.	Indraprastha Apollo Hospitals, Sarita Vihar, Delhi-Mathura Road, New Delhi-44.	All Radiological Investigations and Nuclear medicines, Laproscopic surgery, Dialysis, Urology, Organ Transplant (Renal Liver) Lithotripsy, Joint Replacement, Radiation Therapy, Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery, Cardio Thoracic, Vascular Surgery.
28.	Batra Hospital and Medical Research Center, 1, Tuglakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi-62	Cardiac Procedures like CAG, CABG, PTCA, EP Study, Cardio Vascular Procedures, MRI, CT, Imaging, Chemotherapy and Cancer Radiation Therapy.
29.	Indian Spinal Injury Centre, 50-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	Specialized and Diagnostic (Spinal injuries. Diseases related to spines and Physiotherapy).
30.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute, Press Enclave Marg, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi-17	Specialized Purpose for Liver, Renal and Digestive diseases.
31.	Malhotra Heart Institute and Medical Research Centre, 14, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi	Specialized Purpose-Cardiology, Cardiac and Vascular Surgery and related Diagnostic.
32.	The Heart Center, 2, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi.	Non-Invasive Cardiac Procedures.
33.	Center for Sight, A-23, Green Park, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-16	Ophthalmology.
34.	Majeeda Hospital Jamia Hamdard, Hamdard Nagar.	Diagnostic Purpose.
35.	G.M. Modi Hospital and Research Center for Medical Sciences, Mandir Marg Near Press Enclave, Saket, New Delhi.	General Purpose and Diagnostic Procedures.

1	2	3
36. Orthonova Hospital, C-5/29, S.D.A. Opp. Main IIT Gate, New Delhi-16.	Orthopedic, Trauma and Critical care.	
37. Venu Eye Institute and Research Centre, 1/31, Sheikh Sarai, Institutional Area, Phase-II, New Delhi.	Ophthalmic Purpose.	
38. Precision Dental Care, C-159, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi.	Day Care Dental Treatment except Cosmetic Dental Care.	
39. Max Medical Centre, N-110, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi-17	Conventional Radiology, CT, MRI, Mammography, USG, Echo, Holter, PFT, Audiometry and Speech Therapy, Laboratory Investigation.	
40. G.M.R. Institute and MRI Scan Centre, A-13, Green Park, New Delhi	MRI.	
41. Organ Imaging Research Centre, A-22, Green Park Main, New Delhi	CT and MRI.	
42. Dr. P. Bhasin Path Lab. S-13, Greater Kailash Part-I, New Delhi	Lab.	
43. N.M.C Imaging and Diagnostic Centre (VIMHANS campus) 1, Institutional Area, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi	CT, MRI, Conventional Radiology, USG and Lab.	
44. Col. Pant Imaging Center, A-22, Green Park, New Delhi	USG, Mammography.	
45. Delhi MR and CT Scan Center (Ashlok Hospital) 25A/AB, S. J. Enclave, New Delhi.	MRI, CT and USG.	
46. Vasant Vision X-Ray and USG Clinic, T-9/4, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	Conventional Radiology and USG.	
47. Specialty Ranbaxy Ltd., C/o. Indian Spinal Injuries Center, Sector-C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi.	Lab.	
48. Kohli Imaging and Diagnostic Center, 70, Mount Kailash, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	Ultrasonography and Color Doppler.	
49. Sanghi Medical Center Pvt. Ltd., S-51, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi.	Laboratory Investigations.	
50. Focus Imaging and Research Center Pvt. Ltd., 47/1-2, Main Yusuf Sarai Market, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi	MRI.	



1	2	3
51.	Dr. M.L. Aggarwal X-Ray Clinic, A/1/150, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi	X-Ray and USG.
52.	South Delhi Ultrasound and X-Ray Clinic, A-44, Hauz Khas, New Delhi	X-Ray, OPG USG, Color Doppler, Mammography.
53.	The Clinical Laboratory. and 13/9, Vasant Vihar. New Delhi.	Laboratory Investigation.
54.	Anand Hospital, 21 Community Center, Preet Vihar, Delhi.	Radiotherapy and Hemodialysis.
55.	Dharamshila Cancer Hospital and Research Center, Dharamshila Marg, Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi.	Cancer Diagnosis, Chemotherapy, Radiation, Palliative Care, Rehabilitation and General Diagnosis Purpose.
56.	Gami Diagnostic Center, 3 Gujrat Vihar, Vikas Marg, Delhi	Laboratory Investigation.
57.	Dr. Savita Jain Arun's Imaging Center, D-29, Vivek Vihar, Delhi	Conventional Radiology, USG and Mammography. Color Doppler and ECHO.
58.	Dr. Anand Imaging and Neurological Center, F-24, Preet Vihar, Delhi	Conventional Radiology, CT and MRI.
59.	Mata Channa Devi Hospital C-15 Janak Puri, New Delhi	General purpose, Specialized Purpose and Dialysis, Non Invasive Cardiac Procedure, Diagnostic, except Cardiac Surgery.
60.	Maharaja Agarsain Hospital Road No-35, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-26	General and Specialized Purpose, Dialysis, Laparoscopic surgeries, Non Invasive Cardiac Procedure etc. Diagnostic (# Cardiac invasive procedure and cardiac surgery # w.e.f. 22. March 2004).
61.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer and Research Centre, Sector-5, Rohini, Delhi	Cancer Diagnosis, Cancer Chemotherapy and Radiotherapy.
62.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2, Institutional Area, Rohini, New Delhi	General/Specialized Purpose (except Cardiac Surgery, including CABG, Angiography and Cardio thoracic surgery) and Diagnostic (except CT).
63.	Brahm Shakti Hospital and Research Center, U-1/78, Budh Vihar, Delhi.	General Purpose Treatment.
64.	Nasa Scan Center, 38, Pocket-C-9, Sector-8, Rohini, Delhi.	Lab, X-Ray, USG, Color Doppler, CT except MRI.

1	2	3
65.	Ganesh Diagnostic and Imaging Center, 109, Pocket-A-1, Sector-8, Rohini, New Delhi	X-Ray, USG, CT, MRI.
66.	Sachdeva Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd., E-991, Saraswati Vihar, Delhi	X-Ray including special Investigation, USG, Color Doppler, Bone Densitometry.
67.	Janta X-Ray Clinic, 4-B/5, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	Conventional Radiology, CT, MRI, Mammography, USG and Colour Doppler, Lab. and Bone Densitometry.
68.	National CT Scan and Diagnostic Center, 17, N. W. A., Punjabi Bagh, Club Road, New Delhi.	Conventional Radiology, CT, Lab. and Color Doppler and ECHO.
69.	City X-Ray and Scan Centre 4B/7, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi	Conventional Radiology, CT, Mammography, USG and Colour Doppler and Lab.
70.	Kalyani Hospital (P) Ltd, 354/2, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon	General Purpose and Diagnostic.
71.	Dr. Taneja Hospital and Heart Centre, 113-A, New Colony, Gurgaon	General Purpose and Diagnostic.
72.	Sheetla Hospital and Eye Institute Pvt. Ltd., Near D. S.D. College, New Railway Road, Gurgaon.	General Purpose.
73.	Umkal Hospital and M.P. Heart Research Institute, A-520, Shushant Lok-I, Gurgaon.	General Purpose and Diagnostic Procedure.
74.	Modern Diagnostic and Research Center, 363/4, New Railway Road, Gurgaon (Jawahar Nagar)	Conventional Radiology, CT and Lab.
75.	Uma Sanjeevani Health Centre, 1, Dakshin Marg, DLF City Phase-II, Gurgaon.	Diagnostic Purpose (Lab.).
76.	Narendra Mohan Hospital, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad	General/Specialized Purpose including Non Invasive Cardiac Procedure Cardiac Surgery and Diagnostic.
77.	Santosh Medical and Dental College Hospital, 1, Ambedkar Road, Ghaziabad.	General Purpose and Diagnostic.
78.	Yashoda Hospital and Research Center, III-M, Nehra Nagar, Ghaziabad	General Purpose and Diagnostic and non invasive cardiology ECHO Color Doppler TMT CT scan.
79.	U.P. Stone and Urology Center, II-A/40, Nehru Nagar. Ghaziabad-201001	Lithotripsy.

1	2	3
80. Metro Hospital and Heart Institute, X-I, Sector-12, C-94, Sector- 11, Noida		General and Specialized Purpose – Cardiology, Cardiac Surgery and Diagnostic Procedures.
81. Kailash Hospital and Research Centre, H-33, Sector-27, Noida		General Purpose, and Diagnostic, Non Invasive Cardiac Procedure (#Cardiac invasive procedure and cardiac surgery # W.e.f. 22. March 2004).
82. Satya Medical Centre, A-98/A, Sector-34, Noida,		General Purpose Only.
83. Prakash Hospital, D-12, 21 A, 12B, Sector-33, Noida		General Purpose.
84. Noida Diagnostic Center, D-4, Sector No.20, Noida.		Conventional Radiology and Lab.
85. Escorts Hospital and Research Center Ltd, Neelam Bata Road, Faridabad		General/Specialized Purpose and Diagnostic purpose except Cardiac Surgery.
86. Faridabad CT Scan Center, Neelam Chowk, Faridabad		CT.

*List of recognized hospitals/diagnostic centers under CGHS Delhi to which referral of CGHS beneficiaries have been temporarily stopped w.e.f. 23.09.2004*

S.N.	Name of the CGHS recognized private hospitals/diagnostic centers	Procedures for which recognized under CGHS
1.	North Point Hospital (P) Ltd, S-357, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi	Lithotripsy.
2.	NOIDA Medicare Centre, 16-C Block-E, Sector-30, Noida	General/Specialized Purpose and Diagnostic, Non Invasive Cardiac Procedure.
3.	Sri Ram Singh Hospital and Heart Institute B-25-26-26A, East Krishna Nagar, Delhi	General Purpose only.
4.	Saroj Hospital, Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-85.	General Purpose, Diagnostic and No Invasive Cardiac procedure.
5.	Millennium Bone Densitometry and Osteoporosis Research Centre, 47, Pusa Road, New Delhi.	Bone Densitometry.

**Review of Arrangements Relating to Commonwealth Games**

2709. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the arrangements in connection with Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the various problems causing distractions near the venue of the games;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps contemplated by the Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Government of India has constituted a Core Group of Ministers (GOM) for coordinating the work relating to the organization of the Commonwealth Games, 2010. An Apex Committee for overseeing and coordinating the Games has been set up. An Organizing Committee under the Chairmanship of President, IOA for conduct of the Games has been constituted.

The arrangements for holding the Commonwealth Games 2010 at Delhi are underway. A review of existing infrastructure in the city of Delhi in context of Commonwealth Games 2010 has been undertaken. The existing infrastructure with Sports Authority of India (SAI), Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with required upgradation and renovation would be used for most of the disciplines covered under the Commonwealth Games.

A Task Force for upgradation/renovation of SAI's infrastructure has been set up and the consultancy on SAI's existing infrastructure has been assigned to CPWD. Condition Survey of SAI's existing five Stadia at Delhi has been completed.

Regarding construction of a Commonwealth Games Village, a site off the Nizamuddin Bridge has been identified. Delhi Development Authority has also commenced the action to prepare preliminary designs in respect of venues and Games Village proposed to be constructed by it.

A Core Committee has been set up by Government of NCT of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi to prepare a master plan for improvement/upgradation of civic amenities in Delhi for Commonwealth Games, 2010. The Government of NCT of Delhi is in the process of finalizing plans for up gradation of roads, health care, civic amenities, traffic management and parking for the Commonwealth Games.

(c) and (d) DDA has engaged M/s Event Knowledge Service for Venue Reappraisal Study who have submitted a draft report. The draft report has flagged issues like traffic bottlenecks, proximity to Akshardham Temple and a railway track, distance from airport, .etc.

(e) The matter is being discussed with various stakeholders to meet these concerns.

#### **Free-Visa Facility for Journalists**

2710. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to introduce Visa-free facility for journalists of South Asian region;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the types of journalists identified for the same;

(c) whether the countries of the South Asian region has reciprocated the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (e) India has made no offer to introduce visa-free facility for journalists of South Asian region. However, all nationals, including journalists, from Nepal and Bhutan can enter India without visas.

#### **Share of ISRO in Global Market**

2711. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether ISRO intends to capture 10 per cent share in the global market for launch vehicles and related services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has signed any agreement with other countries in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Indian launch vehicle programme is mainly intended to meet the domestic requirements. After meeting internal requirements residual capacity is made available for commercial launches for other countries.

(b) The present annual forecast for launch demand globally is about 15-20 launches in Geostationary orbits and about 3 to 6 launches in other orbits. Considering the current market scenario and heavy competition, a maximum of 5% of the global market share can be targeted by ISRO for launch vehicles and related services.

(c) and (d) Three agreements have been signed for launch services on PSLV with other countries at present :

- Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and Cosmos International, Germany for launching a 350 kg AGILE satellite for Italy during 2006-07.
- Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and Indonesian Space Agency LAPAN, Indonesia for launching a microsatellite during 2005-06.
- Agreement between Antrix Corporation Limited and Nanyang Technological University, Singapore for launching a microsatellite during 2006-2007.

**CBI Registering Preliminary Enquiry  
against Kendriya Bhandar**

2712.SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI registered a preliminary enquiry (PE) against the Kendriya Bhandar for committing irregularities in the purchase of computers, HP cartridges, Gateway brand typing and duplicating paper and LG air-conditions;

(b) if so, the present status of the investigation and the action taken against the Kendriya Bhandar;

(c) whether the Kendriya Bhandar has forwarded a case of possession of disproportionate assets by one of its employee (since retired) to CBI; and

(d) if so, the status of investigation into the matter?

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 report of the CBI on the Preliminary enquiry registered against an official of Kendriya Bhandar has been received by Kendriya Bhandar.

(c) and (d) Kendriya Bhandar forwarded a case regarding allegation of possession of disproportionate assets by one of its employees to CBI. CBI has since replied that no case of disproportionate assets is made out against the employee and they have closed the case.

**Four Laning on N.H. No. 4**

2713.SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the four-lane carriage way on NH No. 4 between Tumkur and Haveri under the Western Transport Corridor Project is in the advanced stage of construction; and

(b) if so, the time by which the project connecting Haveri with Tumkur is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The Project is likely to be completed by June, 2006.

**Ports at Gopalpur and Dhamra**

2714.SHRI ANANTA NAYAK :  
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :  
SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa and private companies for setting up of major ports at Gopalpur and Dhamra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) Requests

have been received from the Government of Orissa as also from other sources to develop the ports at Dhamra and Gopalpur. However, there is no proposal for setting up of major ports at these two locations under consideration of the Central Government. Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests with the respective State Governments. According to information furnished by the Government of Orissa, they have initiated steps to develop the two ports through private parties.

*[Translation]*

**Expenditure Incurred on NDSI**

2715. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI :  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the National Discipline Scheme Instructors (NDSI) was started, State-wise especially in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the administrative control of this scheme was transferred to the State Governments completely;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a decision was taken that the expenditure incurred on NDSI and the house keeping staff would be reimbursed by the Union Government;

(e) if so, whether the amount spent on the NDSI has been reimbursed by the Union Government; and

(f) if not, the time by when the said amount is likely to be reimbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) The National Discipline Scheme, a Central Scheme, was originally started in 1954 for the entire country including State of Rajasthan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Consequent upon the recommendation of Dr. KUNZRU Committee, the National Discipline Scheme was merged with the National Fitness Corps. Since the

Instructors were to work in schools in various States under the integrated programme, it was decided to decentralize the scheme.

(d) Under the Scheme, pay and allowances of the National Discipline Scheme staff is to be reimbursed to the concerned State Governments, including State Government of Rajasthan, till the staff was absorbed or remain in service unabsorbed.

(e) The State Governments have been requested from time to time to send their claims alongwith requisite documents under the Scheme. Claims received from a few States, including Government of Rajasthan, have been examined and amount reimbursed on the basis of availability of funds. However, in the case of Rajasthan an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been released during 2005-2006.

(f) The time frame would be dependent on the receipt of complete claims from the State Governments and availability of budgetary allocations.

*[English]*

**National Highway Development Programme**

2716. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :  
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of various developing projects taken up by the Government under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Phases I to VII, State-wise, Sector-wise and Phase-wise, particularly in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : Government has approved the implementation of projects under NHDP Phase - I, II and IIIA, which includes Golden Quadrilateral, North - South and East - West, Corridors, Port Connectivity and Other National Highways. State-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed. Government has also approved for initiating advance action in the form of preparation of Detailed Project Reports for NHDP Phase IIIB. NHDP Phase IV, V, VI and VII are in proposal stage and it is too early to give the details for these phases.

**Statement***National Highways under NHDP Phase I, II and IIIA*

Sl.No.	State	Golden Quadrilateral	North-South Corridor	East-West Corridor	Port Connectivity	Others	NHDP Phase - IIIA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,016.00	766.00		12.00	83.00	285.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam			690.00		10.00	
4.	Bihar	206.00		511.24			
5.	Chandigarh						
6.	Chhattisgarh					18.00	135.00
7.	Delhi	25.00	21.00			10.00	20.00
8.	Goa				13.00		
9.	Gujarat	485.00		634.00	56.00		
10.	Haryana	152.00	183.00			18.00	167.00
11.	Himanchal Pradesh		11.00				110.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		448.00				
13.	Jharkhand	192.00					75.00
14.	Karnataka	623.00	92.00		37.00		457.00
15.	Kerala		168.00		10.00		230.00
16.	Madhya Pradesh		519.00	119.00			95.25
17.	Maharashtra	489.00	276.00		44.00	17.40	474.00
18.	Manipur						
19.	Meghalaya						
20.	Mizoram						
21.	Nagaland						
22.	Orissa	443.00			77.00		288.00
23.	Pondicherry						4.00
24.	Punjab		270.00			20.00	153.00
25.	Rajasthan	722.00	30.00	526.00			186.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26. Sikkim							
27. Tamil Nadu		341.00	775.00	.	54.00	487.00	946.00
28. Tripura							
29. Uttar Pradesh		754.00	202.00	652.00		148.00	264.00
30. Uttaranchal							125.00
31. West Bengal		398.00		330.85	53.00		
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,846.00</b>	<b>3,761.00</b>	<b>3,463.09</b>	<b>356.00</b>	<b>811.40</b>	<b>4,014.25</b>

#### **Obscenity on Mobile Phones**

2717.MS. INGRID MCLEOD :

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :

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

(a) whether the government is aware of the obscenity on mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make amendments in the Information Technology Act, 2004, to check obscenity on mobile phones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Several leading newspapers in the country have brought out reports about transmitting and communication of Multi Media Messages (MMS) and images on mobile phones.

(c) and (d) Publishing of information, which is obscene in electronics form, is already covered under Section 67 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

#### **Ban on Drinking Scenes**

2718.SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to put a ban on drinking scenes in the movies and tele-series; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Streamlining of Road Transport and Highway System**

2719.SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to streamline the Road Transport and Highway system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed for this propose;

(d) whether instructions have been issued to State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the extent to which they have been successful in implementing these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K..H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Central Government is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways and legislation relating to the Motor Vehicles



Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Improvement of Road Transport and National Highways systems is a continuous and ongoing process. Construction and maintenance of National Highways is done through various agencies such as National Highways Authority of India, State Public Work Departments, Border Road Organisations etc. The development and maintenance of State Highways and other roads is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The Central Government has undertaken a massive programme of development of National Highways under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP). This includes the Golden Quadrilateral (5846 KMs), North-South and East-West Corridors (7300 KMs), Port connectivity (356 KMs) and other Projects (777 KMs) under NHDP Phase-I and II, and 4-laning of 10,000 Kms of National Highways through BOT under Phase-III, etc. Central Government has no enforcement machinery for enforcing the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The States are responsible for enforcing these provisions.

(d) and (e) Instructions are issued from time to time on several aspects to disseminate various relevant information which include, inter-alia, the aspects of interstate transport and induction of 'Information Technology in transport sector. For the areas of responsibility vested with States, the assessment of successful implementation of the same is to be done by them.

[Translation]

#### Use of Mobile Phones in Government Offices

2720. SHRI JAI PRAKASH [MOHANLAL GANJ] : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow Government employees to use mobile phones in Government offices;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government proposes to take a decision in this regard; and

(c) 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) Use of mobile phones in Government offices by its employees is not prohibited under any instruction of the Government. However, individual Departments or organisations may regulate use of mobile phones in offices by Government employees on security consideration etc.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Abolition of CAT

2721. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to abolish the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and its parallel offices in the States by an amendment of the Tribunal Act;

(b) if so, whether any draft legislation for amending the Tribunal Act, 1985 has been approved by the Union Cabinet; and

(c) if so, by when this legislation is likely to be introduced?

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) In view of the proposals received from certain State Governments for abolition of State Administrative Tribunals in those States, the Government has decided to take action for amending the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 to provide for an enabling provision for abolition of Administrative Tribunals. There is however, no proposal to abolish the Central Administrative Tribunal at present.

[Translation]

#### Increase in Length of National Highways

2722. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

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

(a) whether the length of National Highways in the country increased from 52,010 k.m in 2001 to 6,55,569 k.m. in March, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for increase in the length of National Highways during the said period; and

(c) the total amount spent on construction of National Highways during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The length of National Highways has increased from 57,737 km in March 2001 to 65,569 km in March, 2004, due to declaration of National Highways in various States. The National Highways were declared due to increased traffic demand, providing access to hilly region, connection to the international border and places of tourist importance, providing shorter grid to National Highway network etc.

(c) The total amount spent on development of National Highways in the country by the Government during the said period is about Rs. 23,506 crore.

#### **Construction of By-Passes on National Highways**

2723.SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of by-passes proposed to be constructed over National Highways in Uttar Pradesh, location-wise; and

(b) the progress made so far alongwith the time by which the construction work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the details of by-passes proposed to be constructed over National Highways in Uttar Pradesh, location-wise and status of the work is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

S.No.	NHNo.	Name of By-pass and location	Present Status/likely date of Start
1	2	3	4
1.	56	Linking of NH-56 and 29 -Varanasi Bypass	LA* work is in progress
2.	7	Mirzapur Bypass on NH-07	Feasibility study work is in progress.
3.	74	Nazibabad Bypass on NH-74	-do-
4.	24	Bareilly By-pass on NH-24	LA* work is in progress.
5.	19	Ghazipur Bypass on NH-19 and 29	Preliminary Project Report approved.
6.	24 and 28	Widening and Strengthening of Existing two lane to four lane of Lucknow Bypass	Construction work is in progress.
7.	76	Mahoba Bypass on NH-76.	Feasibility study work is proposed in Annual Plan 2005-06.
8.	73	Saharanpur Bypass on NH-73	-do-
9	29 and 2 and 2 and 56	Varanasi Bypass linking NH-2 and 29 and NH-2 and 56	-do-
10.	2	Raja Ka Tal Bypass (Km.*230.86 to Km. 235.06)	Under Implementation.
11.	2	Sirsaganj Bypass (km. 270.00 to Km. 278.50)	Under Implementation.

1	2	3	4
12.	2	Ukhrend Bypass (km.282.70 to Km.284.70)	Under Implementation.
13.	2	Etawah Bypass (Km,307.500 to Km. 321.00)	Under Implementation.
14.	2	Ekdil Bypass (km.326.17 to Km. 327.39)	Under Implementation.
15.	2	Bakewar Bypass (km. 336.55 to 340.74\)	Under Implementation.
16.	2	Ujhayani-Mahewa-Anantram Bypass (km.342.08 to km. 350.40)	Under Implementation.
17.	2	Baburpur-Ajeetmal Bypass (km. 353.10 to km. 359.30)	Under Implementation.
18.	2	Bhikepur-Muradganj (km. 360.42 to Km. 367.77)	Under Implementation.
19.	2	Bilinda (km. 86.100 to km. 87.652)	Under Implementation.
20.	2	Thariaon (km. 98.00 to km. 99.864)	Under Implementation.
21.	2	Allahabad Bypass (km. 158 to 242.708)	Under Implementation.
22.	2	Sayyed Raja (km. 39 to km. 41)	Under Implementation.
23.	2	Naubatpur (km. 45 to km. 46)	Under Implementation.
24.	2-3	Agra Bypass N	December, 2005
25.	25-26	Jhansi Bypass	December, 2005
26.	26	Lalitpur Bypass	December, 2005
27.	28	Gorakhpur Bypass	October, 2005
28.	28	Ramsaneha Ghat Bypass	October, 2005
29.	28	Barabanki Bypass	October, 2005
30.	28	Ayodhya Bypass	October, 2005
31.	25-28	Lucknow Bypass	Under Implementation.
32.	25	4-laning of km. 75 to km. 80.60 of NH-25 in Kanpur (including bridges across river Ganga)	September, 2005
33.	25	Jhansi Bypass	September, 2005
34.	25	Orai bypass (chirgaon starting Ch. Km. 126)	September, 2005
35.	25	Moth	September, 2005
36.	25	Sikandra and Punj	September, 2005
37.	25	Orai (Orai Town starting Ch. Km. 203)	September, 2005
38.	58	Khatauli bypass on Meerut – Muzaffarnagar Section	February, 2006
39.	58	Purkaji bypass on Meerut – UP/Uttaranchal Border Section	2006.

\*LA = Land Acquisition

*[English]***Upgradation of National Highways**

2724.MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1105 dated March 9, 2005 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for upgradation of National Highways has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of specific projects to be undertaken, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the time by when it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Committee on Infrastructure, set up by the Government, has considered a presentation made by the Planning Commission involving programmes with a total investment of Rs. 1,72,000 crore for upgradation of National Highways in next seven years (2005-2012). Following programmes are included in this project.

- (i) Completion of balance of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase I and II for Golden Quadrilateral and North-South and East-West Corridors.
- (ii) 4/6 laning of 10,000 Km of National Highways on Build Operate and Transfer basis under NHDP Phase III.
- (iii) Accelerated Road Development in North East Region.
- (iv) Upgradation of about 20,000 km of single/intermediate lane National Highways to 2-lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP Phase IV.
- (v) 6 laning of around 5000 km under NHDP Phase V
- (vi) Identification and construction of around 1,000 km Expressway under NHDP Phase VI.
- (vii) Construction of bypasses, flyovers ROBs etc. at required locations under NHDP Phase VII.

Following sub-projects have been undertaken as on date by NHA :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) NHDP Phase I (Mainly Golden Quadrilateral connecting four metropolitan cities | 92% length of the GQ is likely to be completed by the end of December, 2005. Except 157 km length involving 4 terminated contracts and 84 km length involving Allahabad bypass which was awarded only in 2004, rest of GQ (96%) is likely to be completed by June, 2006. |
| (ii) NHDP Phase II (Mainly North South and East West Corridors)                   | Targeted for completion by 2008  |
| (iii) NHDP Phase III A (Upgrading 4000 km of National Highways on HOT basis)      | Targeted for completion by December, 2009  |

**Extradition Treaty with Nepal**

2725.SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security agencies have expressed their inability in apprehending criminals absconding to Nepal after committing crimes in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the measures taken to check the activities of criminals of Nepalese origin; and

(d) the reasons for not having extradition treaty with Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (d) Extradition arrangements between India and Nepal are presently governed by the Treaty of Extradition of 1953.

A need to revise this Treaty was felt as the Treaty has proved to be inadequate in view of the changes in the nature of crimes and revised international norms of extradition. Among other shortcomings, under the existing Treaty, extradition is restricted to limited offences and to the nationals of the requesting State only.

With the aim of removing the shortcomings of the old Treaty, India and Nepal have concluded discussions on an updated Extradition Treaty. The text of the new Extradition Treaty between Nepal and India was finalized during Home Secretary-level talks on January 19-20, 2005. The Treaty would enter into force following signature and ratification by the two Governments.

Governments of India and Nepal have also finalised the text of the Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. This Agreement will also enter into force following signature and ratification by the two Governments

Once concluded, these two Agreements will enable bilateral cooperation in investigation, and trial of criminal and terrorist activities in an institutionalised manner.

11.05 hrs.

#### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

**Failure of the Government to take action against persons indicted by the Nanavati Commission of Inquiry – Contd.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : May I make one request or appeal to all of you? This is an important matter, and there are strong feelings on this issue. My earnest appeal to all of you is that since the discussion has been allowed, let it be carried on in a proper manner so that the country also knows that we are able to discuss the important issue in a dignified manner. Let there be no interruption. Hon. Leaders or Members can respond to each other when their time comes. That is my earnest request to all sections of the House.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the House do now adjourn."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue. The Sikhs, not only in India but in the entire world have been demanding justice for the last 21 years.

Nine Commissions have been set up so far in this connection and the last among them was the Nanavati Commission. The Government have laid the report of the Commission and ATR on the Table of the House. Before saying anything on that report, I would like to say what has been done to Sikhs and what they have done for the nation.

First of all, I would like to tell you about the contribution of the Sikh community to the freedom struggle of the country. It is not my personal view. Rather, it is the report of the Government of India, according to which 121 persons were hanged and out of them 93 were Sikhs. A total of 2646 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment and out of them 2147 were Sikhs. Then there was Jalianwala Bag massacre in which 1300 people were killed and out of them 799 were Sikhs. Kuka movement was launched for the protection of cows in which 91 Kukas were shot dead. They also were Sikhs. Besides this, Akali movement was launched by Shironmani Gurudwara Prabandak Committee and Shiromani Akalidial during the freedom struggle movement to oust the priests of Gurudwaras who were sycophants of British Government and to get back the control of the Gurudwaras. 500 Sikh sacrificed their lives in that struggle. Thereafter, when we won the battle and SGPC Act was formulated, we received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi congratulating us for our first victory in the freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi visited Shishganj Gurudwara of Delhi in 1931. He made certain promises to the Sikhs. He promised that once India becomes independent nothing will be done without the consensus of the Sikh community and nothing will be done which is not acceptable to Sikh community. At that time one Sikh, Sardar, Madansudan Singh rose and submitted to Mahatmaji that once the Government is formed its attitude towards the people is changed then how could he assure him. It is mentioned in 'Young India' magazine that

[Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa]

Mahatma Gandhi published. He said that he was making promise at the sacred place, that if Congress Government is formed and injustice is done to Sikhs then they may be free to pick up sword as taught by Guru Govind Singh, and he himself would support them. I would like to submit that it is not a recent phenomenon rather injustice is being done to us since independence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been facing injustice since the independence of the country. First of all Master Tara Singh, who was a political leader of Shiromani Akali Dal was arrested in 1949. He was going to Delhi to attend a Sikh conference organized to demand the formation of States on the basis of recognized language as enshrined in the Constitution. The Government did not permit him to enter Delhi and he was arrested at Narela Station and was sent to Himachal Pradesh. Thus Master Tara Singh was the first political prisoner. Since 1955 we had been demanding for the formation of Punjab State. But the Government did not do anything in this regard. At that time 80,000 persons went to jail and there was firing and lathi charge. If there were no war in 1965, Punjab State would not have been formed.

Sir, I would like to submit to the House that after Independence three wars have been fought by the country. I would like to know from the House as to who were those persons who commanded those wars. General Kulwant Singh who fought in battle for Kashmir had once remarked that had Pandit Nehru not declared cease fire and had the armed forces got 24 hour more for battle, the map of the India would have been different and there would not have been any Kashmir problem. Thereafter, General Harbaksh Singh became the hero of 1965 war. He was also a Sikh. Similarly General Jagjit Singh Arora was the hero of 1971 war fought for the liberation of East Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sikhs contributed not only in wars rather when there was shortage of food grains in the country and the Government approached Australia and other countries for food grains, they contributed immensely in green revolution that started in Punjab. The State has only 1.5 per cent land of the country however during that period it contributed 60 to 70 per cent food grains yield

of the country and made the country self sufficient in respect of food grains. However, what did we get in return for all these things. We were deprived of our share of water. Such thing never happened in the country. We did not get our State Capital. Our Punjabi speaking area was separated from the State. Through you I would like to submit to the House that we kept on sacrificing for the country and in return we were deprived of our possessions. General Khanduriji is sitting here and others too might be knowing that while our jawans were fighting in 1965 war our daughters and sisters used to visit army barracks and served food to jawans. The truck owners transported ordnance logistics to border areas. The Sikhs did not get justice despite doing all these things for the country. It is not recent phenomenon rather such things are happenings since long. Sir, it is not all. You must be aware about the excesses perpetrated by the Government during the emergency period. The country was once again enslaved. The freedom of expression was withdrawn and nobody could speak or write. Neither one could approach courts. At that time only one party struggled incessantly for 19 months. The emergency was lifted and our civil rights were restored. But what did we get after that? Our Government was formed in 1977. Shiromani Akali Dal and Janta Party together formed the Government in the State. Sardar Prakash Singh Badal was elected the Chief Minister of the State with the consensus of the people and I was also a Minister in his Cabinet. Out of the 117 MLAs we had the support of 101 MLAs. But one night the State Government was dismissed. Nobody did bother to see the number of MLAs supporting the Government. Out of the 117 Members we enjoyed the support of 101 Members. The situation further deteriorated. Then Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindrawala emerged. He said that Akali could not give anything. They may not achieve anything from non violence. Akalis could not achieve anything from non violence and going to jail. They should come to him. He would fight the Indian Government and would provide them with their just right. Then whatever happened is before all of you. It was for the first time that any community faced such situation when armed forces were sent to sacred place of worship, Harminder Saheb and Akaltakht and were destroyed by tanks and cannons. There cannot be anything more unfortunate in an independent country where any community was treated in such a way, particularly the

community which had sacrificed so much for the country. There is no such example. It is intolerable. I am submitting all these things in brief to you and the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many members of our community were killed. We were also targeted. Our President Shri Harchand Singh Longowal was assassinated. Our hon. Leaders Jathedar Gurucharan Singh Tohra and Jathedar Jagdeo Chand Talwandi were attacked and their colleagues were killed. They had a narrow escape but were injured. In this way, we were being targeted both by the Government and other community. What was our offence, just this, that numerous soldiers from our community had fought for the country and we have made maximum sacrifices for the independence of our country. Whenever the country required sacrifices to protect the independence we came forward. We provided food grains when required. Is this our offence, is this why we are being meted out this kind of treatment? Cutting across the party lines, I appeal to the House not to treat the Sikh Community in this manner. The sacrifices that we have made for the country should be kept in mind while targeting us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1984 after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the massacre of Sikhs continued for three days in broad daylight in Delhi as per the figure provided by the Government and 2733 Sikhs were killed. The Police remained a mute spectator and the army was not called in for three days. I am not saying this, it is the press and the media which is saying this. I would like to submit proofs. If a person is killed, it is said that there was no evidence. 9 commissions were constituted in this regard and they failed to gather evidence. Does not the Government even suspect anyone. I would tell why the Government failed to gather evidence. All the newspapers reported as to who were the persons behind inciting and leading the mob and also the played a proactive role in getting them released from the police. All these things found a detailed coverage in newspapers but the Government says it has not found evidence, who would believe this?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government and the police should immediately take charge whenever any such thing happens. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was attacked at 9.20 that day and at 11.00. All India Radio was announcing that Sikhs have attacked Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It was also a

conspiracy to target all the Sikhs. I would like to tell who identified that it is a Sikh's house, factory or shop. How did so many rods of similar sizes were collected in one day and from where did so much diesel, petrol and kerosene come – somebody must have collected it. If some persons had not led and organized the mob then perhaps Sikhs would not have been killed in such large numbers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the news papers published that there were four groups that day – one group used to beat up and kill persons, second group used to break the lock of house, shop or factory, third group used to loot the premises and the fourth group used to put it on fire. I am not saying this. It was brought out by the Press. It can be seen from the Press records of that day.

