Fourteenth Series, Vol. VI, No. 16

Wednesday, December 22, 2004
Pausa 1, 1926 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Third Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 11 to 17)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary- General
Lok Sabha

Kiran Sahni
Principal Chief Editor

Harnam Das Takker
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

S. S. Chauhan
Assistant Editor

(Original English Proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi Proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof)

CONTENTS

Fourteenth Series, Vol. VI, Third Session, 2004/1926 (Saka)

No. 16, Wednesday, December 22, 2004/Pausa 1, 1926 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 304-308	1-29
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	29-403
Starred Question Nos. 303, 309-322	29-46
Unstarred Question Nos. 3424-3653	46-403
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	403-422, 455-457
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	422
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—SUMMARY OF WORK	422
COMMITTTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS	
Second Report	422-423
Third Study Tour Report	423
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT	
Third Report	423
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE	
Sixth to Tenth Reports	423-424
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS	
Second and Third Reports	424
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS	
Fifth Report	424
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Action Taken Statements	424-425
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	
The status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the second Report of Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to Ministry of Mines	
Shri Sish Ram Ola	425-426

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

SUBJECT — COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Situation arising out of Lock Out at Dunlop India Limited in Sahaganj, West Bengal resulting in unbearable suffering to thousands of workers and employees of Dunlop and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto 434-440

Shri Rupchand Pal 434, 435-436

Shri K. Chandrashekhar Rao 434-435, 439-440

Shri Santasri Chatterjee 436-438

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty 438-439

(ii) Need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution 440-447

Shri Prabhunath Singh 440-441, 442-445

Shri Shivraj V. Patil 441-442, 446-447

Shri Raghunath Jha 445-446

(iii) Situation arising out of problems being faced by cane growers and workers due to closure of four sugar mills in Yuari Bazar, Padrauna, Marama and Kathkuyan in Uttar Pradesh and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto 448-451

Shri Mohan Singh 448, 449-450

Shri Shankar Sinh Vaghela 448-449, 451

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 457-463

(i) Need to open more tobacco auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh and commence purchase operations in early January next year in areas where the crop is harvested early

Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy 457-458

(ii) Need to set up more Doordarshan Studios in Jammu Parliamentary Constituency, J & K with a view to provide adequate coverage of Doodarshan programmes in border areas

Shri Madan Lal Sharma 458

(iii) Need to expedite the construction of Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal railway line

Shri Dushyant Singh 458-459

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Karnataka for undertaking small and medium irrigation projects in the State

Shri G. Karunakara Reddy 459

SUBJECT COLUMNS

(v) Need to divert passage of heavy vehicular traffic of export oriented industrial raw material from the Bellary - Mangalore road in the Dakshina Kannada region of Karnataka with a view to protect the road from damage

Shrimati Manorama Madhavraj 459-460

(vi) Need for construction of rail overbridges at Mirganj and Western Fatehganj in Bareilly, U.P.

Shri Santosh Gangwar 460

(vii) Need to take steps to revive the handloom sector in Andhra Pradesh

Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam 460-461

(viii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for constructing bridges on rivers in Hardoi Parliamentary Constituency

Shrimati Usha Verma 461

(ix) Need to introduce a new Central Scheme to eradicate Malaria in Phulbani and other parts of Orissa

Shri Sugrib Singh 461

(x) Need to protect the interests of farmers and agricultural labourers settled in Railway wasteland on either side of Kollam-Virudhunagar metre gauge railway line in Kerala

Shri Chengara Surendran 461-462

(xi) Need to introduce mobile telephone service of BSNL in 24 Parganas District (South), West Bengal

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal 462

(xii) Need to take steps for construction of a bridge to link Vidur Kuti with Hastinapur

Shri Munshi Ram 463

(xiii) Need to evolve a comprehensive plan for development of new tourist spots in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

Chaudhary Lal Singh 463

RE: POSTPONEMENT OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL 464

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 464-536

Problems being faced by the farmers

Shri Basu Deb Acharia 464-472

Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan 472-480

Shri Nitish Kumar 480-485

Dr. Chinta Mohan 485-488

Shri Ramji Lal Suman 490-494

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav 494-499

SUBJECT COLUMNS

Shri Mehboob Zahedi 499-500

Shri Ananth Kumar 500-505

Shri Sachin Pilot 506-508

Shri Brajesh Pathak 509-511

Shri A. K. S. Vijayan 512-516

Shri Anant Gudhe 517-520

Shri C. K. Chandrappan 520-522

Shrimati Archana Nayak 522-524

Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh 524-526

Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda 526-529

Prof. M. Ramadass 530-532

Dr. M. Jagannath 532-535

ANNEXURE-I 537-544

Member-wise Index to Starred List of Questions 537-538

Member-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions 538-544

ANNEXURE-II 545-548

Ministry-wise Index to Starred List of Questions 545-546

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions 545-548

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Somnath Chatterjee

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Charnjit Singh Atwal

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal

Shri Giridhar Gamang

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Ajay Maken

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan

Shri Arjun Sethi

Lt. Col. (Retd.) Manabendra Shah

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri G.C. Malhotra

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 22, 2004/Pausa 01, 1926 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 303,

Shri Harikewal Prasad – Not present

Shri Sunil Kumar Mahato – Not present

We have a willing Minister, but there is no one to put the Question.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

11.00 hrs.

Lift in Telecom FDI Cap

*304. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to lift the Telecom Foreign Direct Investment Cap from 49 per cent to 74 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There is a need for infusing substantial amount of capital in the telecom sector for its expansion. A proposal to hike Foreign Direct Investment limits in telecom sector from 49% to 74% was announced in the Budget 2004-05.

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH : Sir, according to the reply given by the Minister it seems that the contention of the Government is that a substantial amount of FDI is needed for the growth of this sector. I do not agree with this.

In the last four to five years itself, BSNL has invested a sum of Rs. 40,000 crore and the private operators have invested a sum of Rs. 50,000 crore in this sector. Today our country has enough trained manpower resources; we have an extensive domestic market and the rate of growth in this sector has been phenomenal. In this situation, instead of taking steps to encourage and promote our domestic telecom industry so that they can become international players and can occupy a position in the global market, why is the Government contemplating to allow this increase from 49 per cent to 74 per cent in the FDI?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to answer the question of the hon. Member. As compared to the rest of the world, our tele-density is only eight per cent. When many countries are claiming about a double-digit tele-density, ours is significantly low. We have set a target to achieve 200 to 250 million telephone connections in the next three years. It would involve a huge investment to the tune of rupees one hundred thousand crore to rupees one hundred fifty thousand crore. This scale of money can be partly generated from our country. So, we also need FDI in this sector. Everyone in this country wants a phone connection as soon as possible. This has to be funded. If we have adequate funds in this country, then we would have been least bothered. But we are seeing that foreign Direct Investment has been helping our growth and to keep fuelling this growth, we definitely need FDI.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members will not please cross between the Chair and the speaker.

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister is talking about growth of tele-density. I would like to submit that it would involve a time period. There is a long-term cost for it. If the Government allows for 74 per cent of FDI in this sector, then will not the domestic industry suffer in the long term and what will happen to the entrepreneurial leadership, the business leadership in this field of our Indian players? Maybe, on the progress chart the tele-density, as the hon. Minister is talking about, would be achieved and it may look good that instead of five years this target was achieved in three years. But then, I am sure, there is an ultimate cost to be paid by the people of India to achieve this target. Why can this not be done by taking a few more years by promoting the domestic industries and by allowing the telecom sector to grow so that these industries can occupy a global position?

There is a security angle involved in it. With 74 per

cent FDI, the Indian communication network would go into the hands of the foreign operators. I cannot imagine that, today, when I am making a call from BSNL phone, it can be recorded and heard by a company sitting in Singapore and even in China.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister the steps or measures which the Government is formulating so that national security objectives can be met and strategic interest of our country can be protected.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : There is no major indigenous manufacturing of telecom equipment in our country. We have been importing most of them from outside our country. There are some foreign players who are showing interest in it.

Now, answering the main supplementary of the hon. Member, right now, the FDI proposal is to increase from 49 per cent to 74 per cent. It is in the inter-Ministerial discussions. Some concerns have been raised by different Ministries. We are addressing them. The moment our inter-Ministerial consultations are over, we will come with the necessary notification.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Nivedita Mane — not present.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : My supplementary today to the hon. Minister relates to the issue of what he describes as teledensity. There is no doubt about it that we. in India, do not have adequate capital to lay out the telecom network as required today and, therefore, FDI is needed. On the one hand, you do have domestic companies owned by the Government that do convey, regulate and carry out the social responsibility of connecting the rural areas with the mainland. On the other hand, on the side of the private operators, that social responsibility charter is not being met in the manner in which it was set out. What are the measures that the Ministry will put in place to ensure that the private operators also meet the social responsibility charter of rural connectivity down to the villages because India lives in the villages and not in the cities?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : The hon. Member is right. Compared to the rural areas, the city penetration is about 25 per cent whereas in the rural areas, it is 1.5 per cent to 1.8 per cent. We have formed the USO Fund through which we are proposing to provide rural telecom network.

DR. R. SENTHIL : Sir, the CMP is providing participation in private sector for SCs, STs and minorities. From our Party, we are going to demand it for OBCs also. The relevance to this Qeustion is this. When is the FDI coming up and would you make it mandatory for them to provide reservations according to the existing pattern?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it can be answered. The Prime Minister has also heard you.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : In the course of the reply, the hon. Minister has said about teledensity. But we have already met the target of teledensity of 2005. We have met the 2005 schedule a year before. Countries like the USA, Canada, France, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Turkey, Poland, Malaysia, Phillipines, Thailand, Singapore and Australia have limited their FDI to less than 49 per cent. When we have already achieved the target, and keeping in mind the security implications, can the Minister give a categorical answer whether the security agencies are for FDI increase or not? It is because he has already stated that we need to import machinery from foreign countries. It is a very sensitive issue over here. Can the Minister categorically state the opinion of our security agencies in relation to the increase of FDI?

MR. SPEAKER : This is under the consideration of the Minister. He is sure that security matters will be looked into. I have answered on his behalf.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether no clear policy has been formulated in regard to provide telephone connection for the rural areas particularly in Rajasthan where people have deposited money for about six years but telephone connections have not been provided so far. The Government should either provide connections or refund their money because in the lack of providing connections telecom...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, you please ask about Foreign Direct Investment only.

[English]

This is not the question, Madam. The question is about FDI cap.

Shri P. Mohan in English.

SHRI P. MOHAN : Sir, for security reasons, our Intelligence Bureau and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had written letters to the then NDA Government not to increase the FDI in telecom sector beyond 49 per cent. Are those reasosn not existing now? Even in the USA, FDI cap in telecom is only 25 per cent. In Canada, France, Japan and in other developed countries, the FDI limit is only 20 per cent. Even in China, FDI is not allowed in core sectors like telecom, railways and insurance. In such circumstances, what is the need to increase the FDI cap up to 74 per cent? Hence, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any international pressure for such increase in FDI cap in the telecom sector.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : I would like to say that there is no international pressure but only national interest because all our citizens want telephone connection as early as possible. I would also like to say that the Member is wrong in saying that the USA has absolute restrictions. I can read out the names of countries which have allowed more than 74 per cent of FDI in their telecom sectors—Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. Even Pakistan and Sri Lanka have also allowed 100 per cent FDI with certain conditions.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, there is no denying the fact that the development in telecom sector, which is very vital otherwise and impacts the all round development, there is a need for greater infusion of investment to increase the tele-density and to increase the reach of the telecom services across the country. I would like to further the question of Shri Scindia because it is our experience in the past that the private operators, who were brought in, did not really fulfil their obligations in providing even the VPTs. When you increase the FDI, with new player coming in, would you make it mandatory for them to ensure that they fulfil the service obligations irrespective of the USO as the USO was conceived for that? But there are some basic obligations also for those people to fulfil. Would they fulfil that? How do we ensure that? Because in the past seven years, we failed to ensure that those people fulfil their obligations.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, I was waiting to answer Question No. 307 because his question is related to it. But, I can still answer his question. The service obligation of private operators has been relaxed but to compensate that, we have created the fund, the USO fund, where 50 to 60 per cent of the licence fee has been allotted for providing telephony in rural services area.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The contribution to the USO is being made by BSNL, etc. whereas it is the private operators who fail to fulfil their obligations.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you need not answer. But you have heard it. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. No provocative questions.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, telecom system in India had a tremendous expansion, thanks to the policy of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. We must acknowledge the truth. At that point of time, we did not need the foreign money, we could not have done it without the foreign money. But today, you are going to open up to 74 per cent expecting FDI flow, which means, you are not sure of your own resources, nor are you sure of your own revenue. Therefore, you are falling back upon the supply of funds from outside. So, my precise question is : In view of the complaint that is emerging every day about the default on the part of the private operators, including Reliance and Tata, how do you come to this conclusion that the private producers coming from outside will fulfil their obligations?

The second part of my question is this. What is the economic consideration? How do you take it?...*(Interruptions)* What is the economic consideration for bringing in FDI from outside without looking for funds in India while the banks are flooded with surplus funds?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Let me answer the hon. Member's question. We have a lot of private operators who have contributed significantly to the growth of the telecom sector in India. In fact, in the mobile sector, which has overtaken the fixed line telephones in India, we have about 45 million connections, out of which 80 per cent has come from the private sector. The State-owned BSNL and the MTNL have contributed to the extent of only 20 per cent. The demand is coming from the private operators that they need FDI. We understand and respect it. Let me assure that whatever security measures we are contemplating, we are going to take precautions on that. We are not blindly jumping into that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : What is the economic reason for looking for FDI? Why can you not raise funds from India?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : That option is open for the private players. It is up to them to decide where they should find funds...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Why do you want FDI? You are not looking at the crux of my question at all...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be clarificatory all along.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Mr. Minister, you must answer my question. Why are you looking for FDI?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am trying to help you. Please sit down. Mr. Minister, he is trying to find out whether you will try to find out resources from the local, national sources first.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : It is up to the private players...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no running answer. So, the answer to your question is over.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia. It is the last supplementary on this Question if it is a new one.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Mr. Minister, you have completely ignored the question—on the question of finding resources in India itself...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The argument is that without FDI flow, India would have shortage of capital and would not be able to increase its tele-density. There are a number of countries. They are in a position to maintain such a growth in regard to tele-density without lifting the FDI cap. So, why is it imperative for our country that the FDI cap should be lifted and it should be increased to 74 per cent from 49 per cent? A number of countries, without lifting the cap, could increase their tele-density. Why can you not have your own resources?

MR. SPEAKER : He has mentioned that already. There should be no repetition.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : He has not replied to that question.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Let me clarify the cloud on this FDI—being 74 per cent. Right now, we are allowing 49 per cent Foreign Direct Investment. Of the remaining 51 per cent, 49 per cent is coming as indirect Foreign Investment. If you add it up, at present, we are having 73.99 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in India. So, what we are doing now is we are making FDI 74 per cent fixed. That is what we are going for.

MR. SPEAKER : It is easier for calculation! We go to next Question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important matter. I understand and appreciate it. Everybody has understood this point.

Development of Inland Waterways

*305. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

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

(a) whether the Government has any porposal for the development of inland waterways in the country;

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

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

(d) the total length of inland waterways in the country;

(e) the length of inland waterways to be created during the Tenth Plan; and

(f) the details of projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken for promoting inland waterways facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Three waterways namely river Ganga from Haldia to Allahabad (States of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal), river Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya (Assam State) and West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam, along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals (Kerala State) have been declared as National Waterways. Accordingly, development works have been undertaken on these waterways. Besides, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 15 proposals of six States have been approved during the fiscal year 2003-04. Details are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) Total length of navigable inland waterways is estimated to be 14,500 kms.

(e) Declaration of three new waterways as National Waterways totalling to 1858 kms. is under consideration.

(f) Fairway development and conservancy works have been undertaken on the National Waterways for providing navigable depth on the various stretches.

Terminals :

(i) **National Waterway No. 1 :** Floating jetties have been provided at Haldia, Kolkata, Karagola, Bhagalpur, Munger, Patna, Varanasi, Chunar and Allahabad and fixed concrete jetties have been provided at Kolkata, Farakka and Pakur. Construction of permanent terminal at Patna is in progress and is likely to be made operational by March 2005.

(ii) **National Waterway No. 2 :** Floating jetties have been provided at Dhubri, Jogighpoa, and Pandu. Five pontoons have been constructed for providing floating jetties at different locations as per requirement.

Construction of permanent terminal at Pandu is in progress and it is expected that the terminal would be operational by 2005 end.

(iii) **National Waterway No. 3 :** Terminals at eleven locations are planned, of which construction in respect of terminals at Kottapuram, Aluva and Kayamkulam have been completed and work is in progress in respect of terminals at four other locations.

Navigational Aids :

(i) **National Waterway No. 1** : Day navigational marks have been provided and night navigational facility has been provided between Tribeni and Farakka. Night Navigational facility on Farakka-Patna Stretch is planned to be provided by March 2005.

(ii) **National Waterway No. 2** : Day navigational marks have been provided and night navigational facility has been provided between Dhubri and Chandradingha. Night Navigational facility on Chandradingha-Guwahati Stretch is planned to be provided by March 2005.

(iii) **National Waterway No. 3** : Day navigational marks have been provided in Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals and also in Kochi-Allapuzha Stretch.

Annexure

Projects sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the financial year 2003-04

BE-2003-04	Provision-Rs. 2.00 Crore
RE-2003-04	Provision-Rs. 10.00 Crore
Actuals-2003-04	-Rs. 9.8539 Crore
BE-2004-05	Provision-Rs. 20.00 Crore

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	State	Estimated cost	Amount released during 2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Gangway pontoon type floating jetties (53 nos.) and RCC slipway type jetty for LCT (4 nos.) in National Waterway No. 1 between Tribeni and Farakka (F.No.-IW-14013/3/2003/IWT)	West Bengal	2261.50	452.00
2.	Preparation of DPR on waterways development and future development of IWT sector in the State of Orissa. (F. No.-IW-14013/6/2003-IWT	Orissa	10.30	2.06
3.	Development of IWT Sector in the State of Orissa for upgradation of existing facilities. (F. No.-14013/10/2004-IWT)	Orissa	204.40	40.80
4.	'Preparation of detailed project report for river front development at Patna aimed at IWT based tourism' (F.No.-IW-14013/10/2003-IWT)	Bihar	25.00	5.00
5.	'Collection of hydromorphological data and preparation of detailed project report for development of IWT facilities in river Gandak' (F.No.-IW-14013/11/2003-IWT)	Bihar	30.00	5.00
6.	'Collection of hydromorphological data and preparation of detailed project report for development of IWT facilities in river Kosi' (F.No.-IW-14013/12/2003-IWT)	Bihar	30.00	6.00
7.	'Collection of hydromorphological data and preparation of detailed project report for development of IWT facilities in river Sone' (F.No.-IW-14013/13/2003-IWT)	Bihar	30.00	5.00
8.	'Techno-economic feasibility study/survey for development of IWT in Karnataka' (F.No.-IW-14013/12/2004-IWT)	Karnataka	56.70	11.34
9.	Development of IWT in Godawari river near Vishnupuri, Maharashtra. (F.No. IW/14013/9/2002-IWT)	Maharashtra	272.21	48.99
10.	Development of IWT from South Mumbai to Mandwa (Amba river/Dharmatar Creek) and vice versa in Maharashtra (F.No.-IW-14013/1/2004-IWT)	Maharashtra	410.95	82.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Development of IWT from South Mumbai to Karanja (Amba river/Dharmatar Creek) and vice versa in Maharashtra. (F.No.-IW-14013/2/2004-IWT)	Maharashtra	481.54	96.00
12.	Development of IWT in Mhasla/Mandad river (Rajpuri Creek) at Rajpuri in Maharashtra. (F.No.-IW-14013/3/2004-IWT)	Maharashtra	469.45	93.00
13.	Development of Inland Waterways in Mhasla/Mandad river (Rajpuri Creek) near Janjira Fort in Maharashtra (F.No.-IW-14013/7/2004-IWT)	Maharashtra	124.60	16.20
14.	Terminal facility at north bank of river Brahmaputra (F.No.-IW-14013/8/ 2004-IWT)	Assam	260.40	52.00
15.	Terminal facility at south bank of river Brahmaputra (F.No.-IW-14013/9/ 2004-IWT)	Assam	351.68	70.00
		Total	5018.73	985.39

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. It has been mentioned in the reply that declaration of three new waterways as National Waterways totalling to 1858 kms. is under consideration of the Government. I want to know from the Government the details of the three new waterways. I also want to know whether the Sundarbans waterways is included in this proposal or not. If so, the details thereof can be given.

MR. SPEAKER : No details can be given at this stage. Please answer whether the Sundarbans is included in it or not.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, there are some difficulties in declaring the Sundarbans waterways because the Environment Ministry has shown concern. So, we want to have a survey and have a separate alignment. So, we are awaiting the Study Report.

MR. SPEAKER : You have an open mind.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Yes, Sir. I have an open mind.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Sir, what is the hurdle for the Central Government in granting environmental clearance for this project? If it has not been granted so far, I would like to know when it will be granted for Sundarbans Inland Waterway.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, it is a most important project. At present, studies are going on. As and when studies are over, I will go to the Cabinet for approval and once again, I will have to come before Parliament for enactment of a legislation for this.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : When will it be completed?

SHRI T. R. BAALU : After the studies are over.

MR. SPEAKER : As soon as possible! At least say something.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : After the studies are over.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prabodh Panda — Not present.

SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement furnished by the hon. Minister, nothing has been mentioned about Tamil Nadu. There is vast scope for development of inland waterway in our State. So, taking into consideration the need of the State, will the UPA Government and, more particularly, our hon. Minister take steps to bring in more projects for Tamil Nadu from next year onwards?

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, some projects are in the offing and I am going before the Cabinet for approval of three new National Waterways. After getting proper approval from the Cabinet, they will be declared as National Waterways by Parliament. At the same time, I can only say that Marakkanam-Kakinada Buckingham Canal Project, which is 1,079 km. long, is being proposed to the Cabinet.

SHRI A. V. BELLARMIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Minister, through you, whether the Government is aware that AVM Canal between Kanyakumari and Thiruvananthapuram was previously a waterway having trade and passenger traffic. It was encroached upon and spoiled in recent days. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any proposal to renovate this ancient waterway for transport which will ease passenger and goods traffic congestion between Kanyakumari and Thiruvananthapuram, and also generate income and attract tourists.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, as of now, there is no such proposal. In 1980, the National Transport Policy Committee had identified some stretches of waterways in our country and about 10 stretches has been identified. We are planning

to work within these identified stretches. Unless the waterway mentioned by the hon. Member is an extraordinarily viable project, we cannot take it up, as it is.

SHRI KHIREN RIJIJU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, inland waterway transport system has been in operation mostly in plains because of feasibility. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to introduce this system in hilly areas also, whether it is feasible or whether a study is going to be conducted with special reference to North Eastern States.

The hon. Minister has twice conducted meeting with MPs from North-Eastern States and they have also made a request to him in this regard. I want to know whether the Government has any such proposal. If not, I would like to request the hon. Minister to look into the matter.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, this Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is very much interested to see that everything possible is done for the North-East. My friend has said something about hilly areas. He must have probably referred to the North-East only. Even yesterday, I took a three-hour meeting along with my friends from the North-East and we have extensively discussed the matter. At the same time, if any specific project or if any particular waterway has to be taken up, my friend can pass it on to me. I will definitely consider and see that something is done.

PROF. K. M. KADER MOHIDEEN : Thank you Sir, for giving me an opportunity to ask this supplementary question.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has any special plans to reopen Buckingham Canal, which had been used for transport of goods as well as passengers from the time of British days. Sir, along with the Buckingham Canal, there is a Cooum River in the city of Chennai in Tamil Nadu. The Government of India should come forward to clean both the Buckingham Canal as well as Cooum River for using it as a means of transport of goods as well as passengers. I would like to know whether the Government would quickly do it so that these become operational.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, as far as Cooum River is concerned, the previous Government had sanctioned about Rs. 500 crore. We have to see that city waterways of Chennai are to be cleaned. But I do not think, enough progress has been made by the State Government, the implementing agency.

As far as Buckingham Canal is concerned, it has already been reopned. That is what I have said, and it is awaiting the Cabinet approval.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Declaration of waterway was to be made from Allahabad to Kolkata via Banaras and Patna. Whether the Government have taken any action in this regard and if not, the time by which it is likely to be done?

[English]

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, the East Coast canal, which has just been integrated by Mahanadi Delta...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : He has asked question regarding Allahabad to Kolkata.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know about Allahabad to Kolkata waterway.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : There is an existing waterway between Allahabad and Haldia.

MR. SPEAKER : There is an existing waterway. You better get some goods there.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister has stated in his written reply that proposals sponsored by various States have received and out of those five projects have been submitted by Maharashtra Government. The funds provided in comparison to the estimated cost of these projects are very meagre. All the five projects are certainly to be successful. Through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister about the measures Government propose to take for providing the required funds to these projects on time?

[English]

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, as far as these five projects are concerned, the hon. Member may be knowing that we have sanctioned some money. As soon as the money is utilised and they send the utilisation certificate to us, we will provide the funds.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : Sir, the hon. Minister was referring about Buckingham Canal as a waterway. This is not a new proposal. It is an age-old canal, linking Chennai with Kakinada. It has to be revived, that is all. On papers, they may be thinking about it and just now he has told us that the proposal has still to go to the Cabinet. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the exact details of this project.

MR. SPEAKER : You know the importance of the Cabinet.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sir, at the instance of Shri Reddy, who hails from Andhra Pradesh, the project has been created only by the UPA Government and not by the previous Government. This Government, within a period of six months, have gone into details and have prepared a DPR. It is before the Cabinet for approval. As and when it is approved by the Cabinet, it will come before you.

MR. SPEAKER : A special package for Andhra Pradesh and also for West Bengal, particularly my constituency, please!

SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Sir, the National Highway No. 3, which is through the coastal area of Kerala, will be a very beautiful one after it is completed. We would like to have it completed at the earliest. Could you kindly tell the House when it is likely to be completed? I would also like to know whether there is some proposal to extend it further to elongate it through the coastal regions of Kerala.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : National Waterway No. 3 has already been declared in 1993. There are a lot of in-built problems. We could not have navigation there. It could not be a 100 per cent navigable Waterway because of varous social problems which I could not share with the hon. Members. I have already shared the matter with the new Chief Minister of Kerala and the concerned Members of Parliament also. But, nobody is coming for my rescue.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas will help you.

SHRI T. R. BAALU : As far as the second part of the question is concerned, to extend it beyond Kottapuram and Kollam, it is not at all possible. Unless, otherwise, that particular problem is solved, the Government will not take up the matter further...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Sale of Banned Medicines

*306. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of multinational companies having patent rights are selling those medicines in our country on a large scale which are banned in European Countries;

(b) if so, the details of the companies involved in this trade;

(c) the names of the medicines being sold in the country whereas they are banned in European Countries; and

(d) the reasons for giving permission by the Government to sell such medicines in the country?

[English]

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

Statement

There are no specific reports regarding marketing in India by multinational companies of such patented drugs which are banned in European countries.

There is no system of global banning of drugs. Drugs withdrawn in some countries may continue to be used by other countries and the decision to ban a drug in a country rests on various factors such as the disease pattern in a country, the varying reaction of certain ethnic groups in a given population to the drug, the availability of safer substitutes as well as the cost factor involved in the treatment of the disease.

There is an adequate mechanism to review the status of drugs in India as and when any serious adverse event is reported in international journals or WHO news letters etc. The drug or formulations reported to have been discontinued in some developed countries are assessed in consultation with leading experts in the given specializations. Based on their advice, technical information and factors like benefit-risk ratio, local needs etc., the matter is considered by the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which comprises of representatives from the medical profession, the state drug enforcement authorities and other experts, institutions and agencies and which advises the Government on technical issues related to the implementations of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945.

In addition, a National Pharmacovigilance Programme has been launched in 2004 to capture data on adverse reaction to drug use in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to seek further clarification from hon'ble Minister because the information given by him is not clear. I wanted to know about the banned drugs that are being sold in India. Hon'ble Minister had said in his reply that he does not have any such information and that there is no system in the entire world for banning medicines. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister about the two most popular drugs

for weight loss, Ridex and ploymer which are banned in America.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Where do we get them?

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : You please don't take it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is very nice to hear laughter in this House. I welcome it.

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : It leads to heart attack, mental disorder. He seems to have effects of these medicines. If he takes those medicines, his problem would aggravate further.

MR. SPEAKER : You said it in good humour. You do not mean it.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is an old friend of mine. Sir, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that there are many painkiller drugs which are banned. Whether the hon'ble Minister is aware that the drugs banned in foreign countries are being sold openly by multinational companies in India.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He answered it last week, of course. Give a brief answer.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : I have answered this question last week where for nearly less than half an hour, I have gone through all these questions. Once again, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that there is no drug which is globally banned. There are no authorities who could ban these drugs globally. Some drugs which are banned in some countries could be used in other countries. In each country, they have their own authority, they have their own system, they have their own specialists to go into the merits and demerits of each and individual drug and its efficacy. I would like to give a small example.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not go by US standards all the time. That is what you said.

Shri Tripathi, put your second supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : There may not be the same standards for banning drugs around the world. However, the people are dying due to the side effects of some drugs hence I would like to know whether the Government have got these drugs tested in India or made any arrangements to check the sale of these drugs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very pertinent question.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, I wanted to cite an example, which you prevented me from saying.

MR. SPEAKER : It is because that was not necessary.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Now, I will bring it up.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, there are certain drugs which are metabolised between different individuals. Like my colleague Mr. Maran may have low metabolism of certain drugs.

MR. SPEAKER : Why have you selected him? You select an old man like me.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Certain drugs could have high metabolism on me, as an individual.

So, between individuals, it is called pharmacogenomics. There are certain drugs which have ethnic metabolism. Some drugs, for white people in western part of the world, which have been contra-indicative, could be effective in Indian population. So, there is no question of just automatic suspension or de-listing or banning of any drug. Take for example, Analgin. There was a huge controversy going on all around the world. It is still being allowed in India because it is useful in India as an individual, not in any combination. Luminicide also was banned in Europe, in Finland and in Spain. Then, globally there was a lot of problem including in India. A PIL was filed in the Supreme Court. We had gone through the merits, and again we had reviewed this procedure. In fact, it still continues in Europe as well as in India now.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Through you, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether Pharma Manufacturers Association of India has submitted a representation to Government to ban the sale of drugs in India that have already been banned in foreign countries. If so, what will be its consequences? Whether the Government are aware that the foreign pharmaceuticals manufacturers are conducting Human trials of new molecule in India?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, the Government is keenly monitoring all these drugs which have been banned in other countries also. Even the WHO gives us, as on date,

a list of drugs which are banned in other countries and we review it. We have a Drug Technical Advisory Board and Pharmaco Vigilance Committee which goes into the merits and demerits of each individual drug to get any information. In fact, the pharma industry has a big role to play. They are also playing along with the Government to weed out all these spurious drugs as well as the drugs which are banned in other countries. They bring it to our notice. In fact, the pharma industry is, due to their competitiveness, bringing it to us earlier than WHO and other agencies.

In regard to the second part of his question, the Schedule 'Y' in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been modified. Clinical trials have been going on in our country for quite some time. We are taking a very stringent view on these trials. People could come to India and just get the clinical trial done and get away with. We are having a National Ethical Committee which goes into the details more stringently, and the Pharmaco Vigilance Committee is also monitoring the whole programmes that are going on in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Chaudhary Lal Singh. Are you interested in putting a supplementary?

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Sir, I am very much interested.

[Translation]

Sir, with your permission I would like to ask hon'ble Minister, whether he is aware that there are some heritage medicines in the Indian System of Medicines also. The patent for those medicines was to be done by our country but America and other countries are doing it, the issue concerns that whether the Government are going to put a ban on this so that those heritage medicines could be patented and be sold with our mark in those countries.

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, the hon. Member is right to a certain extent. We had a problem. Our traditional practice is being patented. For example, turmeric was patented in America about seven-eight years ago. In fact, we had to spend about 600 thousand dollars to de-list the patent. Also *neem* was patented in Europe. For that, we have formed a digital knowledge library for traditional systems, whereby we are forming these formulations which have been going on, which have been existing in our country for 4,000 years or 5,000 years, with the existing scriptures that we have. We are getting the formulations, and for Ayurvedic formulations, in fact, we had registered 36,000 formulations in the World International Patent Organisation (WIPO). In fact, we are in the process of registering all the other formulations in Unani, Homeopathy, Siddha and other systems also. So, we are looking into the issue and trying to safeguard by patenting all these traditional systems and formulations in our country.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether hon'ble Minister is aware that a detailed statement has been issued in America against the Ayurvedic medicines? Is it because of the Ayurvedic medicines getting very popular over there hence this kind of conspiracy is being hatched against them. If it is so then what are the Government doing in this regard so that those medicines could not be banned over there?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, there was an issue which came out in the newspapers a couple of days ago where certain Ayurvedic drugs were found to be having high standards or high levels of chemical toxicity. In Ayurvedic formulations, all down the centuries, we have been using these chemical compounds for therapeutic value. It will be a very minimal value used in these Ayurvedic formulations. If it goes above the level, then it will be contra-indicative to patients. We are looking into this. An inquiry has been started in the Department of Indian System of Medicines in the Health Ministry. The Secretary has started an inquiry into this issue. In fact, the hon. Member rightly says that the Ayurvedic practice or the Indian system of medicine has been growing worldwide, especially in America where about 25 per cent of the medicines are plant-based medicines. So, it is our legitimate concern and we share the concern with the hon. Members. Steps are being taken to prevent this.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good!

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, it is well known that in the USA, 35 per cent of those people, who are really involved in pharmaceutical research on drug development, are basically from Indian origin. This is a very good strength of India. How does the Government propose to utilize their strength in the interest of the Indian industry? How is the drug control planned to be augmented for the control of drugs, for the quality of medicines and for maintaining the best and effective medicinal value of our products?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Like I mentioned earlier, the pharma industry in India is growing at a very rapid pace, but the monitoring and the regulatory mechanism in our country is lagging behind. Now we are trying to reduce the gap between the industry as well as the monitoring mechanism. For that, we are going in for a lot of capacity building procedures. We are changing the rules and regulations. We are incorporating modifications in the Schedule-M whereby the Ruth's manufacturing practice has been brought into the system for quality. So, once there are a lot of quality products, quality pharmas in our industry and also quality research, then there will be a lot of influx from the research scientists who have gone abroad. They will come

back to India and there will be viable atmosphere for them to work on.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, we asked the hon'ble Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to provide information regarding part (a) of the question concerning banned drugs. Instead of replying he said that the Minister of Health and Family Welfare will answer this but the hon'ble Minister has not replied clearly in this regard so far. Through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare whether India has become the market for drugs banned in America and European countries and 35 percent of spurious medicines are being manufactured in our country? What are the measures taken by the Government to check this. A demand was raised award capital punishment to the spurious drug manufacturers. What happened to that and the action is being taken by the Government in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered it.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, I have already answered the hon. Member's question. Any drug which is banned in America does not mean it is banned in India. The American FBI is not the authority for the whole world. We have our own technicians. We have our own technical committees to go into this.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good!

Funds for Telephone Services

*307. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government plans to provide telephone services to rural India which has been hit due to delay in releasing the money to the universal services obligation fund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by when the funds are likely to be released;

(d) whether it is true that the Government had received proposals from the State Governments for SWAN (State Wide Area Network); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As per Agreements signed recently by the office of Administrator, Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund, Village Public Telephones (VPTs) will be provided in remaining 66,822 villages with the support from USO Fund. This will exclude villages which are depopulated, having population less than 100, lying in thick forest areas/naxalite infested areas etc. Office of Administrator USO Fund has also entered into agreement for extending support for providing both captial and operating expenditure for 46,253 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) in villages having population of more than 2000.

Additionally USO Fund is extending financial support towards operational expenditure to about 5,20,000 VPTs, covering 90% of eligible, census 1991, revenue villages. USO Fund is also supporting replacement of 1,84,000 Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) phones, more than 50% of which have already been replaced.

(c) The budgetary provision of Rs. 300 crore and 200 crore allocated to USO Fund for the Financial year 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively has been disbursed. In addition, Rs. 200 crore allotted for the current financial year has also been disbursed. As on date USO Fund has a committed outstanding liability of approximately Rs. 1250 crore and claims for approximately Rs. 1250 crore are further anticipated in the remaining part of the financial year, for which funds are yet to be provided. The cumulative USO levy collections from the financial year 2002-03 to 2004-05 (Estimated) amounts to about Rs. 6,700 crore. Ministry of Finance has been requested to provide the remaining amount of Rs. 2,500 crore to the USO Fund in the current financial year.

(d) and (e) The Department of Information Technology (DIT) has received proposals for funding from 10 State Governments for establishment of State Wide Area Networks (SWANs). These proposals are from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The proposals envisage extending Wide Area Network connectivity up to the block level in each State with a minimum bandwidth of 2 Mbps. In addition, BSNL has been coordinating with a number of State Governments for setting up their Wide Area Networks.

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : In reply to parts (a) and (b) of the Question, the hon. Minister has stated that an agreement has been signed recently by the office of the Administrator, Universal Service Obligation. As such, Village

Public Telephones will be provided in the remaining 66,822 villages with the support from the USO Fund.

So, I would like to know through you whether the funds have been released for this scheme; if so, when the funds are being released; and if not, by what time the Minister is likely to provide the funds to complete the projects. This is an important scheme to provide rural connectivity.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : The funds for village public telephones are provided from the USO fund. Till now, Rs. 700 crore have already been released by the hon. Minister of Finance. Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Finance, in his supplementary, released Rs. 1,000 crore. All these funds would be released to the people in a time-bound manner.

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : In reply to parts (d) and (e), the hon. Minister has replied that the Department of Telecommunications has received proposals for funding from ten State Governments, including the Government of Karnataka, for establishment of State Wide Area Network. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when these proposals are going to be finalised and how many villages are being covered under this scheme, especially in Karnataka. The proposals envisage extending wide area network connectivity at the block level. This is a very important scheme. So, I would like to know what action is being taken by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants to know when it would be done in Karnataka.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : The State Wide Area Network, which is also called, 'SWAN', is a very prestigious project for us where we are trying to take the e-governance part of the State level to the block level in each State. We have received proposals from ten States. In this proposal, the BSNL is planning to give 90 per cent discount on the bandwidth cost and we have also set up a level of 2 MBPS at each block. We have received the proposals. We are verifying the proposals and we would be completing the proposals as fast as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether a survey was conducted by the Telephone Regulatory Authority. Wherein they stated that telephone services is poor in the rural areas and the MARR Services also fall under the same category. He has stated in his reply that 50 percent MARR has been replaced so far. I would like to know by when the remaining 50 percent will be replaced. It must be in his knowledge that this is the same MARR that was introduced during the tenure of Shri Sukhram ji of Congress Party. None of those MARR functioned and demands for money were made to the consumers. I would like to know from him the time limit by which he will replace the remaining 50 percent MARR.

Sir, with your permission I would like to ask one more question. 65 percent population of our country lives in villages. What criteria he has prescribed for providing telephone connections since the density of telephone is increasing in cities. Does he has any ratio...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to put a separate notice for this though I am sure the hon. Minister is sympathetic to rural telephony.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Definitely. More than me, considering the market in the rural areas, the private operators are going towards the rural areas.

Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) was the technology then but the hon. Member should understand that technology keeps on changing and we also have to change with the technology. Apparently, the MARR system was faulty and that is the reason we decided to change the entire MARR. We would be completing replacement of the remaining MARR in eighteen months.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. You have given a good answer.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Mr. Speaker : Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, particularly about Himachal Pradesh. The expansion of telephone services in the tribal and rural areas of Himachal Pradesh has stopped after the introduction of B.S.N.L. Besides, the scheme for setting up new exchanges have come to a halt and the new WLL system provided there is not proving effective. I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister will accord approval for establishing new exchanges over these areas for the expansion of telephone services.

My second question is that in my own parliamentary constituency along with many other constituencies telephone connections have not been provided under MP quota for the last three years. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether he is going to make any arrangements for providing telephone connections soon after the release of MP quota.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Every supplementary cannot be of two or three parts.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : In hilly areas, we are having a problem because of the terrain. Most probably, we are

trying to cover those areas, and in certain areas, we have even provided the services. The electricity problem is a real hindrance for us to provide services. In most of these hilly areas we are running it by generators. Sometimes we have to take the diesel on horse's back or on donkey's back. In some cases, because of the poor electricity infrastructure, we are facing a problem. But we are in the process of trying to provide services to every village.

DR. COL. (RETD.) DHANI RAM SHANDIL : In my constituency there are rural habitations which are located in far-flung areas and they are required to be connected by VPTs and small exchanges, particularly in districts like Sirmaur and a couple of areas in the Shimla district.

Some years back six exchanges were approved to be installed in that area. I must compliment our hon. Minister of Communications that two exchanges have already received his kind attention but four exchanges are lying pending. They are in far-flung areas. Sometimes in a welfare State we have to spend money and that may not be remunerative also. BSNL does have that observation.

My question to the hon. Minister is this : will you be able to give high priority to these exchanges and install them at the earliest?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : There is a purpose of creating the USO Fund. It is, go to areas where it is not profitable for any private operator or for BSNL. We are on the right path.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Universal Service Obligation mandates that we have to provide telephones to almost every house as well as every village. But it looks like we are lagging far behind in this regard. Is the Government contemplating to revise the USO levies on the private telephone operators as well as making sure that there will be adequate budget provision so that in a very reasonable period of time, we will be able to provide telephones, particularly to far-flung villages where there are no facilities available. Is there any time-bound programme contemplated as well as the revision of levy?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : To this question I would like to tell the hon. Member that to the USO Fund, the contributors are BSNL, MTNL and all the private operators. This fund is collected from the licence fee and 50 per cent of the licence fee goes into the USO Fund. From that Fund, we are providing funds for the rural telephony areas. In fact, we are planning to go to about 66,822 villages in the next three years. We are on the right track.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope you will recognise the services rendered by the Standing Committee on Information Technology.

[Translation]

SHRI AJIT JOGI : Sir, on the one hand we are talking of providing telephone connections in all the villages of the country while on the other hand, it remains a fact that maximum number of telephone connections provided recently in the villages are not functioning. Different techniques has been used for providing telephone connections in the villages. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what arrangements have been made for proper functioning of new telephones in villages and for repairing the telephones lying dead for months and years together and the technique which would be suitable for villages and particularly for the tribal areas of the country?

[English]

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : As I said earlier, we are trying to provide services to the rural areas and to the far-flung areas. To our disadvantage, when there is no proper electricity, then it is very difficult for us to operate exchanges in such areas. Moreover, in hilly areas, we have a peculiar problem of lightning which damages the equipment. We are trying to modernise such places and we are taking precautionary steps. But it is in the process...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a satisfactory answer!

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask hon'ble Minister about the cable lines disconnected at many places during the widening of roads under the golden quadrilateral scheme CRF and other such schemes leading to disconnection of telephone lines in many villages. What is the hon'ble Minister doing in this regard and by when these connections are going to be connected.

[English]

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, I can tell the hon. Member that if the cables are disconnected and they are lying like that, the consumers will not spare, whether it is BSNL or MTNL, and automatically we are in pressure to ensure that these cables are connected and service is started immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : He has become a senior Minister; he knows how to deal with the question.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Sir, the hon. Minister may not agree but the functioning of the telephone system is very bad. Previously they have provided the MARR system of telephones in the rural villages and now they are providing WLL system of telephones to the far-flung villaages as well as in different rural areas. I want to know whether any

evaluation has been made as to how far this system of telephones provided in the rural areas is functioning really. I want to know whether you have made any such evaluation or not and if there is no evaluation made, would you agree that such an evaluation should be made to see how far this system of telephones is functioning in the rural areas.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Sir, the Department and the BSNL and the MTNL on a time-bound manner, do revive and check the billing patterns which give us a clear picture as to how these phones are functioning. On a time-bound manner we do monitor it and whenever we find a problem, we do also try to go and analyse these problems.

Medical Tourism

*308. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Health Care Foundation has submitted a charter of demands for boosting medical tourism in the country;

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

(c) whether a recent Mckinsay Company Study projected the sector to grow more than two-fold to account for 8.50 percent of the country's GDP by 2012; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to improve health care services in the country?

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

Statement

A Task Force has been constituted on Health Tourism with a view to promoting India as a Health Destination to gainfully utilize the health expertise and infrastructure available in the country. The terms and reference include inter-alia recommending of specific types of health facilities inclusive of super specialty medical care, outsourcing of medical services and action to be taken for promoting India as a health destination. The Task Force has amongst its members, representatives from other concerned Ministries, State Governments, Federation of Indian chambers of Commerce and Industry, Confederation of India Industries and reputed private and public hospitals. Members have made a number of suggestions which include, inter alia, standardization of hospitals, need to work out different promotional packages for different geographical zones, facilitate expeditious issues of visas, need to integrate traditional systems of medicine facilities into various tourism packages, granting of land and other facilities at concessional rates by State Governments etc.

Health care in India : The Road Ahead—a report by Confederation of Indian Industry—Mckinsey and Company examining alternate scenarios has projected that healthcare market could touch 6.2—8.5% of GDP by 2012.

Health being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing health facilities to the people. To provide better medical facilities, a vast network of rural infrastructure has been created in the country. The Central Government is also assisting the States under the National Health Programmes for Control of Malaria, T.B., Blindness, Leprosy, AIDS, Cancer, Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Mental Health and Family Welfare Programmes. To provide quality health care services, State Health System projects are also being implemented with World Bank assistance in selected states to upgrade health infrastructure. The efforts made in providing health services have had a definite impact both on the reach and the quality of health care system and delivery to the public. National Health Programmes undertaken are being closely monitored and mid-course corrections effected where necessary. Special efforts are also made to ensure that health care provided is of good quality.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how far the assistance demanded and provided by the Government to the States for controlling Malaria, Tuberculosis, blindness, leprosy, cancer, AIDS and mental disease and how much of this funds was spent in rural and urban areas?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, pertaining to this question we are taking care of the menace of Malaria, TB and Leprosy. I will give the details to the hon'ble Member later.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, how much assistance has been received from World Health Organisation for health care and improving basic health facilities?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have the figures?

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : No, Sir, May be, I will give them later. But the WHO do not give much funds; they give only technical support. We get loans from the World

Bank for lot of programmes. In fact, for lots of programmes we get it.

[Translation]

DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform hon'ble Minister that Malaria, which is called Dengu is spreading very quickly in the rural areas and the malaria drugs are not proving effective there. Therefore, I would like to know from him whether any department under his Ministry is working on this and inventing any medicines for controlling this disease and which can be easily made available to poor people in rural areas?

[English]

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS : Sir, malaria is a big problem in our country. We have a lot of endemic areas—mostly in North-East, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and other coastal areas. For malaria, we are taking a lot of both preventive as well as curative steps. In preventive, in fact, we are supplying free impregnated mosquito bed nets which we have given to all the State Governments. In fact, we are spraying laviside, bio-laviside and other chemicals to prevent the check of vectors. As for curative also, chloroquin and primaquin are available through the National Malaria Programme. In fact, we are trying to go in for a malaria vaccine to prevent this problem. Still for some malaria resistant areas, we are trying to go in for newer drugs.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. We could not do more than five Questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Adverse Effect of Disinvestment in Mining Sector

*303. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the adverse effect of disinvestment in Mining sector has rendered a number of persons unemployed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any review has been done in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SISH RAM OLA) : (a) Out of the Public Sector Undertakings, under the administrative control of this Ministry, only two units namely, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) have been disinvested on 2.3.2001 and 28.3.2002, respectively, and in none of the units any retrenchment/layoff has taken place.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour had constituted a Committee, comprising of officials of Ministry of Labour, Department of Disinvestment and Trade Union leaders, to assess whether there has been any retrenchment/layoff post disinvestment in BALCO. The Committee vide its report submitted in September 2004 did not find any instance of retrenchment/layoff in BALCO post-disinvestment and the allegation of retrenchment could not be substantiated.

(e) Does not arise.

Promotion of Cottage Industries

*309. SHRI ILYAS AZMI :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes/economic packages introduced or proposed to be introduced by the Government for promotion of cottage industries;

(b) the manner in which the cottage industries are being assisted or will be assisted under the same; and

(c) the details of the amounts released and spent for the schemes already introduced during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) The Government has been implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) since 1 April, 1995, through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), for promotion and development of village industries, including cottage industries. Under this programme, entrepreneurs can establish village/cottage industries, by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from any public sector scheduled commercial banks, selected regional rural banks and co-operative banks, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The margin money assistance is given as detailed in the table below :

Margin Money Assistance Under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25 per cent of project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/Ex-servicemen/NE Region/ Hill areas	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	30 per cent of project cost
3.	General	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10 per cent of balance project cost
4.	SC/ST/Women/Ex-servicemen/NE Region/Hill areas	Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10 per cent of balance project cost.

Note : SC/ST—Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; NE—North Eastern

In addition, for promotion of village/cottage industries, the Government provides the following support through the KVIC :

(i) Financial assistance to individual entrepreneurs/ institutions to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh/2 lakh per project per year or 75 per cent of the project cost, whichever is lower, for improvement of designs, quality and better packaging of products under Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP) Scheme.

(ii) Financial assistance to State/Union Territory (UT) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and other eligible institutions, to the extent of 75 per cent (90 per cent in North Eastern States) upto a project cost of Rs. 5 lakh and 75 per cent (80 per cent in North Eastern States) upto a project cost of Rs. 25 lakh for setting up Common Facility Centres for providing backward forward linkages and necessary services like raw material support, skill upgradation, quality control, testing facilities, market promotion, design and product development for strengthening rural industry clusters, under the scheme of Rural Industry Service Centres.

(iii) Financial assistance to registered Khadi and Village Industries institutions and State/Union Territory (UT) KVIBs for participating in exhibitions at national, zonal, state and district levels.

For Regeneration of Traditional Industries such as coir, handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, leather, pottery and other cottage industries, establishment of a Fund with an initial allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been announced in the Budget Speech for 2004-05.

The State/UT-wise details of utilization of Government grants for margin money assistance under the REGP during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise Utilization of Central Government Grants for Margin Money Assistance under REGP in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Rs. lakh)

S.No.	State/UTs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
I	**North Zone**			
1.	Chandigarh	47.56	0.40	10.24
2.	Delhi	19.35	16.16	12.31
3.	Haryana	1123.47	884.91	1938.96
4.	Himachal Pradesh	954.73	643.78	757.11
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	436.50	179.00	363.45
6.	Punjab	1438.62	1744.62	819.03
7.	Rajasthan	2211.91	2189.08	2890.28
	Total - I	6232.14	5657.95	6791.38
II	**East Zone**			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	22.90	78.24	28.44
2.	Bihar	37.46	108.13	186.03
3.	Jharkhand	49.34	421.01	198.08
4.	Orissa	297.89	156.78	784.11
5.	West Bengal	822.20	1202.17	1593.51
	Total - II	1229.79	1966.33	2790.17
III	**North East Zone**			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.21	45.36	52.77

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	143.00	375.68	806.83
3.	Manipur	2.98	110.53	41.19
4.	Meghalaya	110.50	135.94	121.79
5.	Mizoram	16.83	224.40	61.10
6.	Nagaland	168.89	50.15	117.20
7.	Tripura	49.54	106.23	224.02
8.	Sikkim	–	6.70	127.67
	Total - III	502.95	1054.99	1552.57
IV	**South Zone**			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1307.02	1775.01	1675.40
2.	Karnataka	1067.94	1560.05	1692.17
3.	Kerala	1789.10	1196.03	2753.15
4.	Lakshadweep	3.00	0.00	7.42
5.	Pondicherry	7.06	0.29	11.38
6.	Tamil Nadu	567.34	604.07	1362.17
	Total - IV	4741.46	5135.45	7501.69
V	**West Zone**			
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.47	9.49	4.13
2.	Goa	311.95	198.06	82.98
3.	Gujarat	46.85	102.23	130.34
4.	Maharashtra	1538.08	1541.92	873.25
	Total - V	1899.35	1851.70	1090.70
VI	**Central Zone**			
1.	Chhattisgarh	297.99	427.33	1098.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1096.50	605.97	1355.07
3.	Uttaranchal	318.00	378.02	979.70
4.	Uttar Pradesh	2706.95	2293.52	3415.18
	Total - VI	4419.44	3704.84	6847.95
	Grand Total	19025.13	19371.26	26574.46

Committee on Plague

*310. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had constituted any Committee to study the spread of Plague to ascertain whether Percinka virus spreads hereditarily;

(b) if so, the details of report submitted by the said Committee; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (c) Plague is caused by Yersinia pestis which is a bacteria. Percinka virus does not cause Plague. Plague is not transmitted hereditarily.

The Government of India had constituted a Technical Advisory Committee on plague in 1994. The terms of reference of the committee were :

(a) To elucidate factors responsible for the outbreak of plague (1994) and its spread.

(b) To advise on strategies, policies and programmes for the control of plague.

(c) To recommend steps for prevention of such outbreaks in future.

The Committee carried out a detailed study on the aetiological, clinical and epidemiological aspects of the outbreak of plague in Beed and Surat in 1994. Following were some of the main recommendations of the Committee :

(i) A network of laboratories throughout the country must be identified for providing support to the diagnosis of infection. The surveillance must include surveillance of emerging drug resistance of plague and other pathogens.

(ii) NICD and the network should be involved in a continuous process of training and re-training of professionals and technicians in the investigation of plague outbreaks and in establishing aetiology.

(iii) The capacity of continuous surveillance of animals and human populations for plague within the overall infectious disease surveillance system has to be developed and maintained. The State and district health services should be the focal points of this system with assistance from the NICD and the national laboratory network.

(iv) The capacity to respond to plague outbreaks in humans and plague epizootics must be ensured through the development of epidemiologic, ecologic and laboratory investigative capacity.

(v) There is a need for building a well-trained cadre of epidemiologists in the country and in this, medical

colleges, schools of public health and specialized institutions devoted to the study of infectious diseases under the ICMR, the NICD, the DBT and DST will have to play an important role.

(vi) The value of continuous interaction of the national networks with international netwroks under WHO and others must be maintained.

Accordingly, a multipronged approach is adopted to prevent occurrence of plague, involving improvement of environmental sanitation, rodent and vector control by using insecticides, increasing public awareness etc. The continuous surveillance of plague has helped in preventing its occurrence. In this regard, the plague surveillance activities of state plague control units of endemic states in Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, constituted to detect the evidence of plague antibodies among wild and peri-domestic rodents, are coordinated by the field unit of National Institute of Communicable Diseases located in Bangalore. The representatives from these endemic States hold regular coordination meetings to review the status of plague surveillance. A state plague surveillance unit at Rohru in Himachal Pradesh has also been established in the recent past to monitor any outbreaks of plague.

A National Surveillance Programme for Communicable Diseases to monitor outbreaks of diseases including plague was launched during IXth, Plan and so far it has covered 101 districts. These districts are now brought under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project during Xth Plan which aims at preventing spread of outbreaks by early identification and rapid response mechanism.

[English]

Downsizing of Ministries/Departments

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

(a) whether the Government is downsizing Central Ministries/Departments over the years;

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

(c) the number of posts in different categories abolished and persons retrenched during the last two years as a result of downsizing; and

(d) the time by which large scale recruitment for Central Government posts is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) to (c) The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) had identified about 42000 posts for abolition. Against this, the concerned Ministries/Departments have identified about 24000 posts for abolition. About 18700 of these posts have already been abolished.

Based on the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC), the Budget proposals for the year 2001-02 envisaged optimization of direct recruitment. Accordingly, Department of Personnel and Training issued instructions on May 16, 2001 regarding optimization of direct recruitment to civilian posts. As per these instructions, as about 3 per cent of staff retire every year and if fresh recruitment is limited to 1 per cent, a reduction in manpower of 10 per cent in five years can be achieved. Therefore, direct recruitment should be limited to 1/3 of the direct recruitment vacancies arising in a year subject to a ceiling that this does not exceed 1% of the total sanctioned strength. Around 64000 posts have been identified/recommended for abolition and around 22400 posts have been identified to be filled up as a result of these instructions during the year 2001-2002 and 2002-2003. Category wise details of the abolished posts are not centrally maintained. Since the orders stipulate abolition of vacant posts only, no retrenchment is involved.

(d) There is no fixed pattern of recruitment in the Central Government and it depends from year to year, based on vacancies arising in a year. The assessment of vacancies is finally done by the administrative Ministries as per extant guidelines of the Goverment.

Earthquake Monitoring Laboratories

*312. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce earthquake monitoring laboratories in schools all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National School of Seismology Project (NASSP) has evolved strategies for handling the effects of earthquakes on people and infrastructure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce earthquake monitoring laboratories in schools all over the country. However, a pilot project on School Earthquake Monitoring Laboratories has been initiated covering 100

schools in seismic zones IV and V in NW Himalaya (Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and J&K) and NE parts of India covering all the 7 States. This project forms an important part of the Mission Mode Project on Seismology, initiated by the Department of Science and Technology in the 10th Plan period. The project has been approved during the year 2004 at a total cost of Rs. 4.0 crores. The process of identification of schools, in consultation with State Education Departments, has already been initiated. Order for procurement of the required instruments has already been placed. A training programme has also been firmed up with the help of experts for the students/science teachers.

(c) There is no project on National School of Seismology.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Anti-Rabies/Anti-Venom Drugs/Vaccines

*313. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government supplies Anti-Rabies and Anti-Venom drugs/vaccines to Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the demand, supply and consumption of these drugs/vaccines;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the shortage of the said drugs/vaccines;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to increase the availability of these drugs/ vacciens;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken steps to subsidize the drugs/vaccines manufactured by reputed companies and make them available through the Primary Health Centres and the Government Hospitals; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (g) Government of India does not supply anti-rabies and anti-venom drugs/ vaccines to Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals. These are procured by the State Health authorities directly from the respective manufacturing units on payment basis.

The details of demand, supply and consumption of these vaccines/sera are not centrally maintained. While the Neural Tissue Anti Rabies Vaccine is envisaged to be phased out from 1.1.2005, the installed capacity for Anti Snake Venom Serum (ASVS) and Tissue Culture Anti Rabies Vaccine (TCARV) (in the public and private sectors) are 13,660 litres and 169 lakh doses, respectively.

Clinical trials are being conducted for introduction of intra-dermal route of TCARV. On its introduction, less number of doses of TCARV would be required resulting in lesser cost of treatment and increased availability of TCARV. As regards the availability of ASVS/Anti Rabies Serum, the Committee for Prevention, Control and Supervision of Experimentation on Animals (CPCSEA) has prescribed guidelines for use of equines in the production of vaccines/sera as a result of which the availability of equines meeting the requirement of the guidelines went down. This has led to certain shortage of production of ASVS. The guidelines are being revised by a committee set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

At present, there is no proposal to subsidize these vaccines/sera.

Alleged Ragging In Medical Colleges

*314. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the deaths of the medical students in various medical colleges due to alleged ragging and inhuman treatment with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check this alleged ragging?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) and (b) Stray cases of ragging of medical students in medical colleges in the country are being brought to the notice of the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time by the students or their guardians which are forwarded to the concerned State Government for necessary action. However, Government is not aware of deaths of medical students due to ragging and inhuman treatment during the last three years.

(c) The Government has taken note of problem of ragging of students in Universities/Colleges. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also outlined the steps which must be taken by the educational institutions so as to eliminate the

ragging from the educational system. Accordingly, the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Central Government have requested the Education Secretaries of all States and Union Territories and Vice-Chancellor/Director (Deemed Universities) for strict compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Since the directions to the Universities cover medical colleges also, no separate instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the medical colleges.

American Support for Space Technology

*315. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE :

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether America is providing technical cooperation to India for furthering Space Technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A memorandum of Understanding exists for cooperation in the area of earth and atmospheric sciences. During the recent India-USA Conference on Space Science-Applications and Commerce, areas for further cooperation have been identified for follow up. As part of Indian Lunar Mission, Chandrayaan-1, planned by ISRO and in response to a call from ISRO for proposals for small experimental packages to complement Indian experiments on board, a payload proposal from USA, namely "Mini Synthetic Aperture Radar" is short listed. India also procures some components and materials for the space programme from USA on a commercial basis.

[English]

Lowering Rates for Local Delivery of Postal Articles

*316. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether various courier service providers charge a considerably lower amount for local delivery of letters etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government has considered the desirability of lowering the postal rates for local delivery;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) proposal, if any, to improve the postal services in the country to attract more business *vis-a-vis* the courier companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN) : (a) The charges payable for Speed Post service for local delivery are comparable to those payable for couriers in the organized sector for similar service. In addition, the Postal department provides a range of products such as Post Card, Inland Letter Card, Embossed Envelope etc. for which local delivery is made. These products differ in the features of the service offered and are available for a corresponding rate of postage. No courier offers a service costing less than the cheapest products on offer by the Department of Posts.

(b) and (c) No Sir, as the present lower rates for local Speed Post and other postal products are low.

(d) The department has taken many initiatives to attract more business vis-a-vis the courier companies. A Business Development Directorate has been set up since 1996 for focused management of postal products and services. Business and user friendly strategies such as volume discounts based on business offered, Book Now Pay Later scheme, monthly billing. Pick up services and customized operations are available. Contacts with customers through customer meets and interaction with trade and commerce associations are regular exercises at different levels. Sustained marketing and publicity efforts have been ensured for promotion of postal services.

Refrigeration Facility in Remote Areas

*317. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than two million youngsters die every year from vaccine-preventable diseases like measles in the remote areas of the country due to non-availability of refrigeration facility for the preservation of live-saving vaccines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also aware that more than fifty per cent of vaccines go waste in remote areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the reasons therefore;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study to devise a technology which could eliminate the need for costly refrigeration of the vaccines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (f) In 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (upto Aug) as per the report published by

Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, the children that died due to measles are 85, 153, 119 and 116 respectively.

All the vaccines (including measles vaccine) are made available in multi dose vial and government policy does not allow any child to be refused vaccination from a multi-dose vial for the mere fear of vaccine wastage. Therefore, in routine immunization programme vaccine wastage has been allowed.

Government of India has been supplying Deep Freezers and Ice Lined Refrigerators for storing vaccine in the Districts upto the level of Primary Health Center (PHC). There is no shortage of any cold chain equipment for storing vaccine. No incidence has been reported to this Ministry of vaccine being wasted due to any cold chain failure.

Government of India have not conducted any study so far to device a technology which could eliminate the need for costly refrigeration of the vaccines. However, Cambridge Biostability, a British biotechnology firm is currently experimenting with the technique which eliminates the need for refrigeration. Using this technology clinical trials of this experimentation are likely to commence with a Pentavalent vaccine, which contains five vaccines in one namely : Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hib and Hepatitis B.

[Translation]

Atomic Power Generation

*318. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :

SHRI SITA RAM SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contribution of atomic energy is very less in the total generation of electricity in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the position of India in generation of atomic energy as compared to the other countries of the world;

(c) whether the generation capacity of the atomic energy plants is less in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the generation of atomic energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) During the year 2003-04, the share of nuclear power generation in the total power generation in the country was 3.2%.

(b) The world average share of nuclear power is about 16%. The major producers of nuclear power are developed nations like France (78%), Sweden (50%), Germany (28%), Japan (25%) and USA (20%). The Indian nuclear share is comparable to that of developing countries like Brazil (3.6%) and China (2.2%). The main reason for slow growth of nuclear power in our country was the time it took initially to develop a comprehensive indigenous capability in this frontier technology, in a regime of restrictive trade barriers prevalent internationally. The share of nuclear power is country specific depending upon other available energy options.

(c) The present generation capacity of nuclear power is 2770 MWe.

(d) Nine nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 4460 MWe are presently under construction. On completion of these projects progressively, the installed capacity will reach 6780 (including 50 MWe by upgradation of MAPS-1) MWe by the year 2008 and 7280 by the year 2011. More units are planned so as to progressively increase the nuclear installed capacity.

[English]

Conference on Infant Mortality

*319. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :

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

(a) whether a two-day Conference on child survival was held in New Delhi recently jointly by the Government of India and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the programme drawn up, if any, for reducing infant mortality rate; and

(d) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) Yes, Sir. A two-day conference on child survival was held in New Delhi on 29th-30th November, 2004, jointly by the Government of India and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

(b) The conference was a response to the concern of the Government that the gains made in child health during the past two decades are stagnating. Hence, several organizations like UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, USAID, CIDA, DFID and the Gates Foundation, together with partner countries, professional, academic and research institutions have joined hands to forge a global Child Survival Partnership (CSP) to revitalize and re-energize the child survival revolution and to galvanize the world's attention once again to focus on child survival related activities.

This conference was an opportunity for concerted action in major thrust areas of child health.

(c) and (d) A detailed programme for action has been drawn up for reducing infant mortality rate. It includes the following points :

- Rapid but high quality roll out of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI), child health strategy to include quality improvement and scale up prevention and treatment services for women and children affected by or vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.
- Maternal and Child Health interventions to include services for Reproductive tract and sexually transmitted infections.
- Greater intersectoral co-ordination between the government departments and with the private sector and donor partners.
- Subset of key results and deliverables at district level pertaining to programme operations and management components considered crucial to child survival will be agreed upon, together with related indicators to ensure mobilizing and management action for child survival at different levels.
- Ensure a synergistic working relationship amongst various health and nutrition workers at village level.
- To address the issue of co-morbidity by combined delivery of strategic interventions, standards of excellence will be defined by the Government to ensure appropriate quality of care and managerial capacity.

Use of Ethylene Glycol in Soft Drinks

*320. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether soft drink manufacturers use ethylene glycol as an anti-freeze compound to lower the freezing point of soft drinks;

(b) if so, whether ethylene glycol is a food additive, which is not allowed under the prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) rules;

(c) if so, the detals thereof;

(d) whether pH of soft drinks in India has been found to be 2.3, and that it is potentially harmful for consumption;

(e) if so, whether there are no regulations in the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) rules for the pH of soft drinks; and

(f) if so, the steps the Government has taken to regulate the pH of soft drinks in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (f) No specific case of use of Ethylene glycol in carbonated water has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Ethylene glycol is not a food additive. Its use has not been permitted in any food including carbonated water under PFA Rule, 1955 and Fruit Products Order, 1955 in India. Its use in food products is violation of the provisions of PFA Act, 1954 and Fruit Product Order, 1955 which is a punishable offence.

The requirement of pH have not been prescribed in carbonated water under PFA Rules, 1955 and Fruit Product Order, 1955 and hence the limit of pH is not being regulated in these products.

In 6 samples of different brands of carbonated water analyzed for the Ministry of Health, the pH has been reported in the range of 3.0—3.2.

Exposure to extreme pH value results in irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Eye irritation and exacerbration of skin disorders have been associated with pH value greater than 11. In addition, solutions of pH 10-12.5 have been reported to cause hair fibers to swell. In sensitive individuals, gastro-intestinal irritation may also occur. Exposure to low pH values can also result in similar effects. Below pH 4, redness and irritation of the eyes have been reported, the severity of which increases with decreasing pH. Below pH 2.5, damage to the epithelium is irresversible and extensive.

The Bureau of Indian Standards has proposed draft standards for carbonated water wherein a specific range for pH has been proposed.

[Translation]

Vaccines for Immunisation Programme

*321. SHRI ATIQ AHAMED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the vaccines for Hepatitis A, B, Chickenpox and Rabies are not covered under the National Immunisation Programme;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include

these vaccines in the National Immunisation Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (d) The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was started in 1985 and implemented in a phased manner so as to cover the entire country by 1990. Under this programme, vaccines having the maximum impact on mortality and morbidity were considered in order to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate. The vaccines that are presently being administered under the UIP are BCG, DPT, Polio, Measles, DT and TT.

The Hepatitis-B vaccine has been introduced in the country as a pilot project in 15 cities and 33 districts in 2002-03. The introduction of newer vaccine like Chickenpox and Hepatitis-A have not been considered as these vaccines are having very minimal impact on the mortality rate and are recent entrants and very costly. The Anti Rabies vaccine has not been considered for routine vaccination of children as it is incidence based and it is being given to general public including children following dog bites/animal bite.