Paswanji is not here today, even his home was looted and a Sikh was burnt to death in front of him. Lorrénji is here, he would testify. He was also present at that point of time, he would support me. Not only this, General Jagjit Singh Arora who is looked upon as a hero by the entire country could not go to his home that day as the Government did nothing that day. He said that he had made such huge sacrifices for India and he could not go to home for fear of his life in that very country, he had to stay at Shri I.K. Gujral's place. Thus he could save his life, such was the situation of the General who has done India proud. It would take much time if I were to narrate similar stories of other Sikhs. When the Government did not come forward then 'People's Union of Civil Liberties' and People's Union for Democratic Rights came out that something should be done in this regard, they got a booklet published, you might have read it. It contained names – who are the guilty? It did not only have affidavits. They were the NGOs and not affiliated to any political parties. Not only this two NGO's namely Citizens for Democracy headed by Justice B.K. Tarkunde and Citizens Commission headed by former Justice of India, Mr. S.M. Sikri came forward. You can ask for their report if you do not believe me. Some sort of action should have been taken on their report, they were not affiliated to any party, where is that report, the Government did not take any action on it.

That report contained many facts. It included lots of statements and affidavits. I would not read out all of them.

[Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa]

I would only read out 2-3 of them. Shri I.K. Gujral, former Prime Minister's statement is there that he went to the Minister of Home Affairs place, firstly Sardar Satwant Singhji went to General Jagjit Singh's home where Prabandh Singh and I.K. Gujral were already present. He said that the Home Minister did not take their call. They were told that he was in a meeting so they decided to go to his home. They reached his home and found out that there was no meeting. They asked what is happening, what is he doing and why is he not calling the army, he said that he would see what could be done. The Home Minister of India made such a casual Statement when Delhi was strewn with dead bodies of innocent people. As per the figures given by the Government 2733 persons were killed and the Home Minister said that he would see. When he met the General he said that nobody approached him. There was an area commander there. He said that he went there as a General and he asked that why are they not bringing the army then he said that the police is not coordinating with them. My other colleagues would speak about the figures. I would like to say no Commission has meted out justice to us.

This Commission has not done anything to help us. The Government did not accept whatever few recommendations were there and the Government has let all the persons named by it go scot free. I want to ask why has the Government let them go scot free and at what stage and what were the reasons of their going scot free. The whole world is aware that Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri Sajjan Kumar and Shri Shastri were involved in riots. All the papers reported about their involvement and all the Committees have confirmed their involvement through the affidavits. But the Government says that they are not involved. Is this possible to think this kind of a situation in any democratic country? Through you, I would like to say that even we were happy when Shri Manmohan Singhji who is a Sikh was made the Prime Minister, Sikh people were jubilant that Congress has offered Prime Ministership to a Sikh but what is the point of having a Sikh Prime Minister if justice is not being meted out to his community. He took credit for many things, where has all that work gone. Would we never get justice. Will such a

time ever come when justice would be meted out to us. I request you to give a ruling and the House should pass a resolution to the effect that cases should be registered against persons against whom recommendations have been made and they should be punished. 4 thousand Sikhs were killed in three days all over the country. Children, elderly persons, young persons and women were massacred. Will nobody be punished for this? There will be no other country in the world where guilty persons are not punished? Are not we ashamed of being Indians.

The people of the community who have laid their lives and made great sacrifices for the country are only demanding justice from the Government. I would request him to rise above party politics and help them in getting justice. It is my only request. There are several other facts which would be brought to him by my other colleagues. I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the House do now adjourn."

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no doubt, I would call 1984 anti-sikh riots not merely riots but massacre. It is a blot on India's face. I associate myself with Shri Dhindsa Sahib's Statement that the Sikhs have played a prominent role in India's history. Guru Nank Dev ji gave the message of national unity. Gurus have said, "Manas ki jaat sabai ek hi pahachano" and further they said, "Avval allah nure upaya, kudrat ke sab bande, eknur te sab jag upjaya, kaun bhale kaun mande". Each one of us accepts it and we are indebted to this community which made great sacrifices during struggle for freedom. It is also a fact that, the Sikhs contributed a lot in green revolution, which our country boasts of with pride. But I would also say that except that 'seven-days' prior to 1984 or even after that no one has raised any voice against Sikhs.

As I have said earlier, these riots are a big blot on India's face and it can not be removed. . . .(Interruptions)



Have I said anything wrong. . . .(Interruptions). It is true that immediately after Shrimati Indira Gandhi's murder in 1984 within 3-4 days or a week 2733 Sikhs were massacred in Delhi and over 300 in other States in the country. But I would like to add what Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who became the Prime Minister during those tumultuous days, said to the people during his maiden speech to the nation. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not right.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am appealing to all of you. This is a very sensitive matter. Every hon. Member has a right to say what he wants to say; and you also have the right to reply. Nobody can question the role played by the Sikhs and nobody can doubt the great role played by the Sikh people in our country and in the history of our country. It is one of the most patriotic communities and we are all proud of the contribution made by the Sikhs. I am sure, nobody is minimising it, Shri Bansal has also admitted it rightly.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I would like to quote what he said on 31 Oct. 1984.

[English]

"We should not let our emotions get the better of us because passions would cloud judgement. Nothing would hurt the soul of our beloved Indira Gandhi more than the occurrence of violence in any part of the country."

He himself visited riot torn areas in Delhi on 1.11.1984 though riots were controversy even on 2 November, 1984. He told :

"Some people are casting a slur on our memory by indulging in acts of hatred and violence. Anything that creates a division between brother and brother comes in the way of national unity. The violence is only helping the subversive forces to achieve their ends. Communal madness will destroy us; it will destroy

everything India stands for. As the Prime Minister of India, I cannot and will not allow this."

[Translation]

These words were spoken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He ordered constitution of Justice Ranga Nath Mishra Commission of Inquiry after having visited riot torn areas. . . .(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : He made him the Member of Rajya Sabha. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, Malhotra ji, it is not right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The Commission invited members of public to provide any sort of evidence, if they had, relating to riots. The Commission recommended for constitution of three Committees which were constituted by the Government later on. Later, one of the Committees revealed that 2733 people had died in Delhi. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not disturb the speaker of your own party.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The matter did not end up there. The Government realized its responsibility and consequently 636 FIRs were lodged. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is it, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Whatever feelings we may have towards something. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I wish to compliment Shri Dhindsa for a very responsible submission. He has put it in a proper pedestal. Let them respond. But if you go on interrupting each other, it is not fair. I am appealing to all of you not to interrupt each other.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : But we have to accept when the issue is with the Court the Government can not do anything. Today, I do not want to touch those things but I understand the seriousness and gravity of the situation. As Shri Dhindsa has just told that one should rise above party politics while discussing sensitive issues. But, simultaneously while discussing such issues we must make sure that we do not utter a word which may hurt the sentiments of whole country. There is no doubt that the riots hurt the sentiments, not only of the Sikhs but of every nationalist person and every man of rightful thinking. Consequently, the Government, Shri Rajiv Gandhi realized his responsibility and he said that 'this madness must end'. Then cases were referred to the court. I understand the agony of people. There were hundreds of names even in a single FIR. It is not their agony, it is everybody's agony. What Dhindsa Sahib is telling today, honestly I would like to tell that if his party had visited each of the riot affected families and rendered them legal services, they would have been able to lodge better FIRs and could have recorded better statements. . . .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, where had the police in Delhi gone then? What are they talking? . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Mr. SPEAKER : I have always been appealing to you all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : No one was registering FIR at that time. All FIRs were fake. All records were destroyed. . . .(*Interruptions*) He is telling that they should have lodged FIR. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep quiet. I have always been expressing my views that no hon. Member is bound by the views of the other hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I want to tell one thing. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have myself complimented you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You would ask if he yields. It would serve no purpose if every Member rises on his feet.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is bound by his views. The procedure is, after the debate, the reply will be given. You may do that.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask him. It is upto him to yield or not. I cannot compel him.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I would like to give a clarification. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you full opportunity to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dhindsa Saheb had told that more Members from his party would speak on this issue. I would accept whatever wrong I have told but his other colleagues can reply to that. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Let me speak after him. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I would see after his speech is over.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not like it, then you may give a reply.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 636 FIRs were registered in courts and they were monitored. A separate cell was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Officers were given instructions to plead each case one by one. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : If the presiding judge is not convinced with an evidence than who would be punished, under the who will be convicted and who will be accused as per law? In that case the Government would be blamed for it? Debate will not be held the way we want. But simultaneously, I would also like to submit that such cases are still pending. Recently, the Delhi High Court awarded life imprisonment to five people on 16th May, 2005, It means that the cases are being heard. This is correct. . . .(Interruptions). Justice Rangnath Commission had pointed it out that time. Its findings were that the Delhi administration was inactive insensitive and indifferent at that time. An inquiry was conducted by the Government and thereafter the matter was taken very seriously and cases were registered against the Police Officer. But I would reiterate that we cannot ignore it and everybody knows it here that the Government can initiate a case against a retired person. Did the Government not make any efforts? They got six years, but laws were not amended . . .(Interruptions) the Courts gave verdicts as permitted by laws, the Government continued to make an appeal and life imprisonment was awarded as a result of those efforts only.

Sir, I referred to the statements made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi on 31st October followed by 2 November 1984. They are levelling allegations. Regrettably I have to state that if facts of this discussion are reviewed we would have admitted that riots and human carnage in the country whenever they have occurred be it during year 1947, 1984, 1993 or 2002, have been harmful for country. We have to ponder over. We should all take a resolution that it will not

be repeated and that we want to rise above political lines. But if they harp on the same points like Shri Dhindsaji took five names – I know that those five names were submitted before the Commission but that was Commission's duty. The Commission submitted its findings after considering upon the evidence one by one produced before it. Thereafter a demand was raised which was reasonable and I would like to remind you that the then Minister of Home Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister are present here, when the issue of cases registered against the Members was being discussed even at that time I was sitting on the other side, this issue was raised by the Members of Congress party that if they felt that the findings of the Rangnath Inquiry Commission and the Committees constituted successively have not been just then another Commission should be constituted. We had raised this demand. One cannot refute it that another Commission was set up. We were not asked who should be appointed Chairman of the Commission. They used their own discretion to appoint a Chairman and it went on and today the report of Justice Nanavati is before us.

The first observation on this report is that it is not complete. As the contempt of court was justified at a point of time, whether today we would like to discuss the same issue that if the decision of a judge does not come in our favour, would it be considered as contempt? We will have to ponder over it how to proceed? Now, the issue of ATR of the Government is raised. I would like to make two observations on its ten recommendations. One is observation in the report, the findings and the recommendation. The observation of the Committee cannot be considered when the Government has to submit its ATR. The Government has to make up its mind about the recommendations one by one. It is a time taking job but what about records? Whether the desired results are achieved accordingly? Today we have the ATR and the ten recommendations of the Committee out of which 9 have been accepted completely and adherence was assured while observation has been made on one. Probabilities have been discussed there, whether it is possible to arrest someone on the basis of probabilities? Leave aside who has been named? Does a person or a citizen not even have the right to move the court, pleading innocence that he is being wrongly prosecuted as there

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

are no evidences against him – so would the Government take its onus if tomorrow somebody says that false charges have been leveled against people by the Government-I would honestly and seriously reiterate that we cannot forget the incidents of the past. Those blemishes cannot be removed. I am not one of those who would say that 21 years have passed, and it is better to forget the incident now. We will continue to regret it all our lives. The country will be remorseful but I had referred to Rajiv Gandhiji in terms of the responsibilities of the Government. Thereafter, in the recent years. . . .(Interruptions). When I say that we cannot forget, I also mean that instead of nursing our wounds, we continue to touch our raw nerve. We should not touch a raw nerve but I regretfully admit that we never miss an opportunity to do so. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Bansal.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : We want to incite the sentiments of the people by mentioning those incidents which took place 21 years ago.

I would like to quote certain lines when Congress is mentioned. How the Congress has always treated the Sikh Community as its own. . . .(Interruptions). I would like to mention here that while identifying with the Sikh Community, we do not mean Akali group, this right has not been granted to Akalis even by the Sikhs that they call themselves the representatives of Sikhs. . . .(Interruptions). This is the root cause of the problem. Whenever any communal party. . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? Even he has a right to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, I want to forget that incident. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it that there is nothing unparliamentary.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansal, you may please carry on.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But if any party plays its role like that only. . . .(Interruptions). I do not want to say anything to instigate someone. But when talks of political development that took place after 1984, emergence of Hindu Fundamentalism immediately comes to the mind. I would like to know as to were the people that promoted such fundamentalism. . . .(Interruptions) Who tried to give a new face to it later? . . .(Interruptions). At that time. . . .(Interruptions) Today they may not accept them and may not give them that importance but at that time.

[English]

the knight in shining Parivar's Armour. . . .(Interruptions).

[Translation]

What did they do by those Rath Yatras in the country? . . .(Interruptions). I do not want to discuss those things. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is very unfair. I have been appealing to you all. The hon. Leaders agreed to it. If you interrupt him now, then when you will speak, they will interrupt you. We want to hear the Leader of the Opposition. The whole country wants to hear him. If you go on disturbing each other, then how are you going to benefit? There are very competent leaders and speakers, they, in their turns, would reply to all these points with all the force at their command. I am not stopping them. This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhilwara) : Sir, he is diverting the issue. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Who are you to decide that?

Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : All right, You please sit down. We will decide. Discussions are not held like this. You cannot have your way.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, except the speech of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, I do not want to discuss these things but since we are being accused and at that time. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Leave it. You please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I have been listening and am being told that I am diverting the debate on every issue. . . .*(Interruptions)* At that time, while speaking here on the issues that were being diverted, I have to speak here because of that. In the same reference I would like to say that on 11th November 1998 the National Sikh Council, New Delhi had called upon Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. All those great people who faced so much do not want to remain tied up to that. They also want that their wounds should not be opened further. Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji visited them. At that time they said that the Guru's have preached tolerance and sympathy. Guru Nanak. . . .*(Interruptions)*. They have objection to that also. . . .*(Interruptions)*. Guru Nanakji and other Guru's have taught people of various religion to live together and respect each other's religious beliefs. They have further strengthened our belief in unity in diversity. In their 500 years of history. . . .*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You please continue. You address the Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The Sikhs have seen a lot of ups and downs in their 500 years of history. . . .*(Interruptions)*

She had said :

"In the beginning they were subjected to extreme cruelty. They have tolerated maximum pains of partition at the time of independence, recently also they have had to suffer another blow of violence. I have already expressed my agony in Chandigarh over the riots of 1984. I would like to assure you that whatever I had said earlier were my heartfelt feelings and such kind of incidents should never be repeated again."

*[English]*

This is the acknowledgment that we have of the Sikh contribution.

*[Translation]*

This is to praise your courage, fearlessness and deep patriotism and you should rise above the feelings of hatred and bitterness. In today's India you have come up as an community which is progressive and looks forward. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Silence on all sides of the House please. I am appealing to you repeatedly and you have all agreed to be silent. Nothing is being recorded except the hon. the Member who is speaking.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji had said :

"You have emerged as an community which looks forward and believes in future. As far as I am

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

concerned I would like to strengthen my family relations with the brave Sikh Community as in the past" . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this happening? You please sit down.

[English]

You are only disturbing the tempo of the debate.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Prior to that Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji had spoken in Chandigarh on the 25 January, 1998. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down, this kind of behaviour does not suit you.

[English]

I will not allow this provocative talk. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : With my experience. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have appealed again and again to be silent. I have allowed them. This is their first opportunity to speak. We have not gone to the Question Hour. Yesterday, the House could not function. Shri Bansal, please take your seat. Yesterday, because of the feelings that you had, we had to adjourn the House. Today, it was agreed that there will be a structured discussion. The country wants to know the views of different political parties. Unless there is a proper discussion, who will benefit? Ultimately, the image of the House suffers and the country does not get the benefit of the views of political parties. Therefore, I am appealing to all sections of the House that you can reply or respond to their points in your speeches.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur) : Mr. Speaker. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prof. you do not listen to anyone. This is not right, please sit down.

[English]

Do not give such examples to your students.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : He said that :

"I know from my experience that no words could prove to be a balm for these injuries, the compassion of others generally seems superficial. I think such incidents should not occur. I know my husband felt the same." . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : you are not doing justice to your cause also. Please sit down. I am appealing to you every minute not to do this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji said :

"I can feel the loss Sikh Community has suffered from the incidents of 6th June, 1984. My family was deeply anguished."

This was what Shrimati Sonia Gandhi said. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Goyal, please sit down. Otherwise I will get you out of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I accept and nobody can deny that humanity lost its face at that time. It has been

said in the report which they do not want to mention. It has been said by the Commission appointed by them.

It is not possible for me to say much but it has been mentioned in the report. The report covers all these aspects only. You would have to accept that such situation emerged due to the assassination of Shrimati Gandhi. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You could say such situations emerged after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I am sorry. . . . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What you are doing is not right. It is not in good taste. It is shameful to make fun of somebody's mistake. It is not right.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : It has been said in the report. This is the finding of the report that due to Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It does not become of you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : "The incidents that took place after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi do not seem to have happened on the spur of the moment. The situation in Punjab was gradually deteriorating after 1981. The political parties resorted to manipulations and machinations to gain political mileage." It has been said that there was anger among Sikh community due to this. Did you say this at that point of time Mr. Dhindsa, perhaps you were not here then and today you are friends with these people. Did anybody take any initiative to pacify the irate Sikh community. "Perhaps some persons wanted to teach the Sikhs a lesson. It seems that people got agitated after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi by two of her bodyguards and Sikhs were attacked and their properties were looted in Delhi. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was a very popular leader and she was the Prime Minister of India. So it is not unusual that people expressed their anger after knowing that she has been assassinated by two of her own bodyguards." I can read out what she has

said further but it seems you are getting restless. I would only say this that an attack was made at the cavalcade of the then President Gyani Zail Singh too. He was a Sikh. Was the attack planned by the Congress party. . . . (Interruptions) It has been said in it. "It is said that firstly some slogans were raised but later on a rumour was spread - It is a matter for introspection as to who were the people responsible for spreading rumour. The rumour was that people from Sikh community were distributing sweets after hearing the news of her assassination and it agitated the public. These rumour provoked the people against Sikh community and they became eager to take revenge." . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep quiet, a Member of your party is speaking.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : It has been said that there is evidence to show that Shri Rajiv Gandhi expressed deep concern about incidents that took place in Delhi. He appealed to the public to maintain peace and communal harmony. He received complaints that people tried to contact the police on telephone number 100 but failed. He called the police officers and ordered them to take action immediately in this regard so that whoever wanted to contact the police may do so. Moreover he visited the affected areas in the night of 1.11.1984.

I wanted to read out many more passages out of this but can not do so due to paucity of time but it was said that

[English]

Congress was cussed, Congress was callous towards it.

[Translation]

I have with me the reply of the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Harin Pathakji is sitting here. He was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs at that time. I have got his reply too. Through that reply I would like to elaborate upon the situations of that time and through this I would like to reveal the role of courts. They played their role in the cases that came up before them. It also includes the details of compensation awarded to the victims. I believe that compensation can not substitute justice.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

[English]

No amount of compensation can really compensate the person whose son or father or brother has been killed in the riots.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

We have to think about the victim families to help them move ahead. It has to be seen whether the Government has paid attention towards their sufferings or not. If we had kept on brooding over what happened during that week then situation would have further deteriorated. That madness ended there as Rajiv Gandhi then called it due to strict measures adopted by the Government at that time. But afterwards what was the compensation offered to the victims. Approximately Rs. 72 crore 70 lakhs were paid as compensation in 2327 cases which amount to Rs. 3½ lakh per victim. I would repeat that I should not be taken otherwise as nobody can compensate anybody's loss with money, it can not be done. What is to be seen is whether the Government has carried out its responsibility or not.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : My reply was only related to the compensation it did not at all justify anti Sikh riots.

MR. SPEAKER : Opportunity will be given to you.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, I have been called.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot interrupt him. I will give you an opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity, Mr. Harin Pathak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You name is there as one of the speakers.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you full opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. Silence please, silence.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Before I mention about the compensation. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will give you full opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I would like to remind him that the question was addressed to the Deputy Prime Minister and hon'ble Harin Pathak, as a Minister, had replied the question on 4.3.2003. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : As a Minister, he had said.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The question was whether the persons arrested in 1984 riots have been acquitted, if so, the details thereof and the details about the pending cases. This was the question and was not about compensation. The reply was "The present status of 373 cases in which chargesheet was filed in connection with 1984 riots is as follow :-

Acquitted 321, convicted 29, charges not proved 8, handed over to the record room 7, under consideration 8.

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\*Not recorded.



If it is alleged that why did not the court punish then I can also ask as to why did not the court convict in those six years. However, I would not like to say such things as is the responsibility of the Court.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : What we have to do with it.  
... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get diverted.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not need a speaker then I am going, you conduct the business of the House yourself.

[English]

Kunwar Manvendra Singh, give up your bad habit.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The Court has to discharge the function of a court and I would like to submit that we all should understand it. I was talking about the compensation. Enhanced compensations amounting to Rs. 72 crore 70 lakh was paid at the rate of Rs. 3.5 lakh to 327 families for those who were killed. Rs. 54 lakh 62 thousand was given as compensation to 263 persons who were injured. A compensation of Rs. 5 crore 83 lakh was paid for the residential properties that was destroyed. Rs. 4 crore 77 lakh was given as compensation for insured and uninsured premises along with industrial properties. Compensations were also paid under loan free scheme.

I was aggrieved to see on the TV that one colony has been named as widow colony. However, I feel that the Government would not have named the colony like this. Somebody might have started calling like this. It is a fact that the Government had gathered them at one place. The reason being

[English]

that we form combines of those people who have been adversely affected by the riots.

[Translation]

so that they live together and may sympathize each other and improve their lives. Thus it is not true that nothing was thought about them. The Government had also instructed the State Government to take steps to fulfil their requirements.

Sir, I would not like to take much of your time on other subjects. I would once again like to come to the point that the Government have submitted its first ATR report. The matter does not come to an end here. The responsibility of the Government remains and at every step it is monitored. The Government understand this thing. Presently Shri Manmohan Singh is the Prime Minister of the country. This thing was mentioned in a mocking way. Do they feel that when Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister he might be thinking about Hindus only? Why do they think like this about the Prime Minister. He himself belongs to Sikh Community who are numerically a minority community. Still he has become Prime Minister of the country. It was felt by Sikhs and Sikhs all over the country had expressed their happiness and had gone to Gurudwaras and offered prayers. He had submitted that whatever happened in 1984 should not be repeated in future in the country. Are they committed for this? Did they not do this? ... (Interruptions) Today they referred about armed forces. ... (Interruptions) I would like to submit that Sikhs have played vital role in armed forces. ... (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Maneka ji, you are a responsible Member, keep quiet please.

[Translation]

You please keep quiet.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The Sikhs have been playing prominent role after independence as they did during the freedom struggle. So who is the Chief of Army Staff today? He belongs to Sikh community. I would not like to say this. I do not like to refer this not because they belong to Sikh community but the fact is that they all belong to Sikh community. Similar is the case with the post of the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Then

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

why is he saying like this? The Deputy Speaker himself who is sitting before us. . . .(Interruptions). He belongs to your party. All the Members of the House have elected him. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Badal, sit down please. This will not be allowed. Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : So many people from the Sikh Community have reached the top. Despite that it is being said that they have been targeted. I would appeal to your good self that [English] For God's sake, please do not bake your political cake. On the Funeral pyre of others. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are going to speak. I will allow you to speak. Why are you interrupting now? If they interrupt you when you are speaking, would you like that?

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Perhaps our hon. Members of the opposition do not know that despite all these incidents Congress came to power in Punjab. What was the reason? Neither Akali Dal nor BJP came to power. There the people ousted BJP and then they realized their position. Several efforts were made to incite the people. That time Rajiv-Longowal accord was signed to establish peace. He said that there was heavy representation in their Government. Who took this decision? Rajiv Gandhi said

[English]

"It is not essential as to who wins. What is important is that the flame of freedom should continue to remain alive in the country."

[Translation]

It is necessary that flame should be alive all the time which may encourage every one. Today, this issue was

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Not Recorded

discussed it is really good that it was raised with the Government. But he is confusing both the issues in saying that Sikhs reacted in such a manner that atrocities were committed against them. Should not we reflect on as to why Punjab is such a small State? Was it imposed on us to accede such a small State? Once Punjabi used to be taught upto Lahol Spiti. They said they did not want Punjabi to spread to the entire country. They said they wanted small land where they could reign. . . . (Interruptions) But if the people do not want to let them rule, is it our fault? They wanted small territory which was given. . . .(Interruptions) and that because the State of Punjab. Perhaps they did not understand what happened? They celebrated Diwali that day. Now they are complaining that a small State of Punjab was created and everybody laments it. It is not even considered a State, why so? The issue of water was raised, I belong to Punjab, I have represented Punjab on earlier occasion as well in Rajya Sabha. I have always been raising the issue of Punjab, records can be checked, be it the issue of water or any other issue, be it any Committee or any other place we have always raised this issue and it seems. The way this issue is raised by them gives the impression that they want to forget that there is a Constitution of India. If there is an inter-State issue it has to be resolved under constitutional provisions. Our judiciary is there for this purpose, it is handling the issue of water dispute. He confused it and connecting it to the past said that atrocities were committed against Sikhs. It is not true at all, the Congress would not allow it. Congress does not let it happen. Of course, riots did take place, it is a shame for the entire country. It needs to be reflected upon that riots are riots, wherever they may take place. It should be a matter of concern for everybody that bloodshed and loss of life of the innocent take place. I do not talk of hushing up the matter, Government should continue to pursue it till evidences are found against guilty persons and they are taken to court and prosecuted. If the Government finds it difficult to prosecute somebody for want of concrete evidence is it right for them to blow it out of proportions and accuse the Government of hushing up the matter with so and so reasons. As pointed out by me earlier, we should not think so. This behaviour is only guided by politics and nothing else. This problem should

be solved. There are great leaders like Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani in this House. I believe that they will try to exercise some control on them. This country has had enough of riots, many a riot has ravaged the country even after 1984 but outsiders wonder how democracy is functional in such a big country with a population of 108 crore. So, I would suggest not to rake up the past repeatedly lest the old wounds which have healed up with time should start bleeding. It needs to be reflected upon so that our country may keep on marching on the path of progress as is the case now under UPA's regime.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I would like to give explanation for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : You will get a chance in the last after the reply of the Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dhindsa, you can reply later.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded except what I permit. What I do not permit will not be recorded. Only Shri L.K. Advani's speech will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my senior colleague Shri Vajpayee ji will intervene in this discussion. That is why until morning, I was not thinking of speaking. I heard Dhindsa ji. He has added to the importance of the debate by mentioning in detail about contribution made by the Sikhs to the country.

Right now, Bansal ji was speaking. He said it would be more appropriate to discuss this issue in the light of

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\*Not recorded.

Nanavati Commission's report. I associate myself with him that it would not be appropriate to call it riot. Normally riots are what one can call Hindu-Muslim riots. Its phrase, Anti Sikh riots' was used in the riots. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is the problem. Please do not interrupt.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this. This will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak when your turn comes. This is not being recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Will you sit down? Take your seat, please. When I am on my legs, you have to sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : First, you sit down. When we will see.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You will get a chance to speak. Some other Member from your party is going to speak, you can tell him Whatever you wish to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Restrain yourselves, please.

*[Translation]*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : It has been mentioned even in the report of the Nanavati Commission that riots broke out when the Prime Minister of the country. . . .*(Interruptions)* She was a very respected leader, she was assassinated, so it was a reaction to that incident. . . .*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded..

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Who is doing that? If you have the courage, stand up. Stand up, Let me see.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 180. . .  
..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It would be applicable to all sides and not one side.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on page 180 Nanavati Commission states that :

"The cause for the events which had happened on 31.10.84 can be stated to be the spontaneous reaction and anger of the public because their popular leader and the Prime Minister of the Country was killed."

this is right. It further states :

"The cause for the attacks on Sikhs from 1.11.84 has not remained the same."

*[Translation]*

the first day reaction was spontaneous. It is also mentioned but the situation changed thereafter.

*[English]*

"Taking advantage of the anger of the public, other forces had moved in to exploit the situation. Large number of affidavits indicate that local Congress (I) leaders and workers had either incited or helped the mobs in attacking the Sikhs."

*[Translation]*

I am mentioning it because whatever is being stated here in regard to 1984 is not politically motivated. There are extracts from the Nanavati Commission's report. Not only this, it is further stated that :

*[English]*

"But for the backing and help of influential and resourceful persons, killing of Sikhs so swiftly and in large numbers could not have happened."

Not only this, it further states :

"The attacks were made in a systematic manner and without much fear of the Police; almost suggesting that they were assured that they would not be harmed while committing those acts and even thereafter. Male members of the Sikh community were taken out of their houses. They were beaten first and then burnt alive in a systematic manner. In some cases, types were put around their necks and then they were set on fire by pouring kerosene or petrol over them. In some cases, white inflammable powder was thrown on them which immediately caught fire thereafter. This was a common pattern which was followed by the big mobs which had played havoc in certain areas. The shops were identified, looted and then burnt."

This is the Nanavati Commission Report :

"Thus what had initially started, as an angry outburst became an organised carnage."

MR. SPEAKER : Advani Ji, can I have the page number?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : This is page no. 180.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you may go on.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : On page no. 181, he goes on to say :

"There is enough material on record to show that at many places the Police had taken away their arms – meaning the arms of the Sikhs – or other articles with which they could have defended themselves against the attacks by mobs. After they were persuaded to go inside their houses on assurances that they would be well-protected, attacks on them had started. All this could not have happened if it was merely a spontaneous reaction of the angry public."

This is on page 181.

*[Translation]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the day Action Taken Report was submitted. People reacted and sought to know-as to why action is not being taken against the Congress leaders and the Minister whose name have appeared in the Report or

why the Government is trying to same them? After going through the report. I observed that if action was taken against someone, it was first of all taken against the then Lt. Governor of Delhi. This is the incident of Shrimati Gandhiji's assassination on 31st October. In regard to Lt. Governor Shri Gavai, it has been stated in the Report that :

[English]

"So far as the Lieutenant Governor Shri P.G. Gavai is concerned, it has to be stated that the explanation given by him is not satisfactory and does not convince the Commission in recording the finding that there was no lapse at his level. Though he does not appear to have delayed taking of required actions, it does appear to the Commission that he did not give as much importance to the law and order situation in Delhi as the situation demanded."

The Government have made the following observations on ATR :

"The Government had taken immediate administrative action. Shri Gavai was replaced by Shri M.M.K. Wali as Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi on 4th November, 1984."

[Translation]

The then Lieutenant-Governor was replaced by Shri Wali withing 4 days namely between 31st October to 4th November. I was surprised to know that the Government did not take any action against anyone involved in these cases. It has also been said at one place that they would examine it. Yes, there was one case in which action was taken immediately, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go through the Nanavati report, you will see what has been written about Shri Gavai and I presume that you are noting it down, therefore, I would like to draw your attention towards that. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I just wanted to listen. I am not noting.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Nanavati Commission Report from page 171 to 173 have been written about Shri Gavai.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I only wanted to follow you properly.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is all to be read. I have read it completely. I will not read the entire report before the House but would definitely read paragraph 172 in which it is written that :-

[English]

"On the 2nd of November, he - the Lieutenant Governor - issued a piece of appeal in the morning and then went on a tour of the affected areas like Trilok Puri, Nand Nagari, Mongol Puri and Shahdara. He was accompanied by Shri H.K.L. Bhagat. He toured the affected areas for about two-and-a-half hours and gave certain spot instructions. He also spoke to General Vaidya about some sluggishness of the armed forces."

[Translation]

Since the Home Secretary and other officers had suggested to call Army. It was not done so and even when the Army was deployed they did not take any action. Therefore, at that time talks were held with General Vaidhya :

[English]

"while he was still in the midst of his tour, he got a message to reach the Prime Minister's House. There, besides the Prime Minister, Shri Jagdish Tytler and Shri Dharamdas Shastre were present. On his suggestion, the Prime Minister requested the others to go out, and then he had a talk with the Prime Minister for about 20 minutes. He was given a hint that he was no more required to function as a Lieutenant Governor. In spite of that, after returning home, he arranged a meeting of the political parties. While the meeting was going on, he received a telephone call from Dr. P.C. Alexander asking him to go on leave. He was also told that he would be offered the post of Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission on resumption."

[Shri L.K. Advani]

. . . *(Interruptions)* "He told Dr. Alexander that a Lieutenant Governor in this situation would not go on leave; either he functions or he resigns. On 3.11.84, he left Delhi."

Now, having read this and then yesterday I saw a statement by Mr. Padmakar Gavai in the DNA, a daily of Bombay, and I was surprised because the headlines said :

"Had I spilled the beans at that time, . . ."

I would read out to you another portion of this statement. I am not going to read out the whole. He says :

"The Government of the day had a strategy to delay and prolong the decision deliberately and frustrate my action." . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : In that form, it is not admissible.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, it is serious. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, it is serious. But in that form, it is not admissible.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Because it is serious, I did not rely on the paper itself. I phoned up. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have intervened. I have said that it cannot go on. I have already said it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Therefore, I first found out his number as to where he is. I was told that he is in Nagpur; he lives in Nagpur. I telephoned him; I rang him up.

I said that this has been published in a Bombay newspaper yesterday in your name and I want to verify.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that cannot go.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : He said, "I stand by every word of what I have said."

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, you have made a comment on that. It cannot be going as a statement because there is nobody to support.

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\*Not recorded.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Had he appeared before the Commission? Did that gentleman appear before the Commission?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I telephoned him. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Harin Pathak, allow me to conduct the House. Every second you are dictating me.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am not relying only on the newspaper report. Therefore, he is the only person. . . . *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, his entire Statement was telecast live on television. . . . *(Interruptions)*

He made a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not make it admissible. Any statement made on the TV does not become admissible here. I have not interrupted him.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : He is speaking on the Adjournment Motion. We are discussing the Report. Whomsoever were invited by the Commission to give the affidavits, their affidavits were recorded. Beyond that, any private statement cannot be a part of the discussion on the Adjournment Motion. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have allowed him. Let me give my ruling.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Why did Bansal ji read the whole Statement of Sonia Gandhi ji given in the newspaper. . . . *(Interruptions)* If Soniaji's newspaper Statement can be read then why not his? . . . *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Why did you read the whole Statement? . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : What are you talking. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: She is present in the House. Do not forget that. But here that cannot be allowed. When you are reading through a report, I never interrupted. Whoever has said, whatever was said anywhere in the world cannot be repeated here.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : He is not 'whoever'.