[English]

Food Irradiation Technology

*322. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of food irradiation to preserve various products like milk is not permitted in many western countries as this poses several health hazards;

(b) if so, the present position of use of this technology on various food products in India; and

(c) the time by when the relevant paper on the subject for guidance of public users and consumer groups is likely to be brought out by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS) : (a) to (c) Irradiation to preserve several food products, except milk has been allowed in many western countries, including India.

Regulations on the use of irradiation technology in India to preserve onions, spices, potatoes, rice, semolina (sooji or rawa), wheat, atta, maida, mango, raisins, figs, dried dates, ginger, garlic, shallots (small onions), meat and meat products including chicken, fresh sea foods, frozen sea foods, dried sea food and pulses are contained under Rules, 73-78 of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. These rules prescribe requirement for

- Doses of Irradiation
- Requirements for the process of irradiation
- Restrictions of Irradiation of Foods
- Records of Irradiation of Food
- Standards of Irradiation food

Besides these, displaying a logo for irradiation and declaration in case of irradiated food is also necessary as per Rule 42 of PFA Rules, 1955.

Guidelines are also prescribed under the Atomic Energy (Control of Irradiation of Food) Rules, 1991.

[Translation]

Efforts to Make India an Investment Destination

3424. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY :

SHRI K. S. RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state :

(a) whether road, rail link and border outposts of India with most of its neighbouring countries are poor and they preclude any large scale trade and people to people links;

(b) if so, the details along with the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether a comprehensive plan to develop cross-border infrastructure has been undertaken by the Government as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated December 7, 2004;

(d) if so, the strategies being adopted for the said purpose; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to give a fillip to effective border trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government pays considerable attention to the development of infrastructure in border areas, including road and rail linkages and border outposts with neighbouring countries in order to foster border trade and people to people links. The Government reviews the status of infrastructure in border areas from time to time and takes appropriate steps for its improvement.

(c) to (e) Development of infrastructure in border areas is part of a comprehensive effort undertaken by the

Government involving its various Ministries and agencies aimed at effective border management. This includes improving infrastructure links and streamlining border administration, which will contribute to an increase in trade and economic cooperation as well as people to people links.

Clinical Trial of Paroxetine

3425. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case has been filed against Glaxo for concealing the negative results of a Clinical Trial in UK and USA for their drug Paxil (Paroxetine);

(b) if so, the details and reported side effects of Paxil; and

(c) the action being taken by the DCGI in this regard for the assessment of this drug in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Reports have appeared that the New York State Attorney General has accused British Drug Company M/s. Glaxo Smith-Kline for withholding negative information and misrepresenting data about the efficacy and safety of prescribing anti-depressant drug Paxil (Paroxatine) in children. There has been concern over the increase in the suicidal tendency with the use of Paroxetine for treating depression in children under 18 years of age.

(c) The matter was examined in consultation with experts and Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS). The Society suggested that Paroxetine should be allowed to be used in the treatment of depression in children and adolescents below 18 years age but caution should be taken and these patients must be screened regularly for increase (if any) of suicidal ideation.

[English]

Wage Agreement with Coal Companies

3426. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of Coal India Limited entered into an wage agreement as back as 2001 with the workmen in respect of their subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of this agreement?

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. Coal India Limited has not signed any wage agreement in 2001.

(b) and (c) New wage agreement is under negotiation between Coal India Limited, its subsidiaries and labour unions.

Poor Sign Boards

3427. DR. R. SENTHIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian roads including the newly laid four lane roads under the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme have poor sign boards and the visibility of the roads during night is poor;

(b) the proportional spending for road signs and road markings in road laying;

(c) whether foreign technical input is taken into consideration in road signage designing; and

(d) if so, the measures planned to increase visibility of roads during night?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Sign boards and road markings for improved visibility are provided on National Highways depending upon the site requirements and availability of funds. Golden Quadrilateral project has sufficient provision of road signs and road markings for better visibility of roads during night.

(b) The provision of road signs along National highways is an integral part of the road development projects and the requirement vary in different stretches.

(c) Road signage designing is done according to Indian Roads Congress Standards and Guidelines.

(d) To facilitate better visibility during right, it has been decided to use retro-reflective road signs, which include micro-prismatic type road signs.

Family Welfare Programme in AP

3428. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had urged the Union Government for the reimbursement of arrears under the family welfare programmes by the Government of India and increase the annual allocation from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 180 crore.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether for the year 2002-03, the Union

Government allocated an amount of Rs. 141.54 crores and only Rs. 13,678.54 lacs was received in four instalment by the Andhra Pradesh State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the amount of Rs. 46.98 crores accrued in to arrears; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Andhra Pradesh Government has recently sent the arrear claim for the year 2002-03, according to which no arrear is due. On the contrary, there is a surplus amount of Rs. 790.57 lakhs lying with the State that will have to be adjusted in the future releases.

This Department has not received any communication from the State Government for increasing the allocation from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 180 crores. The allocation over the years is continuously on the rise as given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Releases	Arrears
2001-02	10792.98	10751.15	6510.81
2002-03	14154.00	13678.54	6868.48
2003-04	14485.04	15603.57	8552.22
2004-05	16097.84	12073.38 (3 instalments)	

During 2003-04, in addition to the allocated amount, an additional instalment of Rs. 1136.53 lakhs was also released.

(c) and (d) It is a fact that against the allocation of Rs. 14154 lakhs, the amount released in four instalments was Rs. 13678.54 lakhs. The reduction in release in the fourth instalment was necessitated due to drastic reduction in the allocation of this Department at the RE stage by the Ministry of Finance by Rs. 780 crores against the BE of Rs. 4930 crores. Accordingly, the releases in the fourth instalment were reduced for all the States. However, during the year an amount of Rs. 6868.48 lakhs was also released to the State of Andhra Pradesh as arrears. Thus, against the allocation of Rs. 14154 lakhs, a total amount of Rs. 20547.02 lakhs was released which was Rs. 6393.02 lakhs more than the allocation.

(e) and (f) The expenditure incurred by the State in excess of the grants released by the department is paid to the State on the basis of audited statement of expenditure by the State A.G. All the arrear claims received have been released. There is no such claim received of Rs. 46.98 crores accruing into the arrears.

Appointing Welfare Officers for NRIs and PIOs

3429. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP :

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint welfare officers in various countries where NRIs and PIOs are in substantial number for their assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of countries where such officers are likely to be appointed; and

(d) the time by when a final decision for the said appointments are likely to be made by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

Delhi Heart and Lung Institute

3430. SHRI S. P. Y. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Heart and Lung Institute in Panchkuia Road, New Delhi, is a Government managed or Government recognised hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to recognise it for extending the benefits of treatment to the CGHS Beneficiaries; and

(d) if so, by when the formalities are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Delhi Heart and Lung Institute is neither a Govt. managed hospital nor a private hospital recognised under CGHS Delhi.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Tenders were invited in the year 2000 for

recognition of private hospitals/diagnostic centres under CGHS Delhi against which the Delhi Heart and Lung Institute did not apply and therefore, the said hospital could not be considered for recognition under CGHS Delhi.

The CGHS had during March-April, 2004, invited tenders for fresh recognition of private hospitals/diagnostic centres under CGHS Delhi against which this hospital has applied among others. The eligible applicant hospitals/ diagnostic centres satisfying the criteria laid down in the tenders would be entitled for consideration on merit for recognition under CGHS.

(d) As the process of recognition under CGHS is a time consuming one which involves inspection of the applicant hospitals and thereafter obtaining necessary administrative and financial approval, etc., no specific timeframe can be laid down at present for coming out with the fresh list of private hospitals recognised under CGHS Delhi.

Payment for Indian Troops

3431. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any discussion/negotiation has been held between the Union Government and the UN authorized representative regarding payment for troops and equipments contributed by India for various peace keeping operations in different countries;

(b) If so, the likely amount to be paid by the U.N. to the Indian Government; and

(c) the time by which this amount is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations in New York holds regular discussions with U.N. authorities regarding payment by the U.N. for troops and equipment contributed by India to various U.N. peace keeping operations. In addition, in order to resolve long-pending disputed accounts pertaining to four closed missions, a delegation of the Ministry of Defence held discussions with the U.N. from 27 January—5 February 2003, following which both sides came to an agreement on full and final settlement of the amounts due from the U.N.

(b) and (c) A total amount of over U.S. $ 2.6 million was paid to India following the above discussions. An amount of over U.S. $ 18 million is pending for payment, which will be paid once Member States pay their outstanding contributions for the Missions.

[Translation]

Marriage of Under Age Girls

3432. SHRI HITEN BARMAN :

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA :

SHRI RANEN BARMAN :

SHRI SUBRATA BOSE :

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

(a) whether 8.9 percent of Indian girls get married before the age of 13, according to the studies by the Population Council, India;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of such marriages conducted in each State in the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to impose a ban on such under age marriages among the Indian girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The study which has been referred to, is a paper which has been published in Economic and Political Weekly, October 11-17, 2003, Vol. XXXVIII No. 41. The study reveals that 8.9 percent of girls were married by age 13. However, it does not refer to current situation. 12.1 per cent currently married women aged 25-29 got married by age 13. The percentage drops to 8.9 for women aged 20-24 and it further declines to 4.7 percent for women aged 15-19. In other words, with time, percentage of women getting married by age 13 is declining and in 2000, the percentage of such women was only 5 percent. A statement showing state wise percentage of women aged 25-49 married by exact age of 13 as per National Family Health Survey, 1998-99 is enclosed.

(c) A Bill titled the Prevention of Child Marriage Bill, 2004 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 20th December, 2004 to prevent child marriages.

Percentage of women age 25-49 married by exact age of 13 years

State	Age 13
1	2
India	15.4
North	
Delhi	4.7

1	2
Haryana	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	2.1
Jammu and Kashmir	6.0
Punjab	1.2
Rajasthan	30.1
Central	
Madhya Pradesh	30.8
Uttar Pradesh	27.7
East	
Bihar	23.0
Orissa	2.8
West Bengal	9.0
Northeast	
Arunachal Pradesh	3.7
Assam	3.4
Manipur	0.3
Meghalaya	1.1
Mizoram	0.1
Nagaland	0.6
Sikkim	2.4
West	
Goa	1.7
Gujarat	8.4
Maharashtra	11.3
South	
Andhra Pradesh	22.1
Kamataka	9.1
Kerala	0.9
Tamil Nadu	2.6

Source : National Family Health Survey-II 1998-99

[English]

Progress of NHAI in WB

3433. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the work of NHAI in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government is facing any difficulty on the NHAI project in Jalpaiguri;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has got clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forest for NHAI in Jalpaiguri;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) The NHAI has been mandated to develop sections of NH-31 and NH-31 C in the Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal into four lane facility as part of East-West corridor under National Highways Development Project. The status is enclosed as statement.

(b) to (f) The detailed project report for sections of NH-31 (km 575.150 to 587.60 and km 603.40 to 634.00) and NH-31 C (km 105.00 to 223.00) on East-West corridor in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal has not been completed, since the alignment passes through wild life sanctuaries/national parks at three places namely Mahananda wildlife sanctuary, Jaldapara wildlife sanctuary and Buxa Tiger Reserve. A request has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forest for obtaining necessary clearance.

Statement

Status of National Highways Development Project in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal

Sl. No.	NH. No.	Sections (Chainage)	Status
1	31	km 575.150 to 587.60 and km 603.40 to 634.00	Survey and investigation work not taken up due to want of clearance from Ministry of
2.	31C	km 105.00 to km 223.00	Environment and Forests since the alignment passes through wildlife sanctuaries/national parks at many places.
3.	31C	km 223.00 to 249.700 and km 253.30 to 255.00	Bids for civil contract have been invited and the work is likely to be awarded by June 2005.

[Translation]

Atomic Power Plant in Rajasthan

3434. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the places where Atomic Power Plants for generating energy have been installed in Rajasthan;

(b) when these plants were installed;

(c) the capacity of Energy Plants running on atomic power;

(d) the reasons for getting out of order and non-functioning of these plants;

(e) whether the Government propose to change the technique/machineries of these plants;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether these Atomic Power Stations are causing pollution and diseases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Nuclear Power Reactors in Rajasthan are located at Rawatbhata, in Chittorgarh district. Present capacity and date of commercial operations of these reactors are :

Unit-Location	Present Capacity (MWe)	Date of commencing Commercial Operation
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	100	16 Dec. 1973
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200	1 Apr. 1981
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	1 Jun. 2000
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220	23 Dec. 2000

In addition, Units 5 and 6 also at Rawatbhata are presently under construction and commercial operations are scheduled for the year 2007-08. The work on these units is progressing as per schedule.

(d) to (f) Units 2, 3, and 4 have been operating very well, with high Availability Factors. Unit 1, which started commercial operations in the year 1973 has already served for more than 30 year. Being the first Pressurised Heavy Water reactor (PHWR) in the country, it has also provided valuable inputs for subsequent PHWR programme. This unit was shutdown on 9.10.2004. Detailed studies have been undertaken for implementation of upgrades and a decision on continuation of operation of this Unit further will depend on the outcome of the said studies.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Not applicable in view of (g) above.

[English]

Electronic Number Plates

3435. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether electronic number plates for vehicles would be used in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce electronic number plates. However, introduction of High Security Registration Plates for motor vehicles is envisaged.

(b) These High Security Registration Plates include the following features :

(i) A Chromium hologram, which is not easily replicable.

(ii) A Retro reflective film, bearing a verification inscriptipn : "INDIA" at 45 degree inclination, which cannot be easily replicated.

(iii) Laser Numbering, which is unique in nature containing alpha-numeric identification of both Testing Agencies and the manufacturers.

(iv) In front and rear registration plates, letter "IND" in blue colour is hot stamped on extreme left centre of the plates.

(v) In case of rear registration plate, same is to be fitted with a non-reusable snap lock to make it tamper proof.

(vi) A chromium based third registration plate in form of sticker is to be attached to wind shield, wherein the number of engine and chassis are indicated along with the name of the registering authority.

Misuse of Money in Scientific and Industrial Research

3436. SHRI T. K. HAMZA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether draining and illegal sharing of public money worth more than 500 crores has come to the notice of the Government in Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the action taken, institute-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No cases of draining and illegal sharing of public money worth more than Rs. 500 crores for Scientific and Industrial Research have come to the notice of the Government.

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

[Translation]

Financial Autonomy to TRAI

3437. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has sent any proposal to the Union Government seeking financial autonomy and its' share in the licence fee of Telecom and Cable companies for meeting its expenses;

(b) if so, whether the Government has gone through the same;

(c) if so, the time by which the Government will take decision in this regard; and

(d) if not, the details of the present position of the proposal?

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

(b) to (d) The matter is being examined and therefore no definite time frame can be given at this stage.

Subscriber Home Dialing

3438. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to reopen the case pertaining to Subscriber Home Dialing offered earlier by cellular operators;

(b) if so, whether the BSNL alone incurred losses worth Rs. 800 crore because of that service;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether those operators were let off without having to pay any penalty;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the internal vigilance of DoT has found any irregularities committed by the Government officers;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The Government is not aware of any case pertaining to Subscriber Home Dialing offered by cellular operators.

(b) to (h) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Community Telephone for Urban Slums

3439. SHRI HARIHAR SWAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the poor residents of the urban slums are equally in need of Community Telephone similar to Village Public Telephone;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard by making its conditional/mandatory on telecom service providers to provide the same under the Universal Service Obligation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this option is available to all telecom service providers to provide such services in urban areas (slums) on the lines of VPT under USO; and

(e) if so, the time by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) In rural areas Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in most cases are the only source of communication for the entire village. In ruban areas Public Call Offices (PCOs) are present in most of the areas. These facilities serve the need for Community Telephone.

(b) Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund is meant for providing access to basic Telegraph/Telecom Services to people in the rural and remote areas and does not cover urban slums.

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

Increase in Tower Capacity

3440. SHRI HITEN BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the Tower capacity of WLL and Mobile connections in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the time by when the said task is likely to be completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to clear the waitlisted applications of about 2100 connections of WLL and 10000 connections of BSNL in Cooch Behar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (c) There is a proposal to increase the capacity of MOBILE BTS at Baburhat, Cooch Behar, Tallitola, Dinhata, Mekhliganj, Mathabhanga and Toofanganj. This will increase the capacity of each from present 1000L to 2500L, which is likely to be completed in the year 2005. As the Tower capacity of WLL BTSs at Cooch Behar, Dinhata, Mathabhanga and Mekhliganj have been increased from 500L to 1000 L, there is no plan to increase further the WLL capacity.

(d) For clearing the wait-listed applicants the following measures are being taken :

(1) Recently 1000L COR-DECT WLL system has been installed to Toofanganj.

(2) FWT for WLL conenctions are being provided.

Supply of ARV Drugs

3441. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has cleared USD 1.5 billion loan to poor countries for buying ARV Drugs to fight AIDS;

(b) if so, names of the countries which are beneficiaries and the amount allocated to such countries; and

(c) the names of Indian Pharma Companies who would supply ARV drugs to these countries?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hormonal Injectable Contraceptives

3442. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had conducted any study before introduction of hormonal injectables contraceptives for women in the National Family Planning Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ban hormonal injectable contraceptives-Net En and Depo Provera-as being hazardous to women's health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) and (b) Sir, Injectable Contraceptives have not been included in the Family Welfare Programme, however clinical studies are being conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and National Institute for Research in Reproductive Health, Mumbai on Cyclofem, a monthly Injectable Contraceptive, and NET-EN a 2 monthly Injectable Contraceptive respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Primary Health Facility to All

3443. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the plans of the Government for providing primary health facility to all within a fixed time frame;

(b) whether the Government has allocated resources for the purpose;

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government for mobilizing financial and managerial resources from the Corporate Sector in this regard; and

(d) the finanical support mobilized and the person assisted in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Primary Health Care facilities are being provided in the country through a network of 138285 Sub-centres, 22926 Primary Health Centre and 3106 Community Health Centres. Under National Common

Minimum Programme, one of the mandates of UPA Government is to increase the present level of expenditure in the Health Sector from 0.9% of GDP to 2.3% of GDP over the next five years. Accordingly, a National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), with an objective to focus on high fertility States through strengthening of comprehensive integrated Primary Health Care, has been conceptualised in the Department of Family Welfare, to address the weak infrastructure in the States to facilitate access of quality health services to the rural poor.

Reservation for OBCs in Education and Promotion

3444. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to extend reservation in education to OBCs in India;

(b) if so, since when and the form thereof;

(c) whether the Government will consider implementing reservation to OBCs in promotion also; and

(d) 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) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Four Laning of N.H.-37

3445. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to undertake the project of four laning of National Highway-37 over the Nagaon-Jorhat-Dibrugarh stretch in Assam on a priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the details of financial allocation made for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) This Ministry has formulated a project for accelerated improvement of roads in North Eastern Region. The four laning of NH-37 from Nagaon to Dibrugarh via Jorhat is included in the said project.

(b) and (c) The above project is still in proposal stage and therefore, it is premature to give details in this regard.

Development of N.H.-76

3446. SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the current progress report including the details of the action plan of the development work being undertaken on the National Highway No. 76 of the East-West corridor crossing via Rajasthan;

(b) the progress report, work-wise, with the detail of the construction of 6-lane road, by-pass and bridges on the said highway, land acquisition work and the amount to be spent; and

(c) the route of the by-pass to be constructed in Kota under this project and the status of the land acquisition work and the bridge construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The National Highway No. 76 from km 0.00 to km 579.00 in the State of Rajasthan and from km 579.00 to km 609 in the State of Madhya Pradesh is being developed into 4 lane facility as a part of East-West corridor under the National Highways Development Project. The project is targeted to be completed by December 2007. There is no proposal for developing NH-76 into a 6-lane road at this stage. The work of 4 laning from km 172 to km 220 on NH 76 has already been completed and 94% work of 4 laning on section from km 113.825 to km 172 has also been completed. On this section, from Chittorgarh to Udaipur (km 113.82 to km 220) which is also common with the Golden Quadrilateral Project, 5 bypasses, 30 minor bridges, 3 major bridges and 2 Railway Over Bridges (ROBs) are being/have been constructed. On the balance section, 5 bypasses, 31 major bridges and 134 minor bridges are proposed to be constructed. The land acquisition for this stretch is in progress. Details of the progress, work wise, is enclosed as statement.

(c) The proposed Kota bypass starts from km 382.80 of NH-76. It crosses NH-12 at km 256.60 and ends at km 406.00 of NH-76. The land acquisition for the bypass has been taken up. Construction of the Kota bypass including the bridge is scheduled to be taken up by June 2005 and completed by December 2007.

Statement

Status of NH-76 in Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Stretch	Length (km)	Funded by	Status
1.	Pindwara to Bekaria km 0 to km 29	29	NHAI	Tenders are being invited. The projects are likely to be awarded by June, 2005 and completed by December 2007.
2.	Bekaria to Gogunda km 29 to km 73	44	NHAI	
3.	Gogunda to Udaipur km 73 to km 113.82	40.82	NHAI	
4.	Udaipur to Mangalwar km 113.82 to km 172	58.18	NHAI	Physical Progress 94%
5.	Mangalwar to Chittorgarh km 172 to km 220	48	NHAI	Completed in January 2004
6.	Chittorgarh Bypass km 220 to km 253	33	ADB	Tenders are being invited. The projects are likely to be awarded by June, 2005 and completed by December 2007.
7a.	Chittorgarh to Kota km 253 to km 316	63	ADB	
7b.	Chittorgarh to Kota km 316 to km 381	65	ADB	
8.	Kota Bypass km 381 to km 406	15	NHAI	Tenders are being invited. The project is likely to be awarded by June 2005 and completed by December 2007.
9a.	Kota to Rajsthan/MP Border km 406 to km 449	43	ADB	Tenders are being invited. The projects are likely to be awarded by June, 2005 and completed by December 2007.
9b.	Kota to Rajasthan/MP Border km 449 to km 509	60	ADB	
9c.	Kota to Rajasthan/MP Border km 509 to km 579	70	ADB	
10.	Rajasthan/MP Border to Shivpuri in MP km 579 to km 609	30	ADB	

Increase in Power of Communication Tower

3447. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR MANJHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the power of communication tower for better Mobile facilities in Gaya, Nalanda, Buxar districts in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) has planned expansion of cellular services for providing better mobile facilities in Gaya, Nalanda and Buxar districts of Bihar in the year of 2005.

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

Traffic on NH-9

3448. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is heavy volume of traffic on National Highway No. 9 from Sangareddy to Hyderabad and Hyderabad to Vijayawada;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for four laning of National Highway No. 9 on the above two segments; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The work of 4-laning of NH-9 from km 493/0 to km 524/0 between Sangareddy and Hyderabad is being taken up on BOT basis. The balance part of Sangareddy-Hyderabad Section of NH-9 (from km 524/0 to 543/0) is already more than 4-laned. On the Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section of NH-9, four laning from km 0 to km 31 (near Hyderabad) and from km 215.8 (Nandigama) to km 265 (Vijayawada) has already been completed. Work of 4-laning is in progress from km 31/0 to 41/0. The section from Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Machhlipatnam of NH-9 has been included in the NHDP-phase III which is in proposal stage.

CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi

3449. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new homoeopathic dispensaries/ units opened in CGHS, Delhi, since 2000;

(b) the details and locations of new dispensaries/ units;

(c) the number of new allopathic dispensaries opened in CGHS, Delhi since 2002 to till date;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open new allopathic/homoeopathic dispensaries during 2004-05; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No new homoeopathic dispensaries/units have been opened under CGHS Delhi since the year 2000.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) No new allopathic dispensaries have been opened under CGHS Delhi since the year 2000.

(d) and (e) The following proposals for opening of Homoeopathic and Allopathic dispensaries/units under CGHS Delhi have been included in the 10th Five Year Plan :

Homoeopathic : Ghaziabad, Pitampura and Noida.

Allopathic : Najafgarh, Sahibabad, Vasant Vihar, Mayur Vihar Phase-II, and Vikaspuri.

However, due to constraints of resources and manpower, it has not been possible as yet to open the above new CGHS dispensaries/units.

CGHS in Rajouri Garden

3450. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CGHS Dispensary No. 53, Rajouri Garden, which is functioning from a rented house for the last three decades is required to be vacated from its existing premises by the end of February, 2005 under the orders of Hon'ble Court;

(b) if so, the alternate plans the Government has kept in hand to shift the dispensary to new premises so as to ensure that no inconvenience is caused to the beneficiaries;

(c) whether the Government would consider seeking extension beyond February, 2005 for vacating the existing premises in case the new building of the dispensary at Tagore Garden is not constructed soon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any time frame has been fixed for completion of the work of the construction of new building for the dispensary at Tagore Garden; and

(g) if so, by what time the construction of new building is likely to be completed?

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

(b) The CGHS has already initiated the process for hiring of an alternative accommodation for shifting of the dispensary.

(c) to (e) The CGHS has already given an undertaking to the Hon'ble High Court Delhi for vacating the premises by 28th February, 2005. Therefore, there is no proposal at present for seeking extension of time beyond February, 2005.

(f) and (g) The CGHS dispensary building at Tagore Garden is under construction and the CPWD have informed that the construction work is scheduled to be completed by October, 2005.

Shortage of Pharmacists

3451. SHRI A. F. G. OSMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortage of pharmacists in CGHS Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries/units in the Capital persists and a few dispensaries/units are functioning even without pharmacists;

(b) if so, the fact and details thereof including sanctioned strength of pharmacists and actual position, dispensary/unit-wise;

(c) whether the pharmacist are able to cope up with the rush of beneficiaries where Pharmacists are inadequate;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the difficulties being faced by the beneficiaries; and

(e) the steps taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The vacancy position of Pharmacist in Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic dispensaries/Units under CGHS Delhi is as under :

Pharmacist	Sanctioned	Vacant
Ayurvedic	34	3
Homoeopathic	21	5

No Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic dispensary/Unit under CGHS Delhi is functioning without a Pharmacist and the available Pharmacists are able to serve the beneficiaries.

(e) The Staff Inspection Unit report on the CGHS Ayush dispensaries/Units has been received by the Government and has been referred to the Department of AYUSH for their comments on the recommendations contained in the report. The vacant posts of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Pharmacists can be filled up only after the recommendations contained in the SIU report are implemented by the CGHS.

CSS Non-Functional Pay Scale

3452. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced a non-functional pay scale of Rs. 8000-13,500/- is CSS Section Officers grade on DANICS/DANIPS pattern;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the date of effect of the pay scale in DANICS/DANIPS case was made retrospectively from 1.1.1996, although the Government took the decision in September, 2000;

(c) if so, the reasons for implementing prospectively from 3.10.2003 in CSS Section Officers case;

(d) whether the Government has given retrospective effect to various revised pay scales that took place after Vth Pay Commission in many cases from 1.1.1996; and

(e) if so, when a similar decision is likely to be taken in CSS Section Officers case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) to (c) A statement enclosed.

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

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

(a) to (c) Higher pay scale in respect of DANICS/DANIPS officers was granted on account of a specific recommendation of Fifth Central Pay Commission (CPC) as per which the entry scale of DANICS/DANIPS was to have been raised to Rs. 8000-13500 (as against the scale of Rs. 6500-10500) along with introduction of the scale of Rs. 14300-18300 as a new grade. The recommendations of Fifth CPC, in accordance with provisions of Central Civil Services (Revised pay) Rules, 1997 were to be made effective from 1.1.1996 except in cases where re-distribution of posts, etc., was involved. For extension of the scale of Rs. 8000-13500 to the officers of DANICS/DANIPS, no re-distribution of posts was involved. Accordingly, in accordance with the recommendation of Fifth CPC as accepted by the Government in a modified manner (as per which the non-functional scale of Rs. 8000-13500 was extended to officers of DANICS/DANIPS on completion of 4 years of serivce), the higher pay scale of Rs. 8000-13500 could be extended in their case retrospectively from 1.1.1996. As against this, the Fifth CPC had made no recommendation regarding extension of the scale of Rs. 8000-13500 for Section Officers of CSS.

After careful consideration of various recommendations

made by the Committee on Cadre Restructuring of the Central Secretariat Service (CSS), Government decided to restructure the CSS comprehensively which, inter alia, included grant on Non-Functional scale of Rs. 8000-13500 to the Section Officers of CSS prospectively w.e.f. 3.10.2003. The various decisions taken by the Government on Cadre Restructuring of the CSS were operative prospectively.

Cottage Industries in Tamil Nadu

3453. SHRI K. C. PALANISAMY : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cottage industries in Tamil Nadu are facing acute financial crisis;

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

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has requested for allocation or more funds for development of cottage industry in the State; and

(d) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned/ released by the Union Government to the State for the same during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The village/cottage industry sector in Tamil Nadu has shown a growing trend over the last three years, as detailed below :

Year	Production cost (Rs. lakh)	Sales (Rs. lakh)
2001-02	59961.89	70598.86
2002-03	65773.80	81331.93
2003-04	71366.44	88365.06

The Government of Tamil Nadu has not reported any financial crisis in the cottage industries in that State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported that adequate Central funds have been provided through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for margin money assistance for implementation of the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in Tamil Nadu. REGP assists entrepreneurs in the rural areas for generation of self-employment opportunities in the village industries sector, which includes cottage industries. Similarly, under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), adequate funds have been released to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Law Regarding Commercial Education

3454. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has sent any proposal for enacting the formal laws relating to commercial education in the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to take a decision thereon?

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

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

[English]

Supply of Sub-Standard Medicines

3455. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY :

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL :

DR. RAJESH MISHRA :

SHRI V. K. THUMMAR :

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

(a) whether as per the comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report, due to supply of sub-standard medicines by 18 Central Procurement Agency (CPA) and rate control holding firms, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital (GTB) had to incur an extra expenditure of Rs. 18.18 lakh to purchase medicines during 1997-98 to 2000-01;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that in this case the Directorate of Health Services (DHS) failed to invoke the risk and cost clause to recover this extra expenditure from the defaulting firms;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-recovery of this extra expenditure by the DHS;

(e) the measures taken/being taken to expedite quality control checks in Government labs and to strengthen the procedures to guard against the supply of sub-standard drugs;

(f) the names of these 18 defaulting firms; and

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that after the failure to supply medicines by Central Procurement Agency (CPA), rate control holding firms, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital placed orders to firms approved against open tender enquiry leading to Risk Purchase amounting to Rs. 10.18 lakhs only (not Rs. 18.18 lakhs). The Directorate of Health Services (DHS), Govt. of NCT of Delhi has invoked the risk and cost clause and recovers the amount from the pending earnest money deposit of the firms. However, some of the firms never participated in the CPA tenders after 1997-98. As such recovery could not be made from them. The firms have been asked to deposit the amount on account of risk purchase, but they failed to do so.

(e) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that each batch of the drugs supplied to hospitals/institutions on CPA rate contract are tested from the Govt. approved labs and these reports are communicated immediately to the hospitals/institutions to guard against the supply of sub-standard drugs. Hospitals have been instructed to send the samples within 48 hours from the receipt of supply. Moreover, all rate contract holding firms have been asked to sumbit the inhouse test report of each batch alongwith the supplies to the hospitals.

(f) A list is enclosed as statement.

(g) The risk and cost clause has been invoked on the defaulting firms through recovery from earnest money deposit.

Statement

The names of the defaulting firms are as under :

1. M/s. Reliance.
2. M/s. Asculapius.
3. M/s. Alpine.
4. M/s. Omega.
5. M/s. Elder Pharma.
6. M/s. Glaxo.
7. M/s. Knoll Pharma.
8. M/s. Ace Lab.
9. M/s. Natco Labs.
10. M/s. Pure Pharma.
11. M/s. Ambuja.
12. M/s. Chinar.
13. M/s. Remis.
14. M/s. Sri Saibaba.
15. M/s. Nestor Pharma.
16. M/s. Magna.
17. M/s. Mount Mettur.
18. M/s. Hab Pharmaceuticals.

Review of Organ Transplant Act

3456. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has ordered a review of the Organ Transplant Act and the formation of a committee in view of the exploitation of the poor in organ donation and suggest methods to eradicate this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted by Hon'ble Delhi High Court (as per the judgment dated 6.9.2004 in W.P. No. 813/2004) to review the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 and the Transplantation of Human Organs Rules, 1995. Constitution of the Committee and terms of reference are enclosed as statement. The committee has started functioning.

Statement

Composition of the Committee :

The composition of the committee is as follows :

1. Smt. P. Joyti Rao, Addl. Secretary (Health)—(Nominee of Secretary (Health and Convenor)
2. Prof. S.N. Mehta, Head of Deptt., Surgery Deptt., AIIMS—(Member)
3. Dr. Harsh Johri, Renal Surgeon, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi—(Member)
4. Secretary, Indian Medical Association, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110 002—(Member)
5. Mr. Sanjay Jain, Advocate, Chamber no. 488, New Chambers block, Delhi High Court, New Delhi—(Member)
6. Dr. V.K. Arora, Addl. D.G.—(Member Secretary)

Terms of reference of the Committee :

1. Based on the data available on the transplantation of organs and the working of the Authorisation Committees, the Committee to examine and make its recommendations on the composition of Authorisation committees and changes, if any, required to ensure timely permissions.

2. Whether the jurisdiction of the Authorisation Committees should be enlarged by bringing within its ambit the process of certifying a "near relative" or the task be assigned to another designated authority?

3. Review the provisions of the Act and Rules based on the experience of transplantation of organs as carried out and the difficulties arising due to the bottlenecks faced in the said process. The Committee to examine in particular provisions of Section 9 and requirement of carrying out the tests prescribed in Rule 4, certification in Form-3 to review the definition of "near relative" and make its recommendations in the light of the observations made.

4. Examine and specify the organs for transplantation of which the tests prescribed in Rule 4 (1) (c) to establish the factum of being "near relative" need not be carried out when other evidence is available.

5. Examine the feasibility of establishing and setting up Organ Procurement Organizations with data bank to facilitate the dissemination of information on availability of organs for transplantation to encourage organ donation especially from cadavers, cases of brain stem deaths and other deceased persons, who had authorized removal of organs upon demise.

6. Examine the feasibility of creation of a fund, the corpus to be provided partly come from the Union of India and partly by levying a fixed charge on the total bill of the hospital for transplantation and/or public donations, for providing social incentives to a donor.