MR. SPEAKER : You generally indicate what is the nature. Do not quote his statement and all that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said. Why are you doing this?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gawai has given any evidence.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I will seek your indulgence for half a minute. Whatever observation he is making on Mr. Gawai has been contradicted at page 171 by Mr. Alexander. He is a Member of the other House. It has been contradicted at page 171.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, your Member will reply to that.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI (Garhwal) : Sir, that should not be recorded. He is not here. . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have been requesting everybody not to act as super Speaker.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Earlier on two issues, both the Mishra Commission and the Nanavati Commission have agreed namely that there was delay in calling the Army. On this, both have agreed. This particular matter is mentioned because Lieutenant Governor at that time in-charge of law and order in Delhi was Mr. Gawai. He says that the delay was deliberate in order to execute a sinister plot and the Commission also finds that it was not carnage which was spontaneous, but it was an organised carnage. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to find out who organised it. This is what we demand. Today I have been

happy to hear what the Home Minister said yesterday that this ATR is not final; we will continue to examine; and we will continue to follow it. This House is interested in knowing who organised this carnage. Those who participated in it have been named. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will take action.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : But, as it has been said that the police functioned in a certain manner, which could not have happened, had it not been instruction from the top. Who gave this instruction? It is because in this even the Home Minister is named. Even others are named. I do not want to name it but certainly I want to know this. The Prime Minister at that time was not part of the political set-up. I believe that in these matters the attitude of the political set-up is most crucial. Therefore, I would appeal to him to find out who organised this carnage. That is all. . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make this type of running commentary.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM (Calcutta – North East) :

"Jab se jalte hue Ghar dekhe hai in aankho ne,  
Roshni mujhko chirago kei buri Lagti hai."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion is being held over the Nanavati Commission Report and ATR submitted by the Government in this regard. There has been some progress in the debate. This issue is very old and very important. Many other issues are also related with it. Which is why previous speakers have connected all other things like religion, philosophy, society, history etc. with it.

I will not go into the details but would like to associate myself with them. Sikh community has made valuable contribution in the freedom struggle of the country as Shri Dhindsaji has stated. Our Marxist Communist Party and the people of Left front have been a part of that glorious history. Therefore, region does not make any difference in this matter. I hail from Bengal. The pillars of Cellular Jail or other memorials bear testimony to the fact that the people of Bengal and Punjab had made sacrifice in the freedom struggle even then they faced partition in 1947.

[Md. Salim]

Unfortunately, they are still facing many problems. As far as the matter of 1984 is concerned, it would have been better if Advaniji had been present in the House. He has spoken before me, therefore, I take up the issue that he has raised. He has an objection why it was called 'Anti Sikh Riots. He has cited, the example of that Hindu-Muslim riots that keep taking place very often in the country, attacked. Such riots would definitely be against that community. Advaniji is a very experienced leader and he has said a very good thing in the last paragraph in that during the organized carnage a particular community is suppressed and attacked, I would like to tell him if the term-of riots of 84' is replaced by Gujarat's riots. Then also whatever he has said, is equally true. But he would not speak on that issue. We are proud of our Country's secularism but unfortunately minorities namely Sikhs, Christians, Muslims have been attacked one by one. . . .(Interruptions) Will you teach me what should I speak? . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt. Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)\**

• MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. You go on speaking. Nothing else will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. I would not allow this. I would not allow anybody to interrupt.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : The word 'pogrom' is unparliamentary. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not unparliamentary.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not at your sweet will.

*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

MD. SALIM : I have spoken the word from the Report. . . .(Interruptions) The word 'pogrom' is in the Report. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Salim, you address the Chair.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MOHD. SALIM : I agree that the riots did not take place between two Communities in 1984. . . .(Interruptions). What can be the objection to this? Advaniji was the Home Minister. When the Nanavati Commission was constituted, these riots were covered under its terms of reference. It is my problem. Why do the people forget later; whatever they do. Is it different to be mentioned the cover page and to be mentioned inside.

[English]

It was not riot. Shall I read the terms of reference from (a) to (f)? . . .(Interruptions) that were prescribed in the year 2000. Such serious issues should have been dealt with seriously at that time only but not for any immediate advantage. Our party is deadly against any kind of bloodshed, atrocities against innocent people and playing politics on such issues. . . .(Interruptions) What is his problem? We have an objection to play politics on any kind of blood. Does he has not any objection? . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening to you?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I request for silence from all sides.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : Page number 179 and 180 that Shri Advani ji quoted are correct. I would not like to read complete text. He has quoted only selective lines.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go through the record you will be amazed to see it. Shri Advani ji omitted one line and then started reading. He started reading from page number 180 that I am not repeating. However, the introduction prior



to page 180 should have been read. Introduction part one goes like –

[English]

"Considering the manner in which the violent attacks were made, it was felt that probably the attacks on Sikhs were organized by the Congressmen or their supporters or by some other organisations or associations."

[Translation]

Who were these other organisation or associations? The inquiry should have been conducted in this regard. Such thing has been mentioned in Nanavati report. I do not ascribe much importance to the report. From the reference it is evident that the Commission did not do justice to those people who have been waiting for justice for 21 years. Those who were kids at the time of incident are now grown up men and in today's paper it has been reported that a 21 year old orphaned male wants to leave the country. It is a matter of shame for us. The justice should be done to the oppressed people. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the chair; do not get diverted.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : Sir, Advani ji read everything from page number 180 however omitted one line prior to the quoted lines that I am reading –

[English]

"There is also evidence on record to show that on 31.10.84, either meetings were held or the persons who could organise attacks were contacted and were given instructions to kill Sikhs and loot their houses and shops."

[Translation]

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal had also quoted and I am also quoting. Since 1981 efforts were being made to drive a wedge between Hindu and Sikh community. I can quote

from the report of the Nanavati Commission. Shri Advani ji has read only selective part of it. Second thing is that I would like to submit is that who are those people of the other organisation who rehearse every Sunday, and are readily available in the Delhi city. It is a national issue. These organisations are readily available for staging riots. People are blaming them and they should take it seriously. It is not only the Sikhs who feel about what happened in 1984. It is not only the Muslims, who feel about what happened in Gujarat. All those people who believe in humanity and peace bow their heads in shame when they think about these incidents, I remember Guru Nanak, Baba Farid Bulle Shah and other saints. I am not stretching things about I agree with Shri Dhindsa ji that if a person assassinates the Prime Minister, it is not justified to target the entire community and hold it guilty for the deeds of the individual guilty of assassination. People who are involved in such incidents be it in America, London, Ayodhya, or Delhi, have a warped mentality and people manipulate such persons for deteriorating the situations.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to frame a charge-sheet in Parliament. We are not discussing this in Parliament just because we want to hang somebody but because we have to consider how to give direction to our democracy and Government, establish the conventions for our country and uphold our policy of secularism, we have to face the entire world and community of nations. Nothing should happen which could compel the hon. Prime Minister to say what Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had said in that our heads are bowed in shame. That is why we are having this discussion in Parliament. My purpose is clear. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Md. Salim, do not get diverted. Please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not one of those who deviate from their subject. I never do so. This kind of situations emerge due to politics of hatred and politics of intolerance. We have to consider how this kind of an atmosphere gets created. When the radio makes an

[Md. Salim]

announcement that two Sikh youth Shri Satwant Singh and Shri Beant Singh had attacked Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it shows that anti-Sikh atmosphere was created, there are media reports and the reports of the Commissions to show what happened later on. Anti-social elements who indulge in arson, organised gangsters who can incite one community against another, those who were intending to teach the Sikhs a lesson and those who question the very presence of minorities in the country, take advantage of such situations.

Sir, people of Delhi witnessed what happened and later on it was reported in newspapers and television. Therefore, all efforts and proper arrangements should be made to ensure that the guilty are punished to deter them from committing such crimes and check the recurrence of such incidents. Only then we could be able to feel proud of our Constitution and, law and order and our institutions. Sense of pride can not be instilled by pasting stickers or raising slogan that we are proud to be so and so. Rather, it is the rule of law that is applied uniformly without any double yardstick to all irrespective of whether one is a Minister or a common citizen or a resident of any State be it Delhi or Gujarat that can instill a sense of pride in ourselves. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What is this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can quote all this. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Alright, please continue.

MD. SALIM : This is the reason that we have to give a message directly. I can say it on behalf of my party that by dominating a community, instilling hatred against them, burning their innocent children and raping and killing women as we noticed in 1984 in Delhi. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this. Why are you all creating such a noise?

MD. SALIM : I am talking about Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Ours is a very big country. It might not be so for you. . . .(Interruptions)

I am talking about the entire country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kutch to Kohima. Why do they object? I represent Kolkata and West Bengal, and if one were to hold Congressmen alone guilty of riots, I would like to ask whether there were no Congressmen in Kolkata and also whether nobody conspired to incite riots in Kolkata? It all was there but the difference was that the communists were in power there. There was the Government headed by Shri Jyoti Basu and there were workers like us, that is why there were no riots in Kolkata. There were no workers there who wield lathis, indulge in arson, carry kerosene, petrol or diesel and are trained to indulge in arson. Such workers were not there in Kolkata that is why – Kolkata remained peaceful while Delhi became a witness to such pogrom. . . .(Interruptions) Why does he object to it? Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotraji, Delhi suffered, what is there to feel good about in this?

It is the Government's responsibility to gear up the administration whenever there are riots be it in Gujarat, Baroda, Mumbai, Kolkata or Delhi. I am not saying this. This is what Advaniji said, he was the Home Minister when Gujarat was burning, he should have taken charge of the situation and instructed the administration, we owe some obligation to the land to which we belong that we carry out. . . .(Interruptions) Affidavits are there but you did not come to the rescue of Sikhs on 31st October and 1 and 2nd November. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing else will be recorded except the speech of Shri Md. Salim.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : May I submit that there should not be any intolerance of each other, inside the House at least? We should tolerate each other's views, respect them and reply to them in a proper manner. There should be no intolerance of each other. Shri Salim, please continue.

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

MD. SALIM : Tolerance should be there in our behaviour both inside the House and outside it.

My party and my individual opinion is that Nanavati Commission has not done justice to its terms of reference and that is why the report of the Commission has not meted out justice to the victims of riot who have been waiting for 21 years. Everybody knows that nine commissions and committees have been constituted in this regard. I do not want to repeat it, it is a matter of discussion for entire country, Dhindsa ji, we can understand your pain and agony much better than them because this situation has repeated itself time and again after independence. Commissions are constituted after riots have taken place but justice is always denied to the victims. But this is an opportunity where things can be rectified, we have not even liked your ATR. If we go into the details of this ATR, the job is not finished by accepting 9 recommendations out of 10. The Government would have to take action against persons indicted in the report whoever they might be.

When they say this then they should also say that whether it is Modi or Tylter, justice should be done to all. Only I can dare to say like this and not they so they may please remain quiet. . . .*(Interruptions)*

Second thing is that Sajjan Kumar is the Member of my party so I am referring him. Neither me nor the House is satisfied with what has been mentioned in ATR and I feel that there should be a logical conclusion regarding the cases in which action is to be taken whether the cases are traced or untraced. He says that there is no FIR. If the constable says that yes if there is prima facie evidence against anyone he registers FIR in the diary and if he does not do so we pressurize him for doing this and if commission after commission is saying this then will they deny?

I am not saying them to pass judgement. However, the Government should approach the court on behalf of the oppressed people so that guilty persons may be punished. Otherwise people will criticize it. Just now you have seen that whosoever comes in power, misuse the power in their favour. I myself had said all these things, regarding the

cases of Advaniji, Uma ji, Murl Manohar Joshi ji. So I am submitting to BJD, Janta Dal, Dhindsa ji, and all of you that it is not a matter to be discussed on party line and alliance. They should tell at that time as well. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central) : At that time Balasaheb Thakre sahib had said that Sikhs must not be harmed. We cannot forget the sacrifice of Sikhs. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : All right, You please sit down.

MD. SALIM : It is good thing. I would like to submit that he should have said such things also at the time when the cases of Joshi ji, Uma Bharti ji and Advaniji were discussed.

Third thing that I would like to say is that me or my party do not agree with this that the police officers and high officials being discussed here are either got retired or are transferred. If the country has waited for 21 years then they should be brought to book even if they have got retired. Ok, departmental action cannot be taken against them, however action can be taken against them as per the criminal prosecution. When there is fraud in any bank even then it is said that they have got retired.

*[English]*

You allow them to retire.

*[Translation]*

Such thing should not happen. Strict action should be taken against them. Nanavati Commission, ATR and Bansal ji also have mentioned about the compensation. It is not a matter of Rs. 1 crore, 2 crore, 70 crore or 72 crore. Misery can not be quantified in terms of money. Rather, I am talking about healing touch.

*[English]*

You feel for that. The whole nation feels for that.

*[Translation]*

On behalf of the House I would like to request the hon'ble Speaker to pressurize the Government that the

[Md. Salim]

Government job should be provided to those family members whose bread earners have been killed. Regarding offering separate compensation, I would like to submit that compensation should be at par. There should not be disparity in the amount of compensation paid in various States so that the people may feel that it is the responsibility of the State, of the society. The Government have proved it also. This was started by hon'ble Manmohan Singh ji. When UFA Government came in power people welcomed it and Sikhs also welcomed it. Many people got baffled on account of this. Now you yourself will have to take step in this regard. Keeping in view the misery and anger of the people of the country I will have to say that 'Na koi Hamsafar, Na kisi Hamnashin se niklega, Hamare pair ka kanta Ham his Niklega'.

SHRI RAMJIL LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing on this important subject. We are discussing on the report of the Nanavati Commission and the ATR. I would not like to repeat the speech of Salim Saheb. Regarding the riot that brokeout after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 31 October, 1984, it has been rightly said that it was not a riot but a massacre. The main thing is that no strict action has been taken till now that should have been taken against those killers who were involved in mass killings. Many committees were set up to inquire into these riots. First of all Rangnath Mishra Committee was constituted in 1985 and the Commission submitted its recommendations in 1986 but no concrete action was taken in this regard. In February, 1987 three Committees, namely, Jain Committees, Ahuja Committee and Mittal Committee were constituted. The Delhi Administration constituted Potirosa Committee in March 1990. In November, 1990 the task of Patirosa Committee was handed over to Jain and Agrawal Committee. BJP Government constituted Advisory Committee in 1994 in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Justice Narula.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aggrieved parties could not get relief even after a long interval despite constituting Commissions and Committees and we could not fulfil the expectations of the people.

I would like to submit that the official figure of persons killed in Delhi is 2733. The mass killing was staged not only in Delhi rather violent incidents happened also in Gurgaon, Kanpur, Bokaro and Indore and in which 2000 persons were killed. If one person is killed 5-6 guilty persons are punished but in this case action was taken against only 7-8 persons despite killing of 5000 persons. I feel that there cannot be any more serious than this and the same thing happened. I allege that guilty persons were protected. From the outcome of the Committee, it appears that efforts were made to protect rioters and killers. I would like to submit that it was a massacre. As I have said in the very beginning that the main issue is this that if action is not taken against killers, the people will lose faith in law and order situation and the system of the country. I would like to submit that two Sikh bodyguards who were involved in the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi should be condemned in strongest term. However, it is not proper to target the whole community for their heinous deeds. There cannot be anything more hateful acts than this. This is the time and this is the attitude that give birth to the terrorism. Such tendencies are the root cause of such situation. We should understand this thing.

Through you I would like to submit that when Advani ji completed his speech our BJP RSS friends were speaking. . . .(Interruptions) The Congress Party should accept this that they had lost their control over the situation. The thing was started by the workers of the Congress party and the remark of Late Rajiv Gandhi that when a gigantic tree falls the earth trembles deteriorated the situation further. However, it is a bitter truth that the work that was started by the workers of the Congress party was furthered by the Bhartiya Janta Party and RSS people and they worked in unison with the Congress party workers. . . .(Interruptions)

Whatever was done to the Sikhs in Delhi was a carnage and similar thing happened in Gujarat after Godhra incidents. That was also a carnage. . . .(Interruptions) They should not show more concern for that. The Lok Sabha election in 1985 proved their involvement that the entire RSS was with the Congress party. They got only two seats and there cannot be more conclusive evidence than this in India. What proofs do they need. . . .(Interruptions)

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee lost his seat. He was defeated by two lakh votes. I would like to submit to Malhotra ji that no RSS people were ready to work for him. . . .(Interruptions) In 1985 their party and the party of Shivraj ji joined hands. I feel that this is the biggest proof. . . .(Interruptions) They should not interrupt like this otherwise their position will be further weakened. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramji Lal Suman, kindly address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : The most unfortunate thing is that advice is being sought from the Ministry of Law to take action against only five officers on the basis of the report. Can there be anything more unfortunate than this? Being a political activist I accept that though the riot may break out once, however the way riots but cannot go on for long if there is firm will power of the Government to check riots.

13.00 hrs.

The riots continued for five six days. It clearly means that rioters were psychologically convinced that the Government and the police is with them and they may do anything as no action will be taken against them. If the rioters had been afraid of the Government machinery, the incidents would have continued for a day or for a time being but would not have lasted for so long. It would not have been possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report of the Nanavati Commission is a peculiar one. It is on account of this feature of the report that Shri Shivraj Patil ji could interpret the report according to his convenience. The then Lieutenant Governor Shri P.G. Gawai has been severely criticized in the report for his inaction in tackling the riots. However, Shri Gawai Saheb contended that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not provide the forces that he had demanded to tackle the riots. Then Shri Tandan was the Commissioner of Police in Delhi.

13.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Commission has also put them in dock. However, Tandan Sahib said that his subordinates were not giving him information regarding the real position. This is the position.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Bansal Saheb was speaking. The report, regarding the crime that the affected people wanted to get registered in police station against the culprits, was not registered. A maximum of 340 sikhs were killed in Delhi Cant area. The police registered a very weak report in this regard. The affected people kept on stressing that so and so persons were involved in the massacre. However, their names were not mentioned by the police in the FIR. The point is that the type of FIR that the affected people wanted to get registered against the killers was not registered by the police.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report that has been submitted by justice Kapoor is a kind of sociological analysis. He submitted that the six police officers out of the 72 police officers got retired and three officers died before the starting of the proceeding. 12 officers were acquitted. In one case disputed action was quashed by the Central Administrative Officer. In one case the pension was cut and three cases are pending in the court. Is it not an act of giving protection to 72 guilty officers who were responsible for the killings of thousands of innocent persons? In fact no serious efforts were made to take strict action against the guilty persons. As far the remaining 39 Gazetted officers are concerned, inquiry was held only against 33 officers. Out of that 32 officers were acquitted and two officers were censured. Warning was given to one officer and one was sent on leave.

I firmly believe that no serious efforts were made to hold inquiry and take action against guilty persons. Recently, when the report of Nanavati Commission was presented in the House, Nanavati Saheb declined to make any comment on the report. However, four days before the submission of the report, Nanavati Saheb had submitted that the entire responsibility of the riots laid with the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri P.V. Narsimharao and

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

General Vaidya. He said that the Minister of Home Affairs Narsimharao remained unresponsive and the deployment of army was delayed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have said earlier that the language of the -report is ambiguous.

In page 116 of the report, the Commission recorded in the conclusion that there is concrete evidence against Jagdish Tytler that probably he was involved in engineering attack on Sikhs. So the Commission recommended that the Government should take necessary action after holding inquiry in this regard. The Government has submitted that prosecution proceedings cannot be conducted on the basis of possibility. In fact the language of the report creates confusion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that if the person whose names figured in the report are innocent then will the hon'ble Prime Minister tell as to who are the guilty persons? There were riots in Delhi and people were killed in Delhi and the persons who were involved in killings were also from Delhi. It is not the inquiry of the Bofor episode rather the place of inquiry is in Delhi itself. I feel that if the inquiry had been held with honesty and sincerity, some facts would have certainly surfaced. The prominent thing is that when riot broke out what was the situation? At the time of riot Gayani Zail Singh was the President of the country. Shri Inder Kumar Gujral, Shri Kuldip Naiyar Chaudhary Charan Singh and Shri Karpuri Thakur whosoever went to meet hon'ble Zail Singh they all felt that he was not behaving like a president. He was feeling quite helpless, the Home Minister of the country maintained an expressionless facade and kept mum.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : He was always expressionless.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, page no. 17 of this report contains. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan's evidence as witness number 135. One Sikh was dragged forcefully from his house also and killed. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has also said that there was an office of Congress party quite nearby. People came from there and he was told that they were workers of Congress Party.

Retired Chief Justice of Punjab and Haryana High Court, Shri Ranjit Singh Narula has said in an affidavit which is there on page 96 of this report that during enquiry against police officials, handwritten notes prepared by Ved Marwah were destroyed at the instructions of higher officials. Thus an important part of evidence was destroyed in this way. This shows who was the mastermind behind the objectionable deeds carried out by those officials. The evidence of Narula Saheb is given at page no. 102 and evidence of Shri Govind Narayan is given as witness no. 150 and Shri Sajjan Kumar has denied the allegations of Shri Kehar Singh against himself. Shri Kehar Singh has stated that when he was going to his shop in the morning of 1.11.1984, he saw that a crowd had assembled in front of the Mongolpuri Congress office and Shri Sajjan Kumar was rendering a provoking speech that not a single Sikh should remain alive in this area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such evidences were there. The important point is at the evidence number 188 wherein it has been stated that Shri B.P. Marwah, who was the Additional Commissioner of CID at that time and who had been entrusted the job of looking into the role of Delhi Police at the time of riots, was reaching at the conclusion that Delhi Police had failed in carrying out its responsibility. When he was going to conclude his findings, he was orders to wind up the enquiry. That is why I allege that this enquiry was manipulated and persons involved in riots have been saved due to which no action has been taken against the guilty till today.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have nothing much to say. I only want to submit that people of several religions and castes live here, it is our responsibility to maintain harmony, national integrity and promote the feeling of cooperation with in the society. I believe it would not be in the interest of India if we start doubting the intentions of a particular community or when there is a clash between two communities or when we hold the entire community guilty due to one person's offence. The heinous acts committed by communal elements reveal similar intentions be it the massacre of Sikhs in Delhi or the killings by RSS, Bajrang Dal or Vishwa Hindu Parishad in Gujarat and other parts of the country. The way people of a particular community were identified and killed in Gujarat, it can not

be called as riot. The areas in which Muslims lived were identified and they were killed in a planned way after Godhra incident. Modiji's behaviour at that time was not much different than the behaviour of the followers of Congress after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. A statement of the Minister of Home Affairs has been published today. Through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that this issue would become more troublesome for him if he does not tackle it in time. It would be a welcome step if Shri Tytler is asked to resign. He should have done it earlier. Cases against Shri Sajjan Kumar should be reopened and strict action should be taken against guilty officers so that such incidents are not repeated in future.

Sir, the newspapers keep in publishing about the sufferings of the victims. Numerous of them have been rendered homeless, approximately two thousand women were widowed, arrangements should be made for their rehabilitation. Through you I would like to submit that after going through this ATR it seems that the Government does not want to take any action. This ATR should be rejected and resolution of this intent should be taken that the Government would take strict action against persons responsible for the massacre of Sikhs.

SHRI VIJAY KRISHNA (Barh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several learned colleagues have expressed their opinion. Riots of 1984 were in reality genocide which deserves to be condemned strongly. I condemn those incidents of 1984 on my behalf and on behalf of my party and associate myself with the feelings of the hon. Members who have spoken in the House. India is the largest democratic nation in the world.

Such incidents in this democratic country are a blot on India. We seem to run out of words while condemning this shameful incident. We all are aware of the situations prevailing during the period from 1981 to 1984. 'Operation Blue star was conducted and it had hurt a particular community. The feelings of the Sikhs were hurt and there was another section which was exuberant. There were very few people in the country who spoke against Operation Blue Star. Chandra Shekharji was the one leader who spoke against Operation Blue Star. At that time he had to face much criticism but incidents that took place further

worsened the situation, and it got so bad that the biggest leader of the country and head of Nehru family which has made many sacrifices for the country had to pay heavily and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. The biggest leader of the country was assassinated who belonged to Nehru family which has done a lot for the country and her Congress Party has also done much for the country. Congress has a history of sacrifices for the country. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated due to situation that emerged during 1981 to 1984.

They would have to bring in the history of India when they have a glance at the history of Sikhs. The history of Sikhs is replete with tales of sacrifices and martyrdom right from the days of freedom movement till today. During the time of Operation Blue Star, they had forgotten that once Ahmed Shah Abdali's tyranny ruled the roost in Amritsar and more than 4000 Sikhs laid down their lives. At that time they had encashed feelings of people. Even today many persons are indulging in it. As law is supreme, we should have an unbiased approach towards everybody and every situation, whoever may be the guilty, be it from my side or their side or anybody else's side, pogrom may have taken place in Godhra or Delhi. Everything is subjected to the rule of law.

The Prime Minister is present here. I would like to congratulate UPA's Chairman, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi for giving an opportunity to become Prime Minister to a person who belongs to Sikh community i.e. minority community. But the hon. Minister Shri Patil has to tread cautiously since he has to take action on that Report. There are also leaders like Shri Atal ji in our country, who have some status. I would like to say one thing to him also. If a leader like him speaks in favour of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, who is responsible for Godhra massacre, then what meaning would be drawn out of it? The massacre of people of minority community in Godhra instigated the communal fire in entire Gujarat. It was not done by one person, rather this incident was nurtured by constitutionally elected Government of Gujarat. It was genocide, and when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and other NDA leaders support it, it becomes very strange. Today they are talking of morality. They talk of nursing the wounds of Sikhs, and associate themselves with the feelings of Sikhs. I would

[Shri Vijay Krishna]

like to say that they should not try to take political mileage from the feelings of people because it increases bitterness and animosity. It increases tension. We should not indulge in such things. Shri Bansalji just mentioned that at that time Shri Rajiv ji had visited the affected areas. It was a good gesture, he played a big role in normalizing the situation. A person, whose mother had been killed, was consoling the people in streets so as to ensure that such incident is not repeated, it was a very courageous task and Shri Rajiv ji did that very boldly.

I respect hon'ble Bansal ji, he represents Chandigarh and is an intellectual. He mentioned in his speech that the Akali Dal members were not filing FIR. I would like to know from hon'ble Member of Congress as to whether FIR is filed by a political party? FIR is filed by the victim and this is the legal provision. If the intellectual person like him says such things, then it would create difficulties for laymen like us. Therefore, eminent person should speak cautiously. We know that he is well-versed in law and they have many legal luminaries like hon'ble Kapil Sibal, even then, he said such things, which is not appropriate. The country should be ruled by law and everybody is equal in front of law, and this should also be reflected. Wherever there is a need for filing a case. The case should be filed. Persons against whom evidence is there must be prosecuted. The message should go to public that the way we have taken strong stand in Godhra case demanding punishment of guilty people as injustice has been done with people of minority community and NDA Government had protected the guilty persons, similarly the message should go that, suspected persons would be prosecuted and UPA Government would maintain transparency and if transparency is not maintained, the Sikhs, who have made many sacrifices do not get justice then, the people would have no faith in the judicial system. Therefore, I would like the UPA Chairman, hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that discrepancies in ATR should be rectified. The Government has mentioned about compensation of 70 crore rupees in ATR which is very less and there is no uniformity in it. Commission said that uniformity should be brought in compensation. The Government should tell as

to what kind of uniformity it wants to bring in the compensation.

Just now, my hon'ble colleague, Shri Ramji Lal Suman said that the affected families have not got any relief, or any house, many people have not got any compensation and there is no uniformity in compensation. Therefore, Rashtriya Janta Dal demands that Government should take steps in this direction and one person of each affected family should get a job at the earliest and it should be ensured that they get job within one – three months.

The reports of Rangnath Committee and Tarkunde Committee were also mentioned here. I understand that the Government should have will power for granting relief work. They should indicate what they want to do and how they are different from NDA Government, and what they can do immediately for the affected families. The Government should provide jobs to the orphans at the earliest by relaxing rules and it should also ensure maximum compensation to the families affected by this massacre.

On page 138, the Commission has also recommended constitution of independent Police Force which should be free from political pressures. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs about the steps he is taking to ensure an independent Police Force, free from political pressures. Whether rules, legislation or provisions can be enacted for this purpose, further tell us about and in which the expert whose opinion can be sought on this issue. Government should take initiative in this direction at the earliest and it should make further progress on these points. I would like to say many more things and many of my colleagues have spoken in this regard but I understand that this massacre is a blot on the history of democratic country like India. And if we want to wash this blot, then we have to move strongly in this direction and show political will power. The Congress party has witnessed many highs and lows. Congress has reached this pedestrial after passing through many highs and lows. I would like to request the Congress leader and UPA Chairman to take action against the guilty persons in this regard. It should not appear that we want to take action, rather, it should appear that action has been taken. If it



does not appear so and if somebody feels that efforts are being made to save somebody, then it will not serve any good to Congress, UPA, or to our party. The person of any class, who is rioter, guilty of massacre, should be handed over to authorities and action should be taken against him thereby giving this message to the country that UPA Government is a secular Government which is functioning as per policy and law. The people of country have given mandate against these who have tried to protect persons responsible for Gujarat massacre and people will again do so. Therefore, such incidents should not be repeated and while condemning the atrocities committed against Sikh brethren. I urge on behalf of my party upon the Government to rectify discrepancies in Action Taken Report and to provide adequate compensation to affected families.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion for adjournment. On the 31st October, 1984 the riots which took place in the country were not confined to Delhi, infact, they took place throughout the country in which more than 30 thousand Sikhs were massacred. There is a consensus over three things regarding these riots and the massacre.

The first thing is that the Congress Party was involved. People related to Congress were involved in these riots in the entire country. There is a consensus on this issue. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No running commentary please.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : The second thing is that the Police and administration did nothing to protect the Sikhs, whether it is the report of Rangnath Mishra Commission or Nanavati Commission, this second thing is very clear that the Police and the administration did nothing at all to protect the Sikhs.

Third thing is that there was a sinister design. There was a design under which the Army was called very late intentionally and that resulted in such a large scale

massacre in the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the massacre that took place is a indicative of the mindset of the people. Therefore, the people of ruling party are not right in saying that it was the outcome of the anger that originated out of the assassination. I would like to remind him that a feeling of hatred against Sikhs was implanted throughout the country in the Lok Sabha elections that took place after this massacre. At that time when elections were being held at Amethi, the then ruling party mobilised votes by writing slogans on the walls saying that "Beti Sardar ki Desh ke Gaddar ki" I would like to ask who were the people to write such slogans.

Who were the people to write such slogans, why such slogans were written "Sardaro kei Beti, Gaddaro kei Beti." Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I still remember those Lok Sabha elections, wherein such posters were pasted and the advertisements given in newspapers. I still recall one of the advertisement published by the Congress party in which a taxi was shown alongwith a driver who was a believer of Khalsa Panth and it was written in English that : "Would you trust a driver from another State?"

What does this symbolise? It was not an unexpected incident, infact it was the symbol of the mindset and the mentality. In the ensuing Lok Sabha Elections the Congress got 410 seats and the BJP got only 2 seats. We got two seats because the Bhartiya Janta Party and RSS\* were standing in support of the Sikhs. Shri Kushwant Singh ji, who is believed to be a secular writer. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not make any running commentary.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only Shri Modi's speech will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur) : Even those who were not the supporters of BJP wrote an article stating that when Sikhs were being massacred, people belonging

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Modi]

to RRS saved them and provided shelter to them in their homes. As a result of that, when Shri Lal Krishna Advani was standing from New Delhi constituency. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go into record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Jai Prakash ji, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going to be recorded. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have said whatever you wanted. Now you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the time when Shri Lal Krishna Advani was contesting elections from New Delhi Lok Sabha constituency, Shri Khushwant Singh supported the RSS openly whereas he had remained an anti-BJP throughout his life. The BJP had to bear its consequences and was reduced to two seats. The BJP did everything possible for ensuring

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\*Not recorded.

the safety of the country's minority community including Sikhs.

I would like to remind the House and since Home Minister is also present here. I would like to ask him that why was the Ranganath Commission set up after six months? The riots took place on the 31st October 1984. After six months when this issue was raised in Lok Sabha and there was an uproar throughout the country, the Ranganath Commission was set up after a gap of six months from riots. I would like to know as to why Ranganath Mishra who wrote this report was made a member of the Rajya Sabha?. . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded. No. This is not to be recorded. Please sit down? I will not allow you.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Jai Prakash ji, you please sit down. I will not allow you. The next speaker also belongs to your party only. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, You are disturbing the House. I will not allow you. No please sit down. Whatever Shri Jai Prakash says is not going to be recorded.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : The Sikhs have contributed to the country's cultural, religious and political history. The world can never forget them. I would like to remind it to the House that Guru Teg Bahadur ji, the father of Guru Gobind Singh ji was beheaded at the Gurudwara Sheesh Ganj and all his four sons also laid their lives. Shri Guru Gobind Singh Saheb was surrounded with thousands of his followers, when one of them told him that all four of his sons have been sacrificed. Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji said that I have sacrificed all of my four sons for all these believers who are sitting before me. Shri Guru Gobind

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\*Not recorded.

Singh ji said "In Putran kei sees par vaar diye putt char, char mue to kya hua jeevet kai hazaar" which means that, so what if four have been sacrificed, here thousands of believers like my sons are sitting before me. But the people of Sikh community was massacred after 31st October. I am very disappointed that in the Action Taken Report published after 21 years the Nanavati Commission has mentioned the names of some of the Congress leaders but that too under the clause of probability. I would like to quote page no. 151 of Nanavati Commission where it is written that :

"It also appears to the Commission that Shri Jagdish Tytler ." which includes names of four – five people.

"All Congress (I) leaders or workers, were in some way involved in the attack on Sikhs or the property in this area."

It does not merely talk about probabilities. The Nanavati Commission says that

[English]

Shri Jagdish Tytler in some way was involved in the attack on Sikhs or the property in this area.

[Translation]

not only this much, Surinder Singhji, who is witness No. 147, I am talking about this because it has been mentioned.

[English]

"The Commission considers it safe to record a finding that there is credible evidence against Jagdish Tytler to the effect that very probable he had a hand in organising attacks on Sikhs."

[Translation]

The Government have said that simply on the basis of probability no action can be taken against anyone. This Government is misleading the House. Clear evidences have been provided in the Nanavati Commission Report that Shri Jagdish Tytler one of the Ministers in the Government, has played a role in those riots. Surinder

Singh, witness No. 147, who is head Granthi of the Pulbangash Gurudwara near Azad Market had said that :

[English]

"While describing the attack on the Gurudwara on 11.11.84 at about 9.00 a.m. he stated that the mob which attacked the Gurudwara was led by Shri Jagdish Tytler, who was then the Congress (I) Member of Parliament of the area."

[Translation]

and now the Government says that how can he be removed merely on the basis of probability. In the Nanavati Commission Report a person named Surinder Singh, witness number, 147 has clearly stated that he saw that Shri Jagdish Tytler.