7. Examine and recommend ways and means to give such incentives, including but not limited to help and aid any preferred health care, recognition and honour to a donor in the community.

8. Examine the causes that lead to exploitation of poor and unaware persons in the process of organ donation and suggest methods to reduce, control and untimely eradicate such malpractices. Recommend programmes for dissemination of correct information ethical, legal and devising procedure concerning organ donation so that a conducive atmosphere is generated and disinformation and misgivings are dispelled.

9. Any other matter relevant to the subject.

BPO Contracts

3457. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Africa is emerging as a rival to India in regard to BPO business originating from UK clients;

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

(c) whether the NASSCOM has assessed the gravity of the situation arising out of South Africa vigorously wooing UK's BPO contracts; 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) Yes, Sir. South Africa is emerging as one of the competitors to India in regard to BPO business originating from UK clients, but India has a dominating position in the UK BPO market.

(c) and (d) NASSCOM (National Association of Software Service Companies) is closely watching the global development and trends in the IT software industry and does not foresee any threat from the African countries in the near future.

Nurses ill-treated in Private Hospitals

3458. SHRI P. C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received complaints that the nurses in private hospitals especially in Moolchand Hospital, New Delhi have been ill-treated by the Management in November 2004 by filling false case against them;

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

(c) whether a court judgement is in favour of the nurses;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the

management has dismissed or terminated the services of some staff nurses without giving them any benefits;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to give justice to the concerned persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (g) Yes, Sir. Moolchand Kharaiti Ram Hospital, New Delhi, a private hospital, has however informed that nurses have not been ill-treated in the hospital and on the contrary some of the nurses had been indulging in various incidents of violence, manhandling, dharna, gheraos, damaging the properties. An FIR has been registered by the hospital Authorities against various employees including Nurses at Police Station, Lajpat Nager, New Delhi in November, 2004 in connection with beating management officials of the hospital. Some of the nurses who were involved in the incidents of violence have been dismissed following due process of law. Their legal benefits have not been denied to them. The Hospital has further informed that they are not aware of any Court judgement in this regard. However, labour related issues raised by the Nurses are pending in various Courts.

Referring Patients to Private Hospitals

3459. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in October 2004, the Delhi High Court had directed Safdarjung Hospital to refer patients to private hospitals who have been allotted land on concessional rates on the condition that they will reserve few beds for poor patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Safdarjung hospital has referred the patients to private hospitals as directed by the Delhi High Court;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the private hospitals where patients have been referred alongwith the number of patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) During the deliberations before the Hon'ble High Court in the Writ Petition on its own motion Vs Union of India and Safdarjung Hospital held on 13.10.2004, the Hon'ble High Court directed that some of the poor/surplus patients requiring expensive treatment should be reffered to National Heart Institute and other such hospitals, who have promised and committed in their Lease Agreement at the time of taking land from Government for providing free treatment to 25% poor/surplus patients. However no written order has yet been received.

(c) to (e) Yes, Four cases were referred to the National Heart Institute, a private hospital.

[Translation]

Appointment of Marketing Agents

3460. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the BSNL had appointed marketing agents three years ago for selling its services and for this an amount of rupees five thousand each had been taken as non-refundable money;

(b) whether franchisees are being appointed for this work at present and no priority has been given to marketing agents whereas newly appointed dealers and distributors are being changed into franchisees directly without them taking part in tender;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant franchisee to those marketing agents who meet the minimum eligibility by giving them special priority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Marketing agents were appointed vide DOT order No. 69-02/97-NS dated 11th August, 1998 with a non refundable security of Rs. Five thousand. Marketing agents are permitted to sell INET (data services), HVNET (high speed VAST netwrok), RABMN (Remote Area Business Management Network) and ISDN (Integrated Service Digital Network) services only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The marketing agents who fulfil eligibility criteria for franchisees may apply for the vacant franchisee locations. The franchisees are being appointed on the basis of open tender.

[English]

Government's Secret Data

3461. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of India's topographical data is

available for public as reported in the *Statesman* dated October 7, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the country's spatial data is likely to fall into wrong hands since it is freely available;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such type of secret data are not leaked from any sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It cannot be disputed that modern satellites with high resolution capabilities can generate topographical data on every part of the globe and most of the data so generated is available to the public through the internet.

(b) The spatial data freely available to the public on internet may not be accurate, since remote sensing data collected from satellites needs correction. Data correction is possible only with information available with Survey of India which is not in the public domain. Consequently, based on the data derived from satellites, it is difficult to obtain precise coordinates of any place, (say like our vital installations).

(c) The remote sensing data from satellites like Ikonos, or even Indian satellite IRS has to be corrected with the help of field measurements. Further, all topographical features appearing on the maps such as heights and place names cannot be extracted from remote sensing data.

(d) Availability of authentic data prepared by Survey of India is subject to the map policy of the Government. Government are seized of the issue that public has increased accessibility to topographical data, due to the technological advancements in satellite remote sensing. Consequently, the revision of the present map policy so as to keep pace with the technological advancements, while at the same time ensuring the security of confidential topographical data is under active consideration of the Government.

Fertility Drugs

3462. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that fertility drugs are being produced using a hormone extracted from wine in Argentina;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the drugs are being imported;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposing to encourage some companies to make fertility drugs from the urine of post-menopausal women; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) Government has no specific information regarding fertility drugs being produced using a hormone from wine in Argentina.

(f) and (g) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

[Translation]

Investment in Infrastructure Sector

3463. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether quality is a major hindrance in the investment in infrastructure sector of the country;

(b) whether lack of adequate infrastructural facilities discourage the investors from investing;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to develop the infrastructural facilities at a par with the International standards;

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop a better regulatory System to ensure the participation of Private Sector in this regard; and

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

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

(c) Government have constituted a Committee on Infrastructure under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister with the objectives of initiating policies to ensure creation of world class infrastructure facilities; developing structures that maximize the role of Public Private Partnerships; and monitoring of key infrastructure projects. The Committee will deal with railways, roads, ports, airports, telecommunications, petroleum and power sectors. To begin with, sector-wise policy initiatives and action plans are being prepared by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

(d) and (e) A Note for developing a better regulatory system is under preparation and likely to be submitted to Committee on Infrastructure within three months.

[English]

Rebate to Senior Citizens

3464. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL :

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI S. D. MANDLIK :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

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

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, is granting 25 per cent Rebate to Seniro Citizens;

(b) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., is not granting such rebate to its subscribers who are also Seniro Citizens;

(c) whether both the M.T.N.L. and the B.S.N.L. are the ventures of the Central Government, serving the people;

(d) whether any representation has been received by the Government to grant its subscribers, who fall in the category of Senior Citizens the said rebate @ 25 per cent, and remove the anomaly/injustice;

(e) if so, whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government; and

(f) if so, the time by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi and Mumbai are providng rebate in its plan 250 scheme only in respect of landline connections to the Senior Citizens. The rebate include 25% on rent and 25% on installation charges.

(b) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, is not granting such rebate to the Senior Citizens.

(c) Yes, Sir. The M.T.N.L. and the B.S.N.L. both are the ventures (PSUs) of the Central Government.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some representations have been received urging for grant of concessions to Sr. Citizens in BSNL.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration, for the following reasons as :

(i) BSNL is an independent entity working in stiff competitive environment with other private Operators.

(ii) BSNL has 'Sulabh Plan' for basic telephony where rental is substantially lower than MTNL varying from Rs. 99/- to Rs. 160/- per month depending on exchange system capacity. This can be availed by Senior Citizens.

(iii) Even in general tariff plans of BSNL in basic telephony, the rental varies from Rs. 50/- per month to Rs. 180/- per month for exchange systems capacity upto 1 lakh lines.

(iv) The bonafide use of concessional telephone can not be restricted to Senior Citizens only in the family.

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

Allocation of More Funds to States

3465. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States overlooking the Himalayas have urged for allocation of more funds to preserve and protect their eco-system;

(b) if so, their charter of demands after their meeting in Dehradun in October, 2004; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to assist them to protect the natural heritage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Charter of demands has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests after their meeting in October, 2004 at Dehradun from the States overlooking the Himalayas urging for allocation of more funds to preserve and protect their eco-system as at enclosed statement.

(c) Since the demands are in the form of recommendations, these are to be expanded into detailed proposal. Only on receipt of such proposals worked out by the States, Central Government will be able to take further steps for consideration.

Statement

The Charter of Demands

We the Delegates of Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, West Bengal and Uttaranchal, have met during the Conference of Forest and Environment Ministers of Himalayan States at Dehradun on 11th-12th October 2004, along with the representatives from various Research and Training institutions and have discussed the issues of mutual concern related to forest; environment and biodiversity conservation for the Himalayan region and its People.

Thanking, the Government of India for having increased its share from 75% to 90% in the Integrated Forest Protection Scheme for the special category states.

Realising :

1. That the diverse ecosystems represented by the Himalayan provide critical ecoservices to multiple stakeholders and are crucial to human security and livelihoods at regional, national and global level.

2. That climate change and global warming are having a serious adverse impact on various facets of Himalayan ecology.

3. That the Himalayan region being ecologically fragile, landslides, cloud bursts, forest fires, flash floods and other natural and man made disasters continue to afflict us.

4. That while ensuring sustainable management of the natural resources of Himalayan region, the livelihood and developmental needs and aspirations of the local communities, who have contributed to the conservation of these vital natural resources must also be addressed urgently.

Appreciating :

1. That the Himalayas are home to a spectrum of cultures having their unique folklore, architecture ethnic practices, along with very diverse social and environmental conditions.

2. That conservation of the rich biodiversity wealth of the Himalayas translates into minimized opportunities of economic growth for the region.

3. The need to initiate a dialogue with neighbouring countries to build a synergy amongst the Himalayan region and to learn from each other to work towards the upliftment of our people.

4. That existing special dispensations available to some states should be continued.

Agreeing :

1. That Himalayan States have taken measures to conserve their forests to achieve continued flow of eco-services and need to be given enough economic incentives to enable their people to conserve their forests.

2. That there is a need to seek greater support at the National and International level for the conservation and sustainable development of the Himalayan region.

3. That there is need for Himalayan States to work together to promote the Indian Himalayas as a global destination and to develop inter-state tourism circuits to tap its eco-tourism potential.

4. That there is need for an appropriate mechanism for experience sharing, cooperation and constant dialogue.

Resorve :

1. To mark together for the protection of the environment and sustainable development while maintaining and enriching the bio-diversity as a wealth of the region.

2. To continue this dialogue for cooperation amongst Himalayan States.

3. To evolve institutional mechanisms for cooperation amongst Himalayan States.

4. To take initiatives for the formulation of projects for funding by bilateral and multilateral institutions.

5. To document and disseminate the critical contribution that the Himalayas make to the well being of areas both within and outside the region.

6. To set up a Confederation of Himalayan States to provide a forum for dialgue, experience sharing and cooperation amongst Himalayan States.

Recommend :

1. That eco-system services provided by Himalayan States should be amply appreciated and taken into consideration while deciding upon devolution of funds.

2. That national policies and legislation should address the special needs and aspirations of the Himalayas and its people.

3. That the Govt. of India set up a Himalayan Development Authority to consider the issues and concerns of the Himalayan region and its people.

4. That the Govt. of India also set up a Fund for Himalayan Forest and Environment Protection to mobilize additional resources for this region.

5. In order to reduce pressure on existing natural resources, subsidy towards cost of LPG and for development of alternate construction technologies should be increased.

6. That scope of the Natural Calamity Fund should be expanded to address special phenomenon like forest fires, land slides, loss of agricultural land by flash floods and cloudburst, etc.

7. Institutions engaged in study of aspect of Himalayan environment and ecology be strengthened and their priorities be clearly realigned to meet the needs of the Himalayan region, New institutions may also be established to meet emerging needs.

8. A special programme for conservation of Himalayan Glaciers and wetlands should be initiated.

9. That all the villages in the Himalayas should be considered as forest fringe villages and adequate additional resources should be mobilized for their development.

10. The concerns of the Trans Himalayan region should be addressed expeditiously.

Commissions of Inquiry

3466. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Commissions of Inquiry functioning today and the dates of their inception;

(b) the number of extensions given to those Commissions from time to time and their expected end of term;

(c) whether the Justice Phukan Commission was wound up pre-maturely when it had just two months left for completion of its work;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same;

(e) whether a portion of the final report is still lying with the Government and has not yet been made public; and

(f) if so, the details and 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 Commissions of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 are applicable to all Ministries/Departments as well as the State Governments and the information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) After careful consideration of the entire matter, Justice S.N. Phukan Commission of Inquiry has been abolished w.e.f. the 4th day of October, 2004 and the Government has decided to have the matter investigated by the CBI. Accordingly, the CBI has been requested to proceed further in regard to the investigation.

(e) and (f) The matter is under examination.

[Translation]

Execution of Projects of Ports in Iran

3467. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :

SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

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

(a) whether the Indian Public Sector Companies propose to execute the projects of ports in Iran;

(b) If so, whether the said construction works are likely to be undertaken with the investment of our Public Sector Companies;

(c) whether the Public Sector Companies of Iran also propose to invest in the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details of percentage share of both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal at present for Indian Public Sector Companies to execute port projects in Iran.

[English]

National Waterways in Kerala

3468. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of National Waterways in Kerala;

(b) the sectors where the work has been com-

pleted and commissioned and sector where work is in progress, sector-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of the construction of these National Waterways; and

(d) the funds allocated for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Capital dredging in Champakara and Udyogamandal Canals, and in Kochi-Allapuzha Stretch of National Waterway No. 3. has been completed. Capital dredging in other stretches is in progress. Land acquisition for construction of 10 (no.) terminals and for widening of canals has been completed. Construction of 3 (no.) terminals has been completed and work is in progress in respect of 4 (no.) terminals. Other works completed include repairs of locks at Thannermukkom and Thrikunnapuzha, channel markings, bank protection etc.

(c) The estimated cost of development of NW-3 as of now is Rs. 130.68 crore.

(d) Rs. 33.85 crore was spent during 9th plan and a sum of Rs. 21.62 crore has been spent in 10th Plan (upto 31.3.2004). The total outlay provisioned under 10th Plan is Rs. 65.73 crore.

[Translation]

Laboratories for Testing of Adulterated Food

3469. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN :

SHRI SURESH ANGADI :

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

(a) whether laboratories for the testing of samples of adulterated sweets, vegetables and food have been set up in every State;

(b) if so, the total of such labs in every States, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering on a single integrated food law to replace several laws to ensure punsihment for adulteration and check adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMAT PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Under prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955, there are 72 Food Testing Laboratories of States/Union Territories Governments and 4 appellate Central Food laboratories located at Kolkata, Ghaziabad, Mysore and Pune working for analysis of samples of food products. The details of States/U.Ts. Laboratories is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GOM) to propose legislative and other changes considered necessary for finalizing the Integrated Food Law and related regulations.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of Food Testing labs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Gujarat	6
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1
8.	Jammu and Kahsmir	2
9.	Karnataka	4
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3
12.	Chhattisgarh	1
13.	Maharashtra	11
14.	Nagaland	1
15.	Orissa	1
16.	Punjab	3
17.	Rajasthan	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	7
19.	Tripura	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	3
21.	West Bengal	5
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
23.	Delhi	1
24.	Goa	1
25.	Pondicherry	1
26.	Meghalaya	1
	Total	72

[English]

Spilling of Petroleum Products into Sea

3470. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that more than 2 tons of petroleum products spilled into sea during transfer to an IOC storage facility at Vasco-da-Gama as reported in the Indian Express dated October 3, 2004;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether spilling of petroleum products into sea has polluted sea and a large number of fish have died;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect sea from such pollution?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) to (f) While Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) was discharging kerosene oil (SKO) from a ship through their pipeline into their shore tanks, a leak developed in the underground pipeline near the IOC Terminal at Mormugao Port Trust on 1st October, 2004. The leaked Kerosene oil found its way into the rainwater drain and it was gathered that approximately 2 Kilo Litres of Kerosene Oil spilled into the sea at Kharewada Fishing Harbour, for which, prompt action was taken by the Mormugao Port to neutralize the spilled oil by using environment friendly Oil Spill Dispersant (OSD). No environmental damage was caused and no fish have died. The leakage occurred due to the development of a hole in the SKO pipeline caused due to corrosion. IOC Limited has been asked to replace the entire corroded pipleline and also explore the possibility of re-routing the lines above ground. M/s IOC have also been instructed to take necessary steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

[Translation]

Setting up of National Biotechnology Institute

3471. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to set up National Biotechnology Institute in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government on the proposal submitted by the Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has not received any proposal for setting up of National Biotechnology Institute from Madhya Pradesh Government but received a proposal for establishment of the "University Institute of Biotechnology" from Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa (M.P.). There is no provision for establishment of separate Institute for Biotechnology under HRD programmes of the Department of Biotechnology. However, department is providing financial assistance to existing institutions for running post graduate teaching courses in Biotechnology. Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa, (M.P.) has been advised accordingly.

India's Veto Power Claim in UNSC

3472. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

SHRIMATI ANURADHA CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has secured a resounding victory in the elections to the Economic and Social Council of the UN;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of countries which supported India in the endeavour;

(c) whether India has been denied Veto power in the UNSC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of countries which have veto power in UNSC alongwith those who opposed such Indian claim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b)

India was re-elected on 28 October, 2004 during the 59th UN General Assembly session in New York, to the UN Economic and Social Council, securing the highest number of votes obtained in the category of contested seats. The names of the 174 countries out of 191 Member States of the UN, which voted for India are not available, as the vote was by secret ballot.

(c) to (e) According to the UN Charter, the right of veto is available only to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council namely, China, France, the Russian Federation, USA, and the UK. Since India is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the question of denying veto to India, does not arise.

[English]

Displacement of Tribals

3473. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken adequate measures to help landless poor tribals displaced by bauxite mining in areas around Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that tribals are not deprived of their rights in their domain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are no leases for Bauxite in Visakhapatnam and consequently there is no displacement of tribals due to bauxite mining in Visakhapatnam.

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

[Translation]

Monitoring of Telephone Lines

3474. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to monitor the telephone lines and check black marketing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to empower the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir. However, in case of monitoring of individual telephone lines provisions already exist in the Indian Telegraph Rules 1951, clause 419-A.

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

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

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

Easing Traffic in National Capital Region of Delhi

3475. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project of construction of 'byepass' and broadening of National Highways are being materialized to ease the increasing traffic in the National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time when the said projects have been started alongwith the time-frame fixed for their completion;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the said projects;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the said projects are likely to be completed within the scheduled time frame; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The detials are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The projects are reviewed/monitored regularly and it is found that the progress of the works are as per schedule.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of National Highways in National Capital Region of Delhi where broadening and construction of bypasses are in progress for easing traffic in National Capital Region of Delhi

Sl.No.	NH No.	Broadening work under progress	Bypasses under progress	Remarks
1.	1	Widening in 88 Km. length is under progress. Targeted to be completed in December 2007.	Nil	–
2.	10	Nil	Nil	–
3.	8	Widening in 28 Km. length is under progress. Targeted to be completed by December 2005.	Nil	–
4.	2	Nil	Nil	–
5.	24	Nil	Nil	10 Km. length of Hapur Bypass has been completed in 2002. Broadening to 4-lanes in 31 Km. length including broadening of 10 Km. length of Hapur Bypass completed in 2002.
6.	91	Nil	Nil	–
7.	71 & 71A	Widening in 60 Km. length is under progress. Targeted to be completed in May 2005.	Nil	–
8.	58	Nil	Nil	–

[English]

Employee's Strike in AIIMS

3476. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

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

(a) whether the employees of AIIMS, New Delhi are on strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether thousands of patients are facing difficulties due to the strike; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government for ending the strike?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Doing away with Police Enquiry in Passport Renewal

3477. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased :

(a) whether the Goverment have recently taken any decision to do away with the compulsion of police enquiry in renewal of passport in those cases where the residential address of the passport holder has not changed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be made effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) (a) to (c) The Government of India, based on the recommendations of a Committee set up to review Passport Issuing System in 2001, issued instructions exempting the following categories of applicants from police verifications :

(i) All re-issue/renewal cases within the same jurisdiction, except applicants from J & K.

(ii) Minors, if either of parents is holding a valid Indian Passport, except in case of applicants from J&K where age limit for exemption from police verification is upto 10 years.

(iii) Senior citizens, if any one of their adult childern is holding a valid passport.

(iv) Government servants who submit proper No Objection Certificate from their respective authorities.

Post Offices in Rural Areas

3478. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of post offices running in losses in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of such post offices closed during the last three years;

(c) the average number of post offices in rural sector in the country on the basis of population and area; and

(d) the total number of post offices in rural and predominantly tribal areas and their percentage with regard to total number of post offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

[English]

Instructions/Guidelines for Promotion

3479. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN :

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had issued instructions/guidelines to adjust SC/ST candidates appointed by promotion on their own merit without any relaxation against unreserved point of roster and not to be adjusted against reserved points of roster in promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Assistants and Section Officers of Central Secretariat Services were appointed by promotion as section officers and Under Secretaries on the cadre structure of Central Secretariat Services;

(d) if so, whether instructions issued by the Government for having roster system have not been followed in letter and spirit;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether responsibility has been fixed for not follwing the instructions of the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether the representations have been received from various welfare organisations/associations and Member of Parliament in this regard;

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(k) 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 PACHAURI) : (a) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

(f) to (h) : Dose not arise.

(i) to (k) : Representations/references received in this regard are replied from time to time.

Statement

(a) and (b) : Goverment issued instructions vide Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T) O.M. No. 36028/17/2001-Estt. (Res), dated 11.7.2002 clarifying the position about SC/ST candidates promoted on their own merit as under :

(i) The SC/ST candidates appointed by promotion on their own merit and not owing to reservation or relaxation of qualifications will not be adjusted against the reserved points of the reservation roster. They will be adjusted against unreserved points.

(ii) If an unreserved vacancy arises in a cadre and there is any SC/ST candidate within the normal zone of consideration in the feeder grade, such SC/ST candidate cannot be denied promotion on the plea that the post is not reserved. Such a candidate will be considered for promotion alongwith other candidates treating him as if he belongs to general category. In case he is selected, he will be appointed to the post and will be adjusted against the unreserved point.

(iii) SC/ST candidates appointed on their own merit (by direct recruitment or promotion) and adjusted against unreserved points will retain their status of SC/ST and will be eligible to get benefit of reservation in future/further promotions, if any.

(iv) 50% limit on reservation will be computed by excluding such reserved category candidates who are appointed/promoted their own merit.

(c) to (e) Ad-hoc promotions were made purely as a stop gap measure to meet the immediate aspirations of the Assistants and Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service (CSS) on tke cadre restructuring of CSS. These ad hoc promotions were so made under peculiar circumstances when specific number of posts which became available under restructuring of CSS in various grades had not been allocated to different Cadres/Ministries and promotions were made on "as is where is basis", initially.

In the adhoc promotions from the grade of Section Officer to the grade of Unedr Secretary which is a centralised grade, adequate representation for SC/ST was provided. In so far as the grades of Assistant and Section Officer are concerned, these are decentralised grades and the respective 33 cadre authorities are required to ensure adequate respresentation to these reserved categories. However, in the DOP&T's O.M. No. 21/9/2004-CS.I dated 25.3.2004 relating to ad-hoc promotion from the grade of Assistant to Section Officer, it was specifically provided that those Assistants of SC/ST categories who were promoted against the reserved posts of SC/ST and who may not be within the Supplementary Common Seniority List (SCSL) upto 1989 will not be terminated. As against this, ad hoc promotions of the general candidates beyond the SCSL of 1989 was to be terminated forthwith. Further, the position in respect of the ad hoc promotions which have been actually made by various cadre authorities is being ascertained.

[Translation]

Development of New Drugs

3480. SHRI A. K. MOORTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some antiquated rules which hinder the development of new drugs;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to amend the rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Rules pertaining to New Drugs under & Cosmetics Rules (Rule 122A-E) and Schedule Y to Rules were prescribed in 1988. These Rules are not antiquated. However, these rules were further amended vide Gazette Notification GSR No. 900 (E) dated 12.12.2001, in order to streamline the application procedures and to provide fee structure for different categories of New Drugs. Also the Schedule-Y of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules which provides requirements for pre-clinical, toxicological and human clinical studies etc. for new drugs is under revision.

[English]

Functioning of AIIMS

3481. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether AIIMS is not managing diseases like burn cases, dog bite cases and cases of infectious diseases;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof together with the steps taken to manage the above said diseases;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Public Accounts Committee had recommended that the strength of doctors should be suitably fixed to bring down the waiting period of out patients to half an hour at the most;

(d) if so, the reasons for the patients still waiting for longer hours in the OPD;

(e) whether the waiting time for ultra sound, CT Scan, MRI Scan is long; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the waiting time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The AIIMS attend to all type of cases including burn, dog bite and infectious diseases reporting to the OPD and emergency department.

(c) to (f) It is a fact that the rush of patients attending AIIMS is gradually increasing in the last few years. The waiting time in the OPD varies from speciality to speciality and depends upon the time required for detalied workout of each patient. However, number of patients registered in the OPD is always on the basis of availability of doctors, consultant rooms etc. Efforts are made to ensure that maximum numbers of doctors are available in all the general OPDs. In so far as specialized investigations like contrast X-ray, C.T. Scan, Bone Scan, MRI etc, the waiting period varies between one week to three months for OPD patients, as priority is given for

patients admitted in the hospital and for emergency patients. The institute is reasonably well equipped within the financial resources available.

Scrap Lying at Mumbai Port

3482. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scrap has been lying at Mumbai port since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) Fifteen containers with imported scrap have been lying since long at different locations at Mumbai Port for a period varying from 8 months to 10 years. Out of these 15 scrap containers, 12 containers have been detained by Customs and the remaining 3 containers were never cleared by the consignees. Action for disposal of these 3 uncleared scrap containers have been initiated by the Mumbai Port. Balance 12 containers are detained by Customs. Consignee of seven containers out of these 12 has filed writ petition to Hon'ble High Court.

Convergence of Programmes

3483. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal at the national level on the convergence of National Family Welfare Programme, Reproductive and Child Health and Malaria Eradication Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the programmes, State-wise;

(c) whether rural health mission is limited to 17 States ; and

(d) if so, the details including the reasons for avoiding other States and the fund earmarked for the above programme, State-wise as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been conceptualized in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government. One of the strategies of the proposed Mission relates to convergence of vertical schemes and programmes of the Department of Health & Family Welfare at National, State and District level, including the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, National Malaria Programme, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Kala-Azar Programme, National Iodine Deficiency Programme and National Blindness Control Programme. The details of the Mission are under finalisation.

(c) and (d) No Sir, NRHM is being proposed for the entire country, with special focus on the 17 States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, U.P, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Assam, Arunachal Pradedh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Jammu & Kashmir. These States have been selected on the basis of their weak socio-demo indices and/or weak health infrastructure.

[Translation]

Fire in Jharia

3484. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV :

SHRIL SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions made by a committee constituted by the Government in 1998 regarding fire incidents in Jharia and Raniganj ;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the fire has been controlled till date; and

(d) the reasons for not controlling the fire completely?

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) A High Level Committee to look into the problems of subsidence and fire in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields was constituted by the Ministry of Coal with Secretary (Coal) as its Chairman in Dec. 1996. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1998. Recommendations of the Committee are as follows :

1. Wherever possible residents of all unstable areas should be shifted to non-coal bearing zones. For this purpose, satellite townships are the best long term solution against subsidence hazards in the coalfields.

2. There should be a total ban on any new construction over declared unsafe areas in the coalfields. Goverment of Bihar should also enact a suitable legislation in line with the one already existing in West Bengal preventing construction over unsafe areas.

3. For tackling the problem of fire and subsidence both in Jharkhand Coalfield (JCF) & Raniganj Coalfield (RCF), the participation and assistance from State Govt. and local administration is essential. Any enforcing agency entrusted with the responsibilities of carrying out mitigating measures against fire and subsidence in RCF and JCF should be adequately represented by the above authorities.

4. The mitigation measures against subsidence and fire hazards are very costly options and fruitful implementation of these measures can only be possible through separate executing agency with separate funding. Formation and representatives of such agencies responsible for formulating schemes, their implementation and management of funds should be finalized at the earliest. A broad outline of executing agencies has been evolved in consultation with the concerned State Govts. and the Govt. companies.

5. The innovative hydro-pneumatic stowing technology currently being used at some locations in RCF has been found to be a very slow process. High pressure slurry pumping technology for underground void filling should be tried at some locations in BCCL for stabilizing inaccessible unstable underground workings.

6. Intensive stabilization work of unstable areas under locations like Raniganj town from where population can not be shifted, should be carried out and persons affected in the high risk but low density areas may be relocated in a phased manner.

7. The mitigation measures against subsidence and fire hazards are very costly option. For arranging fund for the purpose of stabilisation of subsidence prone areas and resettlement of affected people, the money could be made available either through planned expenditure as may be approved by Planning Commission or unplanned expenditure from Coal Conservation and Development Act fund after making suitable enhancement.

8. Considering the urgency one scheme each by ECL and BCCL for shifting of the population from the unsafe areas may be taken up without waiting for the positioning of the institutional arrangement from planned funds available with Ministry of Coal.

9. The Interim Report submitted by BCCL and ECL jointly with State authorities on the fire and subsidence prone areas indicating likely affected population and financial implications should be kept in view while drawing up priority wise schemes for immediate and effective way to deal with the problems.

(c) Details with respect to control of fire in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields are as under :

(i) In Jharia Coalfield

In the year 1971, 17.32 Sq. Km area was under fire which now stands at 8.90 Sq. Km. Only. BCCL had 70 fires, out of which 10 fires have been extinguished. In the intervening period 6 fires came up too. 22 fire schemes had been taken up which could reduce the extent of fire or kept fire under control. 2 fire schemes, one at South Lodna and other Alkusa have been completed. 6 fire schemes are on-going and are in different stages of completion. Impact of the same can be ascertained only after the completion of the schemes.

(ii) In Raniganj Coalfield

In ECL, the fire is in a very limited area and it is under control. Time to time blanketing in fire area is needed.

(d) Various methods for control of mine fire are construction of isolation, stopping sand flushing, nitrogen injection, flooding of seams, sealing of pits/inclines, blanketing/ surface sealing, digging out fire, trenching, water pooling etc. Except for digging out fire all other methods can control the mine fires but complete extinguishment of fire is not possible. The digging of fire can be done only at limited depths and that too there should be no constraint of habitation, railway line, jore etc. Therefore application of this method is not possible in all the cases, unless the habitation are shifted, railway line, jore etc. are dismantled or diverted.

[English]

East-West Corridor in West Bengal

3485. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the area of forest land, particularly in Jalpaiguri that would be required for the construction of the Golden Quadrilateral East-West corridor through NH-31 C in West Bengal;

(b) the number of sanctuaries to be crossed for the construction of the said corridor;

(c) the details of the effect on the environment as a result of it;

(d) whether permission has been taken form the concerned Department for the construction of the said corridor; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (e) Detailed survey and investigation for four laning of sections of NH-31C and NH-31 on East-West corridor passing through forest areas in North of West Bengal has not yet been done for want of clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forest. A request has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment & Forest for obtaining necessary clearance.

Three sanctuaries namely Mahananda wildlife sanctuary, Jaldapara wildlife sanctuary and Buxa Tiger Reserve will be crossed for construction of the East-West corridor.

This environmental impact assessment for widening of national Highway in forest areas can only be carried out after detailed survey and investigations are completed.

Density of Cell Phones

3486. SHRI N. S. V. CHITTAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total density of cell phone services across the country, State-wise;

(b) the total share of BSNL/MTNL in these cell phones;

(c) the details of the share of private operators; and

(d) the total revenue earned by the BSNL/the MTNL and private operators through cell phone services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Total density of mobile phone services across the country as on 31.10.2004 is 4.061. The circle-wise details of mobile density are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Total mobile subscribers as on 31.10.2004 are 43910538. The share of BSNL, MTNL and private operators is 796528, 442744 and 35502166 respectively.

(d) The revenue earned by BSNL and MTNL for the financial year 2003-04 is Rs. 2113.38 crores and Rs. 189.99 crores respectively. The Government does not monitor the revenue earned by private mobile service providers. However, for the purpose of calculation of licence fee, the Government maintains Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) record of mobile service providers. The AGR of all the private mobile operators for the financial year 2003-04 is Rs. 7258. 19 crores.

Statement

Circle-wise (i.e. Mobile Service Area-wise) Details of Mobile Phones and Mobile Density as on 31.10.2004

Sl.No.	Name of Circle/Mobile Service Area	BSNL & MTNL Cellular Phones	Private Operators		Mobile Tele-density
			GSM Mobile Phones	CDMA Mobile Phones	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	7780	0	0	2.058
2.	Andhra Pradesh	763486	1640514	899932	4.203
3.	Assam	128248	78190	0	0.735
4.	Bihar	219142	308918	165077	0.788
5.	Chhattisgarh	32521	0	0	0.148
6.	Gujarat	520325	1997168	657865	5.916
7.	Haryana	272099	458741	176702	4.065
8.	Himachal Pradesh	100115	173319	2747	4.385
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	124864	37078	0	1.477

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	154681	0	0	0.546
11.	Karnataka	591334	1872417	572752	5.533
12.	Kerala	576866	1208385	398044	6.625
13.	Madhya Pradesh	125644	902107	273908	2.023
14.	Maharashtra excluding Mumbai	690277	2243802	691138	4.259
15.	North East	56677	16523	0	0.590
16.	Orissa	278001	126795	100666	1.324
17.	Punjab	303595	2411451	496026	12.194
18.	Rajasthan	372810	607042	307097	2.137
19.	Tamil Nadu excluding Chennai	671193	1728591	481246	4.940
20.	Uttaranchal	122222	0	0	1.368
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1054671	1691785	654363	1.921
22.	West Bengal excluding Kolkata	277575	179892	86296	0.774
23.	Kolkata	216220	1006587	497706	12.313
24.	Chennai	305282	1151723	498926	28.904
25.	Delhi	218180	3433710	1141076	31.603
26.	Mumbai	224564	3110921	1014940	24.540
	Total	8408372	26385659	9116507	4.061

Note :

1. Tele-density is as per projected population for the Census-2001 except for Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai which is for the Census-1991.
2. Figures for fixed, WLL and Cellular Connections provided by private Operators in Andaman & Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are included in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and U.P. respectively.