[English]

"He has stated that Shri Jagdish Tytler had incited the mob to burn the Gurudwara and kill the Sikhs".

[Translation]

What more evidence is required? Further he says that

[English]

"He also stated that he was contacted by Shri Jagdish Tytler on 10.11.84 and was asked to sign on two sheets of paper."

[Translation]

On 1.10.1984 Jagdish Tytler made Surender Singh sign on two plain papers. It is a part of Nanavati Commission's Report. He says that there is no evidence, action cannot be taken on probabilities alone. The Nanavati report further stated that :

[English]

"It appears from all this, that the subsequent affidavit was probably obtained by persuasion or pressure."

The commission states that the subsequent affidavit was obtained by pressure, it is a part of Nanavati Report. There is another witness, Shri Jasbir Singh who states that he saw Shri Jagdish Tytler alighting.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Modi]

"He rebuked the persons who were standing there that his instructions were not faithfully carried out and therefore, his position was greatly compromised and lowered in the eyes of the Central Leaders.

[Translation]

Action taken in my area was not as per expectations which has lowered my dignity in the eyes of the Central Leaders." It is further stated.

[English]

"He has alleged to have further stated that there was only nominal killing in his constituency compared to East Delhi, Outer Delhi, etc. and it would be difficult for him to stake claim in future as he had promised large scale killing of Sikhs."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the Statement of Jasbir Singh which is a part of the Nanavati Commission report. He had assisted the Citizens Committee. He

[English]

stated :

"The witnesses have told the Committee about the participation of Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri Sajjan Kumar and Shri Jagdish Tytler in the anti-Sikh riots. Replying upon all this material, the Commission considers it safe to record the finding that there is credible evidence against Shri Jagdish Tytler to the effect that very probably he had a hand in organizing attacks on Sikhs."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Congress Party censored those four lines from the Report terming them out of context and the Government states that no action can be taken on the basis of probabilities whereas the pages of the report are full of such probabilities. The Nanavati Report mentions those witnesses who have stated that they saw that the attack took place on the instructions of Shri Jagdish Tytler causing the entire incident. Similarly, there are so

many evidences against Shri Sajjan Kumar, who is Member of this House from Congress party but was he suspended or dismissed from the Party. So, the question is not to remove Shri Tytler from his office as a Minister. The pages of the report are full of evidences against Shri Sajjan Kumar.

[English]

"The Commission, therefore, recommends to the Government to examine only those cases where the witnesses have accused Shri Sajjan Kumar specifically and yet no charge sheets were filed against him and the cases were terminated as untracted and if there is justification for the same, take further action as permitted by law."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Modi. Next speaker belongs to the Congress Party.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are not discussing Godhra here. This is not going to be recorded.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Modi.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record except the speech of Shri Modi. Shri Jai Prakash, you are wasting the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is my last warning to you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is my last warning to you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, directions have been issued to take action against Shri Sajjan Kumar and 7 FIRs have been mentioned in the ATR. The A.T.R. States that :

[English]

"Therefore, it will not be just to re-open this case."

[Translation]

It means that regarding Shri Sajjan Kumar it is stated that FIRs may be registered on the basis of evidence whereas the ATR states that

[English]

"Therefore, it will not be just to re-open the case."

"Under FIR 307/94, it is written :

"Under the circumstances, it will not be just to re-open this case. There is no justification to re-open this case."

[Translation]

They would not take any action against Shri Tytler and regarding Sh. Sajjan Kumar it is being said that there is no justification of taking further action against Shri Sajjan Kumar against whom specific allegations have been levelled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, who had engineered all the riots which have taken place in the country? These riots were engineered by those people who ruled the country for 45 years. There were riots in our State Bihar as well. . . .(interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not allow you now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Sir, I am quoting :

"It is the Congress that has engineered most of the riots. Shri Rajiv Gandhi failed to protect the Harijans and the Muslims, Geographical boundaries of the country were jeopardised by the Congress and Shri Rajiv Gandhi."

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not my statement, Hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasad ji is sitting here on 29th December 1989 after the Bhagalpur riots delivering his speech in this Lok Sabha he said that -

[English]

"It is the Congress that engineered most of the riots."

[Translation]

It is a paper of the proceedings Shri V.P. Singh was the then Prime Minister and Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the then leaders of the Opposition. . . .(Interruptions) At that time speaking in favour of the B.J.P. Laluji said :

[English]

"I would like to tell you that there are two types of Muslims in Bhagalpur, one is the Ansaris and the other is the Sollans, who had started the riots in the city. A bomb was thrown on the SP, Bhagalpur and 11 police personnel were injured."

[Translation]

This Statement. . . .(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD) : Advani ji had incited. . . .(Interruptions) I know that is extract of speech made by me in Lok Sabha but how this statement is relevant in the context of the Nanavati Report. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : It is his speech in Lok Sabha. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD : He is lying.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It is his speech in Lok Sabha. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing, except the speech of Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Just see the difference in the statements made by the Member present in the House on the riots which took place in the country twenty years ago and now, the Bhagalpur riots were of the same proposition, when one thousand Muslims were butchered during the Congress regime and when the Muslims were hacked to death. He had stated :

[English]

"You understand the actual position in Bihar. Shri Shiv Chander Jha was the Speaker who was dead against Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, another Congress leader. It was due to them and a few of their men that these riots took place. The Congress was behind these riots."

[Translation]

Congress was behind Bhagalpur riots. BJP did not level this allegation. Hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Lalu Prasadji who is present in the House, had levelled this allegation. Shri Satyendra Babu was the Chief Minister of Bihar when riots took place in Hazaribagh. Hon. Minister of Railways gave reasons for riots in Hazaribagh, I would quote :

[English]

"Shri Rajiv Gandhi accompanied by his wife Smt. Sonia Gandhi went to participate in the Vaishali festivals. They had put on bullet proof vests. Shri Rajiv Gandhi told Shrimati Sonia Gandhi that he himself would drive the jeep to see the celebrations".

[Translation]

It is the statement of Shri Laluji. Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself drove. Soniaji to the place 60 kilometers from Patna and all the police of Bihar was called to Vaishali from Hazaribagh and Ranchi, that is why when riots took place there, police could not do anything for five days. . . .(Interruptions) This is his statement. . . .(Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: What is the mentality of people who have ruled the country for 50 years. . . .(Interruptions) When riots broke out in Bahera in Bihar and several persons were killed then it was said :

[English]

"One thousand workers belonging to the Congress Party were called at Bahera and were asked to wear caps carrying the slogan"

[Translation]

It were people of Congress who were wearing the caps carrying the slogans "Garv Se Kaho Ham Hindu Hain" not from BJP and it is the statement of Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the statement made by him in Lok Sabha. . . .(Interruptions). Congress was behind anti-Sikh carnage. Congress was involved in it. Not only the anti-sikh riots that took place in Delhi. . . .(Interruptions). It is not that only he has said so, the then Chief Minister, Shri Satyendra Babu's biography titled "Meri Yadein, Meri Bhulen" has been published wherein he says that some of my political friends were present in Bhagalpur during the time of riots and instead of pacifying the situation they were engaged in adding fuel to the fire by inciting the people. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to submit that you would find the involvement of Congress everywhere be it Hindu Muslim riots, anti-Sikh riots or atrocities against Sikhs. The Congress has been able to rule the country for 50 years

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\*Not recorded.

by diving the society in this way and instilling the fear of BJP. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : Sir, he is speaking out of context. . . . (Interruptions) He is provoking others. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Except the speech of Mr. Modi, nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : I am not the only one to say this. Ram Vilas Paswanji is not here right now. He made a statement before Nanavati Commission through filing an affidavit in that regard. He has mentioned how a Sikh was burnt alive by Congress workers before his eyes. It is the statement of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, it is not from Sushil Kumar Modi. He has further stated in the affidavit that the killer mob came from the office of Youth Congress and burnt a Sikh taxi driver in front of his eyes inside his own premises. "He has further added- 'the police did not reach despite the assurances given by the personal secretary of the Minister of Home Affairs but a large mob from the office of Youth Congress came and entered his house forcibly. . . ." It is the Statement of the Cabinet Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that despite being informed and the assurance given by the Minister of Home Affairs, the police did not reach his home. It is not an isolated incident, entire country is aware of this fact. Through you I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to take action against such people. History would never forgive if they try to save the likes of Jagdish Tytler. The Government should take steps to punish the guilty so that right message could be sent to the public. Though this would not bring back the 3000 people who have been killed but it would go a long way in restoring faith among the general public who feel that such a big riot broke out and nobody has been punished. Though the less privileged of the guilty persons might have been punished

\*Not recorded.

but faith of the people can not be restored unless action is taken against political leaders who were behind this well hatched conspiracy.

Through you I would like to request the Government to sack Shri Jagdish Tytler from the Cabinet immediately. Congress claims to be a secular party if it is really so then it should expel all the four members from the party whose names have figured in association with the anti-Sikh riots be it H.K.L. Bhagat, Shastri or Sajjan Kumar. I thank you for admitting this Motion for Adjournment. . . . (Interruptions) That subject would be discussed when it comes up. You did not go there for making speech. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : 11 years have passed since the riots in Bhagalpur but the families of the victims have yet to receive compensation.

Sir, the Muslims of Bhagalpur have yet not received justice. They ruled Bihar for 15 years. What did they do to provide justice to the Muslims.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I once again demand that immediate action be taken in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to take part in the discussion on this Motion. I remember those days of 1984 very clearly. I used to live in Maharani Bagh then. I got the information that three Sikh families of our area might be targeted on 1st November. My friend Shri Mukhinder Singh used to live there, Shri Sukhbir Singh and Shri Dhindsaji who are present here were also acquainted with him. His wife has met with a severe accident and she was unable to even sit . I got the information and I was told to do something about it. The house of Managing Director of Punjab and Sindh Bank

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

was also there. I tried to put through several calls but to no avail. I got to know that the attackers would come at around 11 or 12 o'clock. I hastened to Shri Mukhinder Singh's place and warned him. He said that it could not happen but I repeated that it was so and asked him to make arrangements for his safety. One never knew as to what modus operandi would be adopted by the attackers. We shifted Shri Mukhinder Singh's wife and other family members to the home of one of their neighbour. I remember very well that when I was going towards my own house at around 11 'o' clock. I saw several people approaching. They were armed with lathis and other weapons. I do not remember seeing a pistol in anybody's hands. They set afire the home of the Managing Director of Punjab and Sindh Bank. In the meantime I reached Shri Mukhinder Singh's home and begged the attackers not to do so. There was no political leader in that particular crowd. They were young boys who were roaming armed with lathis and cans of kerosene. Nobody listen to me and I was also afraid for my life. They set afire the house of Shri Mukhinder Singh before my eyes and I believe this is what would have happened all over Delhi. The discussion that is going on in the House has taken a peculiar turn. The focal point of the discussion seems to be whether a particular political party is guilty for those incidents. Rather, the theme of the discussion should have been that citizens of India have been killed be they Muslim, Sikh or Christian. . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not disturb him.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I did not disturb you even once. Why are you disturbing me? . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, You may think, he just said this. . . .  
*(Interruptions)* This is very sad.  
 . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, please.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not disturb.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not disturb him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not go on recorded.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to submit that whatever hon'ble Member said should be expunged from proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said, this will not go in records. Not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.



[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should consider what steps we are going to take in coming days. It has been mentioned in it that kind of incident were to take place in future, then to which investigating agency it should be handed over and instead of setting up Commission after Commission inquiry should be conducted.

[English]

This is a real structural problem in this country. What is happening is that whenever any criminal offence is committed, instead of taking recourse to the Criminal Procedure Code, Governments of the day start setting up Commissions.

Now, the problem with setting up Commissions is the following :

"That no Commission under the Commission of Inquiries Act has the power to arrest individuals. If a Commission does not have the power to arrest under the Commission of Inquiries Act, no investigation can take place, and since no investigation can take place, the truth never comes out. So, it becomes a fertile ground for attacks and counter-attacks between the political parties, and this must be avoided."

We are not here standing today to start accusing one party or another.

[Translation]

I would like to know from Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa that as to why they did not withdraw support from the BJP Government in aftermath of the riots that took place in Gujarat after Godhra incident.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : We have condemned it. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : If they claim themselves to be, the well-wishers of minorities, and feel distressed by the

pain of minorities, the why did not they withdrawn their support from the Government. Why did not they do it, does Narendra Modi belong to some other party? I would like to request Shri Dhindsa ji, not to make tell claims before the world that they are the well wisher of minorities. I would like to tell that if there is any party which works for minorities, it is UPA Government. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : It is written on every page of the report. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I will speak many things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are interrupting me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the speech of Shri Kapil Sibal will be recorded. Do not disturb him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not interrupt him.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I am not leveling any allegation against anyone and understand that this should not happen, but I am astonished to hear views expressed by Shri Advaniji. Through you, I would like to mention two points. Firstly it is said.

[English]

Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not involved in any offence.

[Translation]

This is their finding, not mine, other point which has been mentioned is.

[English]

that the Congress party at the highest level was not involved in this.

[Translation]

But, unfortunately Advaniji, did not read it.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

[English]

At page 182, fifth line from the top, the findings of the Nanavati Commission says :

"The evidence on the other hand suggests that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had showed much concern about what was happening in Delhi."

I am not saying this; this is by Nanavati Commission.

"He had issued an appeal for remaining calm and maintaining communal harmony."

Then, there is this quote :

"He even visited the affected areas on the night of 1.11.84."

I would like to quote further. The Nanavati Commission report states :

"There is absolutely no evidence suggesting that Shri Rajiv Gandhi or any other high ranking Congress (I) leader had suggested or organised attacks on Sikhs."

This is in the Report. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Read forward. Read the next sentence. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : When I read forward, why does he get hurt. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Please read next sentence. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Look ahead, how things will take shape. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may speak on your turn.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Please read one more sentence next to that. It says :

"Whatever acts were done, were done by the local Congress (I) leaders and workers, and they appear to have done so for their personal political reasons..."

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so, it is clear that the findings of the Nanavati Commission are two. They are very clear findings. One is that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not involved; that the highest functionaries of the Congress Party were neither involved in the instigation nor the organisation of any of these Sikh riots. Let it be clear to this House. . . .(Interruptions) Shri Dhindsa may say anything otherwise. . . .(Interruptions) Second, what has the Nanavati Commission recommended? I am reading from Page 183 of the Report. It says :

"The Commission would, however, like to recommend that such riots are kept under check and control and there should be an independent police force which is free from the political influence and which is well equipped to take immediate and effective action. It is also necessary and therefore, the Commission recommends that if riots take place on a big scale and if the police is not able to register every offence separately at the time when they are reported, the Government should thereafter, at the earliest, take steps to see that all complaints are properly recorded and that they are investigated by independent Investigating Officers."

This is what has been said. . . .(Interruptions)

That is why, I just wonder why the BJP has raised this today! When the Supreme Court said in the Gujarat cases that the police force in Gujarat was not acting independently and shifted a case from Gujarat to Maharashtra, then, why did the then Home Minister Shri Advani not shift all the cases to Maharashtra?. . . .(Interruptions) Why are these double-standards practised? The entire machinery in Gujarat was organised to ensure protection to members of a certain political party. . . .(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : This is what they said.

[Translation]

Why Bihar is being mentioned, but just now he was mentioning it himself. . . .(Interruptions) Just now hon'ble Minister was speaking, ask him. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not to be recorded. There is not rule.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY (Buxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on point of order. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under which rule you are raising point of order.

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : It is an old convention in the House of commons and it is going by this convention that I am raising this point of order. I would like to say that democratic system has been in vogue in the country for more than a half century. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please tell under which rule you have raised point of order?

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY : Shri Sibal Saheb was saying that high ranking Congress leaders were not involved in this. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Let me speak. I did not disturb you. . . .(Interruptions)

---

\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[Translation]

Now, you may sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sibal, you may speak, please.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sit down, please.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL MUNI CHAUBEY: You shall tell four such prominent leaders of any party. Whether these are not leaders? Whether they are lesser known leaders. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I am just telling it. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded. You may sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under what rule is he raising it to allow such an interruption?. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sit down, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is to be recorded except the speech of Shri Kapil Sibal.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Modi ji just said that BJP gave protection to Sikh families at the time of riots. . . . (Interruptions)

---

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may sit down. Nothing is being recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you must control him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Lal Muni Choubey, sit down, please.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Choubey, sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Jaiprakash ji, you may sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your Minister is speaking and you are not letting him to speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Malhotra ji, please make him to resume their seats. If he continue to speak like this, the time of your party will be reduced.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Jai Prakash ji, you are wasting time of your party. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in fact, I have, in my hand – *apropos* what Shri Modi said – a newspaper report of the *Hindustan Times* dated 3rd of February, 2002. I am willing to place it on record. It says that the Sikh riots. . . .*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Speaker has disallowed the reading of newspaper cutting. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

He cannot read it. . . .*(Interruptions)* The Chair gave the ruling earlier. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTION ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : Advaniji also read it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUAMR MALHOTRA : When Advaniji was reading it, Mr. Speaker had also disallowed him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Still, he reads the newspapers. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He can quote it.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may quote it, but do not read it in full.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will just quote it, I will not read it in full. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please quote it, do not read it.

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : In fact, I might inform the House that with reference to the alleged Sikh riots, 14 FIRs were lodged naming 49 BJP and RSS workers.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Please tell at least on place. . . .*(Interruptions)* Where it is mentioned in Nanavati Commission's Report. . . .*(Interruptions)* Sir, I make strong objection.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I will give you FIR number.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Please tell who has produced it so far. They may tell anything here. What can be greater lie than it. . . .(Interruptions) He is talking of so many affidavits. Let him refer to at least one. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing to be recorded except Mr. Sibal's statement.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I will tell you. I have entire records. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Swain ji, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Where is it written in this report?. . . .(Interruptions) Let him place the affidavit.

[Translation]

Please tell where it is mentioned in Nanavati Commission's Report which he is referring to. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he should tell the page number where it is mentioned. . . .(Interruptions) Whatever he feels, he keeps telling. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is quoting from the newspaper.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Please tell which FIR it is?. . . .(Interruptions) Tell the name of the worker. . . .(Interruptions) He should tell the name of BJP's worker. . . .(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on the point of order. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Under which rule you are on point of order?

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Sir, he is taking about FIR. Rather he should talk about 4000 FIRs. He should tell what the FIRs contain. . . .(Interruptions) He is not telling about contents. . . .(Interruptions) I will give you the FIR Numbers. You can check them. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, most of these FIRs were registered at Srinivaspuri Police Station in South Delhi. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sibal ji, please tell about the report of Nanavati Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I am entitled to say that the BJP was directly involved because he has been saying it was not involved. I am entitled to refuse that allegation.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Please tell which one FIR he is talking about. . . .(Interruptions) Please tell the name of that BJP worker. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : He has been saying that the BJP and RSS were not involved. It is clear from the record that BJP and RSS were involved. This is my allegation. . . .(Interruptions) There is no rule in the rule book that I cannot allege. . . .(Interruptions) Why are you worried about it? Get the records in the FIR and you will know the truth. . . .(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Where it is mentioned in Nanavati Commission's Report. . . .(Interruptions)

Please tell the name. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : It was not there. . . .*(Interruptions)*

And there is no need of it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

I will give you the FIR numbers. You can check them.

. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Please tell the names of those workers. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I would tell you their names.

. . . .*(Interruptions)* Have the patience to hear that. . . .  
*(Interruptions)* I will tell him their names right now. . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Please lay it on the Table. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is giving the name.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, who are those BJP workers? Please tell their name. . . .*(Interruptions)* None of them was BJP worker. He is making a false statement. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : This is from areas like Hari Nagar, Ashram, Sunlight Colony and Bhagwan Nagar. The largest FIR 446/93 dated August, 1993 registered in connection with '84 riots in which 17 persons were named include the names of BJP workers like Mr. Ram Kumar Jain, late Mahipal Sharma. . . .*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : All Congress workers. . . .*(Interruptions)* They were all Congressmen led by Congress leaders. . . .*(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

In which FIR it is mentioned that they were BJP workers.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : When reality has been revealed to him, he could not tolerate that. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL (Faridkot) : Where is it in the Nanavati Commission's Report? . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in which FIR it is mentioned that he was a BJP worker. He is referring the name of Congress worker as that of BJP worker. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : He does not tolerate the reality. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi) : Everything is fabricated. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : He is referring to the Congress worker as BJP worker. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I would request Shri Dhindsa Saheb to revive all those FIRs which have been withdrawn and take action against everybody named in the FIRs. . . .*(Interruptions)* It is my request to him. . . .  
*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : In which FIR it is mentioned that they are BJP workers. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : He is a prominent lawyer. Is he entitled to tell a confident untruth? I challenge him. If he is making an allegation that the FIR was filed against the BJP workers, let him probate. I challenge him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I would request Home Minister to see to it. . . .(*Interruptions*) I have heard that some FIRs have been withdrawn. Action should be taken on them. We are not afraid of any action, he may be. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Swain ji, please take you seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on records.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sibal ji, you may continue.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is not court. Will he make a false statement in the Parliament?. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : They are in trouble and not we.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, if you do not mind, please allow me to continue. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Did the FIR, he is referring to, contain any worker's name? All the nine Commissions set up to investigate the carnage concluded that the workers of BJP as well as RSS saved the people and it is also written in it not after saving. . . .(*Interruptions*) Everyone including Gyani Zail Singh and Khuswant Singh had said so. . . .(*Interruptions*)

\*Not recorded.

[*English*]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I am not yielding. How is he speaking without my permission?. . . .(*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I do not need his yielding. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: He will soon need it because he will yield. . . .(*Interruptions*)

14.26 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir he is misleading the House. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Since I am telling the truth, they are telling that I am misleading. . . .(*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was mentioning. . . .(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, how you are allowing him to read out the Statement whereas you did not allow Advani ji. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I said, no statement of another person can be read out.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, does the FIR he is referring to contain names of RSS workers. . . .(*Interruptions*) If their name is not mentioned than whatever he is telling is not justified. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : If anything is wrong, I shall see and expunge it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Speaker Sir, I was also very surprised when Shri Advani referred to the conversation between the Prime Minister and Shri Gavai and an alleged missed call to him.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

I am surprised because Advaniji did not read the balance part of the report of Nanavati Commission at page 173 of the same report. He was reading page 172 but he left out page 173. This is what it says: "In reply to the queries raised by the Commission, Shri P.C. Alexander had sent a note on the explanation given by Shri Gavai. Therein he had stated that he had not called any meeting in his office on 31.10.1984. He had not received any proposals from the Lieutenant Governor about calling the Army." This is directly in contradiction to what Shri Gavai says. I am surprised that a senior leader like Advaniji chose not to read this part of the report. This kind of selective reading especially coming from seasoned politicians to make a political point does not carry the debate any further.

Then at page 178, this is now the conclusion of the Commission because the paragraph starts with 'On consideration of their explanation', I will just read two sentences, "So far as the Lieutenant Governor, Gavai is concerned, it has to be stated that the explanation given by him is not satisfactory." And Advaniji was reading as if Shri Gavai's explanation was the finding of the Commission. It further states, "and does not convince the Commission in recording the finding that there was no lapse at his level, though he does not appear to have delayed taking required action. It does appear to the Commission that he did not give as much importance to the law and order situation in Delhi as the situation demanded." This now gives the reason why Rajivji told him to quit because the finding of the Commission is, 'He did not care as he should have cared'. To selectively read a part of the Nanavati Commission report and project as if the Commission had said something in favour of Shri Gavai, I am really surprised and I did not expect this from Shri Advani.

The other thing that Shri Advani wanted to know and he said that the Prime Minister would certainly inform the House as to who was behind the riots. I already read before this House the conclusive finding of the Commission that high Congress(I) functionaries and the then Prime Minister had nothing to do with organising anything. So,

the answer and the question that Shri Advani asked are found in the Commission's report itself. So, the Prime Minister does not have to reply to questions which are answered by the Commission itself. That is why I started with my statement that I am really pained.

[*Translation*]

Such discussion is being held in the House. One political party is pointing fingers towards other political party. Cutting across the Party lines, we should think if to Advise ways to check these incidents in future. . . .

(*Interruptions*)

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Taran Taran) : He means to say whatever happened has happened?

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. We all have condemned this incident. This is not fair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I remember when riot broke out in Mumbai after 6 December. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you please sit down. The leader of your party will also get opportunity to speak. He is a very competent leader and he will express his view properly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, at that time Shri Krishna Commission was constituted by the then State Government when its report was submitted in the year 1998, then Chief Minister of the State Shri Manohar Joshi at that time had made observation on 22 April, 1998 :

[*English*]

"Everything that our Party undertakes is done after due thought, and, therefore, I have no regret for my Party's role during the riots."

[*Translation*]

Has he any reply of it. . . .(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You address the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)



MR. SPEAKER: You should restrict it to the Nanavati Commission's Report.

*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI (Garhwal) : He has not authenticated it. What is the reference here? . . .

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Hon'ble Chief Minister said that he had no regret for whatever was done by his party in Mumbai riots. However, the Congress party has not said like this. We are ashamed of the riots that took place in Delhi in which many people were killed. We wish that such incident should not happen again. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing else will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, Neither Modi ji nor Advaniji nor Manohar ji said like this. Even Dhindsa ji did not at any point of time say that it was an unfortunate day that riots occurred and inquiry should be conducted by an independent agency. They should not adopt double standard in this matter.

*[English]*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I come to the facts.

*[Translation]*

I had already said that I rise to speak in favour of none. However, I would like to submit what has been reported by the Commission as I feel that probably every one has not gone through the report minutely.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It is not true. This report is being telecast on all Channels.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir that is why I have used the word probably.

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\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

Now I am talking about a Member of this House against whom the Government in the Action Taken Report has said : "We cannot, in the circumstances, take any action." But this is what the Nanavati Commission Report said. It said that against that particular hon. Member of this House, there are two witnesses. One is Shri Surinder Singh. He is witness No. 147. Shri Surinder Singh talks of an incident that took place at that time. He is the head Granthi of Gurdwara Pul Bangash which was burnt down, and two people were killed in that process. Against that, two FIRs were lodged. The two people who were killed are Shri Thakur Singh and Shri Badal Singh. Two FIRs were lodged for the prosecution of the accused in that particular incident. Mr. Surinder Singh, witness No. 147, was the Granthi. So, he did not say anything from 1984 to 2002. He kept quiet for 18 long years. He did not go to any Commission. He did not file any FIR. He did not make this statement to any friend. He told nobody.

For the first time after 18 years, he made a statement before the Nanavati Commission. This is not my statement, this is what the Commission recorded. I am not saying this. Do not treat this as my explanation for anything. It is for you to judge. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You address me. You do not respond to that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : It is for the hon. Members to judge. For 18 long years, Shri Surinder Singh did not say anything. Ultimately, when the Nanavati Commission was formed, he made a statement before the Nanavati Commission by filing an additional affidavit on the 5th February, 2002. But on the 5th August, 2002, he gave another affidavit in which he said that he did not understand the earlier affidavit which was in English. And this particular affidavit is in *Gurmukhi*. This is what Nanavati Commission states. So, the Nanavati Commission says that merely because a man has made a statement after 18 years, it makes no difference. And, therefore, this is a good ground; this is creditable evidence for taking action against Shri Jagdish Tytler. This is what the Nanavati Commission says. Now, it is for the hon.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Members to think about it. After 18 years, somebody makes a statement in respect of which incident two FIRs have been lodged, proceedings are over, and trial is over. . . .(Interruptions) I am not saying anything from my side. As I have said, I am not standing here to defend anybody. . . .(Interruptions) But, it is my duty to inform the House what the facts are. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sukhviri ji when time is given to you, you may speak loudly. But please do not interrupt at this moment.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, if someone quotes commission and gives statement after so many years,

[English]

that any hon. Member of this House from the Congress Party of India was involved in something, is this credible evidence to prosecute, convict and hang a man? This is for the House to decide, and not for me. . . .(Interruptions) It is all right. . . .(Interruptions) It is for you to decide. . . .(Interruptions) That is also for you to decide. . . .(Interruptions) One second. . . .(Interruptions) Do not interrupt me, face the truth. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking. If you speak now it will not go on record.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : So, this is one witness – Shri Surinder Singh. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Conserve all your energy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : There are two witnesses in the case of Shri Jagdish Tytler and about the one I have already told you.

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\*Not recorded.

The second witness is one Shri Jasbir Singh. He is not an eyewitness to the incident. He was nowhere in the Gurudwara Pulbangash. He was never there. Again this witness did not speak in 1984, and never gave any evidence before any Commission after that. For 18 long years, he kept quiet, and in 2002 when he was not a witness before the Nanavati Commission also, he states that an hon. Member of this House was at a hospital gate, and was telling people: "why have you not killed more people?"

So, on the basis of these two statements, the finding of the Commission is that there is credible evidence, in all probability, that an hon. Member of this House was involved. If the House believes that this is a sufficient evidence to hang a man then we will go by what the House suggests. . . .(Interruptions) Why are you interfering?. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Why are you running away from the truth?. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow this interruption.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You know the rules of the game. Sushil Modi ji you know everything so you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has not yielded. You had your chance. Sorry, you have spoken.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not sought help from you people.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : This is as far as one hon. Member is concerned who is a Minister. As far as another hon.

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\*Not recorded.

Member of this House is concerned, the Commission itself says that for all the nine cases that have been filed, that hon. Member cannot be prosecuted. So when you say that those FIRs have resulted in nothing happening, the Commission itself says that nothing can be done because of the principle of double jeopardy. No individual can be prosecuted twice for the same offence. So, the Nanavati Commission says that on those FIRs, nothing can be done. But, it says that there are some other FIRs in which the evidence cannot be traced.

In other words, an allegation was made, an investigation was done and the closure report was given to the Magistrate saying, "not traced". Therefore, the Commission says: "Because they were not traced and because some witnesses have said something against this hon. Member, proceedings should be launched." Hon. Members probably know that when a closure report is filed and when a Judicial Magistrate's court says that cases are untraced, the Magistrate always has the power to reopen the cases. I do not know why we are debating this issue in this House. If any hon. Member or if the same persons go and lodge an FIR in a police station saying that it has happened, the FIR would be registered, an investigation would be done and trial may be conducted if there is a *prima facie* case. So, why are we discussing this in this House when the same remedy is available to Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, to Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, to me, to every hon. Member of this House and to every citizen of this country? That is why we have been given a legal recourse that we can go to the police and make a statement saying that an offence should be registered. There would be a preliminary investigation and then the law will take its own course. So, what prevents people from taking that legal recourse? It makes me believe that the whole purpose of this debate is to gain a political advantage in the light of some coming elections because they are inciting people and invoking the emotions of people unnecessarily. . . .(Interruptions) We should console the people in instead of inciting by delivering such speech.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Five thousands people were killed and even today they are adding insult to their injuries.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just five more minutes and I will be done.

I just want to put it on record so that everybody knows it. Political parties making impassioned speeches should think about it. Most of the 5,067 people involved in the riots in Gujarat are on bail. They have been released on bail.

I would give the number of cases registered and the number of cases not investigated district-wise. In Mehsana, out of a total of 170 cases, 90 were investigated and 80 have not been investigated. In Ahmedabad, out of a total of 1,300 cases, 350 have been investigated and 950 have not been investigated. In Vadodara, out of about 390 cases, 150 have been investigated and 240 have not been investigated. In Sabarkantha, 275 cases have been investigated and 460 have not been investigated. In Banaskantha, 45 cases have been investigated and 60 have not been investigated. In Rajkot, eight cases have been investigated and 198 have not been investigated. . . .(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sibal Saheb, you may also go to move court.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I request the hon. Leaders who are asking the Congress Party to make a statement on the floor of this House – Shri L.K. Advani, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa and all other leaders – to see that all these cases are investigated by an independent investigating agency. If they make that statement, we will believe that they care for the minorities. Otherwise, the world knows what they care for. It is power and they have lost it for many years to come.

MR. SPEAKER : Next, Shri Anant Geete.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this. The Leader of a Party is speaking. We should hear him carefully.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, the discussion is being held on the Nanavati Report and the Action Taken Report submitted by the Government thereon. The Nanavati Commission in its report has made many recommendations. However, ignoring those recommendations, this Action Taken Report

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

has been presented in the House and the report which the Government are calling action taken report is in fact no action taken report. What to talk of taking any action against anyone, it seems that the Government is not even thinking in this direction? Sir, Shri Sibal Saheb was speaking in the House. He is the part of the Council of Ministers. When any Member of the Council speaks in the House then it is presumed that he is projecting the role of the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not always!

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not his Department.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Hon'ble Minister is representing the Government. . . .(Interruptions) I was astonished to hear Shri Sibal ji when he dismissed the debate on the issue by terming it irrelevant. Anyone whether it is Dhindsa ji or Kapil Sibal ji or Malhotra ji or myself may register FIR in the Police station. That FIR will be record and then inquiry will be held. It is so easy. Four thousand Sikhs would have not been killed in Delhi. At that time Congress was in the power. I would like to ask as to how many FIRs were registered and why action was not taken. . . .(Interruptions) The Government is giving reply in the House like this and clarifying its position. . . . (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have every right to make your observation in this matter. The entire nation condemned whatever happened in the country in 1984 after the assassination of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Nobody supported this act. Everyone condemned it however, the prominent thing that happened in Delhi after the condemnation is that with the assistance of the police and at the instigation of Congressmen, more than three thousands Sikhs were killed . . .(Interruptions) All these things are mentioned in Nanavati report. . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, please do not get diverted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are disturbing him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get diverted . He is speaking well.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : If he wants to support, he may do so, however, when the discussion was initiated and Dhindsa Ji started the discussion and thereafter Shri Bansal ji rose to speak, he spoke for more than one hour and made efforts to keep his speech balanced. He said every sentence in the House after much deliberation. However, when I heard Kapil Sibal ji, it seemed that all arguments of Shri Bansal Ji fell flat. This is the attitude of the Government. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, please do not get diverted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are disturbing him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Prior to me several speakers including Shri Ramji Lal Suman and Md. Salim have demanded in the House that the Government should take action against a Member of the Council of Minister, an hon'ble Member of Lok Sabha and an hon'ble Member of Rajya Sabha whose names have been mentioned in the Nanavati Commission report or who are guilty. . . .(Interruptions) I would also like to submit that when I listened Shri Kapil Sibal ji, it seemed to me that the Government can not dare to take such step. Can our Minister of Home Affairs take such step? If he tries to dare, his position will be very much like P.G. Gawai. So you are

right in saying that what is the need of a discussion. It is useless. I fully agree with you. The whole discussion is useless. The intention of the present Government is the same as was done by the then Government. It does not want to take any step.

Today, we are having discussion on Nanavati Commission Report's ATR. Every riots have been referred here. I have no objection in this regard nor will be. The riots are never good whether those owe their origin to caste religion. Nobody will support riots. It destroys the peace of the country, so whenever discussions are held on this subject we do not oppose it. Whenever there is discussion on riot every time the question of minority surfaces. Are only Muslims minority? The minority is not confined to Muslims only. Today all the Members of Akali Dal are demanding for this status. They are one of the most prominent minority community of the country, however, what treatment was given to them has been stated by Shri Dhindsa ji in the House, If we have to protect minority communities and strengthen the ethos of secularism, then why only a specific community is attached with it?

He has referred Shri Krishna Commission. I do not know why did he do so. He knows that it is not proper to refer those who are not present in the House. Presently Shri Manohar Joshi is not the Member of the House. He knows it still he referred it. I do not know whether he had the report of Shri Krishna Commission. I am citing this example because when Babri mosque was demolished its reaction was witnessed in Mumbai. Prior to that everything was normal in Mumbai. There was peace and calm. Nobody had delivered provoking speeches in Mumbai. Nothing had happened in Mumbai, however, the day when the Babri mosque was demolished, its reaction was felt in Mumbai. The riots started and massacre started. I do not feel that there is anything wrong if the Chief Minister praises those who worked to protect Mumbai. Even today they have kept Mumbai intact. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, this is the highest forum in this country. We have to keep its dignity. Somebody from outside will not do it. Therefore, I appeal

to you – let us conduct ourselves in a manner in which all of you, by and large, are cooperating. Sometimes it so happens. We should forget it. I appeal to you to please maintain silence. It is our own House where we have been sent by the people of India with some expectation. Let us not make sounds and noises like that which does not add to the dignity of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when there was massacre in Delhi in 1984, the situation all over the country was very tense. So in the very beginning, I had clearly stated that the entire nation condemned the way the former Prime Minister of the country late Indira Gandhi was assassinated, however, what followed subsequently in Delhi might have happened in Mumbai also and this has been submitted by several Members here in the House. Several parties have raised the issue that what did the Government do when Sikhs were being killed. I am referring this merely to remind it. When Sikhs were massacred in Delhi, there was only one leader in Mumbai, the Shiv Sena supremo, Shri Bala Saheb Thakre who warned that Sikh must not be killed or harmed in Mumbai. I am not feeling proud in saying this. . . .(Interruptions) however, it is certainly a matter of regret. Thousand of Sikhs were massacred in Delhi but not even a single Sikh was killed in Mumbai. At that time Gayani Zail Singh was the President of India. He thanked Bala Saheb Thakre ji. At that time Thakre ji had said that the entire community should not be punished for the crime committed by an individual. However, unfortunately, those who were tortured, whose houses were burnt, whose family members were killed, whose father, husband and brothers were killed, they are expecting even after 21 years that they will get justice and sooner or later those criminals involved in the massacre will certainly be punished in independent India. Today the way this incident is being supported by the Government side, I do not feel that the sufferers will ever get justice from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am still speaking on the topic.

MR. SPEAKER : You may certainly speak, however, the problem is that you were allotted eight minutes but you have already consumed twelve minutes.

SHRI GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav ji before starting his speech had reminded that already much time had been consumed in this discussion. When there is paucity of time, two minutes are given.

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted to any Member has not been extended.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Sir, I will not take much time.

MR. SPEAKER : However, I have to warn the Members.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not take much time. The incident of 1984, which is being termed as riot by treasury benches, does not qualify to be called as riots. Not even a single Sikh attacked any Congress worker or Congress leader, rather it was one-sided affair. How can one-sided killings be termed as riots? The efforts are being made to save guilty persons by repeatedly calling this incident as riots, it is not appropriate. Shri Bansal ji has repeatedly said that he repented over what had happened in 1984. We also repent of incident. This is a blot on our prestige. But he repeatedly said that this is a blot on Congress Party and Congress Party repents this incident. But that very Congress Party made someone, who was involved in these riots, member of Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha and someone made Minister. We are being told not to add insult to the injuries while the Government is doing the same thing.

Sir, if nothing is going to be drawn out of today's discussion and the Government have the same opinion, then I think, the victims of 1984 massacre will never get justice in their life time. If the intention of the Government is noble and they want to dispense justice, then first of all it should sack all leaders, whose names have been mentioned in the Commission's report. Whether they are influential and powerful. I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

*(English)*

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North) : Thank you very much, Sir. Our Parliament, the temple of democracy, has chosen today to discuss the matter of massacre that had happened 21 years ago, after the heinous crime of assassination of Madam Indira Gandhi. In a democracy, majority is accountable for decision-making on political issues, but in real human life, the value of co-existence of the majority and minority communities together in complete peace and harmony must be kept in all earnestness.

15.00 hrs

I feel that each and every Indian should stand shoulder to shoulder to develop brotherhood, harmony and integrity in this great nation. All that had happened unfortunately in 1984 after the assassination of Madam Indira Gandhi should not repeat itself.

If a majority community resorts to killing of innocent minorities without rhyme or reason and by flouting all fundamental rights, then it is not acceptable to me and my Party DMK. The minorities should be protected by all means. There should not be any discrimination in the name of caste, creed, religion, place of birth, etc. The administration should come forward to give due protection to the life and property of the minorities at any cost.

The DMK Party and our leader Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi always pleaded for equality and justice for all, especially, for the minority sections of our society. If any Government fails to maintain normalcy or fails to create congenial atmosphere for a peaceful living, then it would mean that the administration is digging the grave of the values of democracy.

What had happened in Tamil Nadu when the High Court of Madras gave a judgement convicting Selvi J. Jayalalitha for one year in connection with a corruption case? After hearing the judgement, the ADMK followers burnt a bus of the Agriculture University, and three girl students were burnt to death inside that very bus. If we permit such type of heinous crime to happen and if the

Central Government and the State Governments fail to take severe action against such anti-social elements, then it means that we are entertaining domestic terrorism against mankind.

If any injustice or insecurity is inflicted upon the minorities – whether it be the riots of 1984 against the Sikhs or the riots of Godhra against the Muslims – then all the Indians will have to hang their heads in shame. Therefore, it is not only necessary to take suitable action against terrorism in the border areas, but we should also take necessary action to fight internal terrorism, namely, incidents like the riots of 1984.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that we should not fail to take suitable action and punish the anti-social elements who were involved in the 1984 riots. I would also request the Government of India to safeguard the Sikh community, who are also our brothers and sisters. Those affected in the riots should be extended all compensation, free housing and education, employment, and full protection for their peaceful living.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : The next speaker is Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy. Mr. Tripathy, you have got seven minutes at your disposal to speak on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think, massacre of the magnitude that took place in Delhi during Congress regime in 1984 has not taken place in any ruling party's time. Innocent people were being killed mercilessly. The assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi caused a lot of grief to the country. I would like to know what action has been taken on the reports of Inquiry Commission which were set up regarding the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When Commission's Report was submitted, the then Prime Minister, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi remarked.

[English]

"The needle of suspicion is in the bungalow itself".

[Translation]

The report of Nanavati Commission also points needle of suspicion towards Congress Party. What does the Government wants to say in this regard.. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had the then Prime Minister had said whenever a big tree falls, earth shakes – Prime Minister made such statement at a time when the massacre of such magnitude took place in the country. Earth shook, three thousand Sikhs were killed, massacre took place at a such large scale in the country, Sikhs were being killed in Delhi, but the Prime Minister made such a statement, which was in the Commission's report. Earlier also, seven commissions had submitted their reports. But the finger of suspicion has been pointed towards Prime Minister in the Nanavati Commission's report. The benefit of doubt has been given to Prime Minister, Home Minister and many other leaders. It is another thing whether any action would be taken or not, but Prime Minister was present in Delhi itself when massacre took place in Delhi.

When Lieutenant Governor visited Prime Minister's residence Shri Jagdish Tytler, who is presently Union Minister and his role has been discussed here, was present there. He was not allowed to meet the Prime Minister. Lieutenant Governor did not consider it appropriate to criticize this incident before MPs of Delhi. Whatever Shri Tytler briefed the Prime Minister about the situation and conversation was held between Prime Minister and Shri Tytler has been stated by witness before the Commission and the Commission has revealed it in its report. Shri Tytler thought that high command is with him, no action can be taken against him. Mainly, the Government is being accused, why the Army was not called for three days. Massacre on such a large scale took place. All that happened, while Prime Minister and Home Minister were present in Delhi, but Army was not called – that is why doubt is being cast. Everything happened at the behest of Members of then Union Cabinet, whether it was Prime Minister or Home Minister. They were silent spectators. They wanted such thing to happen, therefore, they allowed it and all that happened.

I do not want to repeat what 137 witnesses have said about Shri Tytler, but they were made to file counter affidavit under pressure. If any action is not taken against

[Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy]

a culprit for 18 years, then it is difficult to ascertain where would he go. I would like to know as to why affidavit was given after 18 years, as was told by hon'ble Minister—whether any culprit would be nabbed after 18 years—whether evidence can be collected and action could be taken against him. There is no such legislation that action could not be taken for 18 years. It was done under pressure. He was member of Union Government and he himself was the Member of Parliament from Delhi and was leader of Congress Party. All that was done under pressure. A police officer was pressurised. Therefore he did not make any efforts.

We demand that the Government should pay serious attention in this regard. The Congress leaders Shri H.K.L. Bhagat, Shri Sajjan Kumar and Shri Kamalnath have also been criticized. Therefore, investigation should be carried out against the people whose names have figured in the report and after investigation action should also be taken against them. Three thousand Sikhs were killed in the entire country. 2733 Sikhs were killed in Delhi alone. Atrocities had never been committed against minorities in that way. Just now, Shri Dhindsa ji was telling about the contribution of Sikh community in freedom struggle. Sikh community has made active contribution to make the country self-reliant whether it is a field of food grains or defence. Everybody is aware of it. That is why Sikh community is distressed that even after elapsing 21 years, they have not got justice. For them justice has been delayed by the Government is equal to justice denied. Massacre took place against minorities in the country, the Prime Minister belong to Sikh community, I do not want to say such thing. He is the Prime Minister of country, massacre at a such large scale took place in the country, but even after elapsing 21 years, the Sikhs have not got justice. The Government says that there is no need to take action in this matter. This ATR is major reason of distress for Sikhs.

We are not satisfied with the report of Nanavati Commission, but the Government's ATR on it is not at all appropriate. The Government should withdraw that ATR and another ATR should be presented in the House. This

ATR of Government is as good as adding insult to injuries to the people. The riot victims did not get justice, rather this is tantamount to adding insult to injuries.

I urge upon the Government to sack all those Union Minister immediately who have been named in the Nanavati Commission's report and action should be taken against employees who are responsible for it. There is still time to register FIR, therefore the Government should take appropriate action. The Government should ensure early disposal of cases particularly, which are pending for last 20 years. With this demand, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura) : Sir, it is a sad day for Indian Parliament. It is a sad day for the political system of the country. The question that we are discussing today, of course by trading political charges, is as to why the perpetrators of the worst crime that took place 21 years ago have not been punished. The fact by itself, I believe, is a sad commentary on the performance of the political system of the country.

May I pose a question to my friends in the Opposition? BJP was in power for six years. When they were in power for six years, why did they need to appoint a Commission to find out who were the people involved? As we all know, all cases can be reopened under the Criminal Procedure Code. On the basis of the reopened cases, proceedings can be started and in the court of law a man can be hauled up. Shri Advani was the Home Minister of India for those six years. May I ask as to why he needed a Commission when four-five Commissions had already gone into it? What was the need for setting up another Commission?

Sir, to tell you the truth of how the Commission came into existence – I was a Member of the other House at that time – in the course of answering a question on the floor of the House, Shri Advani most casually remarked that if the Leader of Opposition agreed the Government was in a mood to appoint a Commission. That was a very casual statement made by the Home Minister at that time. The Leader of Opposition was not present in the House at that time. After the recess, as far as I remember, Shri Pranab Mukherjee got up to say that if it was the intention



of the Government to appoint a Commission, Congress Party would not stand in the way. So, the Commission was an accidental creation of the Government. In the course of replying to a question, it was casually referred to by the Home Minister. It is a proof by itself that BJP was not in a mind to appoint it but it was in a mood to score a point. They wanted to put the Congress on the mat by asking whether the Congress would accept the proposal to have a Commission or not.

This is the beginning of the story of the Commission. On how many occasions the Commission has been given extensions? Why was it so? The Commission was appointed for six months; five extensions were given. Why it was so? May I ask the BJP Party why are they so tormented that the minority Sikh community has been so brutally hurt by the Congress leaders? I take their allegation that the Sikh community has been hurt by the Congress leaders – even the Prime Minister at that point of time is not above suspicion. That is their allegation. If it is so, why they needed time? Why they gave extensions? Why was justice not sought to be done by the BJP when it had majority, may be in both Houses? Why was it done?

Prof. Malhotra, kindly look into the Criminal Procedure Code. Any case can be reopened. Any Magistrate can open a case and by reopening a case, proceedings can be started. I am quite convinced that Shri Advani knows the Criminal Procedure Code. There are lawyers in the BJP party too. Why it was not done? Why was a Commission appointed? Why was the Commission given so many extensions? After five years, we are digging the grave and we are asking that the Congress Party must exonerate itself of the responsibility. Sir, it is not a commitment to the cause they stand for. It is a lip service and if there had been seriousness on the part of the BJP Party to undo the wrong done to the Sikh community, they could have been more up and doing.

Then, my conclusion, Sir, is that – excuse me for that – it is not an innocent move to bring the culprits to book. It is a political move to reap a political advantage. While saying so, I must say very frankly that my Party, the Communist Part of India, believe that it was a carnage, it was a genocide, it was a case of mass killing; and the culprits must be brought to book. Whether the person is

a Minister of State; whether the person is a Member of Parliament; whether the person is a political activist; when the person is a member of the social organisation that you claim to be very active in the country – whoever he may be – he must be brought to book. The law should take its own course.

Sir, I must submit very frankly that the Commission did not do the job. It was a miscarriage. The Report of the Commission is contradictory and if the Report of the Commission is contradictory, the Action Taken Report (ATR) is extremely disappointed. May I call upon, may I request the Government, particularly the Minister of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House to assure the House, while winding up the debate, that action will be taken against all, against whom evidence may be found out through reopening of the cases? Can this assurance be given? If this assurance can be given, I believe, the stature of the Government will go up; the credibility of the Government will improve. May I suggest by doing that the Government can take the wind out of the sails of those hon. Members of the House who, in the name of fighting for the cause of the minority, are indulging in a dangerous political game to whip up feelings in the country. Let the Government take the wind out of the sails.

Therefore, our suggestion is that, it is a matter of national alarm. I will refuse to believe that injustice has been done to you only; injustice has been done to the nation. As a person, coming from Bengal. I think, we are equally alarmed.

Do not take it as an injury heaped on you. It is not a shriek question. It is a national question. The political system failed to bring to book the culprits responsible for the carnage that took place 20 years back. Therefore, perpetrators must be brought to book. The ATR should be amended. It should be looked afresh. We suggest, re-open all the cases on the basis of evidence. Whoever he may be, however big or small the person may be, take action against those police officers who have been found to be guilty whether retired or not. We demand job for all; we want compensation for all. May the delayed justice not be the denied justice. Justice is delayed, but let it be not denial of justice.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my reservation on the title of this report. The use of the term 'riot' is not correct, because it was not a case of riots, it was carnage. That is why it should also be clarified. The discussions which took place here factored in the atrocities committed on Sikh Community on one hand and incidents in Gujarat on the other. Both these incidents are not comparable, because what occurred here was a pogrom which Hitler conducted during his regime and what occurred in Gujarat was a direct war. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You know that nothing will go on record if you start speaking without the permission of the Chair. You can speak on your turn. Alright please sit down.

[*English*]

You address the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, if he has any objection he can express it on his turn. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will expunge whatever is unparliamentary.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, I used this term because when the situation went out of control in Gujarat, the Chief Minister asked for military aid, as soon as we received this demand. I reached there at night with the army. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Yes, I was also with them. . . .(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was an eye witness to the incidents that took place there and my judgement was based on it and I used this term. Other Members of the House have not witnessed it and have not gone through that experience. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please continue and address the Chair.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, I did not know as soon as I will start making my submission, there will be turmoil in the House. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please continue.

[*English*]

I have called you. You are entitled to speak.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I have raised this matter because. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this, who is speaking from that side. Please be silent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : If somebody needs a proof of it here, with the permission of Mr. Speaker I would like to quote certain sentences from this report. Although it has already been heard. . . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this. Please sit down.

[*English*]

This is not proper.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, I want to quote these lines to adduce my argument of calling what happened in Gujarat as pogrom and there is no similarity between the incidents which took place in Delhi and that in Gujarat.

Page 180 reads :

[*English*]

"Large number of affidavits indicate that local Congress(I) leaders and workers had either incited or helped the mobs in attacking the Sikhs. But for the backing and help of influential and resourceful persons, killing of Sikhs so swiftly and in large numbers could not have happened. In many places the riotous mobs consisted of outsiders, though there is evidence to show that in certain areas like, Sutanpuri, Yamunapuri where there are large clusters of jhuggis and jhonpris, local persons were also in the mobs. Outsiders in large numbers could not have been

brought by ordinary persons from the public. Bringing them from outside required an organized effort. Supplying them with weapons and inflammable material also required an organised effort. There is evidence to show that outsiders were shown the houses of the Sikhs. Obviously, it would have been difficult for them to find out the houses and shops of Sikhs so quickly and easily. There is also evidence to show that in a systematic manner, the Sikhs who were found to have collected either at Gurudwara or at some place in their localities for collectively defending themselves, were either persuaded or forced to go inside of their houses. There is enough material on record to show that at many places, the police had taken away their arms or other articles with which they could have defended themselves against the attacks by mobs. After they were persuaded to go inside their houses on assurances that they would be well protected, attacks on them had started. All this could not have happened if there was merely a spontaneous reaction of the angry public. The systematic manner in which the Sikhs were thus killed indicate that the attacks on them were organised. . . ."

That is what a pogrom is about. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Just read the next two lines. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No; he has not yielded.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is further written :

". . .It appears that from 1.11.84, another 'cause of exploitation of the situation' had joined the initial 'cause of anger'. The exploitation of the situation was by the anti-social elements. The poor sections of society who are deprived of enjoyment of better things in life saw an opportunity of looting such things without the fear of being punished for the same. . . ." . . . .  
(Interruptions)

I am coming to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep silence in the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It further states :

"The exploitation of the situation was also by the local political leaders for their political and personal gains like increasing the clout by showing their importance, popularity and hold over the masses. Lack of the fear of the police force was also one of the causes for the happening of so many incidents within those three or four days. If the police had taken prompt and effective steps, very probably, so many lives would not have been lost and so many properties would not have been looted.

As the attacks on Sikhs appear to the Commission as organised, an attempt was made to see who were responsible for organising the same. Some of the affidavits filed before the Commission generally state that the Congress leaders/workers were behind these riots. In Part III of this Report, the Commission has referred to some of the incidents wherein the named Congress(I) leaders/workers had taken part. No other person or organisation apart from anti-social elements to some extent, is alleged to have taken part in those incidents. The slogans which were raised during the riots also indicate that some of the persons who constituted the mobs were Congress (1) workers or sympathizers. It was suggested that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had told one of his officials that Sikhs should be taught a lesson. The Commission finds no substance in that allegation. The evidence in this behalf is very vague."

[Translation]

I will stop here that is why. I have read it. . . .  
(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha) : Please read it further. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Even you can read it, you have it in your hands as well. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You do not respond to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We are having an important discussion.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : You do not have much time. Please continue.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, the subject being discussed today is a serious one but I regret and I feel that certain discussions have not lived upto the seriousness of the subject and have been held in a very casual manner.

If we leave this serious issue, it will be difficult to go further. Nobody has made a mention about the four thousand people who were killed including the army jawans. The Sikh officers and jawans of the army who were traveling by train were pulled out and killed. All of them were in uniform, why they were killed, because they were Sikhs. The matter does not end here. It was invariably asked that why no action was taken? There are two reasons behind it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Sir, the Members sitting at the back do not have the courage to speak forthrightly. This is not right. If they want to make any submission they should stand and speak. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please, be silent, nothing will go on record. I know it is also not correct when you stand and interrupt.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: He has got a limited time. I have already given him double of his time.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Please continue. We would like to hear you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, I would like to apprise the House that the people who were dragged and killed in these riots, also include army jawans and officers in uniform. Twenty years have passed but we are still raising this matter. It is questioned that why did

the NDA Government take so long to take action. I would like to know as to who had stopped the then Government in probing into the entire episode when this incident took place? Today they are raising this issue. The House may recollect that after this incident when elections were conducted by the Congress Party, the posters pasted during the election campaign supported a big photograph of a bearded Sikh shown to be sitting beside a taxi with the slogan "Would you trust him" printed on it. . . .

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA) : It is a wrong statement.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : This is not correct. No such poster was displayed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I agree, it is a serious allegation.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not leveling any allegation, I am speaking the truth. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please give a proper reply.

*[English]*

Shri George Fernandes, your time is over. I have given you more than double of your time.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am controlling them also. I have to control both the sides.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERANDES : I do not have to say much since other Members have spoken. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, he is making his submission and expressing his views strongly.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The efforts to hush up some matters were being made, which were troubling me. We were told that they have so much affection for the Sikh Community. Firstly they were killed, those who were surviving may also be killed so that others may earn livelihood by running taxis, all such attempts were being made. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have been given 15 minutes instead of five.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I had to make two-three submissions, I have already made two. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is over.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I want to submit that action should be taken against the offender. All the hon. Members are of the same opinion and I also associate myself with them. All the hon. Members who have made submissions are of the same opinion. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : It was not required. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please be quiet. You have no right to interrupt.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Please tell it to the Members on the treasury benches as well.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told them as well. Nobody tries to restrain the Members from disturbing others as much as I do. I have been making an appeal to you as well. You are sitting and making comments. Why can not you be silent. You are sitting and making comments. This is not right.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You were allotted five minutes time. Now 15-16 minutes have passed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not need your help. I will ask you when I need it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Mr. Speaker, Please listen to me. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I want to listen to you, but why do you look to the other side. He is your old friend.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Report submitted by them should be torn. . . .*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, that is your view.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : This report has been prepared by the bureaucrats to save so many people. Any sensitive person would not have drafted such a report...*(Interruptions)* Leader of the House is sitting here and the Ministers are present as well and they would have received the ATR prepared by bureaucrats when it was sent to the Cabinet. I am surprised as to how could the Cabinet clear it and place it before us. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You also had your reservations regarding it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Have we turned completely insensitive? . . .*(Interruptions)* Had the Babus been a bit sensitive, these people have influenced them, it is my belief. . . .*(Interruptions)* I do not want to take more time since all the Members have already spoken as much as required. I express my gratitude to you.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your cooperation.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA (Sitapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened in 1984 was quite shameful. Treasury Benches as well as the Opposition have been debating

[Shri Rajesh Verma]

over that incident since 11 o' clock today. The atrocities, injustice meted out to Sikhs and later their massacre in 1984 was not confined to Delhi alone, it happened throughout the country. I hail from Uttar Pradesh. Atrocities against Sikhs were committed in almost all the districts in UP- But, political parties from both the sides are taking political mileage out of it through ongoing discussion on it in the House. I would like to say that though atrocities were committed against Sikhs and murders took place, yet lakhs of Indians saved life and property of Sikhs. Whereas no one made a mention of it during debate in the House. Lakhs of young men, aged persons and even our womenfolk came forward to save Sikhs at the cost of their own life and property. I want to say that it should find a place in debate. What happened to Sikhs in 1984 was quite unprecedented. . . .(Interruptions). You may call it preplanned, I am expressing my sentiments. . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get distracted.

SHRI RAJESH VERMA : It may be pre-planned in his words. But sudden outbreak of such an incidents wherein thousand of Sikhs were rendered homeless is a matter of great concern for not only NDA or BJP but for each political party and each party should admit it as a great mistake and a shameful incident.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had convened an all party meeting over this issue yesterday. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here. He had called it an unpleasant incident and wanted everyone to condemn it. Efforts should be made to check sudden out break of such incident in place of deriving political mileage from it.

Today, through you, I would like to say that the BSP is of the view that the House is collectively responsible to protect the Sikhs, a minority community in the country. Congress is heading UPA Government these days. I would urge the leaders of Congress party sitting here to give an assurance to the House that the action will be taken against the persons involved in riots against Sikhs. Leaders of the House and the Home Minister is sitting here. They, too, should assure the House that nothing of the sort

that happened earlier, will be allowed to recur. I am sure, the UPA Government would assure the House to take action against guilty persons. It is my submission.

I conclude with these words.

[English]

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving us an opportunity to discuss such a sentimental issue among the Sikh community. Everyone knows what happened 21 years back in Delhi and around the country. Day before yesterday, when the hon. Home Minister presented the Commission Report and the Action Taken Report, it was a very sad day for the entire Sikh community living not only in India but across the world.

As you are aware, Sir, the Sikh community had made maximum sacrifice in the Independence struggle. A famous book written by Maulana Azad, '*India Wins Freedom*' clearly depicts the role played by the Sikh community in the freedom struggle.

My respected colleague, Shri Dhindsa, in his speech, described and gave instances of roles played by the Sikh community in the Independence struggle. I would also like to mention a few of them. About 87 per cent of the people who were hanged in the Independence struggle were from the Sikh community and 98 per cent of the people who were sent by the British to *Kala Pani* were from the Sikh community. The *Kama Gala Maru* Chapter which is famous in the freedom struggle features only the Sikhs and the Kooka Movement and *Jaito Ka Morcha*, as mentioned before, involved Sikhs. You are all aware that thousands of Punjabis were killed in the Jalianwala Bagh massacre. But even after 21 years of the anti-Sikh riots, the Sikh community feels let down. The Government of India has not given us justice to them. I think this is the only example in the whole country as well as the world where the ruling Government at that time was responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent people. I would like to discuss the Report of the Nanavati Commission a little bit first.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You have got only two more minutes. Out of five minutes, you have already spoken for three minutes.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, you have told me that I can speak. Sir, the whole debate is about the Sikh community.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dhindsa has spoken exhaustively from your party.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Sir, please give him some more time.

MR. SPEAKER : Alright I am giving him. Though time allotted to your party is over, yet I am giving more time.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : The Congress Party cannot deny it. I would like the Congress leadership sitting across the table to reply. Whose Government was there in 1984? It was the Congress Prime Minister who was heading the Government. Whose Governor was there at that time? He was appointed by the Congress party. Under whose control the Army was functioning? It was under the Congress control. Under whose control was the police? It was the Congress Party's control. Then who should be responsible for it? If you go through the Report of the Nanavati Commission, you will find that it clearly says that the Congress was behind this incident. Justice Nanavati Report clearly says :

"From the morning of 1st November, 1984, the nature and intensity of the attack changed. After about 10 a.m. on that day, slogans like 'Tit for tat' were raised by the mob."

He also says that there is a concrete evidence to show that Delhi Transport Corporation buses were used. Under whole rule were the DTC buses operating? It was the Congress rule then. So, the Congress Government was there. People were brought in DTC buses, they were given kerosene, petrol and explosives. They were responsible for the attacks. They were directed to the houses of the Sikhs and shops of the Sikhs. They were planning and telling that the Sikh community has to be murdered. Then you say that the Congress is not responsible! It says that there is a concrete evidence that the attacks were made in a systematic manner and without much fear of the police. Under whose control was the police operating? It was

the Congress Party's control. It says that the people who were doing it had no fear of the police because the Congress Party had instructed the police not to catch hold of anybody and they can kill as many innocent people as they can.

The Report of the Nanavati Commission says that there are a large number of affidavits which indicate the local Congress (I) leaders had incited or helped the mob in the attacks. What else do you want to know? It also says that there is enough material in record to show that at many places the police had taken away arms and other articles from the Sikh community so that they will not be able to protect themselves. Then you say that the Congress is not responsible for it! The Report also says that there was lack of fear of the police forces which was also one of the causes for all that had happened. The Report also says that the slogans which were raised during the riots also indicate that the mob were of Congress (I) workers or sympathizers.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. I have given you time.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, it is not . . .  
(Interruptions) You cannot do this. This you cannot do.  
. . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What cannot be done? What can I not do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Our community has suffered the maximum.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not mean that you do not follow the rules of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : You are not allowing us to even express our views. This is shameful, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Shameful, for whom? Shameful, for whom? Sit down young man. "Shameful for whom?", you have to answer that.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Give us time at least to express our sentiments. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you time. Your time has been exceeded three times. I have given time to everybody. He had five minutes and I had given fifteen minutes. I follow your feeling.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not use expressions like that. You will be in trouble. Do not use expressions like that. You must know how to behave in the House. You are a Member of Parliament. Saying 'shameful'! You should know how to behave.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Please allot 2-3 minutes to him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving him 2-3 minutes. But, this is not the way to behave.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : This is the sentimental issue, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Sentimental issue I know. But you have to conduct yourself according to the rules. I will not give you any time if you argue with me.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, Justice Nanavati Commission clearly says. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Tell them to behave also.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sorry, Sir. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are a leader of the party. He has not yet said sorry.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : I would like to apologize.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : But I would request you to give some time. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I am here, I will not allow this indiscipline.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : I like to apologize. But I would request you to give me some more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on. There are ways of putting things. You could have requested me for some time instead of showing your red eyes.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : I like to apologize once again.

MR. SPEAKER : Behave in a manner. Impertinence will not be allowed here.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, if you go through the report, one thing is very clear. There is clear evidence and the Nanavati Commission says that the Commission considers it safe to record a finding that there is credible evidence against Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri Dharam Das Shastri, Shri H.K.L. Bhagat and Shri Sajjan Kumar. What else do you need?

Sir, so many Commissions have taken place. I would like to give you a suggestion. If you really want to know who killed thousands of *Sikhs*, I think, why do you not ask the *Sikh* community? I have personally said that you just have to ask three questions. The first question is : "Ask any *Sikh* – whether he is 10 years old, or 20 years old or 50 years old or 80 years old – who was responsible for 1984 riots?" Every *Sikh* will say, it is the Congress Party. You ask the second question : "Who instigated the mob in 1984?" Every *Sikh* – whether he is 10 years old or 80 years old, will say it is H.K.L. Bhagat, Sajjan Kumar, Jagdish Tytler. You ask the third question : "Why did they do that? The answer will come: "They wanted to please their boss." . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati) : This is objectionable. This is too much.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER : I have expunged it.

*(Interruptions)*

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\*Not recorded.



SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Therefore, Sir, I personally feel we have to rise above party politics. It is a matter of national interest. I appeal to all Members of Parliament, we should stand above party lines and give the *Sikh* community justice. If you are really sincere about giving justice, treat these persons like you treat the terrorist who commits crime in Jammu and Kashmir, like terrorists who committed crime in the Parliament House, like terrorists who committed crime in New York, London or around the world. They killed innocent people. Even Tytler, Sajjan Kumar, H.K.L. Bhagat are responsible for killing thousands of innocent *Sikhs*. They should be treated in the same way like you treat terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you for your cooperation.

Shri Gurjeet Singh Rana.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, this is the last point.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, last time.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : This is the last one. Let me speak, Sir. At the end, I will request all Congress Members that if they cannot take a stand, at least Members of the Congress Party - those from the *Sikh* community, maybe he is the Prime Minister, maybe he is the Chief Minister of Punjab, maybe the Members of Parliament sitting there or maybe people sitting around I request them to use their influence and get us justice.

If you cannot do that, have self-respect and leave this communal party.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA (Jalandhar) : Do not teach us self-respect.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT (Dausa) : Sir, he has taken the name. This is not right.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been expunged. You do not bother.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : This is a poster which everyone was talking about. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have called up on him to speak. You have already finished your speech. Sorry. Do not show that. It is against the rules. Shri Gurjeet Singh Rana will speak now.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Sir, shall I come nearer?

MR. SPEAKER : You want to come nearer. Is he soft spoken? Very well, at your request.

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA (Jalandhar) : Sir, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak on this important issue regarding the report of Justice Nanavati Commission.

15.56 hrs.

*[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]*

First of all, I would request the other Members of Parliament, who have spoken before me, that they do not have to teach us and we do not have to learn from them what are our duties and I will take care of everything. I will request you to kindly listen to me. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

\*\*SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, they are among those who have taken the oath of '*marjæwras*'. They did not die. Let Sardar Dhindsa say that Rana Gurjeet Singh is telling untruth. Who are they to ask me to take the oath of *Guru Granth Sahib*?

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rana Ji, you should address the Chair and not individually. You should not fight each other.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : I think many people do not know as to what is '*marjæwra*'? Let me explain

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Shri Gurjeet Singh Rana]

it. There was a time when couple of Akali leaders went to Harmander Saheb and they swore in front of the *Guru Granth Sahib* that we well die for this cause. . . .  
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is being recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Sir, thank you very much for giving me opportunity to speak on this issue. It was very unfortunate that the Sikhs underwent massacre. It was very unfortunate. Being a Sikh I feel that it is a sorry state of affairs that everyone is playing on this issue, scoring marks which is very unfortunate for me. It is rightly said by Shri Sukhbir that I should say as to what is the truth and you should listen to me as to what is the truth and then react. Do not react now. Mr. Dhindsa gave his views in a very nice way. I am impressed. This is an issue of great concern. As far as Nanavati Report is concerned, it has been given. We have an able Congress President, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi; hon. Prime Minister, Sardar Manmohan Singh Ji and I am sure they will do justice and they have been doing justice in the past also. We are talking about 2700 Sikhs who died in those riots in Delhi.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No running commentary please.

[Translation]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Sir, more than 2700 Sikhs were killed in the 1984 riots. It is 21 years old story. It is a very sorry state of affairs. It took 21 years to deliver the Report. The Akalis are our worthy friends. Let me ask them, through you, Sir, a couple of things. They were in power for more than six years in the Centre and they were in power for five years in Punjab from 1997 to 2002. What did they do for those riot victims?... (Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Gurjeet Singh Rana.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Akalis ruled for five years and their allies ruled the Centre in Delhi for over seven years. The Commission took over five years time to complete the report as the time was extended many a times. In my view, Gurdas ji spoke so nicely as he raised quite valid points. My submission is that as far as Sikh's issue is concerned – no one should try to score a political point. Rather, we should decide as to how to compensate them. Hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I am sure he would do the justice. . . .(Interruptions) Sikhs have noticed everything, so now all of you hear me peacefully. Let them see what I speak. Have the patience to listen me otherwise, please rise and speak and I would listen to.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No running commentary please.

[Translation]

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA: Sir, 21 years have elapsed since the incident took place. Now the report has been submitted and I am sure that the Prime Minister would take right decision and the people will get justice. So far as rehabilitation is concerned.. (Interruptions) as they talk of rehabilitation. . . .(Interruptions) they carried out no relief work in Punjab for riot victims during their five years rule. . . .(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever he has stated should be expunged.

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

**\*\*SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA :** Sir, they ruled for 5 years. If they have taken even a single step to help the riot victims, they should let us know. To rehabilitate the victims, our Government and our Prime Minister took steps. It is our responsibility that those Sikhs who have suffered during the riots should be rehabilitated.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

**\*\*SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA :** This is a serious issue. Congress is concerned. But there are several families that have not been rehabilitated. Widows have not got help or plot. People have bungled. Help has not reached the needy. DDA flats should be granted to widows so that they are able to sustain themselves. Identity cards should be made. Health facilities should be provided to them. If the victims belong to Delhi, free health care in hospitals like AIIMS and RML should be provided to them.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What you are speaking is not going on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You, too, take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Identity cards should be provided to them, and free travelling facility in the Railways should be provided to them. Sir, today if they are so concerned about Punjab and Punjabis, we should realise that all this started in 1978 when there was quarrel between Nirankaris and Akalis. Then, Bhindranwale was supported and installed which resulted in Blue Star Operation in 1984

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded as the person is not in the House.