Internet Services Providers

3487. SHRI P. S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) have conducted nation-wise survey on the quality of Internet Services Providers (ISPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether according to the survey, ISPs like SIFY, Dishnet, HCL and VSNL are not meeting the required quality benchmarks; and

(d) if so, the action the Government proposes to take against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997, as amended by TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000, TRAI is mandated to lay down standard of quality of service to be provided by the service providers. TRAI has also to ensure quality of service and conduct periodical survey of such service provided by the service providers so as to protect interest of consumers of telecommunications service. Accordingly an online survey was conducted by TRAI to find out the customers' perception of the quality of Internet service rendered during the period May 2003 to June, 2003. The relevant summary of the findings is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Based on the response of the online survey, which was subjective in nature, the analysis of report by

TRAI indicated that the services offered by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) like SIFY, Dishnet, HCL and VSNL in customers' perception were not satisfactory.

(d) The online survey which was conducted by TRAI a year and half back, was limited to a subjective assessment. As per the performance monitoring reports of recent quarters ending June and September 2004 prepared by TRAI, the performance of the most of the top 20 ISPs is now within benchmarks laid in the TRAIs regulation of quality of service of Dial-up and Lease Line Internet Access service, 2001.

Statement

Summary of Findings

1. Whether ISP customers are able to start Internet within 6 hours after getting connection from ISP?

ISP	% of Users that are not able to be connected even after 6 hrs.
VSNL	18
SATYAM/SIFY	3.05
DISHNET	9.1
BSNL/DOT	37
MANTRAONLINE	2.63
MTNL	9.75
OTHERS	20.51

2. Are customers able to get connected to ISP node within 4 attempts?

ISP	% of users needing > 4 Attempts
VSNL	14.68
SATYAM/SIFY	3.52
DISHNET	0.604
BSNL/DOT	21.23
MANTRAONLINE	10.52
MTNL	24.39
OTHERS	36.07

3. How many times customers are facing no reply condition when dial up connection is attempted in a month?

ISP	% that met no reply > 4 times last month
VSNL	49.03
SATYAM/SIFY	8.21
DISHNET	20.14
BSNL/DOT	49.03
MANTRAONLINE	23.68
MTNL	42.68
OTHERS	19.31

4. Public has an easy Internet access through cyber cafe/information kiosks 62.45% of the respondents believe that cyber cafes are easier and better means of Internet Access.

5. The frequency of disconnection in the service provided by various ISPs.

ISP	1	2	3	4	>4 Times
VSNL	10.71	11.81	13.46	5.22	51.24
SATYAM/SIFY	50	16.20	5.40	1.64	11.73
DISHNET	29.45	17.44	11.26	5.78	24.37
BSNL/DOT	8.88	13.90	10.42	5.79	52.89
MANTRA ONLINE	41.67	19.44	8.33	0	26.31
MTNL	13.41	9.76	10.98	4.88	51.21
OTHERS	18.77	13.05	7.32	4.93	33.52

6. Are the ISPs satisfying the expectation of a minimum speed of 28.8 Kbps

ISP Name	% of users that are not able to get minimum speed of 28.8 KBPS
VSNL	65.37
SATYAM/SIFY	16.4
DISHNET	46.17
BSNL/DOT	71.4
MANTRA ONLINE	31.57
MTNL	73.13
OTHERS	51.1

7. Variation in the night and day time performance of the service provided by various ISPs. Most of the users claim to have faster night time access than the daytime.

8. Break up of user satisfaction for each ISP

ISP Name	Unsatisfied customers
VSNL	34.06
SATYAM/SIFY	5.86
DISHNET	10.51
BSNL/DOT	50.19
MANTRAONLINE	28.94
MTNL	42.68
OTHERS	20.73

Mining Lease

3488. SHRI JUAL ORAM :

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the mining lease for various minerals granted to Public Sector specially in Scheduled areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh during Tenth Plan Five Year plan;

(b) the number of families displaced due to the starting of mining activities;

(c) the mine-wise and district-wise details thereof; and

(d) the specific steps taken to protect the interest of tribals in the areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (d) Under Section 10 (3) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Mining Leases are granted by the State Government concerned. Only in cases of some minerals specified under the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act, proposals are sent to the Central Government by the State Governments for prior approval as per the provisions of Section 5 (1) of the aforesaid Act. As such, the details of the mining leases granted to Public Sector including those in Scheduled areas of different States including tribal families displaced etc. is not centrally maintained.

Recruitment Procedures of Doctors

3489. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is resentment among the doctors working in Andaman and Nicobar Islands on account of selection/recruitment procedures of Directorate of Health Services under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and the UPSC;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that any fresh MBBS candidate can become senior on the basis of the UPSC examination and the doctors already working on ad-hoc basis remain as juniors only;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The UT Administration has intimated that the posts of Medical Officers in Andaman & Nicobar are Group "A" posts and as per the approved Recruitment Rules, the selection/recruitment of candidates is made through the UPSC and the seniority of selected candidates is based on the merit list prepared by the UPSC in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.

Outsourcing of Pathology and Radiology Services

3490. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to give sanction to Indian companies for outsourcing pathology and radiology to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the outsourcing services in the health sector that are presently available in India;

(d) whether the Government has made any stipulations to ensure decent employment opportunities and free and fair practices in outsourcing services;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

LAKSHMI) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collapse of Bridges on National Highways

3491. SHRI G. M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of bridges on different National Highways, especially in Karnataka, which collapsed, under their own weight, due to floods etc. during 2002-03, 2003-04 and the current year so far;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to restore them; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) The details of bridges collapsed due to floods on different National Highways are given in the enclosed statement. However, no bridge has collapsed in Karnataka.

(c) It is proposed to take up construction of new bridges in lieu of the collapsed bridges.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 3.45 Crore has been incurred for construction of diversion roads and restoration of traffic. However, reconstruction of new bridges in lieu of collapsed bridges has been taken up in a phased manner.

Statement

Collapse of Bridges on National Highways

Sl.No.	State	Year	No. of bridges collapsed	NH No.	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	2002-03	Nil		
		2003-04	Nil		
		2004-05	1	37	km 253
2.	Bihar	2002-03	7	77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa)	km 16, 19 & 26
				81	km 47
				104	km 46 & 178
				105	km 9
		2003-04	6	77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa)	km 9 & 23
				81	km 36
				104	km 38
				105	km 4
				106	km 118
		2004-05	15	77 (Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa)	km 28 (2 no.), 30, 39 & 86
				81	km 34
				104	km 55, 70, 74, 77, 79 (2 no.), 80, 81 & 82
3.	Haryana	2002-03	Nil		
		2003-04	Nil		
		2004-05	1	71A	km 71

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Orissa	2002-03	Nil		
		2003-04	Nil		
		2004-05	1	200	km 141
5.	Uttaranchal	2002-03	1	74	km 180
		2003-04	Nil		
		2004-05	3	125	km 6
				121	km 201 & 206
6.	West Bengal	2002-03	Nil		
		2003-04	Nil		
		2004-05	2	31C	km 146 & 150
7.	Karnataka and Other States	Nil			
		Total	37 number		

Accidents on National Highway-1A

3492. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether accidents are increasing on National Highway-1A (NH-1A) in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the number of accidents occurred during the last three years;

(c) the number of days the National Highway-1A (Jammu-Srinagar) remained closed for traffic during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Number of accidents occurred during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 are 2328, 536 and 2141 respectively.

(c) and (d) No. of days NH-1A remained closed for traffic during the last three years along with reasons for the same is as given below :

Year	No. of days NH-1A remained closed	Reasons for closure
2001-02	16	Land slides, snow fall, road blockage by public, emergency work, road widening etc.
2002-03	22	-do-
2003-04	52	-do-

Recruitment in Science Institutions

3493. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing policy is to defer recruitment in Science Institutions;

(b) whether the Government has examined its impact on research work being done in such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b), does not arise.

Subsistence of Land in ECL Area

3494. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY :

SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that surface areas of various coalfields have subsided and subsequently the localities become the victim of fire and gas;

(b) if so, the localities affected due to these incidents;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the localities from the danger of subsistence, fire and gas; and

(d) 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) Surface has subsided at various areas in Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and these localities have the risk of fire/noxious gases as spontaneous heating and fire has taken place/may take place in subsided area due to surface breathing.

(b) The subsidence affected localities in ECL are Sanctoria, Samdi village, Harispur village, Bangalpara Bastee, Kenda village, Arun Talkies, Kumar Bazar Borachak, Porarband, Bhutdoba, Fatehpur, Palasban, Gowala Basti Potlary, Haripur.

(c) and (d) A Master Plan has been prepared at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 1769.39 crores which is to be spent in four phases of five years each. The details of schemes to be taken up and expenditure involved are as under :

Name of the Scheme	No.	(Rs. crores)
Stabilisation	43	Rs. 411.84
Resettlement	92	Rs. 1317.18
Fire areas & unsafe workings	7	Rs. 33.22
Diversion	7	Rs. 7.15
	Total	Rs. 1769.39

Out of 15 on going schemes for stabilization and rehabilitation in Eastern Coalfields Limited, 5 schemes have been completed.

Reorienting Food Research

3495. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DG, CSIR has in one of the interviews to Nutrition World magazine had called for reorienting food research in India to seize the emerging markets;

(b) if so, whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) had prepared a road map for this; and

(c) if so, the further action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) The Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) has prepared a road map for achieving the objectives for reorienting food research in the country. It has initiated programmes in the area of Nutrition. Some of these programmes are : primary processing to reduce wastage (mini dhal mills), technologies suited to production by masses, empowering women entrepreneurs to leverage the opportunities in the local areas through NGO organizations and co-operatives, training the trainers across the various regions through integration with State Governments, creating digital data bases of traditional foods so as to protect these practices from patenting abroad, and working on value added spin off food technologies arising from such databases.

[Translation]

Employment Assurance Scheme

3496. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has strongly opposed the economic feasibility of the Employment Assurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the mode of financial resources to be mobilised;

(c) the procedure for providing employment to the unemployed under the scheme; and

(d) the minimum qualifications for providing employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (d) Government is committed to the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims to enhance livelihood security to the poor households in the rural areas by providing at least 100-days of guaranteed wage employment to every poor household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual labour. The details of the scheme would be known only after the National Rural Employment Act is passed by the Parliament.

[English]

Crisis in Traditional Industries

3497. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crisis prevailing in the traditional

industries has come to the notice of the Government in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether majority of the workers are women and are getting low wages;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government to strengthen the traditional sectors like cashew, coir, handloom, khadi, beedi and fisheries?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Some of the traditional industries in the country, including those in Kerala, face problems like obsolete technology, low productivity, credit availability, quality of products, marketing, competition from substitute products, etc. In the traditional industry of coir, a majority of the workers are women and the earnings of some of the workers has been noticed to be sub-optimal because of low levels of productivity.

(e) The Government has been implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in rural areas throughout the country, including Kerala. The REGP is implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Under this programme, an entrepreneur can establish a village industry by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loan from any public sector scheduled commercial bank, selected regional rural bank and cooperative bank, etc., for projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The pattern of margin money assistance is given in the table below and is more favourable to women :

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25 per cent of project cost
		Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 2.5 lakh + 10 per cent of balance project cost
2.	SC/ST/Women/Ex-servicemen/NE Region/Hill areas	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	30 per cent of project cost
		Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh + 10 per cent of balance project cost.

Note : SC/ST—Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe; NE—North Eastern

Further, for Regeneration of Traditional Industries such as coir, handloom, sericulture, handicrafts, leather, pottery and other cottage industries, establishment of a Fund with an initial allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been announced in the Budget Speech for 2004-05.

Freight Scam

3498. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :
SHRI MANOJ KUMAR :
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA :
SHRI ATIQ AHAMAD :
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :
SHRI Y. G. MAHAJAN :
SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH :
SHRI S. P. Y. REDDY :
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD NISHAD :
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV :
SHRI UDAY SINGH :
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the incidents of blackmarketing, theft, mafia, corruption, supply of sub-standard coal etc. in coal companies/subsidiaries/depot;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any inquiry;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the aforesaid incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (e) In general there are no complaints of black marketing of coal supplied to core sector industries like power utilities, steel, cement industries. Core sector linkages are operated through a regime of Fuel Supply Agreements. Coal to non-core sector consumers is released based on the past linkages and sponsorship by State Governments and also under Open Sales Scheme as and when surplus coal is available.

The non-core sector linkages are verified from time to time by the Vigilance Departments of State Governments and vigilance wings of coal companies and as and when units were found to be closed or not working, the coal linkages have been cancelled. On receipt of complaints of misuse of coal by some linked consumers in the non-core sector, an intensive verification has recently been taken up by the coal companies.

Mental Health Policy

3499. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Mental Health Policy formulated by the Government;

(b) the area/cases of mental health identified by the Government, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made budgetary provision of Rs. 190/- crores for the year 2004-05; and

(d) if so, the State-wise allocation and utilization of the funds so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) It is estimated that about 5% of the population suffers from various psychological disorders such as depression, neurotic, stress related and adjustment disorders. About 1% of the population suffers from a serious mental disorder such as psychotic disorders and 0.5% of the population may be in need of active treatment for a serious mental disorder. However, data relating to the number of persons suffering from mental illness State-wise is not centrally maintained at present.

In order to provide increased access and better facilities of health care for the mentally ill persons, the Government of India has formulated a comprehensive National Mental Health Programme for implementation during the 10th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 139 crores. The programme envisages expansion of District Mental Health Programme, which provides for early diagnosis and treatment at the community level, from the existing 27 districts to cover 100 districts in the country, upgradation of facilities of all the 37 Government run mental hospitals, psychiatric wings of 75 medical colleges, IEC activities and Research and Training.

An amount of upto Rs. 3 crores for upgradation of mental hospitals, upto Rs. 50 lakhs for strengthening of psychiatric wings in the medical colleges and an amount of Rs. 110.50 lakhs (for 5 years) per district under District Mental Health Programme are provided for. Funds are sanctioned to the States under various components on the basis of actual requirement and preparedness.

Out of the proposals received from various State Governments and Union Territories, 48 new districts have been included under District Mental Health Programme so far and funds released @ Rs. 26.20 lakhs per district for the first year. Funds have also been sanctioned in respect of three medical colleges at Kozhikode, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram in the State of Kerala for strengthening psychiatric wings. Funds will be released for remaining proposals relating to District Mental Health Programme, strengthening of psychiatric wings of medical colleges and up-gradation of mental hospitals, subject to technical appraisal and availability of funds.

[Translation]

Post Offices in Jharkhand

3500. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of places in various districts of Jharkhand where post offices are in operation;

(b) the names of places in all the districts of Jharkhand particularly Palamu, Gadhva and Latehar districts where post offices are likely to be opened; and

(c) the time by when Government proposes to open post offices at the proposed places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) District-wise details of post offices functioning in Jharkhand are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) At present no justified proposal is pending based on the distance, population and income norms for opening post offices in any district including Palamu, Gadhva and Latehar districts.

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

Statement

Detail of Jharkhand Circle Postal Network

HAZIRABAGH DISTRICT

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Bara Bazar	Sadar H. Bagh	Bara Bazar
2.	Hazaribagh	Sadar H. Bagh	Hazaribagh
3.	Boddom Bazar	Sadar H. Bagh	Boddam Bazar
4.	B.S.F. Meru	Sadar H. Bagh	Meru
5.	Jagarnath Dham	Sadar H. Bagh	Jagarnath Dham
6.	College More	Sadar H. Bagh	College More
7.	Babhanbey	Sadar H. Bagh	Babhanbey
8.	Lila Nagar	Sadar H. Bagh	Lila Nagar
9.	Morangi	Sadar H. Bagh	Morangi
10.	Nawada	Sadar H. Bagh	Nawada
11.	Daroo	Sadar H. Bagh	Daroo
12.	Banahappa	Sadar H. Bagh	Banahappa
13.	Bedam	Sadar H. Bagh	Bedam
14.	Harilpeto	Sadar H. Bagh	Harilpeto
15.	Maheshra	Sadar H. Bagh	Maheshra
16.	Tatijharia	Sadar H. Bagh	Tatijharia
17.	District Board	Sadar H. Bagh	District Board
18.	Heranganj	Sadar H. Bagh	Heranganj
19.	Korrah	Sadar H. Bagh	Korrah
20.	Chandwara	Sadar H. Bagh	Chandwara
21.	Jagdishpur	Sadar H. Bagh	Jagdishpur
22.	Oriya	Sadar H. Bagh	Oriya
23.	Rolla	Sadar H. Bagh	Rolla
24.	Sitagarha	Sadar H. Bagh	Sitagarha
25.	Pethiatand	Sadar H. Bagh	Delymarket
26.	Pelawal	Sadar H. Bagh	Pelawal
27.	Ref. School	Sadar H. Bagh	University Campus
28.	Rewali	Sadar H. Bagh	Rewali
29.	Barhi	Barhi	Barhi
30.	Deochanda	Barhi	Deochanda
31.	Goria Karma	Barhi	Goria Karma
32.	Kewal	Barhi	Kewal
33.	Nagar Barsot	Barhi	Nagar Barsot
34.	Rasoya Dhamna	Barhi	Rasoya Dhamna
35.	Padaria	Barhi	Padaria
36.	Gurio	Barhi	Gurio
37.	Barkagaon	Barkagaon	Barkagaon
38.	Ambajit	Barkagaon	Ambajit
39.	Badam	Barkagaon	Badam
40.	Chepakalan	Barkagaon	Chepakalan
41.	Gosain Balia	Barkagaon	Gosain Balia
42.	Harli	Barkagaon	Harli
43.	Hewai	Barkagaon	Hewai
44.	Kandaber	Barkagaon	Kandaber
45.	Sanrh	Barkagaon	Sanrh
46.	Garikalan	Keredari	Garikalan
47.	Keredari	Keredari	Keredari
48.	Pandu	Keredari	Pandu
49.	Chatti Bariatu	Keredari	Chatti Bariatu
50.	Manatu	Keredari	Manatu
51.	Peto	Keredari	Peto
52.	Barkatha	Barkatha	Barkatha
53.	Berokalan	Barkatha	Berokalan
54.	Barkan Gango	Barkatha	Barkan Gango
55.	Barwan	Barkatha	Barwan
56.	Belkapi	Barkatha	Belkapi
57.	Chachkapi	Barkatha	Chachkapi

1	2	3	4
58.	Chuglamo	Barkatha	Chuglamo
59.	Manaiya	Barkatha	Manaiya
60.	Jhurjhuri	Barkatha	Jhurjhuri
61.	Kalhabad	Barkatha	Kalhabad
62.	Gangpacho	Barkatha	Gangpacho
63.	Kapka	Barkatha	Kapka
64.	Siladih	Barkatha	Siladih
65.	Chalkusa	Barkatha	Chalkusa
66.	Choubey	Barkatha	Choubey
67.	Maskedih	Barkatha	Maskedih
68.	Sudan	Barkatha	Sudan
69.	Bishungarh	Bishungarh	Bishungarh
70.	Bnaso	Bishungarh	Bnaso
71.	Bhelwara	Bishungarh	Bhelwara
72.	Govindpur kalan	Bishungarh	Govindpur kalan
73.	Hurlung	Bishungarh	Hurlung
74.	Nawada	Bishungarh	Nawada
75.	Uchaghana	Bishungarh	Uchaghana
76.	Konardam	Bishungarh	Konardam
77.	Chandwara	Chandwara	Chandwara
78.	Chouparan	Chouparan	Chouparan
79.	Basaria	Chouparan	Basaria
80.	Bela	Chouparan	Bela
81.	Brindavan	Chouparan	Brindavan
82.	Dadpur	Chouparan	Dadpur
83.	Lohandi	Chouparan	Lohandi
84.	Narchahi	Chouparan	Narchahi
85.	Pandeybara	Chouparan	Pandeybara
86.	Rampur	Chouparan	Rampur
87.	Salahara	Chouparan	Salahara
88.	Singhrawan	Chouparan	Singhrawan
89.	Dhabtham	Chouparan	Dhabtham
90.	Parsatari	Chouparan	Parsatari
91.	Charhi	Mandu	Charhi
92.	Jarwa	Mandu	Jarwa
93.	Gatotand	Mandu	Gatotand
94.	Banji	Mandu	Banji
95.	Kedla	Mandu	Kedla
96.	Laiyo	Mandu	Laiyo
97.	Rahwan	Mandu	Rahwan
98.	Tapin	Mandu	Tapin
99.	Bargaon	Mandu	Bargaon
100.	Chainpur	Mandu	Chainpur
101.	Mahuatand	Mandu	Mahuatand
102.	Tirla	Mandu	Tirla
103.	Kuju	Mandu	Kuju
104.	Hesagarha	Mandu	Hesagarha
105.	Mandu	Mandu	Mandu
106.	Sarubera	Mandu	Sarubera
107.	Topa Colliery	Mandu	Topa Colliery
108.	Belsagara	Mandu	Belsagara
109.	Chainpur	Mandu	Chainpur
110.	Rabodh	Mandu	Rabodh
111.	Nagari Churchu	Churchu	Nagari Churchu
112.	Jordag	Churchu	Jordag
113.	Partanga	Churchu	Partanga
114.	Jharpo	Ichak	Jharpo
115.	Khambhwa	Ichak	Khambhwa
116.	Ichak	Ichak	Ichak
117.	Bariath	Ichak	Bariath
118.	Bhusai	Ichak	Bhusai
119.	Dumraon	Ichak	Dumraon

1	2	3	4
120.	Deokuli	Ichak	Deokuli
121.	Kariatpur	Ichak	Kariatpur
122.	Punai	Ichak	Punai
123.	Ratanpur	Ichak	Ratanpur
124.	Tilara	Ichak	Tilara
125.	Pabra	Ichak	Pabra
126.	Dwari Telaiya	Katkamsandi	Dwari Telaiya
127.	Bahimar	Katkamsandi	Bahimar
128.	Danr	Katkamsandi	Danr
129.	Katkamsandi	Katkamsandi	Katkamsandi
130.	Lupung	Katkamsandi	Lupung
131.	Sahpur	Katkamsandi	Sahpur
132.	Kadma	Katkamsandi	Kadma
133.	Sultana	Katkamsandi	Sultana
134.	Padma	Padma	Padma
135.	Dantokhurd	Padma	Dantokhurd
136.	Darighaghar	Padma	Darighaghar
137.	Jihu	Padma	Jihu
138.	Kutipish	Padma	Kutipish
139.	Saraiya	Padma	Saraiya
140.	Surajpura	Padma	Surajpura
141.	Argada	Ramgarh	Argada
142.	Barkachumba	Ramgarh	Barkachumba
143.	Hesalaong	Ramgarh	Hesalaong
144.	Hesla	Ramgarh	Hesla
145.	Bharech Nagar	Ramgarh	Bharech Nagar
146.	Marar	Ramgarh	Marar
147.	Digwar	Ramgarh	Digwar
148.	Kander	Ramgarh	Kander
149.	Karma	Ramgarh	Karma
150.	P.R.C.	Ramgarh	P.R.C.
151.	Ramgarh T.S.O.	Ramgarh	Ramgarh T.S.O.
152.	Ramgarh Cantt. HO	Ramgarh	Ramgarh Cantt. HO
153.	Sirka	Ramgarh	Sirka
154.	S.R.C.	Ramgarh	S.R.C.
155.	Chhatar	Ramgarh	Chhatar
156.	Gandkey	Ramgarh	Gandkey
157.	Kaitha	Ramgarh	Kaitha
158.	Gossa	Ramgarh	Gossa
159.	Jamira	Ramgarh	Jamira
160.	Balkudra	Patratu	Balkudra
161.	Gegda	Patratu	Gegda
162.	Barkakana	Patratu	Barkakana
163.	Barkakana N.T.S.	Patratu	Barkakana N.T.S.
164.	Chaingada	Patratu	Chaingada
165.	Bhadani Nagar	Patratu	Bhadani Nagar
166.	Pali	Patratu	Pali
167.	Lapanga Colliery	Patratu	Lapanga Colliery
168.	Bhurkunda	Patratu	Bhurkunda
169.	Bhurkunda Bazar	Patratu	Bhurkunda Bazar
170.	Deoria Bargaon	Patratu	Deoria Bargaon
171.	Giddi	Patratu	Giddi
172.	Giddi C	Patratu	Giddi C
173.	Dari	Patratu	Dari
174.	Patratu	Patratu	Patratu
175.	Jainagar	Patratu	Jainagar
176.	Terpa	Patratu	Terpa
177.	Patratu D.C.	Patratu	Patratu D.C.
178.	Patratu T.P.S.	Patratu	Patratu T.P.S.
179.	Hafua	Patratu	Hafua
180.	Hariharpur	Patratu	Hariharpur
181.	Koto	Patratu	Koto

1	2	3	4
182.	Palani	Patratu	Palani
183.	Religarha	Patratu	Religarha
184.	Sounda Colliery	Patratu	Sounda Colliery
185.	Sounda D	Patratu	Sounda D
186.	Sounda Basti	Patratu	Sounda Basti
187.	Sayal	Patratu	Sayal
188.	Chitarpur	Gola	Chitarpur
189.	Kundru Kalan	Gola	Kundru Kalan
190.	Barkipuna	Gola	Barkipuna
191.	Harhad Kander	Gola	Harhad Kander
192.	Podamdaga	Gola	Podamdaga
193.	Ichatu	Gola	Ichatu
194.	Korchey	Gola	Korchey
195.	Soso	Gola	Soso
196.	Gola	Gola	Gola
197.	Banda	Gola	Banda
198.	Bariatu	Gola	Bariatu
199.	Betulkalan	Gola	Betulkalan
200.	Chari	Gola	Chari
201.	Hesapora	Gola	Hesapora
202.	Korambey	Gola	Korambey
203.	Kumhardaga	Gola	Kumhardaga
204.	Maganpur	Gola	Maganpur
205.	Murpa	Gola	Murpa
206.	Sangrampur	Gola	Sangrampur
207.	Saram	Gola	Saram
208.	Soso Kalan	Gola	Soso Kalan
209.	Sutari	Gola	Sutari
210.	Toyar	Gola	Toyar
211.	Bartanga	Gola	Bartanga
212.	Sondimara	Gola	Sondimara
213.	Ramgarh Project	Gola	Ramgarh Project
214.	Honhey	Gola	Honhey
215.	Sandi	Gola	Sandi
216.	Sikni	Gola	Sikni
217.	Lari	Gola	Lari
218.	Kurum	Gola	Kurum
219.	Kedlanagar	Mandu	Kedlanagar
220.	Achal Jamo	Bishungarh	
221.	Barain	Bishungarh	
222.	Choutha	Bishungarh	
223.	Gorhar	Bishungarh	

DISTRICT CHATRA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Chatra	Chatra	Chatra
2.	Braini	Chatra	Braini
3.	Haphwa	Chatra	Haphwa
4.	Kamta	Chatra	Kamta
5.	Kanhachatti	Chatra	Kanhachatti
6.	Kolhaiya	Chatra	Kolhaiya
7.	Laralutudag	Chatra	Laralutudag
8.	Makatama	Chatra	Makatama
9.	Tapej	Chatra	Tapej
10.	Tatera	Chatra	Tatera
11.	Tikkar	Chatra	Tikkar
12.	Tulbul	Chatra	Tulbul
13.	Unta	Chatra	Unta
14.	Chatra Bazar	Chatra	Chatra Bazar
15.	Aurugerua	Hunterganj	Aurugerua
16.	Baluri	Hunterganj	Baluri

1	2	3	4
17.	Ghanghri	Hunterganj	Ghanghri
18.	Jajlo	Hunterganj	Jajlo
19.	Karma	Hunterganj	Karma
20.	Kuba	Hunterganj	Kuba
21.	Nawadihpanari	Hunterganj	Nawadihpanari
22.	Pandeypura	Hunterganj	Pandeypura
23.	Hunterganj	Hunterganj	Hunterganj
24.	Jori	Hunterganj	Jori
25.	Bihiyasarhachiya	Hunterganj	Bihiyasarhachiya
26.	Dantar	Hunterganj	Dantar
27.	Hiring	Hunterganj	Hiring
28.	Kedlikalan	Hunterganj	Kedlikalan
29.	Kobna	Hunterganj	Kobna
30.	kurkheta	Hunterganj	Kurkheta
31.	Shahi	Hunterganj	Shahi
32.	Salaiya	Hunterganj	Salaiya
33.	Pindra	Hunterganj	Pindra
34.	Itkhori	Itkhori	Itkhori
35.	Amjhar	Itkhori	Amjhar
36.	Bargaon	Itkhori	Bargaon
37.	Berhna	Itkhori	Berhna
38.	Barishakhi	Itkhori	Barishakhi
39.	Dalhar	Itkhori	Dalhar
40.	Dhuthwa	Itkhori	Dhuthwa
41.	Karni	Itkhori	Karni
42.	Loram	Itkhori	Loram
43.	Madhania	Itkhori	Madhania
44.	Mayapur	Itkhori	Mayapur
45.	Murhand	Itkhori	Murhand
46.	Parsauni	Itkhori	Parsauni
47.	Pathara	Itkhori	Pathara
48.	Peltoul	Itkhori	Peltoul
49.	Pitiz	Itkhori	Pitiz
50.	Manjhgawan	Gidhour	Manjhgawan
51.	Gangpur	Gidhour	Gangpur
52.	Gidhour	Gidhour	Gidhour
53.	Nawadih Dhmol	Gidhour	Nawadih Dhmol
54.	Pratappur	Pratappur	Pratappur
55.	Bichkila	Pratappur	Bichkila
56.	Chatianantpur	Pratappur	Chatianantpur
57.	Chandriklan	Pratappur	Chandriklan
58.	Gerua	Pratappur	Gerua
59.	Jogiara	Pratappur	Jogiara
60.	Karua	Pratappur	Karua
61.	Narainpur	Pratappur	Narainpur
62.	Yadav Nagar	Pratappur	Yadav Nagar
63.	Pathalgada	Pratappur	Pathalgada
64.	Kunda	Kunda	Kunda
65.	Choupey	Simaria	Choupey
66.	Piri	Simaria	Piri
67.	Silla	Simaria	Silla
68.	Simaria	Simaria	Simaria
69.	Bagra	Simaria	Bagra
70.	Dundua	Simaria	Dundua
71.	Delho	Simaria	Delho
72.	Edla	Simaria	Edla
73.	Jawara	Simaria	Jawara
74.	Lawalong	Lawalong	Lawalong
75.	Shivrajpur	Simaria	Shivrajpur
76.	Tutulawa	Simaria	Tutulawa
77.	Tandwa	Tandwa	Tandwa
78.	Bahera	Tandwa	Bahera

1	2	3	4
79.	Dhangada	Tandwa	Dhangada
80.	Kasiadih	Tandwa	Kasiadih
81.	Khadiya	Tandwa	Khadiya
82.	Pachra	Tandwa	Pachra
83.	Raham	Tandwa	Raham
84.	Salga	Tandwa	Salga
85.	Saradhu	Tandwa	Saradhu
86.	Bachra	Daltonganj	Bachra
87.	Bundu	Daltonganj	Bachra

DISTRICT KODARMA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Domchanch	Kodarma	Domchanch
2.	Dhab	Kodarma	Dhab
3.	Sapahi	Kodarma	Sapahi
4.	Domchanch Bazar	Kodarma	Domchanch Bazar
5.	Bagro	Kodarma	Bagro
6.	Baheradih	Kodarma	Baheradih
7.	Dhorakola	Kodarma	Dhorakola
8.	Masmohna	Kodarma	Masmohna
9.	Masnodih	Kodarma	Masnodih
10.	Phulwaria	Kodarma	Phulwaria
11.	Jhumri Tilaiya	Kodarma	Jhumri Tilaiya
12.	Bekobar	Kodarma	Bekobar
13.	Gajhandi	Kodarma	Gajhandi
14.	Gomobarwadih	Kodarma	Gomobarwadih
15.	Hirodih	Kodarma	Hirodih
16.	Jhumri Tilaiya Bazar	Kodarma	Jhumri Tilaiya Bazar
17.	Karma	Kodarma	Karma
18.	Kodarma	Kodarma	Kodarma
19.	Debour	Kodarma	Debour
20.	Khalkthabi	Kodarma	Khalkthabi
21.	Indawa	Kodarma	Indawa
22.	Lokai	Kodarma	Lokai
23.	Pathaldiha	Kodarma	Pathaldiha
24.	Khesmi	Markacho	Khesmi
25.	Murukmonal	Markacho	Murukmonal
26.	Nawalshahi	Markacho	Nawalshahi
27.	Markacho	Markacho	Markacho
28.	Chopanadih	Markacho	Chopanadih
29.	Dasarokhurd	Markacho	Dasarokhurd
30.	Jamo	Markacho	Jamo
31.	Mahugai	Markacho	Mahugai
32.	Nawadih	Markacho	Nawadih
33.	Padaria	Markacho	Padaria
34.	Jainagar	Jainagar	Jainagar
35.	Dandadih	Jainagar	Dandadih
36.	Naitand	Jainagar	Naitand
37.	Makatpur	Jainagar	Makatpur
38.	Parsabad	Jainagar	Parsabad
39.	Shamatand	Jainagar	Shamatand
40.	Kanko	Jainagar	Kanko
41.	Telaiya Dam	Jainagar	Telaiya Dam

DISTRICT GIRDIH

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Arkhango	Rajdhanwar	Arkhango