*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.

\*\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not going on records, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI GURJEET SINGH RANA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we too are very concerned. But Sir, the Sikhs in Delhi brought us back to power. And even in Punjab, where they claim to be the custodian of Sikhs and seek votes in the name of religion, people brought back a Congress Government in power. Congress has won various bye-elections also.

Sir, I have to make just one more point. Today, if this House is greatly concerned about Punjab, Punjabis and riot victims. We must strike at the root cause of the problem. In Punjab, forty lakh young men are unemployed. Punjab should get a package. They should request the Prime Minister to do so. Only then we will agree that they are really concerned about Punjab and Punjabis.

You are only trying to derive political mileage out of this, Sukhbir Singh Badal. The way Dhindsa Sahib has pleaded the case, can something come out of it? By creating a din and disrupting me, you cannot become Chief Minister.

In the end, I have total faith in Smt. Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister that they will provide justice to Sikhs.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*[Translation]*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a Member gets an opportunity to speak on a subject during discussion in the House he feels happy for getting the opportunity. But this is one of the subjects speaking on which nobody welcomes, rather the Member have been speaking on the subject with a sense of deep anguish and pain. Though the Members are discussing the issue but the pain of the incident be felt ask those people who have gone through the riots of 1984 and could be felt only if they directly go and ask about the deep pain being suffered by the victims of 1984 riots.

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Avinash Rai Khanna]

Sir, you are already aware of the importance of Guru Granth Sahib for the people of the country. After Guru Teg Bahadur ji, Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji, Shri Guru Granth Sahib ji has been accepted as the Guru. Those who visit Gurudwara believe Guru Granth Sahib ji to be their Guru and pay respect to it but the rioters did not even spare Guru Granth Sahib. I have an evidence in this Report.

[English]

"Niranjan Singh, resident of Block B has stated in his affidavit that at about 10 a.m. to 11. a.m. on the same day, Shri Sajjan Kumar, who was a local Congress MP, and his PA Hardwari Lal along with his two sons, one Babulal and a hotelwala, came to G-Block, burnt the Guru Granth Sahib and later on the Gurudwara".

[Translation]

Will all those people who believe in Guru Granth Sahib ji still say that whatever happened in 1984 was justified? Indirectly they say that it was wrong, but it is clearly written in this affidavit as to who was responsible for all that. Just now it was said that FIR was not lodged properly, the Akali Dal should have taken the help of legal experts before lodging the FIR. I have counted the number of people who have given their affidavits here. If we look at the Nanavati Commission we find that 2557 persons have given their affidavits and if we look at the Mishra Commission then approximately 670 persons have given their affidavits and if the Jain Banerjee Commission is viewed then 415 affidavits have been given. Is that not enough? Everybody has indicated as to who were the people to incite the riots. Not only that, the things which have been mentioned in this report as stated by people are as follows"

[English]

"Moti Singh of B Block has stated that on 1.11.84, at about 8.30 a.m. Shri Sajjan Kumar had told the mob, which had gathered near B-Block, to kill the sons of snake".

[Translation]

Those Sikhs who laid their lives, who went to Kaala Pani and those Sikhs who are MP's not only in India but in other countries and hold good positions were called 'Sons of Snake'. What was said further is worth listening :

[English]

He would reward them because they have murdered their Prime Minister. Shri Sajjan Kumar has also told the mob that whosoever killed Roshan Singh or Bagh Singh would be given Rs. 5,000 and those who killed other Sikhs would be given Rs. 1,000.

[Translation]

What was the fault of the Sikhs which drove the issue of dictums like this that somebody killing two Sikhs will be rewarded five thousand and one Sikh would be given a reward of Rupees one thousand?. Whatever happened was very unfortunate. Just now Sibal ji was talking about Shri Jagdish Tytler. I would like to draw his attention towards a statement given by a person at that time.

He has nowhere said that he knows Punjabi. He has only said that he does not know English. He was told that if he knows Punjabi and does not know English than he has submitted wrong affidavit. His fault was this much that he gave an affidavit that he was cheated and tortured but what did the Government do?

16.15 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whoever gave an affidavit was called individually and was pressurized for giving another statement again but when the person appeared before the Commission he made his statement and took the names. However it would be fair to put this statement made by Bansal ji into perspective of recent decision of the Congress Government in Delhi of allowing lodging of FIRs even through SMS wherein it was stated that not enough evidence was collected. But it is very unfortunate that FIR of these persons who gave affidavits were not registered. Today I have to say with a heavy heart that any truck which had anything written over it in Punjabi was burnt.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to narrate the plight of a woman. She told that her husband was dragged from the house and a burning tyre was put over him in front of her own eyes. Not only that, when the wife came forward to save her husband from the burning tyre, she was also assaulted and her husband was thrown into the truck. What can be more inhuman than this? A Girl from my village has got married into a Sikh family in Delhi. Rana Gurjeet Singh ji knows that how important are hair to a Sikh. A Sikh would prefer death to tousing his head or shave his beard. However that lady told that her husband had gone out of Delhi the day when the riots broke. The lady called up her husband and told him not to come over there since riots had broken out there. That man was wearing a turban and had kept a beard but he had to shave off his beard and cut his hair to enter into Delhi. Mr. Chairman, Sir, such gross injustice was done with the Sikhs.

I do not want to take much time of the House but through you, I would like to request the Government that the people whose name have figured in Nanavati Report and towards whom the needle of suspicion is pointing should all be imprisoned. Besides, the name of Shri Dharam Das Shastri has appeared in the ATR. There are evidences against him that he was involved in the riots but the police has not even submitted a challan against him. What can be more ironical than this. Relief can be provided to Sikhs only when all those people against whom doubt has been raised in the affidavit are put in the prison. Other things can be settled in due course.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Basu Deb Acharia ji, please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : I will try to conclude in five minutes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the issue of carnage of Sikhs which took place 21 years back. The riots targeted against Sikhs can be termed as carnage. Nine Commissions were set up to inquire into these riots in these 21 years and the reports of which were submitted, but as on date those people have not received justice. The recommendations given by the Nanavati Commission are not in accordance with the terms of reference referred to earlier. The terms of reference were

*[English]*

To enquire into the causes and course of the criminal violence and riots targeting members of the Sikh community which took place in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and other parts of the country on 31st October, 1984 and thereafter."

*[Translation]*

I have gone through the entire report of the Commission but its recommendations are not as per the expectations. There is weakness even in the implementation in ATR. That is why we are repeatedly raising this matter that action should be taken against the guilty persons. There is contradiction in its recommendation. But there should be no hesitation in taking action in view of contradiction. Even this matter was raised by George Saheb, which surprised me when he said that there can be no comparison between 1984 riots and the riots of 2002 in Gujarat. It greatly surprised me when he said that 1984 riots was a pogrom while 2002 riots were not. He differentiated the two saying that the first one was organized while the other one was not. I would like to know whether the incident of Gujarat in 2002 was not a pogrom? Was it not organized if it were not organized then how could it continue for so many days and the army was sent. Was the army utilized or not? Additional Director General of Police, Shri P. Kumar has reported in his diary that "The Army was not utilized. The police force was not utilized. There were instructions from the Chief Minister himself to protect the rioters. Were those riots not a pogrom. There the houses and shops of the minority community were identified by going through the voter list and were attacked. Was it not a pogrom. It was all spontaneous, the 1984 riots or carnage whatever we may term it was a pogrom there was no difference between the two.

*(Interruptions)*

16.24 hrs.

*[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

There was no difference between the two. The Supreme Court itself passed strictures over the conduct of the Chief Minister there and compared him with Nero.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

[English]

The Chief Minister of Gujarat was compared with Nero. He was called Modern Nero.

[Translation]

When the city was on fire, he deliberately turned his face away. He is justifying it, while both the incidents should be condemned.

Our Communist Party of India has always been consistent in our stand of condemning such riots be it those of 1984 or another incident of similar nature. We always condemn it. We not only condemn it but take up cudgels against it. When Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th December 1992, and the riots which followed it, the riots of 1993 in Mumbai, when thousands were killed, was it not a pogrom? The Members of Shiv Sena are not present here. The Commission which was set up thereafter and perhaps he has forgotten what was stated by the Chief Minister of Mumbai, thereafter. That is why I may remind George Saheb when he stated that Gujarat's incident was not a pogrom. The killings of the year 2000, incidents of rape were also a pogrom and one sided. This was also one sided and so was the other. But he is justifying one and criticizing the other. But he is justifying one and criticizing the other. These are double standards. We have suggested that the recommendations coming today would be implemented and the guilty persons whose names have been figured out by the Commission should be prosecuted, I have directly put this demand that the untraced cases should be reopened. In regard to the cases where the accused are dead and the action can not be taken or they have retired and are no longer in service I would like to say that action can be taken against them as well. The recommendation in regard to providing employment and compensation to those who became orphans should be implemented. We should all take a lesson, since it has also been stated that in the introduction of the Commission's Report that the inquiry is still to be conducted in regard to - other institutions' as to who were other institutions involved? . . .(Interruptions)

Poor tribals were made to involve in looting. Even here the poor population residing in slums was engaged for this work. That is why inquiry should be held in regard to other institutions, they should also be identified. And proper action should be taken against the guilty persons.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, hon. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Just a minute please.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA (Salumber) : Tribals have been named here. It should be expunged.

DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY (Mandvi) : No, it is right.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are not the only representative of tribals.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Show some respect to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strayed into politics by an accident but I have been a lifelong student of politics and I have always believed that politics is a purposeful instrument of social, political and economic change. Politics which departs from that path and becomes a servant of narrow, parochial, petty things, loses its wider societal role and moral relevance.

We are today debating a great national tragedy, a great human tragedy. This is not an issue which should divide this House. This is not an issue where partisan politics should have an upper hand in analysing those traumatic events of 1984: the death of a Prime Minister, a revered and beloved leader of our country in her own courtyards, killed by two bodyguards; and this whole mass tragedy that befell Delhi and other cities.

Our collective effort has to be to find pathways where we ensure that such tragedies whether in Delhi or in Gujarat never again take place in our country. Therefore, I am not standing before this House to score any partisan points. What happened in 1984 was a grim national tragedy and it brought us all to shame. Both the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the subsequent events leading to the anti-Sikh riots and all those ghastly happenings should have never happened. They are blots on our national conscience. On this, there is no difference of opinion on any side. But the question arises: "Where do we go from here?"

Twenty-one years have passed; more than one political party has been in power; and yet the feeling persists that somehow the truth has not come out and justice has not prevailed. Therefore, it is our collective responsibility to find ways and means where we could accelerate the processes which would give our people a feeling that they do obtain justice in this massive State of India, I wish the debate had taken that tone. But the debate has been on narrow, partisan lines and I respectfully say to the House that that does not serve its purpose.

The Sikhs are a very proud community. They have a glorious past. Our Gurus have bequeathed to us a living philosophy which is more relevant today than it ever was. That the Sikhs have made a phenomenal contribution to our freedom struggle is also known. Anybody who goes to Port Blair would find how many people who went to prison or who were sent to the gallows happened to be Sikhs.

Came the partition, the Sikh community suffered the most. The Canal colonies of erstwhile Punjab which were blooming with prosperity were the creations of the Sikh peasants. However, they were all lost to the Sikh community in partition. Many of them migrated to the Eastern part of the Punjab. Lakhs and lakhs of people became homeless. I have seen people seeing their daughters, their children being killed before their very eyes in those ghastly days of partition. That trauma still haunts me. It is to the credit of the Sikh community that it did not allow that tragedy to depress them.

Then came the Independence of India and there arose a new Punjab on the ashes of the old. When the history of that period is written, the making of the new Punjab, the role of two individuals will shine in the annals of history. They were Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. What Punjab is today is largely the creation of these two great men of our country. I do not want to score debating points against my friends in the Akali Dal and I say to them with all respect, while they were all agitating to divide Punjab, the Punjab Government, inspired by Jawaharlal Nehru and with people like Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon at their help, wrote a glorious chapter in the history of Punjab. The Green Revolution is the creation of Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon in Punjab. If we are trying to drive a wedge between the Sikh community and the Congress Party, we must never forget that fact.

Then came the events of the 1980s. Who is to be blamed and who is not to be blamed, I am not here to apportion blame. But for a time it appeared that Punjab had fallen on evil days. Wherever I used to go, people used to tell me Punjab has fallen on evil days. We saw that period when serious attempts were made to divert the attention of this brave community which has contributed so much to the development of our country, which even to this day, defends many of our national frontiers. People, many of them outside our country, tried to drive a wedge between the Sikh community and the mainstream of national life. The terrorist elements, aided and abetted by forces from abroad, sought to disrupt our unity, our polity, our society. Whatever we say or do in this House or outside I think, it would be a sin against our nationhood if we try to sow the seeds of discontent among the youth of Punjab. Punjab is a border State of our Union. The Sikhs have been its valiant protectors through centuries.

If you try to create a wedge between the Sikh community and the national mainstream, my worry is – maybe it is not your intention – that you are creating a situation where that ugly phase when terrorism held sway in Punjab might once again come back. That will be no service to Punjab. That would be no service to India or our nation. I have seen those ghastly days. Several young Sikh men used to come to me and say: 'Uncle, I want

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

to go abroad, I want to study abroad; but I do not get a visa'. The image of the Sikh youth was transformed into the image of terrorists. I have myself experienced in that ugly phase of Punjab and our history where Sikhs were suspect everywhere. Wherever they went across the border post of one country to another, there was speculation that 'Attention, terrorists are entering our country'.

Well, it is a tribute to this community and it is also a tribute to our national mainstream that that sad chapter when terrorism held sway over the minds of the young people is a thing of the past. But we must not forget that our borders are valiantly guarded by our soldiers. But there is such a thing as the struggle for the minds of our people and if I say so, if voices from this House were to create a feeling of disaffection once again in this age of instant communication, what you say here, what you say in the media, reaches outside – I shudder to think what will young people in Punjab see when they hear our Members of Parliament talk the way we talked. They will once again feel insecure about their future. That is not good for Punjab. That is not good for the Sikh community. That is not good for India.

Therefore, in the name of national unity, I appeal to all the hon. Members not to say or not to do things which will widen the gulf between the Sikh community and the rest of the country. It is a tribute to the community that it has come out of that trauma. Punjab once again is on the move. Once again the Central Government, the State Government and the people of Punjab will work together to create a bright new future of the youth of the State. But we all have an obligation to contribute to that process. Nothing should be done which weakens the faith of the Sikh youth that their future lies in strengthening the nationhood.

Every corner of this country of ours is blessed with the memory of our great *Gurus*. You go to Ponta Sahib, you go to Nanded Sahib, you go to Assam, every inch of this land has been made sacred by having been touched by the great *Gurus*. They taught us to respect all religions. They taught us practical secularism at a time when

religious bigotry and persecution were the order of the day.

So, my request to our friends from the Shiromani Akali Dal is, by all means criticise the Congress Party. Competitive politics has a role in any democracy. But please do not say things which will drive a permanent wedge between the valiant Sikh community and the national mainstream.

Sir, I said, we all have been searching for truth, to find out what happened in 1984 events. Eight Commissions have looked at the situation. We were still not satisfied. A ninth Commission was appointed. The circumstances under which it was appointed have already been explained by my friend Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. We were not a party to the setting up of that Commission. It was set up by the previous Government. Well, we have a Report and there are still people who feel that the whole truth has not come out, but I think one thing is quite clear. This was not a Commission appointed by the Congress Government. It was a Commission appointed by the NDA Government. We had no hands in the choice of who will be heading this Commission of Inquiry. The very fact that this Commission has unambiguously, categorically stated against all the whispering campaign that has been going on for the last 21 years against the top leadership of the Congress Party, they have finally nailed the lie and they have shown that all these canards which have been spread about the involvement of the top leadership of the Congress Party, in those dastardly acts were totally untrue.

We never had any doubts about that. After all, who can forget the relationship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with the Sikh community, who can forget the love and affection that Indira Gandhi bestowed on the Sikhs? I have personally been a recipient of that love and affection. I know how much the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi used to grieve over what had happened, the tragedy that had befallen the Punjab, and how hard he worked to reverse that adverse tide. The first thing that he did on becoming Prime Minister was to pay attention to this Punjab problem and we had the Rajiv-Longowal Accord.

I recall Sardar Balwant Singh, who was at that time the Finance Minister of the Punjab Government – my



classmate, my friend of 40 or 50 years – who was later on murdered by the terrorists. He narrated to me a story of how the Accord came about. I think, I should share that with this House. He mentioned to me that even after the broad outline of the agreement had been reached, Sant Harcharan Singh Longowal was uncertain and perplexed. Then, he said 'let me turn to Guru Granth Sahib'. Therefore, the two of them went up, they opened up the page and the message that came on that page was :

"Hoye ektar milhu mere bhai, dubidha door karahu liv layee"

Translated, it says :

"Come and join together, O my siblings of destiny; dispel your sense of duality and let yourselves be lovingly absorbed in the Lord."

Santji said 'that resolved my doubts'. That is how the Rajiv-Longowal Accord came about.

I appeal to this House that let us put behind this bitterness; let us stop looking at that grim national tragedy through partisan spectacles; let us work together to find new pathways, so that such tragedies will never take place.

Hon. Members have referred to several issues arising out of the Report of the Nanavati Commission. As I said earlier, it was hoped that the various Commissions of Inquiry would be able to establish beyond a shadow of doubt as to who were really to be blamed for the violence and the rioting that followed the assassination of a great Prime Minister that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. Fingers had been pointed at individuals, but seldom has there been a proof beyond a shadow of doubt in the Reports of the Inquiry Commissions. Consequently, the search for truth has to continue. The Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry is only the latest attempt in that direction.

I am not going to find fault with it, but as in the case of some of the previous Commissions, doubts still remain and I acknowledge that fact. Most Government officials and police officials who have been examined by the Commission for their role have retired from the Government. Action against some of them was taken then, and

subsequently as well. Many have since retired, and it is not possible normally to act against them after such a long gap of 20 years. Nevertheless, our Government will consult the Law Ministry to bring the guilty to book to the maximum extent possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, many political leaders were also subjects of examination. Here too, the Commission has clearly stated that :

"There is absolutely no evidence that Shri Rajiv Gandhi or any other high ranking Congress (I) leaders had suggested or organised attacks on the Sikhs."

In the case of some others, it has said that it is probable that they may have some involvement in some of the incidents, and that there is evidence to that effect. The Commission is in itself not certain, however, of the role of these individuals. As the ATR says, Governments cannot act when the Commission itself is uncertain of these issues. . . .(Interruptions) Please listen to me. . . . (Interruptions)

However, there is something called perception, and there is the sentiment of the House. The Government respects and bows to that sentiment. Therefore, keeping in view the sentiments expressed in the House today, our Government assures the House that wherever the Commission has named any specific individuals as needing further examination or specific cases needing re-opening and re-examination, the Government will take all possible steps to do so within the ambit of law. This is a solemn promise and a solemn commitment to this House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the most important issue is the need to rehabilitate the families of those affected by that national tragedy. Twenty years after the event, it may be considered late in the day to be saying this. However, if there have been any shortcomings in this regard, it is our solemn assurance that we will make sincere efforts to redress these shortcomings.

We will try to ensure that widows and children of those who suffered in this tragedy are enabled to lead a life of dignity and self-respect. It will be our honest attempt to wipe away the tears from every suffering eye.

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened, I say once again, was a national shame, a national and a great human tragedy.

I appeal to this House, "Pray do not politicise a human tragedy. Let us march on; let the nation march on."

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Prime Minister has intervened in the discussion to give an assurance to the House and thus he has sent a message to the entire public. We are discussing this issue in the House. Even the political opponents of Shrimati Indira Gandhi were aggrieved over her assassination, I was in the opposition. We were also in tears but what happened afterwards was very unfortunate, those who were in Delhi and out of Delhi must have witnessed that Sikhs were being attacked in such a way that they had to use force and make efforts to save them. It is a long story and I do not want to go into it. I only want to make this submission that this community has contributed a lot in freedom struggle and even after independence they have extended their commendable contribution in the progress of the country be it defence of borders of the country or any other internal matter. But the incident of assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 31 October, 1984 has demoralized this great community, there is no doubt about it. The important thing is to see what needs to be done in this regard.

16.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At this point of time it would be futile to discuss those incidents that have occurred earlier and compare them with each other. Things might have been different had we discussed this issue four years ago. It reflects from the view of hon. Prime Minister that if people think that because of 5-10 people whom the entire community suspects of having a hand in the riots, they have been denied justice and offenders have not been punished even after the massacre of so many people and such large scale violence then people would definitely be disappointed. If

this kind of feeling is developed among the minorities and they feel that they have been denied justice then it would have its ill effects which we are witnessing and have explained in the past also.

Sir, I do not want to say much. My only submission is that it is a big country and even if action needs to be taken against a few persons for maintaining its unity and harmony among people and for instilling faith among a glorious community then it should be done.

I conclude with these words.

[English]

17.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Pilibhit) : Sir, this is an issue I waited for 21 years to speak out loudly about. I am happy that I have been given the opportunity.

What I would say is, at the absolute height of threat perception Shrimati Indira Gandhi was asked to remove her Sikh bodyguards. She did not do so and said that it would further humiliate and divide that community. She was a true nationalist. Did we honour this memory? Did we honour this attitude of hers by what was done by the Ruling party after she died? In the memory of a woman who refused even to think of Sikhs as separate from hers, what did the Ruling party do?

There have been many riots. There have been riots, as you have pointed out, in Gujarat, in Meerut and in Moradabad. Every time somebody is caught. There will continue to be riots as we grow more and more in population – man against man – for some reason or the other. But, this is the first case in which the carnage was organised in a cold, heartless and organised manner by the Ruling party where people were sent out in teams to find out how much petrol they needed, how many ropes they needed and how many tyres they needed.

I was in Maharani Bagh. I saw a team led by our Municipal Corporator, who is now in the Ruling party, enter. He had a list in his hand. In that list were numbers of the houses that were occupied and owned by Sikhs. Each one was burnt. He burnt the taxi stand in front of me. If I had

not been Maneka Gandhi, my house would have burnt as well.

They are talking about us taking political *fayada* out of this. The elections were then preponed. Posters were brought out with pictures of her dead body. Kalashes were sent around. I went to Amethi, a child of 28. In every village I went to, it was written, "*beti hai sardaar ki, desh ke gaddaar ki*". I would talk to them and I would say, "Would you say this about Sanjay Gandhi's wife?" They would say, "It is not us, it is the people of the Congress party who come and write it in the night". I have been a witness to this massacre. I went to all the areas after that with just whatever I could afford, blankets in my hand. I saw people who had owned huge shops begging for one blanket.

Twenty-one years later, I saw on television yesterday one of the prime accused, who is a member of the Cabinet, say that he was a victim. Let him go to Tilak Nagar. Let him go to the colonies where people have been resettled. And let him look at the children of the murdered who have taken to drugs, who have become destitute. They do not want three lakh or one lakh rupees and Government jobs. They want justice. They want the murderers caught. That is what you and I want today. That is what we are asking for. You can give them money. You can give them Government jobs. That is wonderful! But they want justice most of all. If somebody murdered my father or my brother, would I be happy with a job as a clerk in the Government? I want the murderers caught. That is what we are all asking for.

There are charges that Governments have turned a blind eye to riots whenever they took place. But this is the first time where accusations have been made in this report that members of the Government were actively involved and that the police could not have stood by and done nothing if they had not been asked unofficially to do so.

What I seek and what we all seek out of this debate is not votes or seats. If there were votes to be gotten, the matter would have been brought up 21 years ago in the elections. It was not brought up. What we are looking for is not even political benefit because there is no benefit to be had. The Congress party has won Sikh votes even after that. We have won Sikh votes after that. It has nothing

to do with the riots. So, we are not looking for political benefit.

What we want is simple justice in the names of those that have been denied justice, tortured, made to standby, and ignored for 21 years; those innocents who saw their families die.

The Prime Minister has said that he will take action. But it will be a mockery of justice and an irony if this report is ignored, if people named in the report continue to be in the Government and continue to be in high places. And it will be an irony that this will be presided over by a Sikh Prime Minister.

We look to you not just as a leader of the ruling party; we look to you as the leader of the nation. We do not look as the *kavach* for the sins previously committed. They are not able to get rid of the anger that is there with them for the last 21 years. I ask you in the name of the entire House for justice for thousands of people who have no future.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, an enquiry commission is constituted each time when atrocities are committed against humanity, riots break out like the anti-Sikh riots of 1984. There are several instances of riots against Muslims. After my experience, I request the House to do away with this system under which judicial inquiries have become a tool of cover up exercise of the crime and pendency of cases for more than 20 years. Judicial enquiry has not proved beneficial for anyone, nor it has given healing touch to any of the victims nor is it likely to prove beneficial to anyone in future. I have minutely gone through the Action Taken Report of the Government on the reports of earlier enquiry committees and the present one. My belief got strengthened to see it a kind of sited that when a party comes to power, allegations are levelled against it and accordingly they present Action Taken Report. Prior to this Shri Krishna Commission had submitted its report. I had gone through the action taken report of the party which was then in power. I have seen the action taken report of this Government also. On that basis it means that it has not served any purpose hence the Government could have

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

presented the report of the enquiry committee without this action taken report. Now the enquiry commission constituted to look into Gujarat riots is about to present its report. We would see what fate awaits it.

The disadvantages of these judicial enquiry commissions is this that there are certain persons in our judiciary who want to become the Chairman of some Commission or the other after retirement. Rangnath Misharaji has been mentioned. I want to bring this fact in the records of the House that he visited Ayodhya when he was the judge of Supreme Court. He went there to convince. Shri Krishna Mohan Pandey to unlock the doors of the temple and in case action is initiated against him, the matter would come to Supreme Court and he would be there to take care of it. If the House would pay attention to their actions of getting the doors of the temple unlocked, getting appointed in such commissions and other such deeds then all of you would forsake any idea of judicial enquiry. It has only become a means of covering up the crime.

My contention is that a quarrel can last for one hour or two hours. It can happen in the House also. It does happen like in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh. But it can not drag on for day's altogether or months without the help or the consent of the ruling party. Now Uttar Pradesh is peaceful after BSP came to power. There used to be so many riots earlier. It is the same Bihar where thousands of people were killed in Jamshedpur, Raourkela and Bhagalpur. The ruling party changed and Laluji came to power. He did not want to continue the massacre of any community by using power. There may be stray incidents of quarrels between two communities in Bihar but there is no instance of a feud lasting a couple of days.

I believe that UPA Government has taken its lessons from its past mistakes. I believe in the honesty of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh and the leadership of Shrimati Soniaji and feel that the Congress Party would not repeat its mistakes, what it has done. . . . *(Interruptions)* We all change and our views also undergo a change. The day you change would be the best day for the country and the problem of this country would be solved. I pray to God so that the views of Advaniji might also change. He should

have courage and stick to what he has said and go on to change the ideology of his party. So that the country does not have to face this kind of a problem again. I conclude with this hope that the country would not repeat the mistake of ordering of judicial enquiries which do not arrive at any conclusions.

*[English]*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing about the Report of the Nanavati Commission as also the Action Taken Report by the Government. This is a national tragedy. It is a crime against humanity. The Congress Government was in power from 1984-1989, Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31st October, 1984. After this, the riots took place. It happened in Delhi and Kanpur. At that time, it did not happen in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of India at that time did not take necessary steps to control all these attacks. All the Commissions have reported about such incidents, even the Nanavati Commission has mentioned about those incidents. All the Members have quoted from the Nanavati Commission Report. The ruling Party has quoted from it in its favour. But, by and large, the Congress Party is behind it. Even the names of the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and other top Congress leaders have not been mentioned here. . . . *(Interruptions)* Please read the Report of the Nanavati Commission. The names of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and other top Congress leaders are not included in it. In this Report, the names of the individual Congress leaders who instigated the mob and the incidents that followed have been mentioned.

Any constitutional Government which is in power, has to protect the lives and properties of the citizen. This Government was in power. The Home Minister belonged to the Congress Party; the Lieutenant Governor belonged to the Congress Party. Why did it happen then? Why did it not happen in West Bengal? Why did it not happen in Andhra Pradesh? Late Shri N.T. Rama Rao was the Chief Minister then. After the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he immediately convened a meeting of the top-level functionaries to control the situation. The AP Government was vigilant and took all the steps to protect the Sikhs in Andhra Pradesh. But, why did it not happen

in Delhi? On the same people, people had reacted spontaneously. What happened on 1st November? What happened on 2nd November? What happened on 3rd November? The Prime Minister was here; the Home Minister was here; and the Armed Forces were here. Why did they not stop all the riots against the Sikhs?

They are a proud community; they are a patriotic community. They have done a lot to this nation building and also to safeguard our country.

But for this situation, the Congress party is behind it. The Nanavati Commission has mentioned all those names. The Government should book all those persons. They have to book the cases. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing would go on record except the speech of Shri Yerrannaidu.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : You read the Nanavati Commission Report. . . .(Interruptions) This is not my statement. This is the statement of the Justice Nanavati Commission. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing would be recorded except the speech of Shri Yerrannaidu.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Even the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to announce in this august House to take immediate action. . . .(Interruptions) Why they are crying. . . .(Interruptions) The Prime Minister has admitted it, and said that 'according to this Report, I will take action against those individual who have been indicted in the Nanavati Commission Report'. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yerrannaidu, you please address to the Chair.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : The Prime Minister himself has admitted and said : 'I will take action

\*Not recorded.

against individuals mentioned about in the Nanavati Commission.' Now, why do they not understand this? . . .(Interruptions)

Secondly, Sir, adequate compensation has not been given to all those victims and families. The Government should take all care to provide all necessary compensations and other things. They should provide jobs, at least, in each affected family. That is most important. Even today, after 21 years, Press reports are coming that the dependants of the deceased have no employment. They have been suffering a lot. They do not have even the sufficient food to eat. Therefore, the Government should appoint one or two senior officers to examine the matter on case-to-case basis, in order to give them employment and other benefits.

Sir, it was said that after retirement of the officers, there was no legal sanctity to initiate action. This is not at all correct. This should not be so. If there is a need, the Government can bring in a legislation in this regard, we will support it. It is because, if there will be any fear, everybody will be alerted. But due to the passive attitude of the police officers, all this had happened. So, by giving this plea that action could not be initiated against those who have retired, one should not keep quiet. Therefore, the Government may bring forward such a legislation wherein it may be mentioned that if there is any lapse on the part of the Government officer, even after his retirement, the action can be initiated against him, to book him. Now, everybody is escaping, saying 'after their retirement, we cannot do anything.'

It was mentioned in the Action Taken Report given by the Prime Minister that even four years before their retirement, they cannot initiate any action to reduce the pension also. That is why, the new legislation is very necessary so that, even after his retirement, action could be initiated against an erring person. We have to book the culprits, maybe, they are the retired officers of the Government.

Sir, these are some demands from my party.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia) : Sir, these incidents had taken place 21 years ago when the

[Shri Bir Singh Mahato]

assassination of the then Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi led to the violent attacks on Sikh community and looting of the properties of the Sikhs in Delhi and other parts of the country.

All these incidents happened 21 years ago, during the time of the 8th Lok Sabha. Now, we are in the 14th Lok Sabha, and after 21 years, we are today discussing about the incidents, the Report of the Nanavati Commission and the Action Taken Report. Since 1984, the families of those who were killed are waiting for justice and their redressal.

This Commission was set up by the NDA Government in the year 2000, and its Terms and Conditions were also framed by the Home Ministry. It was set up to submit its Report within six months. But on a number of times, the tenure of this Commission was extended. Firstly, I would like to know from the leaders of the NDA as to who prevented them to stop extension of the Commission to submit its Report within the timeframe, and to have the Action Taken Report. But they did not do anything. They just gave extension to the Nanavati Commission on a number of times.

The Commission has already submitted its Report. The charges, in the Reference, were referred to it by the NDA Government. We expected that the Report would be as per the terms and conditions and would be conclusive. But, I am sorry to say that the Report is contradictory and there are a lot of probabilities. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is this. There are some specific recommendations against some individuals. They require examination. I would request the Government to look into the matter and urge it to probe them again so that the culprits may be booked and the law takes its own course.

The Commission has also made a number of observations on the role of Delhi Police. I think the Government should take necessary steps against those, who are still in service, and also against those officials who aided them.

There were questions on providing healing touch to the families which suffered then. Already the Prime Minister has assured, he has announced it in the House, that all

the affected people will be given due compensation, a uniform compensation, and the members of those families which lost their earning members would be provided employment or sufficient means of livelihood. That has been assured by the Prime Minister.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, since 11 o'clock in the morning we have been discussing a very sensitive issue which is directly related to the sentiments of thousands of people. If this discussion had been on disinvestment or on the rights of workers it would have had a altogether a different undertone. We should all rise above party lines to discuss the issue. Which is before us at present in the House.

We had all kinds of discussions. I was unhappy until the hon. Prime Minister intervened. When hon. Prime Minister stood up to speak he kept his views as a very sensitive person and a leader but the matters which were raised thereafter and the manner in which the incident, carnage was lightly discussed by Members who spoke earlier and tried to give it politico-legal colouring feel it should not be taken in that light. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi said that this issue is related with the sentiments of lakhs of people. When houses of people are washed away by floods they get agitated but I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister that I was utterly disappointed by the speech of Kapil Sibal ji. He is my great friend but the way he kept his arguments in the House it appeared as if he were arguing in the Supreme Court.

If he had cast a glance on the hon. Speaker's Chair on which an extract from Veda Richa has been inscribed. "Dharm Chakra Pravartnai." – in my 16 years of political career I have, respecting the sency of Chair mentioned that religion does not mean any community, religion means morality. Religion means honesty. Whether all the issues will be settled in courts? I would like to tell the Congress Party that a tradition began with Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. It was that it is our moral responsibility to give a message to the society. Hon. Prime Minister tauched upon it very briefly. He gave us this lesson, gave us this suggestion

that we should not talk in a manner which incites the sentiments of people outside. I agree with him but our actions should also not be such which tantamount to ignoring the truth and spreading a message that the Government is cooperating with or giving shelter to those who were involved in the killings or carnage. Then his suggestion will not hold good. Therefore, with great respect.  
 . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to record any thing except the speech of Shri Harin Pathak.

*Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not waste his time.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Harin Pathak, you may please address the Chair and not the individuals.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, I am standing quietly, I have allowed him to speak. Before referring to 2002 incident my colleagues from Gujarat may understand that the year 1984 will be recorded in History earlier to on 2002 in the chronological order. The incidents of 1984 in which they are trying to save some and are repeatedly pointing towards the year 2002, how can one forget the incidents of 1984 when innocent women were torched, when innocent people belonging to Sikh Community were burnt alive by putting a burning tyre around their neck. We were not in the year 2002 then, 2002 came 18 years later. If this kind of torture has been learnt it has been learnt from these people, they are responsible for the 1984 incident. What do they talk of 2002?. . .(Interruptions) First they blame us for 1984 incident, that it never took place in the country. . . .(Interruptions) I did not want to mention it but

\*Not recorded.

he referred to it, when Gujarat Report will come we will discuss it.