1	2	3	4
2.	Galwati	Rajdhanwar	Galwati
3.	Kubri	Rajdhanwar	Kubri
4.	Taranakho	Rajdhanwar	Taranakho
5.	Gorhand	Rajdhanwar	Gorhand
6.	Nawagarh Chatti	Rajdhanwar	Nawagarh Chatti
7.	Giridih HO	Giridih	
8.	Bagodar	Bagodar	
9.	Adwara	Bagodar	
10.	Atkadih	-do-	
11.	Aura	-do-	
12.	Balak	-do-	
13.	Bandhkharo	-do-	
14.	Barwadih	-do-	
15.	Dharguly	-do-	
16.	Dondlo	-do-	
17.	Jarmuney	-do-	
18.	Hesla	-do-	
19.	Kapilo	-do-	
20.	Khetko Murmu	-do-	
21.	Barganda	Giridih	
22.	Bengabad	Bengabad	
23.	Ahilyapur	Gandey	
24.	Barkipunu	Bengabad	
25.	Budhudih	Gandey	
26.	Chapuadih	Bengabad	
27.	Chhotki Kharagdiha	-do-	
28.	Gadi Nawdiha	-do-	
29.	Gadi Sirsia	-do-	
30.	Gandey	Gandey	
31.	Khurchutta	Bengabad	
32.	Luppi	Bengabad	
33.	Mundro	Gandey	
34.	Maheshmunda	-do-	
35.	Phulchi	-do-	
36.	Parwatpur	-do-	
37.	Phuljharia	-do-	
38.	Purri	Bengabad	
39.	Rata Bahiyar	-do-	
40.	Siyatand	Jamua	
41.	Sonardih	-do-	
42.	Tiklato	Bengabad	
43.	Badwara	-do-	
44.	Beniadih	Giridih	
45.	Akdonikala	-do-	
46.	Karaharbari	-do-	
47.	Matrukha	-do-	
48.	Dumri	Dumri	
49.	Beko	Bagodar	
50.	Bharkhar	Dumri	
51.	Choudhary Bandh	-do-	
52.	Chainpur	-do-	
53.	Chino	-do-	
54.	Jamtara	-do-	
55.	Kulgo	-do-	
56.	Pordag	-do-	
57.	Ganwan	Ganwan	
58.	Bendro	-do-	
59.	Birney	-do-	
60.	Charki	-do-	
61.	Kahuwai	-do-	
62.	Malda	-do-	

1	2	3	4
63.	Manjhney	Ganwan	
64.	Pihara	-do-	
65.	Sankh	-do-	
66.	Giridih Bazar	Giridih	
67.	Giridih Town	-do-	
68.	Baddiha	-do-	
69.	Barhiadih	-do-	
70.	Chaitadih	-do-	
71.	Aridih	-do-	
72.	Gadi Serampur	-do-	
73.	Motileda	Bengabad	
74.	S.P. Colliery	Giridih	Central Pit
75.	Sirsia	-do-	
76.	Taratand	Gandey	
77.	Udnabad	Giridih	
78.	Isri Bazar	Dumri	
79.	Barmasia	-do-	
80.	Galagi	-do-	
81.	Laxman Tunda	-do-	
82.	Nagri	-do-	
83.	Poraiya	-do-	
84.	Roshanatunda	-do-	
85.	Telkhara	-do-	
86.	Jamua	Jamua	
87.	Balgo	-do-	
88.	Bati	-do-	
89.	Chunglo	-do-	
90.	Charghara	-do-	
91.	Chittardih	-do-	
92.	Dumma	-do-	
93.	Jeruadih	-do-	
94.	Tara	Jamua	
95.	Kharagdiha	-do-	
96.	Bairia	Deori	
97.	Chatro	-do-	
98.	Chikhadih	-do-	
99.	Deori	-do-	
100.	Ghoranji	-do-	
101.	Jagsemer	-do-	
102.	Khairiodih	-do-	
103.	Machhali	-do-	
104.	Mandro	-do-	
105.	Manikbad	-do-	
106.	Makatpur	Giridih	
107.	Mirzaganj	Jamua	
108.	Dhuraita	-do-	
109.	Kurhobindo	-do-	
110.	Lataki	-do-	
111.	Pobi	-do-	
112.	Sankho	-do-	
113.	Pachamba	Giridih	
114.	Bairiabad	Bengabad	
115.	Bajto	Giridih	
116.	Ballia	Birni	
117.	Berhabad	Jamua	
118.	Dwarpahari	Birni	
119.	Handadih	Giridih	
120.	Karma	Birni	
121.	Leda	Giridih	
122.	Pesham	Birni	
123.	Ranikhawa	Giridih	
124.	Senadoni	-do-	

1	2	3	4
125.	Pirtand	Pirtand	Chirki
126.	Atki	-do-	
127.	Bishunpur	-do-	
128.	Chhachhando	-do-	
129.	Chilga	-do-	
130.	Harladih	-do-	
131.	Khudisar	-do-	
132.	Khukhara	Pirtand	
133.	Kumhartalo	-do-	
134.	Palganj	-do-	
135.	Palmo	-do-	
136.	Sobaranpur	-do-	
137.	Palounjia	Birni	
138.	Bangrakala	-do-	
139.	Dabri	-do-	
140.	Gadi Bharkatha	-do-	
141.	Gando	-do-	
142.	Janta Jaridih	-do-	Kharkhari
143.	Jawaharnagar	-do-	
144.	Keshodih	Birni	
145.	Khairidih	-do-	
146.	Khurjio	-do-	
147.	Manjhladih	-do-	
148.	Rupaidih	-do-	
149.	Saranda	-do-	
150.	Rajdhanwar	Dhanwar	
151.	Ambatand	-do-	
152.	Argali	-do-	
153.	Barotand	-do-	
154.	Bhandaro	Jamua	
155.	Baddiha	-do-	
156.	Dariadih	Dhanwar	
157.	Doranda	-do-	
158.	Jamadar	Ganwan	
159.	Hemrodih	Dhanwar	
160.	Karihari	-do-	
161.	Khijursota	-do-	
162.	Kisgo	Deori	
163.	Khori Mahua	Dhanwar	
164.	Murkhari	Jamua	
165.	Murna	Dhanwar	
166.	Orkhar	-do-	
167.	Sapamaran	-do-	
168.	Simaria	-do-	
169.	Rema	Jamua	
170.	Shikherjee	Pirtand	Madhuban
171.	Suriya	Bagodar	
172.	Bagodih	-do-	
173.	Chutia Pesra	Bagodar	
174.	Kharkari	-do-	
175.	Koiridih	-do-	
176.	Keshwari	-do-	
177.	Mundro	-do-	
178.	Mandramo	-do-	
179.	Naitand	-do-	
180.	Persia	-do-	
181.	Sabalpur	-do-	
182.	Tisri	Tisri	
183.	Bhandari	-do-	
184.	Chandouri	-do-	
185.	Gumgi	-do-	
186.	Kathkoko	-do-	

1	2	3	4
187.	Khijuri	Tisri	
188.	Kishutand	-do-	
189.	Lokai	-do-	
190.	Papilo	-do-	

DISTRICT BOKARO

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Chatrochatti	Gomia	Chatrochatti
2.	Chuttey	Gomia	Chuttey
3.	Kuruknalo	Gomia	Kuruknalo
4.	Bhogudih	Chandankiary	Bhogudih
5.	Jogidih	-do-	Jogidih
6.	Mahal	-do-	Mahal
7.	Bhendra	Nawadih	Bhendra
8.	Amlabad Colliery	Chandankiary	Amlabad
9.	B.S. City R.S.	Chas	Bokaro
10.	Ghatiali	-do-	Ghatiali
11.	Jasidih	Jasidih	Jasidih
12.	Kundauri	-do-	-do-
13.	Radhanagar	-do-	-do-
14.	B.S. City-3	Chas	Bokaro
15.	B.S. City-11	-do-	-do-
16.	Makhdumpur	-do-	Makhdumpur
17.	Lakrakhanda	-do-	Lakrakhanda
18.	Sibandih	-do-	Sibandih
19.	B.S. City-12	-do-	Bokaro
20.	Balidih	-do-	Balidih
21.	BMP-IV	-do-	Bokaro
22.	B.S. City H.O.	Chas	Bokaro
23.	Chas	-do-	Chas
24.	Alkusa	-do-	Alkusa
25.	Adrakuri	Chandankiary	Adrakuri
26.	Bijulia	Chas	Bijulia
27.	B. Pindalgoria	-do-	B. Pindalgoria
28.	Batbinore	Chandankiary	Batbinore
29.	Chas Br.	Chas	Chas
30.	Chiksia	-do-	Chiksia
31.	Dudhigazar	-do-	Dudhigazar
32.	Jamgoria	-do-	Jamgoria
33.	Kurra	-do-	Kurra
34.	K.R. Centre	-do-	K.R. Centre
35.	Kashijharia	Chandankiary	Kashijharia
36.	Khamarbendi	-do-	Khamarbendi
37.	Olgora	Chas	Olgora
38.	Pindrajora	-do-	Pindrajora
39.	P. Ashram	-do-	P. Ashram
40.	Sardaha	-do-	Sardaha
41.	Satanpur	-do-	Satanpur
42.	Narainpur	-do-	Narainpur
43.	Chandankiary	Chandankiary	Chandankiary
44.	Amdiha	-do-	Amdiha
45.	Artah	-do-	Artah
46.	Barmasia	-do-	Barmasia
47.	Banstore	-do-	Banstore
48.	Chandra	-do-	Chandra
49.	Galgaltand	-do-	Galgaltand
50.	Ghaghri	-do-	Ghaghri
51.	Gamharia	-do-	Gamharia
52.	Jhalbarda	Chandandiary	Jhalbarda
53.	Kumardanga	-do-	Kumardanga
54.	Kumirdoba	-do-	Kumirdoba

1	2	3	4
55.	Koria	Chandankiary	Koria
56.	Kanakchas	-do-	Kanakchas
57.	Pundru	-do-	Pundru
58.	Rangamatia	-do-	Rangamatia
59.	Silphore	-do-	Silphore
60.	G.C. Post	Chas	Chas
61.	Jaina	Jasidih	Jaina
62.	Aragoo	-do-	Aragoo
63.	A. Bahadurpur	-do-	A. Bahadurpur
64.	Bandhdih	-do-	Bandhdih
65.	Baroo	-do-	Baroo
66.	Chando	-do-	Chando
67.	Chilgada	-do-	Chilgada
68.	Gangjori	-do-	Gangjori
69.	Pathuria	-do-	Pathuria
70.	Kasmar	Kasmar	Kasmar
71.	Bagda	-do-	Bagda
72.	Bhaski	-do-	Bhaski
73.	Durgapur	-do-	Durgapur
74.	Hissim	-do-	Hissim
75.	Karma	-do-	Karma
76.	Khairachatar	-do-	Khairachatar
77.	Manjura	-do-	Manjura
78.	Pirgul	-do-	Pirgul
79.	Ponda	-do-	Ponda
80.	Tangtona	-do-	Tangtona
81.	Sector-I	Chas	Bokaro
82.	Sector-IV	-do-	-do-
83.	Sector-IX	-do-	-do-
84.	Baidmara	-do-	Baidmara
85.	Sector-VI	-do-	Bokaro
86.	Karmatand	Chandrapura	Karmatand
87.	Bermo	Bermo	Kargali
88.	Amlo	-do-	
89.	Bhandaridah	-do-	
90.	Gunjardih	-do-	
91.	Turiyo	-do-	
92.	Bokaro Thermal	-do-	
93.	Guniato	Nawadih	
94.	Kanjkiro	-do-	
95.	Narayanpur	-do-	
96.	Chandrapura	Bermo	
97.	Kurumoa	-do-	
98.	Narra	Nawadih	
99.	Parasbani	-do-	
100.	Taranari	-do-	
101.	Taranga	-do-	
102.	Telo	-do-	
103.	Dhori	Bermo	
104.	Angwali	-do-	
105.	Palamu	Nawadih	
106.	Dugda CW	Bermo	Dugda
107.	Gomia	Gomia	
108.	Hardiamo	-do-	
109.	Hossir	-do-	
110.	Saram	-do-	
111.	I.E. Gomia	Gomia	
112.	Barkipunu	-do-	
113.	Dania	-do-	
114.	Nerki	-do-	
115.	Kharki	-do-	
116.	Penk	-do-	

1	2	3	4
117.	Jarangdih Colliery	Bermo	
118.	Khetko	-do-	
119.	Jaridih Bazar	-do-	
120.	Chatkari	-do-	
121.	Kathara	-do-	
122.	Peterwar	Peterwar	
123.	Arjua	-do-	
124.	Chandipur	Kasmar	
125.	Chargi	Peterwar	
126.	Dantoo	Kasmar	
127.	Mirzapur	Peterwar	
128.	Mungasarla	-do-	
129.	Ordana	-do-	
130.	Rohar	-do-	
131.	Uttasara	-do-	
132.	Phusro Bazar	Bermo	
133.	Argamo	Nawadih	
134.	Birni	-do-	
135.	Chapri	-do-	
136.	Chirudih	-do-	
137.	Makoli	Bermo	
138.	Nawadih	Nawadih	
139.	Pichari	Peterwar	
140.	Potso	Nawadih	
141.	Surhi	-do-	
142.	Tantri	Jaridih	
143.	Right Bank Tenughat	Gomia	Tenughat
144.	Champi	-do-	
145.	Ulgada	-do-	
146.	Sunday Bazar	Bermo	
147.	Bedkaro	-do-	
148.	Swang Colliery	Gomia	
149.	Hazari	-do-	
150.	Tenughat Dam	-do-	Tenughat
151.	TTPS Lalpania	-do-	Lalpania

DISTRICT DHANBAD

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
2.	Amlapara	Jharia	Jharia
3.	ACC Colony	-do-	Sindri
4.	Baliapur	Baliapur	Baliapur
5.	Ambona	Nirsha	Ambona
6.	Ankduwara	Nirsha	Ankduwara
7.	Baghmara	Baliapur	Baghmara
8.	Gharbar	Baliapur	Gharbar
9.	Moko	Baliapur	Moko
10.	Palani	Baliapur	Palani
11.	Pargha	Baliapur	Pargha
12.	Pradhankhanta	Baliapur	Pradhankhanta
13.	Pindrahat	Nirsha	Pindrahat
14.	Salpatra	Baliapur	Salpatra
15.	Salukchapra	Nirsha	Salukchapra
16.	BCCL T/S	Dhanbad	BC Koyla Nagar
17.	B. Poly	Dhanbad	Bishunpur
18.	Bhuli	Dhanbad	Bhuli
19.	Bowakalan	Dhanbad	East Basuria
20.	B. Bararee	Jharia	B. Bararee
21.	Bhatdee	Baghmara	Bhatdee
22.	Bansjora	Dhanbad	Bansjora
23.	Bhaga	Jharia	Bhaga

1	2	3	4
24.	Kankanee	Dhanbad	Kankanee
25.	Sendra	Dhanbad	Sendra
26.	Bhutgaria	Jharia	Bhutgaria
27.	Horladih	Jharia	Horladih
28.	Bhowra	Jhana	Bhowra
29.	Chirkunda	Nirsha	Chirkunda
30.	Chanch Pottery	-do-	Chanch Pottery
31.	Dumarkunda	-do-	Dumarkunda
32.	Sarsapahari	-do-	Sarsapahari
33.	Merha	-do-	Merha
34.	CMPF	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
35.	Chasnalla	Jharia	Chasnalla
36.	CMRI	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
37.	Dhanbad Bazar	-do-	-do-
38.	DSE	-do-	-do-
39.	Dhisapur	-do-	Dhisapur
40.	Dhansar	-do-	Dhansar
41.	Bastacola	-do-	Bastacola
42.	Domgarh	Jharia	Domgarh
43.	FRI	-do-	Digwadih
44.	Govindpur	Govindpur	Govindpur
45.	Bardohi	Govindpur	Bardohi
46.	Bagsuma	Govindpur	Bagsuma
47.	Bhitia	Govindpur	Bhitia
48.	Charak	Tundi	Charak
49.	Chipkia	Tundi	Chipkia
50.	D. Mohbani	Govindpur	D. Mohbani
51.	Fatehpur	Tundi	Fatehpur
52.	Garh Raghunathpur	-do-	Garh Raghunathpur
53.	Gua cola	-do-	Gua cola
54.	Gortoppa	Govindpur	Gortoppa
55.	Jangalpur	Govindpur	Jangalpur
56.	Jhinaki	Tundi	Jhinaki
57.	Jhilua	Govindpur	Jhilua
58.	K.G. Ashram	-do-	Bhuiphore
59.	K. Ojhadih	Tundi	K. Ojhadih
60.	Ludharia	-do-	Ludharia
61.	Latani	Govindpur	Latani
62.	Maharajganj	-do-	Maharajganj
63.	M. Nawatand	-do-	M. Nawatand
64.	Maniadih	Tundi	Maniadih
65.	Nagarkiary	Govindpur	Nagarkiary
66.	Pokharia	-do-	Pokharia
67.	Purnadih	Tundi	Purnadih
68.	Sarkardih	Govindpur	Sarkardih
69.	Sundarpahari	-do-	Sundarpahari
70.	Ukma	-do-	Ukma
71.	Keska	Tundi	Keska
72.	Gomoh	Topchanchi	Gomoh
73.	Ghunghasa	Topchanchi	Ghunghasa
74.	Hariharpur	-do-	Hariharpur
75.	I.S.M.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad
76.	Damodarpur	-do-	Damodarpur
77.	Kalyanpur	Govindpur	Kalyanpur
78.	Murradih	Dhanbad	Murradih
79.	Nagnagar	Dhanbad	Nagnagar
80.	J. Nagar	Dhanbad	J. Nagar
81.	Jealgora	Jharia	Jealgora
82.	Bagdigi	Jharia	Bagdigi
83.	Jharia	-do-	Jharia
84.	Amtal	-do-	Amtal
85.	Dobari	-do-	Dobari

1	2	3	4
86.	Gopalichak	Jharia	Gopalichak
87.	Bhagatdih	-do-	Bhagatdih
88.	Jharia Br.	-do-	Jharia
89.	Jharia Manbad	-do-	Jharia
90.	Khasjeenagora	-do-	Khasjeenagora
91.	Suranga	-do-	Suranga
92.	Tisra	-do-	Tisra
93.	Katrasgarh	Baghmara	Katrasgarh
94.	Angarpathra	-do-	Angarpathra
95.	Birajpur	Govindpur	Birajpur
96.	Bagdaha	Baghmara	Bagdaha
97.	Daludih	-do-	Daludih
98.	Kharni	Govindpur	Kharni
99.	Kankomath	Baghmara	Kankomath
100.	Lakarka	-do-	Lakarka
101.	Panjania	Govindpur	Panjania
102.	Rajganj	Baghmara	Rajganj
103.	Roam	Topchanchi	Roam
104.	Tilaiya	Govindpur	Tilaiya
105.	Yadavpur	-do-	Yadavpur
106.	Katras Bazar	Baghmara	Katras Bazar
107.	Keshalpur	-do-	Keshalpur
108.	Matari	Topchanchi	Matari
109.	Pradhankhanta	-do-	Pradhankhanta
110.	Kumardhubi	Nirsha	Kumardhubi
111.	Rajpura	Nirsha	Rajpura
112.	Seolibari	-do-	Seolibari
113.	Kusunda	Dhanbad	Kusunda
114.	Balihari	-do-	Balihari
115.	Gonudih	-do-	Gonudih
116.	Kirkend	-do-	Kirkend
117.	Kustore	Dhanbad	Kustore
118.	Jamadoba	Jharia	Jamadoba
119.	Kalimela	-do-	Kalimela
120.	Lodna	-do-	Lodna
121.	Kugama	-do-	Kugama
122.	Madhuban	-do-	Madhuban
123.	Mugma	Nirsha	Mugma
124.	Benagoria	-do-	Benagoria
125.	Daldali	-do-	Daldali
126.	Galfarbari	-do-	Galfarbari
127.	Kesharkural	-do-	Kesharkural
128.	Ledaharia	-do-	Ledaharia
129.	Urma	-do-	Urma
130.	Manaitand	Dhanbad	Manaitand
131.	Maithan Dam	Nirsha	Maithan Dam
132.	Motinagar	Jharia	Motinagar
133.	Mahuda	Bhagmara	Mahuda
134.	Ramnagargarh	-do-	Telmocho
135.	Malkera	-do-	Malkera
136.	Rampur	-do-	Rampur
137.	Moonidih	Dhanbad	Moonidih
138.	Karitand	-do-	Baghmara
139.	Lalpur	-do-	Dhanbad
140.	Naya Br. Wasseypur	-do-	Wasseypur
141.	Nirsachatti	Nirsha	Nirsha
142.	Barbendia	-do-	Barbendia
143.	Benagoria	-do-	Benagoria
144.	Barwa	-do-	Barwa
145.	Birshingpur	-do-	Birshingpur
146.	Dumaria	-do-	Dumaria
147.	Debiana	Nirsha	Debiana

1	2	3	4
148.	Kaliasole	Nirsha	Kaliasole
149.	Moradih	-do-	Moradih
150.	Madanpur	-do-	Madanpur
151.	Poddardih	-do-	Poddardih
152.	Pandra	-do-	Pandra
153.	Thaparnagar	-do-	Thaparnagar
154.	Nawagarh	Baghmara	Dumra
155.	Baghmara	-do-	Baghmara
156.	Khario	Topchanchi	Khario
157.	Ramakunda	-do-	Ramakunda
158.	Pochari	Baghmara	Pochari
159.	Nadkhurkee	-do-	Nudkhurkee
160.	Khanudih	-do-	Khanudih
161.	Panchet Dam	Nirsha	Panchet
162.	Patherdih	Jharia	Patherdih
163.	PCW	-do-	PCW
164.	Saharpura	-do-	Saharpur
165.	Sindri	-do-	Sindri
166.	Sijua	Dhanbad	Sijua
167.	Bhadrichak	-do-	Bhadrichak
168.	S.I.T.	Jharia	Sindri
169.	Sudamdih	-do-	Sudamdih
170.	Saraidhela	Dhanbad	Saraidhela
171.	Shramiknagar	-do-	Shramiknagar
172.	Sonardih	Baghmara	Sonardih
173.	Jhagrahi	-do-	Jhagrahi
174.	Kharkharee	-do-	Kharkharee
175.	Maheshpur	-do-	Maheshpur
176.	Topchanchi	Topchanchi	Topchanchi
177.	Purragarh	Jharia	Purragarh
178.	Brahmandiha	-do-	Brahmandiha
179.	Dumdumi	Jharia	Dumdumi
180.	Madaidih	-do-	Madaidih
181.	Singhdih	-do-	Singhdih
182.	Sahu bahiar	-do-	Sahu bahiar
183.	Singdaha	-do-	Singdaha
184.	Shrirampur	-do-	Shrirampur
185.	Tantri	-do-	Tantri
186.	Tundi	Tundi	Tundi
187.	Tundoo	Baghmara	Tundoo
188.	Bhelatand	Dhanbad	Bhelatand
189.	Bhagabandh	Jharia	Bhagabandh
190.	Baraputki	Dhanbad	Putki
191.	Chandore	Baghmara	Putki
192.	Jitpur	Jharia	Jitpur

DISTRICT DEOGHAR

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	B. Deoghar	Deoghar	Deoghar Town
2.	B. Mandir	Deoghar	Deoghar Town
3.	Rarhiya	Deoghar	Kushmaha
4.	Rikhiya	"	Rarhiya
5.	T. Bilasi	"	Rikhiya
6.	Vidyapith	"	Deoghar Town
7.	Deosangh Bompas Town	"	"
8.	Gurukul Vidyapith	"	"
9.	Mathurapur	"	"
10.	Maledih	Deoghar	Maledih
11.	Sangrampur Lorhiya	"	Sangrampur Lorhiya

1	2	3	4
12.	Simra	Deoghar	Simra
13.	Sakrigali	"	Sakrigali
14.	Dahijore	Mohanpur	Dahijore
15.	Chulhiya	"	Chulhiya
16.	Charkapathar	"	Charkapathar
17.	Jaipur	"	Jaipur
18.	Jhillighat	"	Jhillighat
19.	Jamunia	"	Jamunia
20.	Kharagdiha	"	Kharagdiha
21.	Kadhar	"	Kadhar
22.	Malhara	"	Malhara
23.	Mohanpur hat	"	Mohanpur hat
24.	Uperchak Marhiya	"	Upercheck Marhiya
25.	Daburgram	Deoghar	Deoghar Town
26.	Deoghar Court	"	Deoghar Town
27.	Ghormara	Jarmundi	Ghormara
28.	Bahirkunda	"	Bahirkunda
29.	Bargo	"	Bargo
30.	Dumariyahat	"	Dumariyahat
31.	Hariharpur	"	Hariharpur
32.	Jhallar	"	Jhallar
33.	Kala Dumaria	"	Kala Dumaria
34.	Karma	"	Karma
35.	Lakhna	"	Lakhna
36.	Morney	"	Morney
37.	Rajan Amarkunda	"	Rajan Amarkunda
38.	Simarjore	"	Simarjore
39.	Sahara	"	Sahara
40.	Satpahari	"	Satpahari
41.	T. Bansdiha	"	T. Bansdiha
42.	Hindipith	Deoghar	Deoghar Town
43.	Industrial Area Jasidih	"	Tilaki
44.	Jasidih	"	"
45.	Banka	"	Banka
46.	Deopur	"	Deopur
47.	Kenmankathi	"	Kenmankathi
48.	Madhopur	"	Madhopur
49.	Jhounsagarhi	"	Jhounsagarhi
50.	Kunda	"	Kunda
51.	A.K. Bad	Deoghar	A.K. Bad
52.	Baijukura	"	Baijukura
53.	Chanddih	"	Chanddih
54.	Tapoban	"	Tapoban
55.	Karogram	Karon	Karogram
56.	Banskupi	"	Banskupi
57.	Baratanr	"	Baratanr
58.	Barhamsoli	"	Barhamsoli
59.	Kukraha	"	Kukraha
60.	Kadankatta	"	Kadankatta
61.	Ranidih	"	Ranidih
62.	Siktia	"	Siktia
63.	Madhupur Bazar	Madhupur	Madhupur
64.	Madhupur	"	Madhupur
65.	Bamangama	"	Bamangama
66.	Baracharpa	"	Baracharpa
67.	Bagjora	"	Bagjora
68.	Burhai	"	Burhai
69.	Barawan	"	Barawan
70.	Charpa	"	Charpa
71.	Dhamni	"	Dhamni
72.	Haripur Kolwa	"	Haripur Kolwa

1	2	3	4
73.	Hussainabad	Madhupur	Hussainabad
74.	Jagdishpur	"	Jagdishpur
75.	Karanjo	"	Karanjo
76.	Kasathi	"	Kasathi
77.	Kushmaha	"	Kushmaha
78.	Margo Munda	"	Margo Munda
79.	Ojhadih	"	Ojhadih
80.	Patharda	"	Patharda
81.	Pathrol	"	Pathrol
82.	Ramchandrapur	"	Ramchandrapur
83.	Saptar	Madhupur	Saptar
84.	Sirsa	"	Sirsa
85.	Uperbahiyar	"	Uperbahiyar
86.	Rohini	Deoghar	Rohini
87.	Bhojpur	"	Bhojpur
88.	Barkikharkhar	"	Barkikharkhar
89.	Baghmari	"	Baghmari
90.	Daluaidih	"	Daluaidih
91.	Debipur	"	Debipur
92.	Ghorlas	"	Ghorlas
93.	Koiridih	"	Koiridih
94.	Kherwa Banskola	"	Kherwa Banskola
95.	Maniyarpur	"	Maniyarpur
96.	Punasi	"	Punasi
97.	Ramudih	"	Ramudih
98.	Satsang	Deoghar	Satsang
99.	Sarath	Sarath	Sarath
100.	Bamandiha	"	Bamandiha
101.	Charakmara	"	Charakmara
102.	Choudhary Nawadih	"	Choudhary Nawadih
103.	Dumaria	Sarath	Dumaria
104.	Gopibandh	"	Gopibandh
105.	Jhagrahi	"	Jhagrahi
106.	Phulchua	"	Phulchua
107.	Sabaijore	"	Sabaijore
108.	Sarwan	Sarwan	Sundarpahari
109.	Lakhoriya	Sarwan	Sarwan
110.	M. Bansbutla	"	Lakhoriya
111.	Manigarhi	"	M. Bansbutla
112.	Madhuban	"	Manigarhi
113.	Nanhidih	"	Madhuban
114.	Purjori	"	Nanhidih
115.	Paway	"	Purjori
116.	Pahridih	"	Paway
117.	Paharia	"	Pahridih
118.	Rakti	"	Paharia
119.	Sonaraithari	"	Rakti
120.	Tilakpur	"	Sonaraithari

DISTRICT GODDA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Basantrai	Deoghar	
2.	Ajampakaria	"	Basantrai
3.	Bishambharchak	"	Ajampakaria
4.	Kaitha	"	Bishambharchak
5.	Kadma	"	Kaitha
6.	Kochiaparsa	"	Kadma
7.	Laxmipur Bhojuchak	"	Kochiaparsa
8.	Makulchak	"	Laxmipur Bhojuchak

1	2	3	4
9.	Maheshtikri	Deoghar	Makulchak
10.	Maliachak	"	Maheshtikri
11.	Parua	"	Maliachak
12.	Pararia	"	Parua
13.	Rupni	"	Pararia
14.	Sahpu Beldiha	"	Rupni
15.	Samri	"	Sahpu Beldiha
16.	Sanour	"	Samri
17.	Deoghar College	"	Sanour
18.	Bichgarha Kusumdih	"	Deoghar College
19.	Kushmaha	"	Bichgarha Kusumdih
20.	Godda	Godda	Godda
21.	Amlo	"	Amlo
22.	A.D. Maheshpur	"	A.D. Maheshpur
23.	Basantpur	"	Basantpur
24.	Baksara	"	Baksara
25.	Chapri	"	Chapri
26.	Deobandha	"	Deobandha
27.	Dubrajpur	"	Dubrajpur
28.	Fasia	"	Fasia
29.	Gandhigram	"	Gandhigram
30.	Gangtakalan	"	Gangtakalan
31.	Ghat Dumaria	"	Ghat Dumaria
32.	Gumma	"	Gumma
33.	Ghat Kushmani	"	Ghat Kushmani
34.	Godda College	"	Godda College
35.	Hilaway	"	Hilaway
36.	Haripur Garbana	"	Haripur Garbana
37.	Jamnipaharpur	"	Jamnipaharpur
38.	Korkaghat	Deoghar	Korkaghat

1	2	3	4
39.	Karnibahiyar	Deoghar	Karnibahiyar
40.	Latauna	Jarmundi	Latauna
41.	Lukluki	"	Lukluki
42.	Lohbandha	"	Lohbandha
43.	Malini	"	Malini
44.	Mohanpur	"	Mohanpur
45.	Malrampur	"	Malrampur
46.	Motia	"	Motia
47.	Makhni	"	Makhni
48.	Nepura	"	Nepura
49.	Pathra	"	Pathra
50.	Ramla Dikwani	"	Ramla Dikwani
51.	Saidapur	"	Saidapur
52.	Sarwa	"	Sarwa
53.	Simarda	"	Simarda
54.	Lalmatia Colliery	Mahagama	Lalmatia Colliery
55.	Bara Simra	"	Bara Simra
56.	Banarchua	"	Banarchua
57.	Gajanda	"	Gajanda
58.	Gorhia	"	Gorhia
59.	Kamaldauri	"	Kamaldauri
60.	Lohandia Bazar	"	Lohandia Bazar
61.	Madhuri	"	Mudhuri
62.	Sarbhanga	"	Sarbhanga
63.	Mahagama	"	Mahagama
64.	Anjana	"	Anjana
65.	Bhartachak	"	Bhartachak
66.	Bhanjpur	"	Bhanjpur
67.	Dharmodih	"	Dharmodih
68.	Ghutti	"	Ghutti
69.	Kushmaha	"	Kushmaha

1	2	3	4
70.	Kushmil	Mahagama	Kushmil
71.	Kesba	"	Kesba
72.	Logain	"	Logain
73.	Mohanpur	"	Mohanpur
74.	Malbhandaridih	"	Malbhandaridih
75.	Nunajore	"	Nunajore
76.	Pathargama	Pathargama	Pathargama
77.	Bandanwar	"	Bandanwar
78.	Barmasia	"	Barmasia
79.	Bhadariya	"	Bhadariya
80.	Ghat Kurwa	"	Ghat Kurwa
81.	Khariyani	"	Khariyani
82.	Kersar Belsar	"	Kersar Belsar
83.	Kero Bazar	"	Kero Bazar
84.	Kusumghati	"	Kusumghati
85.	Lahati	Mahagama	Lahati
86.	Paraspani	"	Paraspani
87.	Pipra	"	Pipra
88.	Rajabhita	"	Rajabhita
89.	Tardiha	"	Tardiha
90.	Poraiyahat	Poraiyahat	Poraiyahat
91.	Ashari Madhuri	"	Ashari Madhuri
92.	Agiyamore	"	Agiyamore
93.	Baghmara	"	Baghmara
94.	Burhikura	"	Burhikura
95.	Bara Banjhi	"	Bara Banjhi
96.	Chatra	"	Chatra
97.	Danre Kutchery	"	Danre Kutchery
98.	Deodanr	"	Deodanr
99.	Damruhat	"	Damruhat
100.	Damma	"	Damma
101.	Ghangrabandh	Poraiyahat	Ghangrabandh
102.	Hariyari	"	Hariyari
103.	Kathoun	"	Kathoun
104.	Khairadih	"	Khairadih
105.	Latta	"	Latta
106.	Mohani	"	Mohani
107.	Nawdiha	"	Nawdiha
108.	Padampur	"	Padampur
109.	Pasai	"	Pasai
110.	Pindrahat	"	Pindrahat
111.	P. Barmasia	"	P. Barmasia
112.	R.N. Pur Lathibari	"	R.N. Pur Lathibari
113.	Salaiya	"	Salaiya
114.	Sarauni Bazar	"	Sarauni Bazar
115.	Bansjori	"	Bansjori
116.	Chandnahat	"	Chandnahat
117.	Chinadhab	"	Chinadhab
118.	Ghatiari	"	Ghatiari
119.	Kurmichak	"	Kurmichak
120.	Nunbatta	"	Nunbatta
121.	Paharpur	"	Paharpur
122.	Sundmara	"	Sundmara
123.	Sundarpahari	Sarath	Sundarpahari
124.	Maliachak	Mahajamea	Maliachak

DISTRICT JAMTARA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Jamtara Court	Jamtara	Jamtara
2.	Jamtara	"	"