Sir, there are two aspects of this report. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister that a Commission was set up. For, My Leftist Colleagues who refer to it, diverting our attention from Bengal hold rallies in Delhi in the hope of winning some seats here discussed for ten minutes out of twelve as to why the Commission was set up as was discussed by Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, instead of discussing the report. How the Commission was set up, why it was set up was not today's subject of discussion. I would like to ask the Government as to why ATR was submitted. The recommendations of this Commission were adopted and after adoption action was taken thereon. Certain demands were acceded to and some of them were rejected. Either it should have been told that every word of it was incorrect and that we do not agree with it. When Nanavati Commission was set up by the Government our approval was not there. That time the Commission was adopted. The Commission gave its recommendations thereafter the issue of people who have been indicted. was raised. I do not want to take much time of the House, I have gone through this entire report page by page; Has Shri Kapilji read on page 181, their names appear on every page of the Report. Hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji was not present at that time.

I am referring to that page 182, which Sibbal ji skipped terming it 'selective'. I am quoting it from there. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir nobody has blamed Late Rajiv Gandhi for engineering those riots but Sibbal ji did not quote the last sentence which was 'selective'.

[English]

"There is absolutely no evidence suggesting that Shri Rajiv Gandhi or any other high-ranking Congress Leader has suggested to organizing attacks on Sikhs."

Sibbal ji, please read further.

"Whatever acts were done, were done by the local Congress-I Leaders."

They were your leaders. You have to own the responsibility. They were the Corporators, Members of Parliament,

[Shri Harin Pathak]

MLAs, Mandal Pramukhs, and so on. They belonged to your Party and they had the Membership receipts of Re 1 or Rs. 10. How can you disown S/Shri Sajjan Kumar, Dharamdas Shastri, H.K.L. Bhagat, Jagdish Tytler? How can you disown your own leaders? At every page of the Report, their presence is being noticed.

[Translation]

Future generation will never forgive them. They have tried to draw mileage from the 1984 riots, these people talk of Hindu fundamentalist. Hindu Fundamentalists did not originate at that time. They only generated hatred for Hindus amongst Sikhs. Rath Yatra was a later episode. The poster printed during elections bore the name of Congress' General Secretary. . . .\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This name will not go in record. This is not to be recorded.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Votes were sought by printing such posters. The Posters had slogans like. . . .\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not be allowed. Nothing will go on record.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI (Garhwal) : You cannot shout like this here. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to submit the House and especially the Congress Party. . . .(Interruptions) and also the Prime Minister that the entire Report is being telecast in Print and electronic media along with the interpretation of the Report all over the country. You also might have seen the plight of those on the T. V. who not-only lost their family members rather witnessed them being burnt alive before their eyes. In this situation neither yours nor mine words

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\*Not recorded.

of sympathy will pacify sentiments of the victims rather the Government will have to take action in this regard. Instead of holding discussion and delivering speeches in the House in this regard, the Government should take action on the report at the earliest.

The Government should take immediate action in this regard after the House is adjourned in the evening so that our Sikh brother may feel that their sentiments have been given due regard. What will come out of the same law, same court and the same FIRs? I would like to draw your attention to Page No. 159 and Kapil Sibal ji may say as to whether FIR, police station or the Supreme Court will run the country. If it is so then the Parliament should be disbanded as what is its use. If every thing is to be decided by the court and even the sentiments of the people are to be dictated by the court then why discussions are being held daily in the House. I would like to bring before you this mockery. On every page it is mentioned that police were pressurised. If you want that I should not read then I will not quote and I will also not talk about the issues of the people. However I will certainly like to submit that turban is the symbol of our country it is the symbol of our nation, nationality and the self respect whether we are in opposition or in power whether we wear turbans or we do not wear it. If there is anything paramount in our freedom struggle, it is none other than our turban. I do not wear turban despite that I am as aggrieved as any of the hon'ble Member and the Prime Minister are for this unfortunate incident. That grief has been reflected in the beginning of his speech. I would like that the Government should take immediate action before the House is concluded otherwise the discussion held on this issue in the House will not bear any fruit. I am the Chairman of the Assurance committee. Such things are being discussed for many years that the Government will seek advice from the advocate general in this regard. If that issue is taken up like this then I feel that it will not give right signals to the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to associate my sentiments with the sentiments of the hon'ble Prime Minister. Along with this I would also like to submit that this much assurance will not satiate the expectations



of the people of the country. For this the Government will have to come forward and take action against whom allegations have been made. In the end I would like to say two sentences. It has been the tradition of our country that – "Yad Yad Acharati shrestha, Tad Tad Itara Janah" It has been mentioned in the couplets of Vedas that we the Members of the House Represent the country and there is no need to prove it. The conduct of the Member should be such that the coming generation also may get impression that our conduct executed sobriety proprieties and impartiality in the country. We should not try to evade laws. I would like to request that those whose names have figured in the report and against whom allegations have been made. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Nothing would go on record except the speech of Shri Pathak.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a Minister still you are speaking. The Minister of Home Affairs will speak on behalf of your party.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing would go on record except the speech of Shri Pathak.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : That is why I would like to submit that it is remembered not only in our culture rather it has been said in alien culture as well. . . .(Interruptions) not only our culture but in foreign culture also. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. Athawale ji nothing of your speech is going on record.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing except the speech of Shri Harin Pathak would go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before concluding my speech I would like to submit only this. . . .(Interruptions) I was acquitted by the High Court. . . .(Interruptions) I am concluding my speech. As I submitted that it has been mentioned in culture of our country that 'yad yad Acharati Shreshtha Tad Tad Itra Najah' It was also been mentioned in the foreign culture that king should be above suspicion.

The conduct of the king should be above suspicion. If allegation is made against the king or the ruler then it is their duty to get themselves redeemed from the allegations as the conduct of the king should above suspicion. It has been said in our culture as well as the alien culture. So I would like to demand that Members whose names are mentioned in the report of the commission should be asked to resign immediately they should be expelled from the party and appropriate compensation should be given to the victims whose family members have been killed in this massacre. Compensation alone is not sufficient rather rigorous punishment should also be given to the guilty persons at the earliest with this hope I support the Adjournment Motion of today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri M.P. Virender Kumar absent. Shri Joachim Baxla.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would express my gratitude to you, for providing me an opportunity to speak on this sensitive issue. This issue dates back to the year 1984, i e. 21 years ago when brethren belonging to the Sikh community were brutally killed in and outside Delhi, they were picked up and killed, they were burnt alive in various cities of the country, particularly in Delhi. Our party R.S.P.

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\*Not recorded.

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\*Not recorded.

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

has always vehemently condemned such incidents which propagate violence in any part of the country.

I rise to express my views on the Report of Nanavati Commission and the ATR thereon submitted by the Government today. From the Observations made by the Nanavati Commission, after the inquiry, it appears to me that the report is incomplete. Since U.P.A. Party is in power, it appears to be in dilemma, even in the ATR, that has been presented by Government on the basis of Nanavati Commission Report they do not have any clear stand. The reason is that the Nanavati Report is lacking in clarity. Terms like 'probability' and 'likely' have been used due to which it has become even more difficult to draw any inference. It is posing a Challenge before the Government. I hope that the U.P.A. Government under the leadership of Hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh fully accepts this challenge.

So, the people who have been indicated in this report and have committed offence against the Sikh community should get such a punishment which befits their Crime. The efforts of the Government should not be restricted to awarding punishment but should also include rehabilitating and providing compensation to the families who have lost their relatives and have witnessed their gruesome murder, the Government should fulfill its duty of rehabilitating those families, seeing their condition. It is our demand that the Government should make every possible effort to provide them compensation. Merely discussing the issue here, is not going to help. When the Commission was set up the NDA Government was in power whereas at the time of submission of the ATR, the U.P.A. Government is in power. Doubts have been raised in this report that certain anti social elements were involved in the carnage and looting and the police which was expected to take immediate action as soon as such incidents were reported, failed to curb the violence. Such incidents were taking place in and around Delhi, the police should have immediately come for their rescue, but they did not do so. It is regretted that a message has reached the masses through this report and aspersions have been cast on the political leaders that they were also involved. It is my request to the Government that stringent measures should

be taken against the culprits and we should all take a resolution that there will not be any recurrence of such incidents in any part of the country. Only then the message will be perforated down, the entire country and the masses that there is unity in diversity. If unitedly we face these problems we will prove that despite the diversity we are one. With these words I conclude.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fall short of words in criticizing the series of carnage which began after the assassination of the then Prime Minister on 31st October 1984, the sentiments of sacrifice in the people belonging to the Sikh community found expression in the submission made by Dhindsa Saheb in the morning today. He also mentioned their contribution in the freedom struggle and till date, patriotism reigns Supreme in the Sikh Community. Despite that the manner in which they were brutally murdered simply to avenge the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was murdered in a fit of madness by some one, I fall short of words to condemn it. Right now, Kapil Sibbal Saheb was making his submission he is a very senior advocate. During his speech he made reference to a provision in the Criminal procedure Code whereby if an FIR is lodged in the police station of an incident then immediate action is taken on it. The Nanavati Commission Report was received in February by the Government. He is a Minister himself. Who had forbidden him from February? If he were honest and willing to prosecute the persons guilty of the murder of Sikhs he would have got an FIR registered against the persons found guilty on the basis of the report and would have got an inquiry conducted after collecting evidences. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Except the speech of Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' : He is talking of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is a proof of the fact that he is trying to cover up. He wants to save the people guilty of Sikhs' murder, because he is not honest and is

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\*Not recorded.

shedding crocodile's tears. He is shedding crocodile tears on the murder of Sikhs. It is mentioned in the Nanavati Commission Report. An incident took place at Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji's residence. I am an eye witness to it. I was a Lokdal Party worker at that time and there was a conference in Delhi on the merger of Majdoor Kisan Party and Lokdal under the leadership of late Shri Karpuri Thakur on 31st. We all were in Delhi. On reaching Station we learnt about the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Since the conference was postponed, Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji invited the Members coming from Bihar for lunch at his residence. We reached his residence around 1.30 p.m. Today, Paswanji is a Minister, and he was not at home at that time. We were waiting for him at his residence. Shri Karpuri Thakur was also there when suddenly there was commotion every where. In Bunglaw number 12 in front of Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajender Prasad Road, perhaps, Shri Jai Prakash Yadav ji, who is a Minister was also present there and is eyewitness of the incident. There was a taxi stand there. A sikh driver was hiding behind the taxi stand when suddenly he was gheroad by mob of 15-20 people, getting panicky he ran for the garage at Paswanji's residence and hid there. The mob tried to enter forcibly but late Shri Karpuri Thakur did not allow them, he scolded the people and they left. Till then Paswanji also came back. He tried to make telephone contact with the Home Minister, Police Commissioner and also with others but of no avail and 40 minutes later some 40-50 Members of Youth-Congress came there. . . .

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Except the speech of Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan', nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' : The Congress office was adjacent to their residence at Raisina road and they entered the office, raising the slogans like 'Ma Ki Hatya Ka Badla Lenge', blood for blood', youth congress Zindabad, Congress Party Zindabad etc. I am an eye witness of the incident . . . *(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' : Late Shri Karpuri Thakur said that we will lay down our lives but will never allow it to happen. Despite that those people put the garage on fire and we alongwith Paswanji had to leap over that 15 feet wall to save our lives.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing except the speech of hon. Member will go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not to be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' : We all had to left over a 14 feet high wall to escape from there. Shri Mulayam Singh ji is the Chief Minister of U.P. now. At that time the office of Lok Dal was situated quite nearby. At that time Chaudhary Charan Singh was also with them, they were coming to rescue us after they got to know about it but that Sikh driver was burnt alive in that house. Paswanji kept on trying but no police official come there. We are eyewitnesses.

After Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination, reports were flashed on TV that her assassination would be avenged and all over the country people remained mute spectators while Sikhs were dragged from trains and buses and killed in broad daylight and today Congress Party is faking grief over those incidents. Shri P.K. Bansal was saying that those incidents should be condemned wholeheartedly but it seems that the intention of the Government is not to initiate any action against the persons who were involved in it and it wants to cover up those crimes. It is the Congress Party only which has driven a wedge between the Hindus and the Sikhs in the country.

\*Not recorded.

[[Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan']

Sir, the faith of the Sikh families can not be restored until justice is provided to them. It is necessary that action should be taken against all the guilty people. My friend should show courage and the people whose names have been indicted should be expelled from the Congress. Shri Kapil Sibalji, should get an FIR lodged and hold an enquiry against them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I would like to. . . .  
(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker.  
. . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. You are speaking without any permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : I am on my legs.  
. . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : I am on my legs, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. . . .(Interruptions) What shall I do?

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I would like to thank the Prime Minister for assuring the House that those whose names are mentioned in the Commission's Report, their cases will be reopened and justice will be done. Hon. Prime Minister, I want to bring to your notice that by mere hair-splitting legal arguments and technicalities, how could justice be met? I want to quote the Commission's formulations, Page No. 183. I will read that :

"However, the Commission would like to emphasise that as a result of not recording separate FIRs, not recording statements of witnesses as stated by them and not investigating the cases properly, it has now become difficult for the Commission to make any recommendation against many of the persons who have been named by the witnesses as the persons who had indulged in violent acts against them or their family members or had facilitated the same."

When the entire administration colludes with the criminals, no evidence will come out. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : So, we have to go beyond this. Then only justice could be met. This is not a conclusive Report; this is a wishy-washy Report. But it has brought one alarming fact to our notice. When the whole carnage was taking place in Delhi, the Home Minister of India was not effective. The President of India was not informed, and he was helpless. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Gavai was not serious. That is the formulation of the Commission. The high police officials were enquiring the rioters and those who indulged in carnage, how many *murgues* were killed – the Sikhs. This is what was happening here. Is that the machinery set-up to protect human rights? If they collude with the

\*Not recorded.

criminals and anti-socials, where is the rule of law? So, this has become a dangerous trend. Now, it did not stop in Delhi. It went to Gujarat. After Godhra where children were killed, women were raped and people were mauled on the streets and murdered and even laws like POTA were used only against one community, the Administration was with the criminals. So, wherever there was an organized attack, it was always against the minorities – whether it is Sikhs in Delhi or it may be Muslims in Gujarat or Muslims in Mumbai or elsewhere in this country. This cannot go on. Not only Sikhs but all of us felt the pain. I belong to a minority community; I belong to Jain community. We all feel it; the entire nation feels it. The majority of people in India are not communal, and if they are communal, this country would have disintegrated long back. But there is a section who want to create the mindset that minorities are always dangerous; the majority have to guard against them. So, if the rights of minorities are not safeguarded, if the minorities do not feel secure, where is democracy?

18.00 hrs.

What is the content of democracy? Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to say – I have worked with him – that the protection of the minorities lies in the culture of the majority. So, when we discuss this issue here, we have to rise above party affiliations and tell the nation that we will never allow such a carnage again. The minorities must be protected. Their rights and their existence should not be questioned by anybody. So, it is a matter of human rights. Since an alarming situation is developing in this country, there is a lot of insecurity among some section of the people. With such an insecurity, national integration will have no content; democracy will never have any meaning. All those who cherish democracy, who value human rights, should have to rise against this carnage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down for a minute.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 6-7 Members still in my list who are yet to speak. The time of the House

can be extended by one hour if the hon Member agree to it.

*[English]*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you. Shri Veerendra Kumar, please continue.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : I will conclude in a minute. I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister that whosoever be those people, however mighty they may be, they must be brought to justice. If they are left out – whose names are mentioned in the report – then the nation will feel that whatever happens, whatever be the promises made, the old same thing continues in this country. This cannot be allowed. I hope the Government will take action and see to it that such a carnage never occurs in this country again.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma – not here. Shri P.C. Thomas.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, it is a sad fact that one of the political stalwarts of India was assassinated on 31st October, 1984. It was a shocking fact that just after that, a large-scale massacre had taken place against a particular community. Leave alone the Government, the whole country is to do penance to atone for this large-scale massacre which had taken place against a particular community, which has been doing a lot of service to humanity and also to the Indian community.

The fact that the culprits are still at large makes it a little bit disturbing and alarming. The Action Taken Report in this regard is really a disappointment to us. The Government of the day should have been more prudent to act a little bit carefully with regard to what has been stated in the Nanavati Commission Report which has come 21 years after the incident.

Many sections of this House, including those sections which are supporting the Government, have said today about the heinous crime and also about the fact that the Commission itself has not gone into all the aspects and

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

has not gone into full length and breadth of the seriousness of the crime. In that case, what about the minimum that has been brought out? It is a fact that all sections of this House now admit that action has been taken against what minimum has been stated in the Report. It is a fact that the Report very clearly says that activists of one particular political party were involved in it. It has been stated that a large number of people were brought from outside Delhi also. It has also been said that there were instigations which were made by responsible persons who were there holding various important Offices. It might be the party, might be the Government or might be the police officers. It has been clearly stated about that aspect.

So, there is no reason why a very stringent action should not be taken against those who have been indicted in this report. On behalf of my Party I would submit that the hon. Prime Minister has already stated that due action will be taken and I would submit that action, which is going to be taken, must be implemented today itself before the adjournment of this House.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki) : Sir, in a democracy like ours, the Government at the Centre and the States are duty bound to protect the life and property of its citizens. Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that the law and order machinery failed miserably and the responsibility of the political Executive at that time is all the more condemnable. Our country, since Independence, had to face several of these unfortunate happenings not only in Delhi or Gujarat but in several other parts of our country. In all these places we have seen the failure of or outright connivance of the political leadership and the law and order machinery in not protecting the victims. When we go through the report, we can see any number of cases where the law and order machinery failed to act and failed to give timely help to the innocent and helpless victims. Does the Opposition led by the BJP have a moral right to bring this motion? We know what happened in Ayodhya? Consequent to that incident in Ayodhya, what happened throughout the country and we have also seen what happened in Gujarat? The then Defence Minister was

saying on record that there were no tall men in Gujarat to protect the innocent victims. As far as Ayodhya is concerned, after the destruction of Babri Masjid, the former Prime Minister and the present Leader of the NDA, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji said that, that was the saddest day in his life. Now, after a decade, the Leader of the Opposition Shri Lal Krishna Advani Ji has to travel all the way to Pakistan and he also said that 6th December, 1992 was the saddest day in his life.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you speaking on Nanavati Commission?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE : Yes, Sir, I am coming to that. If this was the saddest day in the lives of these two leaders, I would like to ask most humbly and with utmost respect to heal the wounds, to repair the wounds that has happened in our country, will they take the lead in reconstructing the Babri Masjid in its original spot? If they take that lead, the nation will believe them when they say that that was the saddest day in their life.

When the Prime Minister spoke, it was very reassuring not only to the Sikh community but to the whole nation. His words were so soothing and it was pregnant with sincerity and commitment. The nation believes the Prime Minister. The UPA's Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister, to my knowledge, had expressed their regret to the Sikh community at the happenings in 1984. The Holy Bible says, 'Blessed are the Peacemakers, blessed are the meek; for they shall see God and they shall inherit the earth.' Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Ji has inherited the rich legacy of secular values that was upheld by Pandit Ji and Indira Ji. So, the nation has got trust and faith in words of the Prime Minister. He has given a solemn assurance in the House that justice will be finally brought to the victims of 1984 riots and this is not for the Sikh community alone. The minorities in this country are reassured. What has happened in Delhi was most unfortunate and the Government should ensure that those responsible for the crimes should be brought before the law. Sir, that is not just for the Sikh community alone.

We owe a duty to our founding fathers and to the millions who laid down their lives for the freedom of our country. They wanted India to be a very vibrant democracy

where all communities can live in peace and harmony. I hope, Sir, the Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji will come up to the expectations of this nation and our founding fathers.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever has been written in the Nanavati Commission's report is very serious but here the issues has been politicised. I listened to the speech of the Hon. Prime Minister very attentively. Yesterday I met those people who had blocked the road in Tilak Nagar day before yesterday and are staging a dharna today at Jantar/Mantar. I had thought that now they would get justice. Today the Hon. Prime Minister intervened and indulged in a lot of rhetoric. This would not get us justice. Some elderly ladies came to meet me yesterday. They said that they do not want the report of the Nanavati Commission, they want justice. I asked them when would they feel that justice has been done. They replied that give us Jagdish Tytler and we would carry out justice. Their only demand is that they would be bereft of justice until action is taken against people who have been found guilty.

It has been said here that Sikhs were picked for killing- they must be knowing who was picked. . . .*(Interruptions)* My colleagues from Congress should not lose heart. They would have to face the truth. We are discussing the report of the Nanavati Commission. Out of the 3000 Sikhs that were killed, 2000 persons belonged to the Banjara community. I know how the people of Banjara and Lubhaya community were picked. It has been said here that ration cards were checked to find which people use "bai" after their names. Sikhs generally use Singh or Kaur after their names, but the people who have converted to Sikhism from Banjara community use "bai" after their names. They should give it a thought. How those 2000 people came to be among those 3000 Sikhs who were burnt alive.

I was thinking in the morning who were those 2000 people. They belonged to Scheduled Caste. I am looking for a good lawyer. Sir, through you I thank Shri Kapil Sibal. The Government should take action against them under atrocities act whose names have figured in the report. If the Government does not take suitable action, we would

take steps because these 2000 persons were dalits about whom I am talking. It has been proved that they have perpetrated atrocities on the dalits. . . .*(Interruptions)* Please do not ring the bell. You would have to listen to me for two minutes. I am discussing the report of the commission. . . .*(Interruptions)*

It has been stated in the report that there was reliable evidence against Shri Jagdish Tytler and there was possibility of his involvement in anti-Sikh riots. Therefore, the Commission recommends to the Government to inquire into this aspect and take necessary action on it. The report contains said direction. . . .*(Interruptions)*

I would request hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister to reply to what I have read out from the report. I would like to thank Kapil Sibal ji. . . .*(Interruptions)* If he fails to take any action then we would file an FIR against him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why Lalu ji is behaving in this way. It is not right.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Please listen for a minute. It would hardly make any difference. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : I am talking about the commission. We were referring to Shri P. G. Gawai. Yesterday, I was viewing a T.V. programme featuring an interview of Shri. P. G. Gawai by Mr. Awathi on Aajtak channel. Shri P. G. Gawai, who is presently residing at Nagpur, near my village stated that he repeatedly made requests for deployment of Army. He told that he had even requested Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, but it was of no avail. It was being telecast by 'Aajtak'. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh) : Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, on behalf of the Asom Gana Parishad Party, I would like to associate myself with the Motion moved by Shri Dhindsa on the issue of the Nanavati Commission Report.

Sir, in this Commission Report, it has been particularly reflected that the Congress Party was in power in 1984 and whatever massacre had taken place, according to the Commission Report, this Party is solely responsible for that. The UPA, under the leadership of Congress Party, is in the Centre now. So without any hesitation, for the greater interest of the country, for the secular image of the country, they should admit the fact that some of their leaders and some of their workers were involved in this ugly crime. That is why, I sincerely request the hon. Prime Minister to offer his sensible apologies to the Sikh community in the country.

Secondly, we believe that the Sikhs have contributed a lot in the freedom struggle to seek freedom of this country as well as to the growth of this country. I think, because of this particular heinous crime, a wrong signal went to the people and now more particularly a confusion, doubt, suspicion or chaos is prevailing in the minds of the Sikhs that there would be no justice done to them. So, it is the duty of the Congress Party in power to remove all these prejudice, hatred and confusion by way of taking some positive steps against the people who were involved in this crime.

Some of the names have been disclosed by the Nanavati Commission Report. I think, if the Congress is sincerely committed to the cause of the Sikhs, they should take strong action against those people who have been pointed out by the Commission Report.

Secondly, the affected families should be specially taken care of. It is because we have come to know about

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\*Not recorded.

the tragedies of these affected families through the visual media in the last two days. Their sentiments should be honoured by the UPA Government and they should be specially taken care of.

I believe, if India has to stay as a strong nation, the sentiments of Sikhs and other minority communities should be honoured and protected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramdas Athawale. First of all, you go to your seat. First, you go to your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, 'Ae Mere Vatan Ke Logon Jara Akhaon Me Bhar Lo Pani.'

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, we are discussing a very serious matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Sir, I am also seriously speaking about it. "Ae Mere Vatan Ke Logon Jara Akhaon Me Bhar Lo Pani, Indira Ji Ki Jara Yad Karo Kurbanii."

We all know that when late Indira Gandhi ji was the Prime Minister of the country, she sacrifices her life for strengthening the interigity and secularism of the country. We are aware that injustice was done to the Sikhs Community after the assassination of Indira Gandhi and at least 330 people were killed in that incident. . . .

*(Interruptions)* I do not support the massacre of the people. Being the citizen of India, we should be sorry for such incidents whether it take place in Delhi. Gujarat. Mumbai or in Ayodhya and we should see as to how we can check occurrence of such incidents. The Nanavati Commission has submits its Report. On the basis of the report, the opposition is demanding that the ruling party should remove some of its Members, however, the same opposition when it was in power, did not pay attention to our demand for the removal of some of their Members. If they did not remove their Members then why will we accept their demands? . . . *(Interruptions)* Presently they are



demanding that Jagdish Tytler should be removed. When the case was in the court, the Nanavati Commission has full power and that remained in their hand for a year. Jagdish Tytler has not been completely guilty in the report of the Nanavati Commission. Only suspicious has been expressed regarding his involvement. My colleague from that side was saying that he would go to court and get FIR registered. If they will get FIR registered we will also lodge FIR against them. It is not a matter of FIR.

18.23 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, it is a matter of pride for me that while I am delivering my speech, the hon'ble Speaker is in the Chair and the hon'ble Deputy-Speaker is also coming from that side. It is a serious thing. . . .(Interruptions) On belief of my party, I would like to submit that injustice has certainly been done to the Sikh Community, however, any party or the Congress Party has not deliberately done injustice as our hon. Prime Minister is also from the Sikh Community. Stringent action should be taken against those who were involved in such crime and the affected person should be rehabilitated. There cannot be any difference of opinion. We are also with the Sikh Community and Sikh society is also with us. The sacrifice of Sikh community for the independence of the country is a supreme sacrifice. So whether it is the Congress party or my party or any other party, we cannot forget the sacrifice of the Sikh Community. We have worked for the Sikh Community. The Congress Party has also done for them. That is why the Congress Party is in power in the State of Punjab. The Sikhs have lived with us in Punjab. Some Sikhs are also with the opposition Party, however, majority of them are with us. Hon'ble Manmohan Singh ji is also a Sikh. . . .\*

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record. Today's poem is not good.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : If you want to expunge it you may do so but I have spoken. We do not want alms as the entire Sikh Community of India is with us. The Sikhs

are with us so we do not need to take alms. Today we also have to do this work. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Today the poem does not appear good.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today they were demanding that all should tender resignation, I feel that, Tytler Saheb should not resign, however, the legal process should take its course, I would like to submit to Tytler Saheb that he should tackle Shri Malhotra ji. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Sir, it is mockery of discussions of the whole day. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof, Vijay Kumar Malhotra is smiling,

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : If all of them are getting angry then he should not accept my advice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is smiling. He is taking it in a proper spirit.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : I would like to submit that I am proud of the sacrifice of the Sikh Community made for the country. However, the way late Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and Mahatma Gandhi were assassinated is unfortunate and there is need to check the recurrence of such incidents. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you please conclude.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : If they are demanding resignation of our colleagues then why do they want Shri Modi ji to continue? If they can not remove Modi ji at our insistence then we will also not remove our colleague on their demands. In the end while concluding I would like to submit that we all should work to check the reoccurrence of such incidents and there is need to work for strengthening the country.

\*Not recorded.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : One poet has rightly said :

"Jab chup rahengi Jubane Khanjar, Lahu Pukarega Asti Ka."

It is unfortunate for the country that the minority communities are the worst sufferers in all the riots that have occurred in the country. The riots that broke out in Delhi after assassination of ex - Prime Minister Late Indira Gandhi were not simply riots, rather I would like to call it genocide. The Sikh Community was targeted, looted, killed and assaulted in a planned way. I would like to request and also demand the Government that the recommendations of the Nanavati Commission contained in its report should be strictly complied with as within few days the Report of the Librahan Commission is also going to be submitted. I was patiently listening to the speech of the ex Minister of State of the Ministry of Home Affairs who delivered a forceful speech. By the grace of God when the report of the Librahan Commission will be tabled in the House, I will remind him of his speech and will also make all of them listen to it. At that time, I will tell him to ask his own conscience as presently he is becoming sentimental and is displaying his emotions.

I am very sorry to submit that Muslims were being butchered in their own motherland in Gujrat and there were horrible blood shed. The similar thing was done to the Sikh community. At that time his conscience did not awake. At that time humanity did not rise in his heart as those who were being, killed were Muslims. However all these things will be exposed and the general public will come to know about all these things. I would like to request the Government that the report of the Librahan Commission should be tabled in the House at the earliest and it is essential for the Government that it should formulate laws at the earliest for the prevention of riots as was promised by the UPA Government. I would also like to submit to the NDA Members that they should not shed crocodile tears. The entire India is aware of their track record. They know that it is not a country of 1992 rather it is 2004 as the people of entire nation have given verdict against communal forces. So the Government should honour the verdict of the people that is being continuously given to the Government. We are not going to shield or protect any

one. Who so even is found guilty must be sent to gallows. One poet has rightly reflected the present situation in one of his 'Sher'-

Voh Kattal Bhi Karte hain To Charcha Nahin Hota,  
Ham Ah Bhi Bharten Hain To ho Jate hain Badnam.

It is misfortune for the minorities that they are passing through a bad phase, I strongly condemn the atrocities perpetrated against Sikhs. Alongwith, that I also demand that the Government should move a bill in the House at the earliest to formulate laws to check the occurrence of riot in the country so that incidents of genocide in future may be checked in the country.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALTHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to repeat all the things which have been said here. I only want to mention two-three things. The whole country was shocked when Nanavati Commissions report and action taken report were presented. Every news channel and newspaper condemned the persons named in the report. The entire country condemned the persons whose names have figured in the reports that more than four thousand people were killed and the Government has tried to whitewash the incidents in its action taken report. After the presentation of the report and the subsequent furore over it, it seemed that the Congress party is engaged in introspection and perhaps the hon. Prime Minister would make a major announcement today. The newspapers were continuously reporting that general meetings have been held. The Prime Minister was of the view that action must be initiated against the persons who have been indicted by the report and some thought otherwise. The Congress Party ultimately concluded that considering the feelings of the public, some decisive action needs to be taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say, I am very much disappointed. The entire country and media were waiting for the hon. Prime Minister's announcement. Firstly, he gave a long statement. I do not want to reproduce that. He mentioned Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Pratap Singh Kairon and said these two person were the great leaders of that time and together they built Punjab. Everybody knows who removed Pratap Singh Kairon from the post of Chief Minister. The Congress Party was behind his

removal. Nehruji constituted a commission first and then removed Pratap Singh Kairon. Later on he was murdered. Everybody is aware as to who were the persons behind his murder. He mentioned all those facts against the Akali party and cautioned it against revival of terrorism in Punjab.

I very humbly make this submission to the hon. Prime Minister as to who is talking of revival of terrorism in Punjab. His Chief Minister visited Canada which is the biggest haven of supporters of Khalistan and where slogans of Bhindaranwala Jindabad and Khalistan Jindabad were flashed. A message that Khalistan would be created was also flashed there. His Chief Minister goes there, receives saropa and praises those people. It was said about the human bomb who was nabbed in Punjab that he was a very good man, rather Badal Saheb is incompetent.

It shows who is extending help in reviving terrorism in Punjab.

I agree with you that terrorism should not get revived in Punjab. Terrorism was uprooted in a very difficult way from there after 8 thousand people had been killed. Now terrorism is raising its ugly head again in Punjab, who is responsible for this, it is a point for retrospection. They supported Bhindaranwala to diminish the clout of Akali Dal. The entire world is aware that Congress Party supported Bhindaranwala to reduce the power of Akali Dal. When Bhindaranwala stepped into the shoes of "Bhasmasur" and turned against Congress which had promoted him. . . . (Interruptions) who sent army and attacked Akal takht, Swarn Mandir in Punjab. That was the reason terrorism flourished there. Now they are once again promoting terrorism to cause harm to the Akali Dal and contest elections against them. Where did the terrorists stay who planted bombs in the cinema halls of Delhi? They will bring harm to the country in their efforts to cause harm to Akali Dal. they will ruin the country while trying to ruin Akali Dal. I request them to take steps to check terrorism, we will support them. Terrorism is being revived in Punjab to weaken Akali Dal.

Hon. Prime Minister has appealed that the Sikhs should not be segregated from the mainstream. . . .

(Interruptions) I am expressing my disappointment regarding the statement of the hon. Prime Minister. Through you. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister whether the Sikhs would not feel hurt and think that Justice has been denied to them when no suitable action would be taken with regard to the Nanavati Commissions report. The hon. Prime Minister should tell as to who is trying to segregated them from the main stream. During the present Prime Ministers regime a report has been prepared about the massacre of 4 thousand Sikhs and no penal action would be initiated against anybody. We expected (hat the hon. Prime Minister would make an announcement of some drastic step regarding the report as the entire country has condemned it. He said 'hat he would give it a consideration and then take legal opinion. Hon. Prime Minister's statement has really disappointed us. I admit that his statement has disappointed us even more than the AIR. We have been disappointed by his speech, I just wanted to make this point.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hisar) : I only want to ask this as to whether he believes in Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal accord or not.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have expressed their views here and the entire House has listened to them. Hon. Prime Minister delivered statement and we all listened to them. Hon. Prime Minister gave his statement considering the views expressed by the hon. Members. We would take action on the report of the Commission in consonance with the views that we have expressed here. there will not be any difference between action and words. We would take action to maintain the unity of the country and promote the feeling of brotherhood, Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Christian-they all belong to this country, we believe in this tenet and we would take action against persons who were involved in the riots as we want to deliver justice.

Sir, my first submission is that Nanavati Commission was constituted in the year 2000. Nanavati Commission was constituted by the erstwhile Government and it has presented its report after 4 years. I give this assurance here that we would implement the recommendations fully. Actually 10 recommendations have been made as has

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

been said here and we have already stated that we are going to implement nine recommendations. It is only with regard to one recommendation. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? Please sit down. This is not right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : There was only one remaining recommendation that has also been brought before us now. We all have requested the hon. Prime Minister to take suitable action regarding that recommendation. Even then different views are being expressed here. That is why I would state in brief as to what are the recommendations and what we have said about them. A recommendation has been made to take action against some officers and jawans. We have said that we will take action. It has been recommended to take action against certain political leaders. We have agreed to take action against all of them barring one. Despite all this, it is being repeatedly said that we are trying to whitewash the whole incident and we are not accepting the recommendations. . . .(Interruptions) it is being said even after the statement of the hon. Prime Minister and despite being given written assurance by him.

I would like to reiterate before all these Members sitting here and the media-persons that we are making efforts to implement all the recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not correct.

[English]

This is a very solemn debate. I am thankful to all sides. May I make a request? Sushilji this will not go on record. We have had a very good discussion. Everybody has cooperated and I am thankful to all hon. Members. Now, on behalf of the Government, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is replying. So, please listen to him.

[Translation]

Alright. Dhindsa Saheb will get a chance.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, in regard to the recommendation of police reforms we have already

categorically stated in our report that it is acceptable to us. Not only this, but police reforms have been begun. It is another thing that those reforms have been completed or if there is a need to make more reforms, We will take care of it. Several Members have spoken of providing compensation to the victims. I agree to it. I would associate myself with all the Members and our leaders who have expressed their sentiments that it is difficult to make the deceased alive but we should make our best possible efforts to provide them maximum compensation. It is stated in our Action Taken Report at length as to how much compensation has been provided along with the manner in which it, has been provided and how many people have been provided with it. A sum of Rs. 3. 50 lakh has been provided to the family of a deceased. That is other thing, it is adequate or inadequate. They have suggested to increase the amount of the compensation and I am not opposed to it. We would consider this suggestion, however, many people have been provided with the compensation some of them are living here and some of them are living in the other part of the country. The Commission directed to provide this compensation equally to all. We do not have any objection to it also. Now I would conclude my statement on the recommendation of the Commission. There is no need to repeat the views expressed by the several members on this issue. However, we have to ponder over it as to why punishment is not awarded to the people found guilty of such incidents. This kind of perception has emerged among the people. Moreover, it has been inferred from the detailed discussion held on this issue why the accused are not punished. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, are you interested to listening to debate; otherwise, I will tell him to conclude his speech?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would make a humble request not to misinterpret my words, rather, listen to me patiently. There has been lengthy discussion on this issue

all through the day. If We analyse how much politics was involved in this discussion and how much was the sentiment of imparting justice and how much willingness to criticize the Congress Party, then instead of me opposition would themselves reply to all these questions. Whatever happened, was unfortunate and should not have happened. It could have been averted. The Congress Party has been repeatedly blamed for it. The report has categorically stated all these things. Members have read it thoroughly and quoted it. I do not wish to repeat it. I can quote it because it is underlined. Whether our leaders and the higher of the Congress have been indicted in the report for the incident occurred in Delhi. Has it not been stated categorically? He said that. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : The reply is not a formality. You have to listen to him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : When it is mentioned, is it justified to blame the high level leaders repeatedly ignoring the fact that local leaders were involved in this incident? Does it become of us? I do not wish to give a speech on this issue. Other than that. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker Sir, Home Minister is admitting that it was engineered by the local leaders. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has not yielded. I cannot compel him to yield.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Secondly, whenever such tragedies or incidents occur the names of the innocent people are also associated with the offenders. The Police carries out its investigation. I have practiced in the Court and so have the hon. Member. I know whenever the name of an innocent is associated with a criminal then it becomes very difficult to dispense justice. If one does it for a national Cause, such incidents spread across and it becomes very difficult to give any judgement. Here, I would put this question to the hon. Members in Opposition that they are blaming others. Why did they not do it in five years?

If I put them this question why they did not move the Court in five-six years then they will not find an answer. But I do not want to go into all this. I would only say while concluding that we should all rise above these petty issues as they narrow our thinking, we should keep them at bay. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please Continue.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHUTRA : Sir, is it a petty issue. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry.

[Translation]

Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker Sir, myopic approach can not solve big matters. We lost our leader like mother in front of our eyes. We have seen it how distraught, how disturbed her son was. I have witnessed it all, The Members must have seen it too. If they have a narrow thinking then they will not accept it. . . . (Interruptions)

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\*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You draw your own conclusion. I cannot put words into his mouth, nor you can.

*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, our mother, brothers and sisters who were innocent were separated from us. We are very aggrieved for this loss that does not mean that it will lessen the grief of our mothers. . . . *(Interruptions)* I am very much aggrieved. It has doubled. We should not forget that our mothers, brothers and sisters were lost in that incident. I am also sorry for this.

Sir, I am telling only this that whatever is right is right and whatever is wrong is wrong. We will not protect those who have committed crime. The efforts will not be made to cover which is foul. At this moment, we salute the departed souls who are not with us and pray to God for them. I would also like to urge the senior Members of the House that they should not divide the society in the name of religion, and political party. Let we people remain united and they should do whatever they can. If they cannot do so then we will certainly do our duty for keeping our nation united.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before delivering my speech, I would like to say something about the unfortunate incident. I have been informed that the police lathi charged on those widows of 1984 carnage who had come here to protest and they are injured. The hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs are also sitting here. Earlier also I had expressed my thanks to you and am extending my thanks to you again. Not only this I would also like to extend my thanks to the media whether it is electronic media or print media. When the report of the Commission was tabled in the House, the press and the TV channels flashed this news all over the world and made the world aware about the reality of the incidents. I would also like to express my thanks to you for this.

I am thankful to all the Members who were sympathetic towards our sentiments and rising above party line

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\*Not recorded.

extended their support in view of injustice done to us and talk about, taking action against the culprits. Except the Congress party all the Members including the Members of the NDA supported us. I am thankful to the hon'ble Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition that they participated in the debate. The hon'ble Prime Minister belongs to the Sikh community, so, I am aware of his sentiments as he was one of the sufferers. Shrimati Maneka Gandhi also belongs to Sikh community and is the daughter-in-Law of the Gandhi family who expressed her sentiments. The hon'ble Prime Minister said that politics must not creep into it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are witness to it as when I was delivering my speech you have also supported me.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to submit that the political personalities who gave their statements and affidavits includes Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra and Shri Madan Lal Khurana. The Justice Tarkunde did not belong to any party, the Chief Justice Sikari also did not belong to any party. There are many eminent persons and writers like Shri Patewant Singh, Shri Khushwant Singh, Shri Kuldeep Naiyar, Shri I.K. Gujaral and many others made their statements and affidavits, however, nobody paid attention to that. I would like to request the Government that it should pay attention towards this. I would like to submit to the hon'ble Prime Minister that I am aggrieved that no mention was I made regarding taking action against the culprits. . . . *(Interruptions)* I would also like to submit that undoubtedly Shrimati Indira Gandhi was a great leader and was the Prime Minister of the country. They said that it was on account of that that there were nation wide reaction after her assassination and that continued upto three days, I would like to submit to them that Mahatma Gandhi was equally a great leader and when he was assassinated. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am coming to that. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by Nathu Ram Godse. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This discussions are being held on such a serious matter. It is a matter of sorrow.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : So does it mean that all should have been killed?

MR. SPEAKER : All know that who killed him.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : The assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. . . \* if Shrimati Gandhi was assassinated, does it mean that all Sikhs should have been killed?. . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Be quiet.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur) : Sir, it should be expunged. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot hear all of you.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : Sir, he has cast aspersions. It should be expunged. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am supporting your cause. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. Dhindsa ji you please also sit down. Please sit down. Kindly allow me to understand what has happened in : e House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani) : Sir, he is insulting our people. Why is he dragging them into this issue?. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will see and delete it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, it is expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I have supported it. All were not responsible. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : We have already had enough trouble. Therefore, do not increase it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I only said that I have helped him.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dhindsa, you have been speaking so far to the point. Please continue speaking to the point only.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : All other Congress Members who have spoken were almost all Punjabi. Thereafter I am going to submit my view.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not call them Punjabi. it is not appropriate.

[*English*]

Mr. Dhindsa, primarily they are Members of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

• [*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : As far the incident of Gujarat is concerned, it is on record that Shiromani Akali dal had condemned the Gujarat carnage. . . . (*Interruptions*) Even today I am telling this. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Why did you not withdraw your support.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dhindsa, you can tell them that I accept your statement, and you can ignore them.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I would like to submit in this august House that if the culprits of 1984 incidents had been punished, neither Godhra nor Gujarat carnage would have occurred. . . . (*Interruptions*). Why am I telling this? I am telling this because I know that nobody is going to be punished in the country. Anybody can kill anybody and nothing will happen. Four thousand Sikhs were killed and the culprits were not punished. Nothing will happen to those who killed Muslims in Gujarat. If the Muslim or minority are massacred anywhere. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let us not justify any such incident. Let us not justify it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not good. It is not appropriate to speak that it will not happen here or there. You please speak about it.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am submitting that if the culprits would have been punished, at least the rioters. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : The guilty should be punished everywhere. Let this be the message from this House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, this is exactly the point that we are also making here. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am telling the same thing. You are substantiating my point. I am telling the same thing. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have spoken well.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : If the culprits had been punished at least, it would have deterred the culprits from doing such things in future. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You please maintain silence. The hon'ble Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs and many senior leaders have delivered their speech. Despite that you are speaking. What will you speak out side of the House? Will you speak everything inside the House. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : How will we support anyone if one speaks wrong thing.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, you do not have to support it. You only support yourself.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : He spoke in reply to what the hon'ble Prime Minister and Shri Malhotra ji submitted. He is speaking about Akalis least terrorism should return again.

The former Joint-Director of I. B. has written a book. He said I was on duty. . . . (*Interruptions*)\* I am not saying this, it has been said by the Joint Director of I. B.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please do not bring those things here as it is not proper to do it. Therefore, do not do it. It is not correct.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do it. I would not allow it.

(*Interruptions*)

• [*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not appropriate, what is going on. How can you interrupt the House like this when the discussion on Nanavati Commission is being held.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it. Therefore, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.



[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You shall give reply in this regard. You should speak in this regard.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am not expressing my own views.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave all this, everything should not be quoted.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am referring about the book Bansal Saheb is a dear colleague of mine. However, he took serval to shetorx while speaking. He cooperated a lot with us and said everything. He mentioned two-three things, about which I want to give the reply. He asked why did not we went to console the affected people. I would like to tell him that he may refer to the records, on 5th of that month all our senior leaders i. e. Sardar Prakash Singh Badal, Gurcharan Singh Tohra, were in the Jail, but all of us took a decision. Our Prime Minister has quoted the name of Sardar Balwant Singh.

At that time he was the Finance Minister and I too was the Member of Cabinet. When both of us and President of SGPC Rajinder Singh Dhaliwal came to Delhi by air. We were not allowed to enter Delhi. We were told that we cannot enter Delhi. We were sent back by BSF plane. We, were not allowed, to console the people. This is on record. It was also mentioned that Rajiv-Longowal Accord was signed. Only one item, of Rajiv-Longowal Accord was date-bounded. It was that, that Chandigarh would be handed over to Punjab by 26th January. At that time, Shri Barnala was the Chief Minister. We were told that tonight we will get Chandigarh at 0.00 hrs. All MLAs assembled. But we did not got it. The very next day, all of us resolved that. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Is it relevant?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It is very much relevant.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : The Prime raised the issue of Rajiv-Longowal Accord. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All right, keep on speaking. All of you sit down. Your help is not needed.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : How is it helping your debate. I do not know.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : I am not saying any thing at my own. I am just giving reply to the points raised by him. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? Is it the way to reply questions?. . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: I am giving reply to the points raised by him. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, keep on speaking.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : At least allow me to give reply to the points raised by him. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I too have a right to speak. That is why, I am on the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I am allowing you to go on.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : All my colleagues and Shri Bansal quoted the report that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not involved in it, but nobody forget to mention that he said, whenever a big tree falls, earth shakes. . . . (Interruptions) Do not forget it, everybody know it. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Leave it. The more you speak, more uproar would be created.

(Interruptions)

SH SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: I will not take much time. I would like to say one more thing. Look at the seriousness of Home Minister's reply 4000 people were killed, but he said do not discuss petty issues. . . .  
(Interruptions) For him it is a petty issue. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The body was lying there and yet he was going around. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What the hon. Prime Minister said is already on record. If something else is being said, that will show that he is not correctly reporting him.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Home Minister want to intervene.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, he has mentioned my name. I did not treat these incidents as small things or small incidents. I was saying that approach these big issues not with a small mind. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Sir, . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please speak your thinking is not narrow, broad.

[English]

I have allowed you rightly. Otherwise I would not have allowed you.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Home Minister said that as Shri Rajiv Gandhi was upset with his mother's death, he might have said such thing. I can understand Shri Rajiv Gandhi's emotions after his mother's death. But 4000 people were killed in riots, whether they were not having family. Today, they are being lathicharged by the police. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Address the Chair, I am listening. They are not listening to you.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, once again I should be given an opportunity. I said, I lost my mother, and I said I lost my brothers and sisters. Moreover' the Police commissioner has given information that no lathi charge has taken place This is how they mislead the House. . . .(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Sukhdev Dindsa ji, in the beginning you delivered very good speech. The entire House listened the speech quite carefully. I also listened it attentively.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am going to submit the last point. Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs listened the sentiments of the entire House. I respect you and you also do the same. If the hon'ble Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs feel that all the Members, rising above the party line have said genuine things, then they should, at least give assurance in the House that they withdraw whatever has been mentioned in the ATR and those who have been indicted in this report will be punished. They should also assure that they will be punished not through normal trial rather they will be tried through fast track courts as was done in the case of Satwant Singh and Beant Singh. Those leaders whose names have figured in the report should be tried at least through the Fast track court.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the end, I would like to extend my thanks to you.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you please speak.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, one thing that I would like to submit is that first they should announce. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Today I have severely rebuked them for you.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs did not say even once that the guilty persons will be punished. There are so many aspirants for Minister ship. Hon'ble Bansal Saheb should be made Minister. How can we see his sincerity, how can we judge his sincerely as he did not give any assurance in his reply. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your demand. The hon'ble Prime Minister will ponder over your submission.

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is Adjournment Motion. It is very important. All of you please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep silence in the House. Adjournment Motions are very important.

The question is :

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against will please say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the 'Noes' have it. The 'Noes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Ayes' have it. We want Division.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Lobbies be cleared -

MR. SPEAKER : Secretary-General may now please inform the hon. Members the procedure regarding the operation of automatic vote recording machine.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : For the kind attention of the hon. Members. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : These comments, to say the least, are unfortunate. I should say condemnable. It does not behove of the hon. Members to comment like that.

Mr. Secretary-General please.

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Kind attention of the hon. Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System :-

Before a division starts, every hon. Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.

As may kindly be seen, the "red bulbs above display boards" on either side of hon. Speaker's Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.

For voting please press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, that is :

One "red" button in front of the hon. Member on the head phone plate and also any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats :

Ayes - Green colour

Noes - Red colour

Abstain - Yellow colour

It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both the buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

Please do not press the amber button (P) during division.

Hon. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk units.

In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

MR. SPEAKER : The Lobbies have been cleared.

Now, the question is :

"That the House do now adjourn."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

19.21 hrs.

AYES

Aditya Nath, Yogi

Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba

Advani, Shri L.K.

Ahir, Shri Hansraj G.

Ajgalle, Shri Guharam

Ajnala, Dr. Rattan Singh

Ananth Kumar, Shri

Angadi, Shri Suresh

Argal, Shri Ashok

Atwal, Shri Charnjit Singh

\*Audikesavulu, Shri D.K.

'Bachda', Shri Bachi Singh Rawat

Badal, Shri Sukhbir Singh

Baitha, Shri Kailash

Bhagora, Shri Mahavir

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Chandel, Shri Suresh

Chavan, Shri Harishchandra

Choubey, Shri Lal Muni

Choudhary, Shri Nikhil Kumar

Chouhan, Shri Shivraj Singh

Chowdhary, Shri Pankaj

Dangawas, Shri Bhanwar Singh

Deo, Shri Bikram Keshari

Deshmukh, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra

\*Dhindsa, Shri Sukhdev Singh

Dhotre, Shri Sanjay

Diler, Shri Kishan Lal

Fernandes, Shri George

Gaddigoudar, Shri P.C.

Gandhi, Shri Pradeep

Gandhi, Shrimati Maneka

Gangwar, Shri Santosh

Gao, Shri Tapir

Gawali, Shrimati Bhavana Pundlikrao

Geete, Shri Anant Gangaram

Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand

Gowda, Shri D.V. Sadanand

Gudhe, Shri Anant

Gulshan, Shrimati Paramjit K.aur

Jagannath, Dr. M.

Jigajinagi, Shri Ramesh Chandappa

Joshi, Shri Kailash

Joshi, Shri Pralhad

Kaswan, Shri Ram Singh

Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai

Khaire, Shri Chandrakant

Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar

Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B. C.

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khanna, Shri Vinod

Koli, Shri Ramswaroop

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kunnur, Shri Manjunath

Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna

'Lalan', Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh

Laxman, Shrimati Susheela Bangaru

Libra, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

\*Voted through slip

Mahajan, Shri Y.G.

Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra

Maharia, Shri Subhash

Maheshwari, Shrimati Kiran

Mahtab, Shri B

Majhi, Shri Parsuram

Malhotra, Prof. Vijay Kumar

Mann, Shri Zora Singh

Modi, Shri Sushil Kumar

Moghe, Shri Krishna Murari

Mohite, Shri Subodh

Naik, Shri Shripad Yesso

Nitish Kumar, Shri

Oram, Shri Jual

Panda, Shri Brahmananda

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan

Paranjpe, Shri Prakash

Parste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Sukdeo

Patasani, Dr. Prasanna Kumar

Patel, Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai

Pateriya, Shrimati Neeta

Pathak, Shri Harin

Patil (Yatnal), Shri Basangouda R.

Patil, Shri Annasaheb M.K.

Patil, Shri D.B.

Patil, Shri Danve Raosaheb

Patil, Shrimati Rupatai D.

Patle, Shri Shishupal N.

Pradhan, Shri Ashok

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Rana, Shri Kashiram

Rana, Shri Raju

Rathod, Shri Haribhau

Rawale, Shri Mohan

Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh

Rijju, Shri Kiren

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Sai, Shri Vishnu Deo

Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar

Shah, Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra

Shukla, Shrimati Karuna

Siddeswara, Shri G.M.

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj

Singh, Shri Brijbhushan Sharan

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap

Singh, Shri Chandrabhan

Singh, Shri Dushyant

Singh, Shri Ganesh

Singh, Shri Kalyan

Singh, Shri Lakshman

Singh, Shri Manvendra

Singh, Shri Rakesh

Singh, Shri Sartaj

Singh, Shri Sugrib

Singh, Shri Uday

Singh, Shri Vijayendra Pal

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh

Sonowal, Shri Sarbananda  
 Swain, Shri Kharabela  
 Thakkar, Smt. Jayaben B.  
 Thomas, Shri P.C.  
 Tripathi, Shri Chandra Mani  
 Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore  
 Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D.  
 Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh  
 Virendra Kumar, Shri  
 Waghmare, Shri Suresh  
 Yerrannaidu, Shri Kinjarapu  
 Zawma, Shri Vanlal

## NOES

Aaron Rashid. Shri J.M.  
 Abdullakutty, Shri  
 Acharia, Shri Basu Deb  
 Ahamed, Shri E.  
 \*Ahmad, Dr. Shakeel  
 Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
 Ajaya Kumar, Shri S.  
 Ambareesh, Shri  
 Ansari, Shri Furkan  
 Antulay, Shri A.R.  
 Appadurai, Shri M.  
 Athawale, Shri Ramdas  
 \*Athithan, Shri Dhanuskodi R.  
 Azmi, Shri Ilyas  
 Baalu, Shri T.R.  
 'Baba', Shri K.C. Singh

\*Bangarappa, Shri S.  
 Bansal, Shri Pawan Kumar  
 Barad, Shri Jashubhai Dhanabhai  
 Barku, Shri Shingada Damodar  
 Barman, Prof. Basudeb  
 Barman, Shri Hiten  
 Basu, Shri Anil  
 Bauri, Shrimati Susmita  
 Baxla, Shri Joachim  
 Bellarmin, Shri A.V.  
 Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh  
 Bhuria, Shri Kanti Lal  
 Bishnoi, Shri Kuldeep  
 Bose, Shri Subrata  
 Chakraborty, Dr. Sujan  
 Chakraborty, Shri Ajoy  
 Chakraborty, Shri Swadesh  
 Chaliha, Shri Kirip  
 Chander Kumar, Prof.  
 Chandrappan, Shri C.K.  
 Charenamei, Shri Mani  
 Chatterjee, Shri Santasri  
 Chaudhary, Dr. Tushar A.  
 Chaure, Shri Bapu Hari  
 Chavda, Shri Harisinh  
 Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
 Chittharu Shri N.S.V.  
 Chowdhury, Shri Adhir  
 Chowdhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan

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\*Voted through slip

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\*Voted through slip

Chowdhury, Shrimati. Renuka  
 Das, Shri Alakesh  
 Das, Shri Khagen  
 \*Dasgupta, Shri Gurudas  
 Dasmunsi, Shri Priya Ranjan  
 Delkar, Shri Mohan S.  
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.  
 \*Deora, Shri Milind  
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan  
 Dhanaraju, Dr. K..  
 Dharavath , Shri Ravinder Naik  
 Dikshit, Shri Sandeep  
 Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra  
 Dubey, Shri Chandra Shekhar  
 Engti. Shri Biren Singh  
 Fanthome, Shri Francis  
 Fatmi, Shri M A.A.  
 Gadakh, Shri Tukaram Gangadhar  
 Gaikwad, Shri Eknath Mahadeo  
 Gamang, Shri Giridhar  
 Gandhi, Shrimati Sonia  
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya  
 George, Shri K. Francis  
 Gill, Shri Atma Singh  
 Gogoi, Shri Dip  
 Goyal, Shri Surendra Prakash  
 Hamza, Shri T.K.  
 Handique, Shri Bijoy  
 Harsha Kumar, Shri G.V.

Hassan, Shri Munawar  
 Hossain, Shri Abdul Mannan  
 Hussain, Shri Anwar  
 Jagadeesan, Shrimati Subbulakshmi  
 Jai Prakash, Shri  
 Jaiswal, Shri Shriprakash  
 \*Jayaprada, Shrimati  
 Jha, Shri Raghunath  
 \*Jogi, Shri Ajit  
 Kader Mohideen, Prof. K.M.  
 Kalmadi, Shri Suresh  
 Kamal Nath, Shri  
 Karunakaran, Shri P.  
 Kaur, Shrimati Preneet  
 Kerketta, Shrimati Sushila  
 Kharventhan, Shri S.K.  
 Kol, Shri Lalchandra  
 Krishna, Shri Vijoy  
 Krishnadas, Shri N.N.  
 Krishnan, Dr. C.  
 Krishnaswamy, Shri A.  
 Kumar, Shrimati Meira  
 Kumari Selja  
 Kuppusami, Shri C.  
 Kurup, Shri Suresh  
 Kushawaha, Shri Narendra Kumar  
 Kyndiah, Shri P.R.  
 Lahiri, Shri Samik  
 Lalu Prasad, Shri

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\*Voted through slip

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\*Voted through slip

Madam, Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai  
 Mahato, Shri Bir Singh  
 Mahavir Prasad, Shri  
 Maken, Shri Ajay  
 Manjhi, Shri Rajesh Kumar  
 Manoj Kumar, Shri  
 Manoj, Dr. K.S.  
 Maran, Shri Dayanidhi  
 Mcleod, Ms. Ingrid  
 Mediyam, Dr. Babu Rao  
 Meena, Shri Namo Narain  
 Mehta, Shri Bhuvaneshwar Prasad  
 Meinya, Dr. Thokchom  
 Mishra, Dr. Rajesh  
 Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
 Mohd. Tahir, Shri  
 Mollah, Shri Hannan  
 Moorthy, Shri A.K.  
 Mukeem, Mohd.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Pranab  
 Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
 Murmu, Shri Rupchand  
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
 Nagpal, Shri Harish  
 Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
 Nambadan, Shri Lonappan  
 Nandy, Shri Amitava  
 Narbula, Shri D.  
 Nikhil Kumar, Shri  
 Nishad, Shri Mahendra Prasad  
 Nizamuddin, Shri G.

Ola, Shri Sish Ram  
 Oraon, Dr. Rameshwar  
 Osmani, Shri A.F G.  
 Owaisi, Shri Asaduddin  
 Pal, Shri Rajaram  
 Pal, Shri Rupchand  
 Palanimanickam, Shri S.S.  
 Palanisamy, Shri K.C.  
 Panabaka Lakshmi, Shrimati  
 Panda, Shri Prabodh  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Paswan, Shri Ramchandra  
 Paswan, Shri Virchandra  
 \*Patel, Shri Dinsha  
 Patel, Shri Jivabhai A.  
 Patel, Shri Kishanbhai V.  
 \*Pathak, Shri Brajesh  
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe  
 Patil, Shri Laxmanrao  
 Patil, Shri Shrinivas Dadasaheb  
 Patil, Shrimati Suryakanta  
 Paul, Dr. Sebastian  
 Pilot, Shri Sachin  
 Pingie, Shri Devidas  
 Ponnuswamy, Shri E.  
 Prabhu, Shri R.  
 Pradhan, Shri Prasanta  
 Prasad, Shri Harikewal  
 Prasad, Shri Lalmani  
 Prasada, Kunwar Jitin

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\*Voted through slip



Purandeeswari, Shrimati D.  
 Radhakrishnan, Shri Varkala  
 Raja, Shri A.  
 Rajendran, Shri P.  
 Rajenthiran, Shrimati M.S.K. Bhavani  
 Raju, Shri M.M. Pallam  
 Ramadass, Prof. M.  
 Ramakrishna, Shri Badiga  
 Rana, Shri Gurjeet Singh  
 Rana, Shri Rabinder Kumar  
 Rani, Shrimati K.  
 \*Rao, Shri K.Chandrasekhara  
 Rao, Shri K.S.  
 Rao, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva  
 Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai  
 Rawat, Shri Ashok Kumar  
 \*Rawat, Shri Kamla Prasad  
 Reddy, Shri Anantha Venkatarami  
 Reddy, Shri K.J.S.P  
 Reddy, Shri M. Raja Mohan  
 Reddy, Shri M. Sreenivasulu  
 Reddy, Shri Madhusudan  
 Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana  
 Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal  
 Reddy, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar  
 Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekanand  
 Regupathy, Shri S.  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Sahay, Shri Subodh Kant  
 Sahu, Shri Chandra Sekhar

Sai Prathap, Shri A.  
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri  
 Sar, Shri Nikhilananda  
 Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed  
 Saroj, Shri Tufani  
 Satyanarayana, Shri Sarvey  
 Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M.  
 Seeramesh, Shrimati Tejaswini  
 Selvi, Shrimati V. Radhika  
 Senthil, Dr. R.  
 Seth, Shri Lakshman  
 Shahabuddin, Dr. Md.  
 Shahid, Mohd.  
 Shailendra Kumar, Shri  
 Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh  
 Shandil, Dr. Col. (Retd.) Dhani Ram  
 Sharma, Dr. Arvind  
 Sharma, Shri Madan Lal  
 Shervani, Shri Saleem  
 Shivanna, Shri M.  
 Sibal, Shri Kapil  
 Sikdar, Shrimati Jyotirmoyee  
 Singh, Chaudhary Bijendra  
 \*Singh, Chaudhary Lal  
 Singh, Dr. Akhilesh Prasad  
 Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad  
 Singh, Kunwar Manvendra  
 \*Singh, Shri Mohan  
 Singh, Shri Ramsevak  
 Singh, Shri Suraj

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\*Voted through slip

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\*Voted through slip

Singh, Shrimati Kanti  
 Singh, Shrimati Pratibha  
 Sippiparai, Shri Ravichandran  
 Solanki, Shri Bharatsinh Madhavsinh  
 \*Subbarayan, Shri K.  
 Sugavanam, Shri E.G.  
 Sujatha, Shrimati C.S.  
 Suklabaidya, Shri Lalit Mohan  
 Sumbri, Shri Bagun  
 Surendran, Shri Chengara  
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao H.  
 Tas'imuddin, Shri  
 Thangkabal, Shri K.V.  
 Thummar, Shri V. K.  
 Thupstan, Shri Chhewang  
 Tirath, Shrimati Krishna  
 Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran  
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish  
 Vaghela, Shri Shankar Sinh  
 Vallabhaneni, Shri Batashowry  
 Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.  
 Velu, Shri R.  
 Venkatapathy, Shri K.  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Venugopal, Shri D.  
 Verma, Shri Beni Prasad  
 Verma, Shri Rajesh  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vijayan Shri A.K.S.

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\*Voted through slip

Virupakshappa, Shri K.  
 Vundavalli, Shri Aruna Kumar  
 Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh  
 Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal  
 Yadav, Shri Akhilesh  
 Yadav, Shri Anirudh Prasad alias Sadhu  
 Yadav, Shri Baleshwar  
 Yadav, Shri \*Devendra Prasad  
 \*Yadav, Shri Dharmendra  
 Yadav, Shri Giridhari  
 Yadav, Shri Jay Prakash Narayan  
 \*Yadav, Shri Kailash Nath Singh  
 Yadav, Shri M. Anjan Kumar  
 Yadav, Shri Mitrasen  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal  
 Yaskhi, Shri Madhu Goud  
 Zahedi, Shri Mahboob

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*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, please sit down.  
 Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is :

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\* Voted through slip

\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes through slip.

Ayes : 128 + Shri D.K. Audikesavulu, Shri Sukhdev Singh  
 Dhindsa = 130

Noes : 254 + Shri Ajit Jogi, Shri Milind Deora, Chaudhary  
 Lal Singh, Shri Dhanushkodi Athithan, Shri K.  
 Chandrashekhar Rao, Dr. Shakeel Ahmad, Shri  
 Dhinsha Patel, Shri Mohan Singh, Shrimati  
 Jayaprada, Shri Brajesh Pathak, Shri Kailash Nath  
 Singh Yadav, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri  
 Dharmendra yadav, Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat, Shri  
 K. Subbarayan, Shri S. Bangarappa = 270

Ayes : 128

Noes : 254

*The motion was negatived*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the lobbies may be opened.

19.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid. I hope, all of them are here.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI T.R. BAALU):  
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) 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. 468 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2005, approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2005.
- (ii) G.S.R. 492 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2005, , approving the Mumbai Port Trust (Amendment) Regulations of the Provident Fund, 2005.

*[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2463/05]*

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts,
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, Kandla, for the year 2003-2004.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

*[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2464/05]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table -

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

*[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2465/05]*

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, for the year 2002-2003.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Mohan, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

*[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2466/05]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table –

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme (Ceased), Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Coal Mines Pension Scheme), Dhanbad, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund (Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme (Ceased), Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Coal Mines Pension Scheme), Dhanbad, 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 2467/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 :-

- (1) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Transit Charges for Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited's Cell One Terminating Traffic) Regulation 2005 (10 of 2005) published in Notification No. 409-10/2005-FN in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 2005.
- (2) The Regulation on Quality of Service of Basic and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services, 2005 (11 of 2005) published in Notification No. F.No.

305-2/2005 (QoS) Vol.-II in Gazette of India dated 8th July, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2468/05]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Citizenship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 484 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2005, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2469/05]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Item No. 7 – Mr. Taslimuddin. You first apologize because when I called your name last time to lay your Papers, you were not present. You say that you are sorry.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN) : I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, now you please speak.

SHRI TASLIMUDDIN : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Consumer Protection Regulations, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 342 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 2005 under sub-section (1) of section 31 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2470/05]

- (2) A copy of the standards of Weights and Measures (General) Amendment Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 199 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2005, under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2471/05]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the First Statutes of the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. IITR/MS-3/2005 in Gazette of India dated the 19th April, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of section 27 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2472/05]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2002-2003, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2473/05]

- (4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between Educational Consultants India Limited and the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2474/05]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 :—

- (i) Notification No. IG/Admn(G)/St. 10/2003/26 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2005 making certain amendments in the Statute 10A regarding the Establishment of School of Agriculture and School of Law.
- (ii) Notification No. IG/Admn(G)/St. 17/03 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th

April, 2005 making certain amendments to Clause 11 of Statute 17 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

- (iii) Notification No. IG/Admn(G)/Ord. 15/04/90 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2005 making certain amendments to Ordinance 15 on Emoluments, Terms and Conditions of Service of Directors (other than Directors of Schools) and their powers and Functions (under Clauses (3) and (4) of Statute 4.
- (iv) Notification No. IG/Admn(G)/Ord.13/2005/130 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 2005 making certain amendments to the Ordinance on Research Degree Programme (Ordinance 13) of the University.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2475/05]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri E.V.K.S. Elangovan, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 235 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2005, under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2476/05]

- (2) A copy of the Tea (Marketing) Control (Amendment) Order, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1017 (E) in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2005, under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2477/05]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

10. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashiriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2003-04.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2478/05]

19.24 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**Twelfth Report**

*[English]*

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur) : I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

19.24½ hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**Sixteenth Report**

*[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2005-2006) on "Procurement and utilisation of plant and equipment in DRDO".

19.25 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**(i) Status of Implementation of Recommendations  
Contained in 109th Report of Standing Committee  
on Home Affairs on Demands of Grants  
(2004-05) Pertaining to the Ministry of  
Home Affairs**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 109th Report of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2479/05]

19.25¼ hrs.

**(ii) Policy Package for Stepping up Credit  
to Small and Medium Enterprises**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay a statement regarding 'Policy Package for Stepping up Credit to Small and Medium Enterprises..

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2480/05]

*[English]*

19.25½ hrs.

**(iii) Status of Implementation of Recommendations  
Contained in Second Report of Standing Committee  
on External Affairs on Demands for Grants  
(2004-05) Pertaining to the Ministry of  
Overseas Indian Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the

recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

\*Sir, I am making this statement under Direction 73A of the Directions of the Speaker, regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs presented its Second Report on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Non-Resident Indian Affairs (renamed as Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs in September, 2004) for the year 2004-05 to both the Houses of Parliament on 25th August, 2004. The Committee received the Action Taken Report (ATR) of the Government on its recommendations/ observations on 7th December, 2004.

However, as required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the Second Report is detailed in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House. The hon. Members would notice that the Ministry has accepted all the recommendations and acted upon them. I hope that they will be satisfied with the action taken by the Ministry.

19.25¼ hrs.

**(iv) Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the third Report of Standing Committee on Finance**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2004-05) pertaining to the Ministry of Planning.

\*\*I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Third

\*Statement was laid on the Table. (Also placed in Library. See No. LT 2481/05)

\*\*Statement was laid on the Table. (Also Placed in Library. See No. LT 2482/05)

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Third Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 20-08-2004. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of Ministry of Planning for the year 2004-05.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Third Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Finance on 18-11-2004. These formed part of the Seventh Report of the Committee on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 22-12-2004.

There are six recommendations made by the Committee in their Third Report, which mainly pertain to the issues like (i) GDP – Indicator of Growth Performance of the Economy, (ii) Fiscal Performance in the Tenth Plan, (iii) National Commission on Population, (iv) Modernisation of Office Systems, (v) Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) – Grants-in-Aid and (vi) Payment of Professional and Special Services.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your co-operation.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 11th August, 2005, at 11 a. m.

19.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 11, 2005/ Sravana 20, 1927(Saka).*

## ANNEXURE-I

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