1	2	3	4
3.	Asanchua	Jamtara	Asanchua
4.	Bagdaha	"	Bagdaha
5.	Bewa	"	Bewa
6.	Bena	"	Bena
7.	Bindapathar	"	Bindapathar
8.	Chalnadhobana	"	Chalnadhobana
9.	Chapuria	"	Chapuria
10.	Chirudih Bakudih	"	Chirudih Bakudih
11.	Chitra	"	Chitra
12.	Dhandra	"	Dhandra
13.	Dakshin Bahal	"	Dakshin Bahal
14.	Geria	"	Geria
15.	Gundlipahari	"	Gundlipahari
16.	Guhiajori	"	Guhiajori
17.	Harirakha	"	Harirakha
18.	Kashitanr	"	Kashitanr
19.	Koiri Jamua	"	Koiri Jamua
20.	Kanki	"	Kanki
21.	Ladhna	"	Ladhna
22.	Mohnabank	"	Mohanbank
23.	Mejhia	"	Mejhia
24.	Manjhladih	"	Manjhladih
25.	Nauni	"	Nauni
26.	Pabia	"	Pabia
27.	Panjania	"	Panjania
28.	P. Kajra	"	P. Kajra
29.	Sonbad	"	Sonbad
30.	Tilaki	"	
31.	Karmatanr	"	Karmatanr
32.	Amjora Koiridih	"	Amjora Koiridih
33.	Amdiha	"	Amdiha
34.	Bagrudih	Jamtara	Bagrudih
35.	Chainpur	"	Chainpur
36.	D. Nayadih	"	D. Nayadih
37.	Dewalbari	"	Dewalbari
38.	Gokula	"	Gokula
39.	Kurwa	"	Kurwa
40.	Kurta	"	Kurta
41.	Kalajharia	"	Kalajharia
42.	Mohanpur	"	Mohanpur
43.	Narayanpur	"	Narayanpur
44.	Patrodih	"	Patrodih
45.	Ranitanr	"	Ranitanr
46.	Sinduri	"	Sinduri
47.	Sabanpur	"	Sabanpur
48.	Sitalpur	"	Sitalpur
49.	Kundahit	Kundahit	Kundahit
50.	Amba	"	Amba
51.	Babupur	"	Babupur
52.	Charakmara	"	Charakmara
53.	Khajuri	"	Khajuri
54.	Laikapur	"	Laikapur
55.	Nagri	"	Nagri
56.	Palajori	"	Palajori
57.	Satki	"	Satki
58.	Sudrakshipur	"	Sudrakshipur
59.	Tilabad	"	Tilabad
60.	Mihijam	Jamtara	Mihijam
61.	Chandradhipa	"	Chandradhipa
62.	Kewatjali	"	Kewatjali
63.	Kolahi	"	Kolahi
64.	Sahardal	"	Sahardal

1	2	3	4
65.	Tarrah	Jamtara	Tarrah
66.	Nala	Nala	Nala
67.	Afzalpur	"	Afzalpur
68.	Baragholjore	"	Baragholjore
69.	Debjore	"	Debjore
70.	Kalipahari	"	Kalipahari
71.	Koraiya	"	Koraiya
72.	Krishnapur	"	Krishnapur
73.	Kuldangal	"	Kuldangal
74.	Manihari	"	Manihari
75.	Sarsakunda	"	Sarsakunda
76.	Sagjoria	"	Sagjoria
77.	Sitamurhi	"	Sitamurhi
78.	Tesjuria	"	Tesjuria

DISTRICT DUMKA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Saraiyahat	Sarwan	Tilakpur
2.	Barkundi	"	Saraiyahat
3.	Chandubathan	"	Barkundi
4.	Chihutia	"	Chandubathan
5.	Chilra	"	Chihutia
6.	Dighi	"	Chilra
7.	Dhamni	"	Dighi
8.	Gadhijhopa	"	Dhamni
9.	Harokha Ashwari	"	Gadhijhopa
10.	Jokela	"	Harokha Ashwari
11.	Kendua	"	Jokela
12.	Kerwar	"	Kendua
13.	M. Chikania	"	Kerwar
14.	Nawadih	Sarwan	M. Chikania
15.	Roundhiya	"	Nawadih
16.	Samaymatha	"	Roundhiya
17.	Dumka	Dumka	Samaymatha
18.	Ranga Mission	"	Rajapur Kulkipara
19.	Basukinath Dham	Jama	Telo
20.	Baratanr	"	Basukinath Dham
21.	Bagjhopa	"	Baratanr
22.	Chamrabahiyar	"	Bagjhopa
23.	Damnilata	"	Chamrabahiyar
24.	Haripur	"	Damnilata
25.	Laxmipur	"	Haripur
26.	Singhni	"	Laxmipur
27.	Siktia	"	Singhni
28.	Banderjori	Dumka	Siktia
29.	Benagaria	Shikaripara	Banderjori
30.	Banspahari	"	Benagaria
31.	Chatupara	"	Banspahari
32.	Daldali	"	Chatupara
33.	Ganpura	"	Daldali
34.	Kajladaha	"	Ganpura
35.	Maluti	"	Kajladaha
36.	Manjhladih	"	Maluti
37.	Pakdaha	"	Manjhladih
38.	Sarasdangal	"	Pakdaha
39.	Pinargaria	"	Sarasdangal
40.	Dumka Court	Dumka	Pinargaria
41.	Fatehpur	Kundahit	Dumka Town
42.	Bamanbandhi	"	Fatehpur
43.	Dhasania	"	Dhasania

1	2	3	4
44.	Gumro	Kundahit	Gumro
45.	Jhelua Khairbani	"	Jhelua Khairbani
46.	Jamjuri	"	Jamjuri
47.	Kairabani	"	Kairabani
48.	K. Bhoktadih	Bario	K. Bhoktadih
49.	T.K. Gram	"	T.K. Gram
50.	Tasaria	"	Tasaria
51.	Guhiajori	Jama	Guhiajori
52.	Amra Nawadih	"	Amra Nawadih
53.	Bhurkunda	"	Bhurkunda
54.	Chainpur Kairabani	"	Chainpur Kairabani
55.	Dhogaria	"	Dhogaria
56.	Karbindha	Ramgarh	Karbindha
57.	Koraiya Madhuadih	Dumka	Koraiya Madhuadih
58.	Machkhicha	Jama	Machkhicha
59.	Pakaria	"	Pakaria
60.	Rajbandh	Dumka	Rajbandh
61.	Siltha	"	Siltha
62.	Simalduma	Jama	Simalduma
63.	Tharihat	"	Tharihat
64.	Jarmundi	Jarmundi	Jarmundi
65.	Amba Jaruadih	"	Amba Jaruadih
66.	Banwara	"	Banwara
67.	Bishanpur	"	Bishanpur
68.	Beldaha	"	Beldaha
69.	Dudhani	"	Dudhani
70.	P. Jaratikar	"	P. Jaratikar
71.	Raikinari	"	Raikinari
72.	Kathikund	Kathikund	Kathikund
73.	Astajora	"	Astajora
74.	Amgachi	"	Amgachi
75.	Bara Narganj	Kathikund	Bara Narganj
76.	Bara Sarwapani	Gopikandar	Bara Sarwapani
77.	Dharampur	"	Dharampur
78.	Gopikandar	"	Gopikandar
79.	Kalajhar	Kathikund	Kalajhar
80.	Kadma	"	Kadma
81.	Kolha	"	Kolha
82.	Masania	"	Masania
83.	Pusaldih	Gopikandar	Pusaldih
84.	Saldaha	Kathikund	Saldaha
85.	Sarasbad	Gopikandar	Sarasbad
86.	Tenjore Daldali		Tenjore Daldali
87.	Kurwa	Dumka	Kurwa
88.	Asansol		Asansol
89.	Gujisimal	"	Gujisimal
90.	Gamra	"	Gamra
91.	Gando	"	Gando
92.	Gandrakpur	"	Gandrakpur
93.	Ghasipur	"	Ghasipur
94.	K. Bsukichak	"	K. Bsukichak
95.	Kumrabad	"	Kumrabad
96.	Kathalia	"	Kathalia
97.	Malrampur	"	Malrampur
98.	Murbhanga	"	Murbhanga
99.	Pahrudih	"	Pahrudih
100.	Pattabari	"	Pattabari
101.	Massanjore	"	Massanjore
102.	Banskuli	"	Banskuli
103.	Bilkandi	"	Bilkandi
104.	Brindabani	"	Brindabani
105.	Bagnol	"	Bagnol
106.	Gormala Hunja	"	Gormala Hunja

1	2	3	4
107.	Jaitara	Dumka	Jaitara
108.	Karikadar	"	Karikadar
109.	Manikdih	"	Manikdih
110.	Rani Bahal	"	Rani Bahal
111.	Sadipur	Raghunathpur	Sadipur
112.	Tarni	Dumka	Tarni
113.	Mohulpahari	Shikaripara	Mohulpahari
114.	Nonihat	Dumka	Nonihat
115.	Amarpur	"	Amarpur
116.	Bouria	"	Bouria
117.	B. Mahadeogarh	"	B. Mahadeogarh
118.	Bhadwari	"	Bhadwari
119.	Dhanbai	"	Dhanbai
120.	Hansdiha	"	Hansdiha
121.	Jamjuri Birnia	"	Jamjuri Birnia
122.	Kanjo	"	Kanjo
123.	Khutan	"	Khutan
124.	Kurumpahari	"	Kurumpahari
125.	Kakania	"	Kakania
126.	Khutahari	"	Khutahari
127.	Lakarbank	"	Lakarbank
128.	Petsar	"	Petsar
129.	Sultanatikar	"	Sultanatikar
130.	Thakur Nahan	"	Thakur Nahan
131.	Dumra	Raneshwar	Dumra
132.	Jaiharipur	"	Jaiharipur
133.	Kumirdaha	"	Kumirdaha
134.	Patjore	"	Patjore
135.	Pratappur	"	Pratappur
136.	Pathra	"	Pathra
137.	Ranigram	"	Ranigram
138.	Rangalia	"	Rangalia
139.	Sukhjora	Raneshwar	Sukhjora
140.	Tengdaha	"	Tengdaha
141.	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	Ramgarh
142.	Amrapahari	"	Amrapahari
143.	Bandarjora	"	Bandarjora
144.	Bhaturia	"	Bhaturia
145.	Bari Ranbahiyar	"	Bari Ranbahiyar
146.	Bhalsumar	"	Bhalsumar
147.	Choti Ranbahiyar	"	Choti Ranbahiyar
148.	Danro	"	Danro
149.	Gamharia	"	Gamharia
150.	Lakhanpur	Raneshwar	Lakhanpur
151.	Mahubona	"	Mahubona
152.	Pipra Karudih	"	Pipra Karudih
153.	Sinduria	"	Sinduria
154.	Sushni	"	Sushni
155.	Shikaripara	Shikaripara	Shikaripara
156.	Asanbani	"	Asanbani
157.	Barmasia	"	Barmasia
158.	Bankijore	"	Bankijore
159.	Dhaka	"	Dhaka
160.	Dhanbasa	"	Dhanbasa
161.	Kharu Kadma	"	Kharu Kadma
162.	Kolhabadar	"	Kolhabadar
163.	Pilopisa Kadma	"	Pilopisa Kadma
164.	Pratappur	"	Pratappur
165.	Rajbandha Palasi	"	Rajbandha Palasi
166.	Saraidaha	"	Saraidaha
167.	Simaljore	"	Simaljore
168.	S.P. College	Dumka	S.P. College
169.	Shivpahar	"	Shivpahar
170.	Amlachatar	"	Amlachatar

1	2	3	4
171.	Asanjore	Dumka	Asanjore
172.	Bando Haripur	"	Bando Haripur
173.	Bara Palasi	Jama	Bara Palasi
174.	Ghailapathar	Dumka	Ghailapathar
175.	Dudhani	"	Dudhani
176.	Goari	"	Goari
177.	Guasol	"	Guasol
178.	Jama	Jama	Jama
179.	Kendghatta	Dumka	Kendghatta
180.	Kolharia	"	Kolharia
181.	Kusumghatta	"	Kusumghatta
182.	Lattabar	"	Lattabar
183.	Lilatari	"	Lilatari
184.	Majhiandih	"	Majhiandih
185.	Maharo	"	Maharo
186.	Nakrapahari	"	Nakrapahari
187.	Nonihathwari	"	Nonihathwari
188.	Nischintpur	"	Nischintpur
189.	Purana Dumka	"	Purana Dumka
190.	Ranga Masalia	Masalia	Ranga Masalia
191.	Sapchalla	"	Sapchalla
192.	Shikarpur	"	Shikarpur
193.	Teliachak	Dumka	Teliachak
194.	Uper Bahal	"	Uper Bahal
195.	Uper Situa	"	Uper Situa

DISTRICT PAKUR

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Amrapara	Amrapara	Dumka Town
2.	Baliadanga	"	Amrapara
3.	Banskandari	Amrapara	Baliadanga
4.	Dumarchir	"	Banskandari
5.	Patharghatta	"	Dumarchir
6.	Rajapur Kulkipara	"	Patharghatta
7.	Salpatra	"	Ranga Mission
8.	Taldih Fatehpur	"	Salpatra
9.	Kotalpokhar	Pathna	Kotalpokhar
10.	Binodpur	"	Binodpur
11.	Gaganpahari	"	Gaganpahari
12.	Jambad	"	Jambad
13.	Kristonagar	"	Kristonagar
14.	Mayurkola	"	Mayurkola
15.	Patharia	"	Patharia
16.	Maheshpur Raj	Maheshpur	Maheshpur Raj
17.	Askandha	"	Askandha
18.	Barkiari	"	Barkiari
19.	Bathandanga	"	Bathandanga
20.	Birkitti	"	Birkitti
21.	Dharamkhanpara	"	Dharamkhanpara
22.	Debinagar	"	Debinagar
23.	Khanpur	"	Khanpur
24.	Khagra	"	Khagra
25.	M. Radhipur	"	M. Radhipur
26.	Makdumpur	"	Makdumpur
27.	Rollagram	"	Rollagram
28.	Sahargram	"	Sahargram
29.	Sagberia	"	Sagberia
30.	Tarapur	"	Tarapur
31.	Hiranpur	Hiranpur	Hiranpur
32.	Arjunpur	"	Arjunpur
33.	Bichmahal	"	Bichmahal

1	2	3	4
34.	Dangapara	Hiranpur	Dangapara
35.	Dulmidanga	"	Dulmidanga
36.	Dhoadanga	"	Dhoadanga
37.	Littipara	Littipara	Littipara
38.	Mohulbona	"	Mohulbona
39.	Paderkola	"	Paderkola
40.	Surajbera	"	Surajbera
41.	Talpahari	Hiranpur	Talpahari
42.	Pakur R/S	Pakur	Pakur R/S
43.	Rakur	"	Rakur
44.	Bhawanipur	"	Bhawanipur
45.	Chengadanga	"	Chengadanga
46.	Daldali	"	Daldali
47.	Deopur	"	Deopur
48.	Gandhaipur	"	Gandhaipur
49.	Illami	"	Illami
50.	Jhikarhatti	"	Jhikarhatti
51.	Kalidaspur	"	Kalidaspur
52.	Manirampur	"	Manirampur
53.	Mohanpur	"	Mohanpur
54.	Malpahari Koerisiding	"	Malpahari Koerisiding
55.	Nagarnabi	"	Nagarnabi
56.	Narottampur	"	Narottampur
57.	Prithinagar	"	Prithinagar
58.	Rahaspur	"	Rahaspur
59.	Siteshnagar	Pakur	Siteshnagar
60.	Sitapahari	"	Sitapahari
61.	Sangrampur	"	Sangrampur
62.	Torai	"	Torai
63.	Pakuria	Pakuria	Pakuria
64.	Balidih	"	Balidih
65.	Bondiga	Pakuria	Bondiga
66.	Bannavgram	"	Bannavgram
67.	Bara Singhpur	"	Bara Singhpur
68.	Choukisai	"	Choukisai
69.	Karadih	"	Karadih
70.	Khagachua	"	Khagachua
71.	Khaksa	"	Khaksa
72.	Karipahari	"	Karipahari
73.	Lagdum	"	Lagdum
74.	Monglabandh	"	Monglabandh
75.	Paliadaha	"	Paliadaha
76.	Phuljhinjhari	"	Phuljhinjhari
77.	Rajdaha	"	Rajdaha

DISTRICT SAHIBGANJ

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Barharwa	Barharwa	Taldih Fatehpur
2.	Agloi	"	Barharwa
3.	Attapur	"	Agloi
4.	Bakudih	"	Attapur
5.	Begumganj	"	Bakudih
6.	Baradighi	"	Begumganj
7.	Chandsahar	"	Baradighi
8.	Goalkhore	"	Chandsahar
9.	Ganeshpur	"	Goalkhore
10.	Ishlampur	"	Ganeshpur
11.	Jampur	"	Ishlampur
12.	Kankjole	"	Jampur
13.	Kathalbari	"	Kankjole
14.	Kelabari	"	Kathalbari

1	2	3	4
15.	Masna	Barharwa	Kelabari
16.	Phulbhanga	"	Masna
17.	Radhanagar	"	Phulbhanga
18.	Ranigram	"	Radhanagar
19.	Rishore	"	Ranigram
20.	Srikund	"	Rishore
21.	Sridhardiara	"	Srikund
22.	Barhat	Barhat	Sridhardiara
23.	Barmasia	"	Barhait
24.	Borbandh	"	Barmasia
25.	Bargarhi Kadma	"	Borbandh
26.	Bhognadih	"	Bargarhi Kadma
27.	Baraghaghri	"	Bhognadih
28.	Dhamni	"	Baraghaghri
29.	Jetki Kumarjori	"	Dhamni
30.	Kushmaha	"	Jetki Kumarjori
31.	Labri	"	Kushmaha
32.	Panchkathia Bazar	"	Labri
33.	Phulbhanga	"	Panchkathia Bazar
34.	Rohra	"	Phulbhanga
35.	Simlong Colliery	"	Rohra
36.	Talbaria	"	Simlong Colliery
37.	Bario	Bario	Talbaria
38.	Aprol	"	Bario
39.	Chota Bangama	"	Aprol
40.	Hathigarh	"	Chota Bangama
41.	Motipahari	"	Hathigarh
42.	Telo	"	Motipahari
43.	Kasim Bazar	Rajmahal	Kasim Bazar
44.	Rajmahal	"	Rajmahal
45.	Chowkidhab	"	Chowkidhab
46.	Jamnagar	Rajmahal	Jamnagar
47.	Kajigaon	"	Kajigaon
48.	Mahasinghpur	"	Mahasinghpur
49.	Narayanpur	"	Narayanpur
50.	Naryanpur East Diara	"	Narayanpur East Diara
51.	Piyarpur	"	Piyarpur
52.	Phudkipur	"	Phudkipur
53.	P. Koila Bazar	"	P. Koila Bazar
54.	Palasgachi	"	Palasgachi
55.	Udhwa	"	Udhwa
56.	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	Sahibganj
57.	Baluagairah	"	Baluagairah
58.	Bara Jirwabari	"	Bara Jirwabari
59.	Banjhi	"	Banjhi
60.	Bara Madansahi	"	Bara Madansahi
61.	Balapokhar	Rajmahal	Balapokhar
62.	Ganga Prasad Diara	"	Ganga Prasad Diara
63.	Hari Prasad Diara	"	Hari Prasad Diara
64.	Hajipur Bari Kodarjana	"	Hajipur Bari Kodarjana
65.	Mahadeoganj	"	Mahadeoganj
66.	Maharajpur	"	Maharajpur
67.	Rampur	"	Rampur
68.	Sahibganj Collage	Sahibganj	Sahibganj
69.	Sahibganj Court	"	Sahibganj
70.	Sakrigalighat	"	Sakrigalighat
71.	Tinapahar	Rajmahal	Tinapahar
72.	Bara Durgapur	"	Bara Durgapur
73.	Brindabani	"	Brindabani

1	2	3	4
74.	Jonka	Rajmahal	Jonka
75.	Kalyanchak	"	Kalyanchak
76.	Taljhari	Taljhari	Taljhari
77.	Karanpura	"	Karanpura
78.	Manglahat English	"	Manglahat English
79.	Sarkanda	"	Sarkanda

DISTRICT DEOGHAR

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Palojori	Palojori	Palojori
2.	Asna	"	Asna
3.	Ajnari Dudhani	"	Ajnari Dudhani
4.	Bansbutia	"	Bansbutia
5.	Bara Gamharia	"	Bara Gamharia
6.	Bhuto Koriya	"	Bhuto Koriya
7.	Baijnathpur	"	Baijnathpur
8.	Basaha	"	Basaha
9.	Bhairabpur	"	Bhairabpur
10.	Birajpur	"	Birajpur
11.	Chaglajore	"	Chaglajore
12.	Chikania	"	Chikania
13.	Dubrajpur	"	Dubrajpur
14.	Garsara	"	Garsara
15.	Golbandha	"	Golbandha
16.	Gundlidangal	"	Gundlidangal
17.	Garapathar	"	Garapathar
18.	Jaruadih	"	Jaruadih
19.	Jamua	"	Jamua
20.	Khairbani	"	Khairbani
21.	Kunjora	Pakuria	Kunjora
22.	Karrasal	"	Karrasal
23.	Nachangaria	"	Nachangaria
24.	Pargodih	"	Pargodih
25.	Pindari	"	Pindari
26.	Sagarbhanga	"	Sagarbhanga
27.	Sarsa	"	Sarsa
28.	Talgarha	"	Talgarha
29.	T.D. Dumaria	"	T.D. Dumaria
30.	Tarajora	"	Tarajora
31.	Pathna	Pathna	Pathna
32.	Bindubasini Mangladih	"	Bindubasini Mangladih
33.	Bishanpur	"	Bishanpur
34.	Baratalla	"	Baratalla
35.	Banskola	"	Banskola
36.	Ghatiari	Palojori	Ghatiari
37.	Lakhipur	"	Lakhipur
38.	Raghunathpur	"	Raghunathpur
39.	Amjora	"	Amjora
40.	Ghaghri	"	Ghaghri
41.	Kakni Patharia	"	Kakni Patharia
42.	Khudi Merkho	"	Khudi Merkho
43.	Kairasol	"	Kairasol
44.	Karudih	Deoghar	Karudih

DISTRICT RANCHI

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Ranchi	Ranchi	
2.	Adalhatu	"	Adalhatu

1	2	3	4
3.	Bero	Bero	Bero
4.	Deogaon	Bero	Deogaon
5.	Dolaicha	Bero	Dolaicha
6.	Eta	Bero	Eta
7.	Gargaon	Bero	Gargaon
8.	Hatughaghra	Bero	Hatughaghra
9.	Jareya	Bero	Jareya
10.	Kakaria	Bero	Kakaria
11.	Khatrikhatanga	Bero	Khatrikhatanga
12.	Khukhra	Bero	Khukhra
13.	Kesa	Bero	Kesa
14.	Nehalu	Bero	Nehalu
15.	Paharkandaria	Bero	Paharkandaria
16.	Tuko	Bero	Tuko
17.	Boreya	Ranchi	Boreya
18.	Brambe	Ranchi	Brambe
19.	Banapiri	Ranchi	Banapiri
20.	Baraudi	Ranchi	Baraudi
21.	Chttarkota	Ranchi	Chttarkota
22.	Ginjothakurgaon	Ranchi	Ginjothakurgaon
23.	Gurgain	Ranchi	Gurgain
24.	Jaherbargari	Ranchi	Jaherbargari
25.	Korambe	Ranchi	Korambe
26.	Murma	Ranchi	Murma
27.	Murkuni	Ranchi	Murkuni
28.	Nagra	Ranchi	Nagra
29.	Pali	Ranchi	Pali
30.	Purio	Ranchi	Purio
31.	Soba	Ranchi	Soba
32.	Turmuli	Ranchi	Turmuli
33.	Chanho	Chanho	Chanho
34.	Church Road	Ranchi	
35.	Chutia	Ranchi	
36.	H.H. Colony	Ranchi	
37.	Argora	Ranchi	
38.	Kadru	Ranchi	
39.	Hehal	Ranchi	
40.	Hindpiri	Ranchi	
41.	Indarpuri	Ranchi	
42.	Itki	Itki	Itki
43.	Murto	Itki	Murto
44.	Balsota	Itki	Balsota
45.	Beyasi	Itki	Beyasi
46.	Bhawro	Itki	Bhawro
47.	B. Khatanga	Itki	B. Khatanga
48.	Charkidumri	Itki	Charkidumri
49.	Mandro	Itki	Mandro
50.	Narkopi	Itki	Narkopi
51.	Ranikhatanga	Itki	Ranikhatanga
52.	Sacra	Itki	Sacra
53.	Semra	Itki	Semra
54.	Silagain	Itki	Silagain
55.	T. Bashili	Itki	T. Bashili
56.	Tikratoli	Itki	Tikratoli
57.	Irba	Ormanjhi	Irba
58.	Kanke	Ranchi	
59.	Bukru	Ranchi	Bukru
60.	Gagi	Ranchi	Gagi
61.	Hussir	Ranchi	Hussir
62.	Ichapiri	Ranchi	Ichapiri
63.	Kokdoro	Ranchi	Kokdoro
64.	Kumharia	Ranchi	Kumharia

1	2	3	4
65.	Pithoria	Ranchi	Pithoria
66.	Satakanadu	Ranchi	Satakanadu
67.	Sukurhuttu	Ranchi	Sukurhuttu
68.	Kanke Road	Ranchi	
69.	Kanta toil	Ranchi	
70.	Kokar	Ranchi	
71.	Lalpur	Ranchi	
72.	Lower Bazar	Ranchi	
73.	Mandar	Mandar	Mandar
74.	Binja	Mandar	Binja
75.	Burhakhukhra	Mandar	Burhakhukhra
76.	Burmu	Mandar	Burmu
77.	Chaingara	Mandar	Chaingara
78.	Chakme	Mandar	Chakme
79.	Choreya	Mandar	Choreya
80.	Gitilgarh	Mandar	Gitilgarh
81.	Hanhat	Mandar	Hanhat
82.	Kaimbo	Mandar	Kaimbo
83.	Kakargarh	Mandar	Kakargarh
84.	Karge	Mandar	Karge
85.	Karkara	Mandar	Karkara
86.	Mahuajori	Mandar	Mahuajori
87.	Makka	Mandar	Makka
88.	Murupiri	Mandar	Murupiri
89.	Patratu	Mandar	Patratu
90.	Raghunathpur	Mandar	Raghunathpur
91.	Sarle	Mandar	Sarle
92.	Sons	Mandar	Sons
93.	Sosai	Mandar	Sosai
94.	Susaimuru	Mandar	Susaimuru
95.	Tangar	Mandar	Tangar
96.	Tala	Mandar	Tala
97.	Umedanda	Mandar	Umedanda
98.	Mesra	Ormanjhi	Mesra
99.	Morabadi	Ranchi	Morabadi
100.	Nagjua	Itki	Nagjua
101.	Akasi	Itki	Akasi
102.	Bhitta	Itki	Bhitta
103.	Baragain	Itki	Baragain
104.	Gajni	Itki	Gajni
105.	Kairo	Itki	Kairo
106.	Kharta	Itki	Kharta
107.	Mahuary	Itki	Mahuary
108.	Narauli	Itki	Narauli
109.	Sero	Itki	Sero
110.	Sinjo	Itki	Sinjo
111.	Tati	Itki	Tati
112.	NCDC	Ranchi	
113.	N.V.V.	Ormanjhi	N.V.V.
114.	Buti	Ranchi	Buti
115.	Chandwe	Ormanjhi	Chandwe
116.	Hotwar	-do-	Hotwar
117.	Hundru	-do-	Hundru
118.	Ormanjhi	-do-	Ormanjhi
119.	Baredih	-do-	Baredih
120.	Baxidih	-do-	Baxidih
121.	Chakla	-do-	Chakla
122.	Chandra	-do-	Chandra
123.	Chutupalu	-do-	Chutupalu
124.	Dahu	-do-	Dahu
125.	Hendevelli	-do-	Hendevelli
126.	Ichadag	-do-	Ichadag

1	2	3	4
127.	Kuchu	-do-	Kuchu
128.	Palu	-do-	Palu
129.	Pancha	-do-	Pancha
130.	Sadama	-do-	Sadama
131.	Sanri	-do-	Sanri
132.	SH Project	-do-	SH Project
133.	O.C.C.	Ranchi	
134.	Piskanagri	-do-	Piskanagri
135.	Barsa	Ratu	Barsa
136.	Bindhani	Ratu	Bindhani
137.	Chinaropurio	Ratu	Chinaropurio
138.	Gutuwa	Ratu	Gutuwa
139.	Halhu	Ratu	Halhu
140.	Katarpa	Ratu	Katarpa
141.	M. Nayasarai	Ratu	M. Nayasarai
142.	Kuli	Ratu	Kuli
143.	Patrachauli	Ratu	Patrachauli
144.	Saparom	Ratu	Saparom
145.	R.A. College	Kanke	Kanke
146.	R. Court	Ranchi	
147.	RMC	Ranchi	RMC
148.	Bariatu	Ranchi	Bariatu
149.	Lame Baragain	Ranchi	Lame Baragain
150.	RMCC	Ranchi	RMCC
151.	R.U.	Kanke	
152.	R.V.C.	-do-	Kanke
153.	Ratu	Ratu	Ratu
154.	Bijulia	-do-	Bijulia
155.	Chipra	-do-	Chipra
156.	Guru	-do-	Guru
157.	Hurhuri	-do-	Hurhuri
158.	Kamre	-do-	Kamre
159.	Katamkulli	-do-	Katamkulli
160.	Katulahna	-do-	Katulahna
161.	Malsiring	-do-	Malsiring
162.	Marwa	-do-	Marwa
163.	Simolia	-do-	Simolia
164.	Urugutu	-do-	Urugutu
165.	Sikidiri	Ormanjhi	Sikidiri
166.	Doranda	Ranchi	
167.	A.G. Bihar	-do-	
168.	Ashok Nagar	-do-	
169.	Bundu	Bundu	Bundu
170.	Adalhatu	Bundu	Adalhatu
171.	Ambajharia	Bundu	Ambajharia
172.	Baredih	Bundu	Baredih
173.	Baruhatu	Bundu	Baruhatu
174.	Burhadih	Bundu	Burhadih
175.	Danadih	Bundu	Danadih
176.	Edrumhatu	Bundu	Edrumhatu
177.	Humta	Bundu	Humta
178.	Jadeya	Bundu	Jadeya
179.	Jamudag	Bundu	Jamudag
180.	Kanchi	Bundu	Kanchi
181.	Henjed	Bundu	Henjed
182.	Lowahatu	Bundu	Lowahatu
183.	Noadih	Bundu	Noadih
184.	Rahe	Bundu	Rahe
185.	Reladih	Bundu	Reladih
186.	Sataki	Bundu	Sataki
187.	Sonahatu	Bundu	Sonahatu
188.	Taimara	Bundu	Taimara

1	2	3	4
189.	Chotamuri	Ormanjhi	Chotamuri
190.	Hakedag	-do-	Hakedag
191.	Kuchu	-do-	Kuchu
192.	Lagam	-do-	Lagam
193.	T.B. Rampur	-do-	T.B. Rampur
194.	Dhurwa	Ranchi	Dhurwa
195.	Balalong	-do-	Balalong
196.	Lodhma	-do-	Lodhma
197.	Pundag	-do-	Pundag
198.	Sithio	-do-	Sithio
199.	Tiril	-do-	Tiril
200.	Govindpur	Karra	Govindpur
201.	Bikuadag	Karra	Bikuadag
202.	Champadih	Karra	Champadih
203.	Govindpur Rd.	Karra	Govindpur Rd.
204.	Jariadih	Karra	Jariadih
205.	Koisera	Karra	Koisera
206.	Lapa	Karra	Lapa
207.	Lete	Karra	Lete
208.	Mahugaon	Karra	Mahugaon
209.	Pokta	Karra	Pokta
210.	Rendwa	Karra	Rendwa
211.	Hatia	Namkum	Hatia
212.	Hundru	Namkum	Hundru
213.	Hatia Dam	Namkum	Hatia Dam
214.	HEC Adm. Blag.	Ranchi	HEC Adm. Blag.
215.	App. Hostel	Ranchi	Dhurwa
216.	HEC Colony	Ranchi	HEC Colony
217.	Expt. Hostel	Ranchi	Expt. Hostel
218.	HSL Colony	Ranchi	HSL Colony
219.	Hinoo	Ranchi	Hinoo
220.	J. Nagar Colony	Ranchi	J. Nagar Colony
221.	J.V. Sabha	Ranchi	J.V. Sabha
222.	Karra	Karra	Karra
223.	Bingaon	-do-	Bingaon
224.	Birda	-do-	Birda
225.	Chata	-do-	Chata
226.	Latra	-do-	Latra
227.	Kone	-do-	Kone
228.	Kurso	-do-	Kurso
229.	Sangor	-do-	Sangor
230.	Tilmi	-do-	Tilmi
231.	Khunti	Khunti	Khunti
232.	Angrabari	-do-	Angrabari
233.	Anigara	-do-	Anigara
234.	Belwadag	-do-	Belwadag
235.	Bhandra	-do-	Bhandra
236.	Bichna	-do-	Bichna
237.	Birhu	-do-	Birhu
238.	Eta	-do-	Eta
239.	Ghunsuli	-do-	Ghunsuli
240.	Gutjora	-do-	Gutjora
241.	Hakadua	-do-	Hakadua
242.	Jaltanda	-do-	Jaltanda
243.	Jurdag	-do-	Jurdag
244.	Koeselda	-do-	Koeselda
245.	Landup	-do-	Landup
246.	Maranghada	-do-	Maranghada
247.	Phudi	-do-	Phudi
248.	Saiko	-do-	Saiko
249.	Saparom	-do-	Saparom
250.	Sirum	-do-	Sirum

1	2	3	4
251.	Lapung	Lapung	Lapung
252.	Murhu	Murhu	Murhu
253.	Bamhani	Murhu	Bamhani
254.	Bandgaon	Murhu	Bandgaon
255.	Binda Bazar	Murhu	Binda Bazar
256.	Birbanki	Murhu	Birbanki
257.	Burju	Murhu	Burju
258.	Ghaghra	Murhu	Ghaghra
259.	Hasadih	Murhu	Hasadih
260.	Jate	Murhu	Jate
261.	Kandir	Murhu	Kandir
262.	Kochang	Murhu	Kochang
263.	Leyangi	Murhu	Leyangi
264.	Mahil	Murhu	Mahil
265.	Poronger	Murhu	Poronger
266.	Sarwada	Murhu	Sarwada
267.	Sarwania	Murhu	Sarwania
268.	Selda	Murhu	Selda
269.	Tebo	Murhu	Tebo
270.	Namkum	Namkum (Khijri)	Namkum
271.	Baraghaghra	Namkum (Khijri)	Baraghaghra
272.	Jamchua Jharia	Namkum (Khijri)	Jamchua Jharia
273.	Khijri	Namkum (Khijri)	Khijri
274.	Lali	Namkum (Khijri)	Lali
275.	Rajaulhatu	Namkum (Khijri)	Rajaulhatu
276.	Tetri	Namkum (Khijri)	Tetri
277.	Nibaranpur	Ranchi	Nibaranpur
278.	Rly. Colony Hatia	Ranchi	Rly. Colony Hatia
279.	R.K. Sanatorium	Ranchi	R.K. Sanatorium
280.	Dahusodag	Namkum (Khijri)	Dahusodag
281.	Hatudami	Namkum (Khijri)	Hatudami
282.	Hurdag	Namkum (Khijri)	Hurdag
283.	Hulhundu	Namkum (Khijri)	Hulhundu
284.	Dundigara	Namkum (Khijri)	Dundigara
285.	Tarasiladon	Namkum (Khijri)	Tarasiladon
286.	R. Airport	Ranchi	Hinoo
287.	Satellite Colony	Ranchi	Satellite Colony
288.	Silli	Silli	Silli
289.	Ajaygarh	Silli	Ajaygarh
290.	Barachangru	Silli	Barachangru
291.	Barenda	Silli	Barenda
292.	Barwadag	Silli	Barwadag
293.	Bansiya	Silli	Bansiya
294.	Bantahajam	Silli	Bantahajam
295.	Bongaiburu	Silli	Bongaiburu
296.	Dowaru	Silli	Dowaru
297.	Goradih	Silli	Goradih
298.	Halmad	Silli	Halmad
299.	Jhabri	Silli	Jhabri
300.	Lota	Silli	Lota
301.	Pandadih	Silli	Pandadih
302.	Patrahatu	Silli	Patrahatu
303.	Piska	Silli	Piska
304.	Pogra	Silli	Pogra
305.	Tati	Silli	Tati

1	2	3	4
306.	T.T. Mankidih	Silli	T.T. Mankidih
307.	Tetla	Silli	Tetla
308.	Tutkinawadih	Silli	Tutkinawadih
309.	Tamar	Tamar	Tamar
310.	Amlesa	Tamar	Amlesa
311.	Baburamdih	Tamar	Baburamdih
312.	Baredih	Tamar	Baredih
313.	Arki	Tamar	Arki
314.	Chirudih	Tamar	Chirudih
315.	Chokahatu	Tamar	Chokahatu
316.	Doreya	Tamar	Doreya
317.	Haramlohar	Tamar	Haramlohar
318.	Janumpiri	Tamar	Janumpiri
319.	Jargo	Tamar	Jargo
320.	Jilingsereng	Tamar	Jilingsereng
321.	Jojohatu	Tamar	Jojohatu
322.	Kochasindri	Tamar	Kochasindri
323.	Kota	Tamar	Kota
324.	Landupdih	Tamar	Landupdih
325.	Lungtu	Tamar	Lungtu
326.	Mankidih	Tamar	Mankidih
327.	Norhi	Arki	Norhi
328.	Parasi	Arki	Parasi
329.	Pundidiri	Arki	Pundidiri
330.	Rargaon	Arki	Rargaon
331.	Salgadih	Arki	Salgadih
332.	Sarjamdih	Arki	Sarjamdih
333.	Ulidih	Arki	Ulidih
334.	Ulilohar	Arki	Ulilohar
335.	Ulihatu	Arki	Ulihatu
336.	Vijaygiri	Arki	Vijaygiri
337.	Rugri	Arki	Rugri
338.	Tatisilwai	Angara	Tatisilwai
339.	Angara	Angara	Angara
340.	Bisa	Angara	Bisa
341.	Bongaibera	Angara	Bongaibera
342.	Childag	Angara	Childag
343.	Getalsud	Angara	Getalsud
344.	Hesal	Angara	Hesal
345.	Jonha	Angara	Jonha
346.	Maheshpur	Angara	Maheshpur
347.	Mahilong	Angara	Mahilong
348.	Medha	Angara	Medha
349.	Nawagarh	Angara	Nawagarh
350.	Rajadera	Angara	Rajadera
351.	Sugnu	Angara	Sugnu
352.	Torpa	Torpa	Torpa
353.	Ambapakhna	Torpa	Ambapakhna
354.	Barda	Torpa	Barda
355.	Dorma	Torpa	Dorma
356.	Dumangdiri	Torpa	Dumangdiri
357.	Gudri	Torpa	Gudri
358.	Icha	Torpa	Icha
359.	Jaipur	Torpa	Jaipur
360.	Kamdara	Kamdara	Kamdara
361.	Khatanga	Kamdara	Khatanga
362.	Kashmar	Kamdara	Kashmar
363.	Latra	Kamdara	Latra
364.	Marcha	Kamdara	Marcha
365.	Pakra	Kamdara	Pakra
366.	Patpur	Kamdara	Patpur
367.	Pimpi	Kamdara	Pimpi

1	2	3	4
368.	Pokla	Kamdara	Pokla
369.	Rania	Rania	Rania
370.	Raisimla	Rania	Raisimla
371.	Ramtolaiya	Rania	Ramtolaiya
372.	Sarbo	Rania	Sarbo
373.	Sarita	Rania	Sarita
374.	Sode	Rania	Sode
375.	Sundari	Rania	Sundari
376.	Surhu	Rania	Surhu
377.	Salegutu	Rania	Salegutu
378.	Tirla	Rania	Tirla
379.	Jaltanda	Rania	Jaltanda
380.	New Area Morabadi	Ranchi	Morabadi, Ranchi
381.	Dakra Colliery	Ranchi	Dakra Colliery
382.	Khalari	Ranchi	Khalari
383.	Chama	Ranchi	Chama
384.	Diwannagar	Ranchi	Diwannagar
385.	Mecluskiganj	Ranchi	Mecluskiganj
386.	Nawadih	Ranchi	Nawadih
387.	Nindra	Ranchi	Nindra
388.	Ray	Ranchi	Ray
389.	Hindgir	Ranchi	Hindgir

DISTRICT GUMLA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Gumla	Gumla	Gumla
2.	Armai	Gumla	Armai
3.	Asni	Gumla	Asni
4.	Baghima	Gumla	Baghima
5.	Dherhouli	Gumla	Dherhouli
6.	Dumardih	Gumla	Dumardih
7.	Karaundi	Gumla	Karaundi
8.	Koronda	Gumla	Koronda
9.	Keshipura	Gumla	Keshipura
10.	Khora	Gumla	Khora
11.	Koleng	Gumla	Koleng
12.	Kalunga	Gumla	Kalunga
13.	Malai	Gumla	Malai
14.	Marda	Gumla	Marda
15.	Murkunda	Gumla	Murkunda
16.	Parsa	Gumla	Parsa
17.	Patia	Gumla	Patia
18.	Silam	Gumla	Silam
19.	Taisera	Gumla	Taisera
20.	Telgaon	Gumla	Telgaon
21.	Bharno	Bharno	Bharno
22.	Amlia	Bharno	Amlia
23.	Asro	Bharno	Asro
24.	Danekera	Bharno	Danekera
25.	Jamgain	Bharno	Jamgain
26.	Jhikochatti	Bharno	Jhikochatti
27.	Mahadeo Chakri	Bharno	Mahadeo Chakri
28.	Marasilli	Bharno	Marasilli
29.	Pabeya	Bharno	Pabeya
30.	Turlamba	Bharno	Turlamba
31.	Basia	Basia	Basia
32.	Banaghutu	Basia	Banaghutu
33.	Banai	Basia	Banai
34.	Gangara	Basia	Gangara
35.	Gara	Basia	Gara

1	2	3	4
36.	Haphu	Basia	Haphu
37.	Konbirnawatoli	Basia	Konbirnawatoli
38.	Kumhari	Basia	Kumhari
39.	Mamarla	Basia	Mamarla
40.	Moreng	Basia	Moreng
41.	Longa	Basia	Longa
42.	Lungtu	Basia	Lungtu
43.	Sukurda	Basia	Sukurda
44.	Bishunpur	Bishnupur	Bishunpur
45.	Adar	Bishnupur	Adar
46.	Banari	Bishnupur	Banari
47.	Harup	Bishnupur	Harup
48.	Jarigutua	Bishnupur	Jarigutua
49.	Jamti	Bishnupur	Jamti
50.	Jori	Bishnupur	Jori
51.	Kurag	Bishnupur	Kurag
52.	Marwai	Bishnupur	Marwai
53.	Marwa	Bishnupur	Marwa
54.	Ruki	Bishnupur	Ruki
55.	Salemnawatoli	Bishnupur	Salemnawatoli
56.	Sarango	Bishnupur	Sarango
57.	Sato	Bishnupur	Sato
58.	Chainpur	Chainpur	Chainpur
59.	Barwenagar	Chainpur	Barwenagar
60.	Bindora	Chainpur	Bindora
61.	Dumarpath	Chainpur	Dumarpath
62.	Harra	Chainpur	Harra
63.	Hesag	Chainpur	Hesag
64.	Jamgain	Chainpur	Jamgain
65.	Kansir	Chainpur	Kansir
66.	Janawal	Chainpur	Janawal
67.	Katkahi	Chainpur	Katkahi
68.	Kurumgarh	Chainpur	Kurumgarh
69.	Luru	Chainpur	Luru
70.	Putrungi	Chainpur	Putrungi
71.	Sikri	Chainpur	Sikri
72.	Srinagar	Chainpur	Srinagar
73.	Tabela	Chainpur	Tabela
74.	Tisgaon	Chainpur	Tisgaon
75.	Tongo	Chainpur	Tongo
76.	Jari	Chainpur	Jari
77.	Kereng	Chainpur	Kereng
78.	Gumla Bazar	Gumla	Gumla
79.	Ghaghra	Ghaghra	Ghaghra
80.	Arangi	Ghaghra	Arangi
81.	Belagara	Ghaghra	Belagara
82.	Dewaki	Ghaghra	Dewaki
83.	Gamharia	Ghaghra	Gamharia
84.	Hutar	Ghaghra	Hutar
85.	Icha	Ghaghra	Icha
86.	Kugaon	Ghaghra	Kugaon
87.	Nawadih	Ghaghra	Nawadih
88.	Puto	Ghaghra	Puto
89.	Sewsoreng	Ghaghra	Sewsoreng
90.	Totambi	Ghaghra	Totambi
91.	K.O. College	Gumla	K.O. College
92.	Nawagarh	Nawagarh	Nawagarh
93.	Amgaon	Nawagarh	Amgaon
94.	Birkera	Nawagarh	Birkera
95.	Karida	Nawagarh	Karida
96.	Konda	Nawagarh	Konda
97.	Konkel	Nawagarh	Konkel

1	2	3	4
98.	Kamta	Nawagarh	Kamta
99.	Pulung	Nawagarh	Pulung
100.	Raidih	Nawagarh	Raidih
101.	Sursang	Nawagarh	Sursang
102.	Noadih	Noadih	Noadih
103.	Bhikhampur	Noadih	Bhikhampur
104.	Bhagitoli	Noadih	Bhagitoli
105.	Chriyan	Noadih	Chriyan
106.	Dina	Noadih	Dina
107.	Govindpur	Noadih	Govindpur
108.	Hesari	Noadih	Hesari
109.	Khetti	Noadih	Khetti
110.	Lowabar	Noadih	Lowabar
111.	Majhgaon	Noadih	Majhgaon
112.	Rajawal	Noadih	Rajawal
113.	Palkot	Noadih	Palkot
114.	Kurum	Noadih	Kurum
115.	Bilingbera	Noadih	Bilingbera
116.	Lota	Noadih	Lota
117.	Nathpur	Noadih	Nathpur
118.	Pojenga	Noadih	Pojenga
119.	Tapkara	Noadih	Tapkara
120.	Tengria	Noadih	Tengria
121.	Obirasundarpur	Noadih	Obirasundarpur
122.	Sundardih	Noadih	Sundardih
123.	Sisai	Sisai	Sisai
124.	Arko	Sisai	Arko
125.	Baragain	Sisai	Baragain
126.	Bhusro	Sisai	Bhusro
127.	Charda	Sisai	Charda
128.	Datia	Sisai	Datia
129.	Jura	Sisai	Jura
130.	Karanj	Sisai	Karanj
131.	Karkari	Sisai	Karkari
132.	Karondajore	Sisai	Karondajore
133.	Murgu	Sisai	Murgu
134.	Nagar	Sisai	Nagar
135.	Nagpheni	Sisai	Nagpheni
136.	Olmunda	Sisai	Olmunda
137.	Sakrauli	Sisai	Sakrauli
138.	Sogra	Sisai	Sogra
139.	Shivnathpur	Sisai	Shivnathpur
140.	Toto	Toto	Toto
141.	Anjan	Toto	Anjan
142.	Basua	Toto	Basua
143.	Chatgaon	Toto	Chatgaon
144.	Gunia	Toto	Gunia
145.	Kharka	Toto	Kharka
146.	Kotam	Toto	Kotam
147.	Noadih	Toto	Noadih
148.	Phori	Toto	Phori
149.	S. Pur Gamharia	Toto	S. Pur Gamharia

DISTRICT LOHARDAGA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	Lohardaga
2.	Arkosa	Lohardaga	Arkosa
3.	Arya	Lohardaga	Arya
4.	Arru	Lohardaga	Arru
5.	Badla	Lohardaga	Badla

1	2	3	4
6.	Bagha	Lohardaga	Bagha
7.	Bagru hills	Lohardaga	Bagru hills
8.	Bagru Mines	Lohardaga	Bagru Mines
9.	Butisenha	Lohardaga	Butisenha
10.	Charhu	Lohardaga	Charhu
11.	Daru	Lohardaga	Daru
12.	Gageya	Lohardaga	Gageya
13.	Hasapiri	Lohardaga	Hasapiri
14.	Irgaon	Lohardaga	Irgaon
15.	Hirhi	Lohardaga	Hirhi
16.	Hisri	Lohardaga	Hisri
17.	Juria	Lohardaga	Juria
18.	Korambe	Lohardaga	Korambe
19.	Kujra	Lohardaga	Kujra
20.	Masmano	Lohardaga	Masmano
21.	Mungo	Lohardaga	Mungo
22.	Nagra	Lohardaga	Nagra
23.	Narinawadih	Lohardaga	Narinawadih
24.	Nigni	Lohardaga	Nigni
25.	Harmu	Lohardaga	Harmu
26.	Dundru	Lohardaga	Dundru
27.	Puso	Lohardaga	Puso
28.	Pesrar	Lohardaga	Pesrar
29.	Rampur	Lohardaga	Rampur
30.	Sahijana	Lohardaga	Sahijana
31.	Jorisaheda	Lohardaga	Jorisaheda
32.	Sithio	Lohardaga	Sithio
33.	Tisiya	Lohardaga	Tisiya
34.	Larango	Lohardaga	Larango
35.	Hesway	Lohardaga	Hesway
36.	Bhatkhijri	Lohardaga	Bhatkhijri
37.	Simardih	Lohardaga	Simardih
38.	Kuru	Kuru	Kuru
39.	Champijaria	Kuru	Champijaria
40.	Chandujima	Kuru	Chandujima
41.	Chiri	Kuru	Chiri
42.	Henjla	Kuru	Henjla
43.	Jingi	Kuru	Jingi
44.	Kurse	Kuru	Kurse
45.	Landupsenha	Kuru	Landupsenha
46.	Lowadagin	Kuru	Lowadagin
47.	Opa	Kuru	Opa
48.	Pandra	Kuru	Pandra
49.	Pandri	Kuru	Pandri
50.	Salgi	Kuru	Salgi
51.	Kisko	Kisko	Kisko
52.	Netarahat	Ghaghra	Netarahat
53.	Jobhipath	Ghaghra	Jobhipath
54.	Senha	Senha	Senha
55.	Bhandra	Bhandra	Bhandra
56.	Lohardaga Bazar	Lohardaga	Lohardaga Bazar
57.	Lohardaga Court	Lohardaga	Lohardaga Court

DISTRICT SIMDEGA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Simdega	Simdega	Simdega
2.	Bagdega	Simdega	Bagdega
3.	Basain	Simdega	Basain
4.	Bombalkera	Simdega	Bombalkera
5.	Gorarjore	Simdega	Gorarjore

1	2	3	4
6.	Gutbahar	Simdega	Gutbahar
7.	Jokbahar	Simdega	Jokbahar
8.	Hetma	Simdega	Hetma
9.	Kersal	Simdega	Kersal
10.	Kehsalpur	Simdega	Kehsalpur
11.	Khuntitoli	Simdega	Khuntitoli
12.	Kinkel	Simdega	Kinkel
13.	Kochedega	Simdega	Kochedega
14.	Konaskeli	Simdega	Konaskeli
15.	Kulukera	Simdega	Kulukera
16.	Malsara	Simdega	Malsara
17.	Meromdega	Simdega	Meromdega
18.	Pithra	Simdega	Pithra
19.	Sewai	Simdega	Sewai
20.	Talsera	Simdega	Talsera
21.	T.P. Pani	Simdega	T.P. Pani
22.	Tumdegi	Simdega	Tumdegi
23.	Bano	Bano	Bano
24.	Banki	Bano	Banki
25.	Genmer	Bano	Genmer
26.	Gerda	Bano	Gerda
27.	Hatinghore	Bano	Hatinghore
28.	Hurda	Bano	Hurda
29.	Jitutoli	Bano	Jitutoli
30.	Kulburu	Bano	Kulburu
31.	Kutungla	Bano	Kutungla
32.	Kurkura	Bano	Kurkura
33.	Lachragarh	Bano	Lachragarh
34.	Lamgarh	Bano	Lamgarh
35.	Latakel	Bano	Latakel
36.	Orga	Bano	Orga
37.	Raikera	Bano	Raikera
38.	Sikorda	Bano	Sikorda
39.	Biru	Simdega	Biru
40.	Bhelwadih	Simdega	Bhelwadih
41.	Keondih	Simdega	Keondih
42.	Kuruskela	Simdega	Kuruskela
43.	Pakardanr	Simdega	Pakardanr
44.	Phulwartangar	Simdega	Phulwartangar
45.	Sikiriatanr	Simdega	Sikiriatanr
46.	Tamra	Simdega	Tamra
47.	Gotra	Simdega	Gotra
48.	Deobahar	Simdega	Deobahar
49.	Garja	Simdega	Garja
50.	Khijri	Simdega	Khijri
51.	Konbegi	Simdega	Konbegi
52.	Konpala	Simdega	Konpala
53.	Lathakhaman	Simdega	Lathakhaman
54.	Rengari	Simdega	Rengari
55.	Kolebira	Kolebira	Kolebira
56.	Agharma	Kolebira	Agharma
57.	Baribringa	Kolebira	Baribringa
58.	Barsolya	Kolebira	Barsolya
59.	Boroseta	Kolebira	Boroseta
60.	Bongera	Kolebira	Bongera
61.	Bongram	Kolebira	Bongram
62.	Barwadih	Kolebira	Barwadih
63.	Etam	Kolebira	Etam
64.	Jaldega	Jaldega	Jaldega
65.	Kolemdega	Jaldega	Kolemdega
66.	Konmerla	Jaldega	Konmerla
67.	Lomboi	Jaldega	Lomboi

1	2	3	4
68.	Lasia	Jaldega	Lasia
69.	Rampur	Jaldega	Rampur
70.	Sahpur	Jaldega	Sahpur
71.	Sukhajharia	Jaldega	Sukhajharia
72.	Tutikel	Jaldega	Tutikel
73.	Kurdeg	Kurdeg	Kurdeg
74.	Barkibura	Kurdeg	Barkibura
75.	Chadrimunda	Kurdeg	Chadrimunda
76.	Dhori	Kurdeg	Dhori
77.	Dumarpath	Kurdeg	Dumarpath
78.	Gariajore	Kurdeg	Gariajore
79.	Gotadih	Kurdeg	Gotadih
80.	Khinda	Kurdeg	Khinda
81.	Konjoba	Kurdeg	Konjoba
82.	Kutmakachar	Kurdeg	Kutmakachar
83.	Taisera	Kurdeg	Taisera
84.	T. Tangar	T. Tangar	T. Tangar
85.	Baliajore	T. Tangar	Baliajore
86.	Bansjore	T. Tangar	Bansjore
87.	Behrinbasa	T. Tangar	Behrinbasa
88.	Bolba	Bolba	Bolba
89.	Jampani	T. Tangar	Jampani
90.	Kadopani	T. Tangar	Kadopani
91.	Koreya	T. Tangar	Koreya
92.	Koranjo	Bolba	Koranjo
93.	Karramunda	Bolba	Karramunda
94.	Kurmia	Bolba	Kurmia
95.	Kundurmunda	Bolba	Kundurmunda
96.	Piriyaponch	Bolba	Piriyaponch
97.	Samsera	Bolba	Samsera
98.	Taraboga	Bolba	Taraboga
99.	Targa	Bolba	Targa
100.	Urte	Bolba	Urte

DISTRICT SINGHBHUM (E)

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Tatanagar	Karandih	Tatanagar (Khasmahal)
2.	Sarjamda	"	Sarjamda
3.	Haludbani	"	Haludbani
4.	Kitadih	"	Kitadih
5.	Harhargutu	"	Kitadih
6.	Karandih	"	Karandih
7.	Bagbera	"	Karandih
8.	Dudra	"	Bagbera
9.	Itagarh	Rajnagar	Dudra
10.	Haludpukur	Potka	Haludpukur
11.	Juri	"	Juri
12.	Potka	"	Potka
13.	Sangrain	"	Sangrain
14.	Khairpal	"	Khairpal
15.	Bhalki	"	Bhalki
16.	Kowali	"	Kowali
17.	Narda	"	Narda
18.	Chakri	"	Chakri
19.	Tangrain	"	Tangrain
20.	Gobindpur	Rajnagar	Gobindpur
21.	Jumal	"	Jumal
22.	B. Kutumb	"	B. Kutumb
23.	Rasunchopa	Potka	Rasunchopa
24.	Patamda	Patamda	Patamda

1	2	3	4
25.	Bidra	Patamda	Bidra
26.	Bangurda	"	Bara Bangurda
27.	Chota Bangurda	"	Chota Bangurda
28.	Kamalpur	"	Kamalpur
29.	Rasiknagar	"	Sushni Bazar
30.	Madhopur	"	Madhopur
31.	Boram	"	Boram
32.	B. Chirka	"	B. Chirka
33.	Kuiani	"	Kuiani
34.	Kuira	"	Kuira
35.	Beldih	"	Beldih
36.	Lawjora	"	Lawjora
37.	Dighi	"	Dighi
38.	Kumir	"	Kumir
39.	Bankuchia	Patamda	Bankuchia
40.	Chirudih	"	Chirudih
41.	Gobarghusi	"	Gobarghusi
42.	Pagda	"	Pagda
43.	Jorsiya	"	Jorsiya
44.	Lachipur	"	Jorsiya
45.	Kasmar	"	Kasmar
46.	J. Mines	Potka	J. Mines
47.	Rajdoha	"	Rajdoha
48.	Bhatin	"	Bhatin
49.	Dhirol	"	Dhirol
50.	Bango	"	Bango
51.	Kalikapur	"	Kalikapur
52.	Manpur	"	Manpur
53.	Butgora	"	Manpur
54.	Amlatola	"	Amlatola
55.	Asanbani	"	Asanbani
56.	Dorkasai	Potka	Dorkasai
57.	Ghatsila	Ghatsila	Ghatsila
58.	Surda Mines	M. Mines	Surda Mines
59.	Kendadih	Ghatsila	Kendadih
60.	Barajuri	"	Barajuri
61.	Jhantijharna	"	Jhantijharna
62.	Edelbera	"	Edelbera
63.	Karadouva	"	Karadouva
64.	Dova	"	Dova
65.	Asna	"	Asna
66.	Pungora	"	Pungora
67.	Haldajuri	"	Haldajuri
68.	Mohanpur	"	Mohanpur
69.	Bankati	"	Bankati
70.	Sundarnagar	Karandih	Sundarnagar
71.	Gitilata	"	Gitilata
72.	Shankarda	Potka	Shankarda
73.	Narwapahar	"	Narwapahar
74.	Kendamundi	Rajnagar	Kendamundi
75.	Tumang	"	Tumang
76.	Mango	Karandih	Mango
77.	Bhilaipahari	"	Bhilaipahari
78.	Pipla	"	Pipla
79.	Hirachuni	"	Hirachuni
80.	Kapali	"	Kapali
81.	Rakha Copper Project	Potka	R.C.P.
82.	Rakha Mines	"	Rakha Mines
83.	M. Mines	M. Mines	M. Mines
84.	Badia	"	Badia
85.	Dumaria	Dumaria	Dumaria
86.	Bhagabandi	"	Bhagabandi

1	2	3	4
87.	Barabotla	Dumaria	B. Botla
88.	Baraasthi	"	B. Asthi
89.	Bankisole	"	Bankisole
90.	Foundary works	Karandih	F. Works
91.	MGM College	"	MGM College
92.	Azadnagar	"	Azadnagar
93.	Sonari	"	Sonari
94.	Kadma	"	Kadma
95.	Jugsalai	"	Jugsalai
96.	B. Mines	"	B. Mines
97.	Adityapur	Gamharia	Adityapur
98.	A.I. Area	"	A.I. Area
99.	RIT	"	RIT Jamshedpur
100.	Loabasa	"	Loabasa
101.	Chota Govindpur	Karindih	Chota Govindpur
102.	Birsanagar	Karindih	Birsanagar
103.	Beku	Jamshedpur	Beku
104.	Suklera	Jamshedpur	Suklera
105.	Barakursi	Jamshedpur	Barakursi
106.	Churinda	Ghatsila	Churinda
107.	Kesharpur	Ghatsila	Kesharpur
108.	Hendaljuri	Ghatsila	Hendaljuri
109.	Panduda	D. Garh	Panduda
110.	Rautara	D. Garh	Rautara
111.	Baliaguri	D. Garh	Baliaguri
112.	Matiabandhi	D. Garh	Matiabandhi
113.	Nutangarh	D. Garh	Nutangarh
114.	Bhalki	D. Garh	Bhalki
115.	Kantabari	D. Garh	Kantabari
116.	Kaliam	Chakulia	Kaliam
117.	Gohelchanga	D. Garh	Gohelchanga
118.	Mohuliasole	D. Garh	Mohuliasole
119.	Kokpara	D. Garh	Kokpara
120.	Muralthakra	D. Garh	Muralthakra
121.	Pitajuri	D. Garh	Pitajuri
122.	S.S. Pur	D. Garh	S.S. Pur
123.	Singhpura	D. Garh	Singhpura
124.	Arjunbera	D. Garh	Arjunbera
125.	Gurabandha	D. Garh	Gurabandha
126.	Balijuri	D. Garh	Balijuri
127.	Bhalukbinda	Chakulia	Bhalukbinda
128.	Kalapathar	Chakulia	Bhalukbinda
129.	Baridkanpur	Chakulia	Baridkanpur
130.	Balibandh	Chakulia	Balibandh
131.	Simdih	Chakulia	Simdih
132.	Bhandru	Chakulia	Bhandru
133.	Kendadangri	Chakulia	Kendadangri
134.	Kalidaspur	Chakulia	Kalidaspur
135.	Bend	Chakulia	Bend
136.	Amlagora	Chakulia	Amlagora
137.	Baramara	Chakulia	Baramara
138.	Mural	Chakulia	Mural
139.	Lodhasoli	Chakulia	Lodhasoli
140.	Gandanta	B. Gora	Gandanta
141.	Katusole	B. Gora	Katusole
142.	Manasmuria	B. Gora	Manasmuria
143.	Rupaskundi	B. Gora	Rupaskundi
144.	Sardiha	B. Gora	Sardiha
145.	Benasoli	B. Gora	Benasoli
146.	Jarapal	B. Gora	Jarapal
147.	Kesharda	B. Gora	Kesharda
148.	Dandudihi	B. Gora	Dandudihi

1	2	3	4
149.	Chandrapur	B. Gora	Chandrapur
150.	Matihana	B. Gora	Matihana
151.	Khanda Mauda	B. Gora	Khanda Mauda
152.	Arong	B. Gora	Arong
153.	Jaipura	B. Gora	Jaipura
154.	R.C. Pur	B. Gora	R.C. Pur
155.	Ghaspada	B. Gora	Ghaspada
156.	Chotapurulia	B. Gora	Chotapurulia
157.	Kumardubi	B. Gora	Kumardubi
158.	Darkhuli	B. Gora	Darkhuli
159.	Malua	B. Gora	Malua
160.	Chittreswar	B. Gora	Chittreswar
161.	Baragoria	B. Gora	Baragoria
162.	Gamaria	B. Gora	Gamaria
163.	Jamsola	B. Gora	Jamsola
164.	Kaimi	B. Gora	Kaimi
165.	Mauda	B. Gora	Mauda
166.	Benda	B. Gora	Benda
167.	Bamdol	B. Gora	Bamdol
168.	Guhiapal	B. Gora	Guhiapal
169.	Angarpara	B. Gora	Angarpara
170.	Murakati	B. Gora	Murakati
171.	Kaima	B. Gora	Kaima
172.	Domjuri	B. Gora	Domjuri
173.	Baharagora	B. Gora	Baharagora
174.	Chakulia	Chakulia	Chakulia
175.	Dhalbhumgarh	D. Garh	Dhalbhumgarh
176.	Mahulia	Ghatsila	Mahulia
177.	Bistupur Gate	Karandih	Bistupur Gate
178.	Bistupur Bazar	Karandih	Bistupur Bazar
179.	Sakchi Court	Karandih	Sakchi Court
180.	Sakchi	Karandih	Sakchi
181.	Agrico	Karandih	Agrico
182.	Golmuri	Karandih	Golmuri
183.	Baridih	Karandih	Baridih
184.	Cable Township	Karandih	Cable Township
185.	Indarnagar	Karandih	Indarnagar
186.	Telco G.M.	Karandih	Telco
187.	Telco Works	Karandih	Telco
188.	Plaza Market	Karandih	Telco
189.	Govindpur Housing Colony	Parsudih	Govindpur
190.	Rahargora	Parsudih	Rahargora
191.	Kalimati Market		
192.	Maubhandar		
193.	Sundarnagar		

DISTRICT SERAIKELLA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Amda	Kharsawangarh	Amda
2.	Kharsawangarh	Kharsawan	Kharsawan
3.	Rajnagar I	Rajnagar	Rajnagar
4.	Seraikella	Seraikella	Seraikella
5.	Arwan	Kuchai	Andhari
6.	Barachiru	Khuntpani	Barachiru
7.	Baralagia	Khuntpani	Baralagia
8.	Barkella	Khuntpani	Barkella
9.	Dalbhanga	Kuchai	Dalbhanga
10.	Dholadih	Rajnagar	Dholadih
11.	Galudih	Kuchai	Galudih
12.	Gulia	Rajnagar	Gulia

1	2	3	4
13.	Gopidih	Kuchai	Gopidih
14.	Icha	Rajnagar	Icha
15.	Jhalak	Rajnagar	Jhalak
16.	Keshargaria	Rajnagar	Keshargaria
17.	Khuntpani	Khuntpani	Khuntpani
18.	Kuchai	Kuchai	Kuchai
19.	Padampur	Kharsawangarh	Padampur
20.	Pandrasali	Khuntpani	Pandrasali
21.	Pathanmara	Seraikella	Pathanmara
22.	Purnea	Khuntpani	Purnea
23.	Roro	Khuntpani	Roro
24.	Sarda	Khuntpani	Sarda
25.	Seraikella Block	Seraikella	Manik Bara
26.	Tablapur	Seraikella	Tablapur
27.	Sini	Kharsawan	
28.	Burudih	Kharsawan	
29.	Dugni	Gamharia	
30.	Kolebera	Gamharia	
31.	Kendua	Kharsawan	
32.	Mundatand	Saraikella	
33.	Madhupur	Gamharia	
34.	Narainpur	Gamharia	
35.	Nagtasai	Kharsawan	
36.	Raidih	Gamharia	
37.	Sindhukopa	Saraikella	
38.	Sindri	Saraikella	
39.	Chandil	Chandil	
40.	Adardih	Nimdih	
41.	Bamni	Nimdih	
42.	Bamni Cheliama	Nimdih	
43.	Bareda	Chandil	
44.	Bhadudih	Chandil	
45.	Chainpur	Chandil	
46.	Chilgu	Chandil	
47.	Ghoraling	Nimdih	
48.	Jugilong	Chandil	
49.	Kanderbera	Nimdih	
50.	Madhupur	Nimdih	
51.	Nimdih	Nimdih	
52.	Pokharia	Nimdih	
53.	Simagunda	Chandil	
54.	Tankocha	Nimdih	
55.	Tilla	Chandil	
56.	Kashipur	Chandil	
57.	Chowka	Ichagarh	
58.	Bansa	Chandil	
59.	Bandu	Ichagarh	
60.	Buruhatu	Ichagarh	
61.	Chipri	Ichagarh	
62.	Deoltand	Ichagarh	
63.	Ghatdulmi	Chandil	
64.	Gaurang Kolma	Ichagarh	
65.	Hesalkocha	Chandil	
66.	Jhabri	Chandil	
67.	Khunti	Chandil	
68.	Kashidih	Ichagarh	
69.	Lepatand	Ichagarh	
70.	Maisara	Ichagarh	
71.	Nadisai	Ichagarh	
72.	Patkum	Ichagarh	
73.	Siddih	Chandil	
74.	Tamari	Ichagarh	

1	2	3	4
75.	Tikar	Ichagarh	
76.	Tuta	Ichagarh	
77.	Urmal	Chandil	
78.	Gamharia	Gamhria	
79.	Baramari	Gamhria	
80.	Burudih	Gamhria	
81.	Dugdha	Gamhria	
82.	Nowagarh	Gamhria	
83.	Kandra	Gamhria	
84.	Hudu	Gamhria	
85.	CKP	Ichagarh	
86.	Choura	Ichagarh	
87.	Dulmi	Ichagarh	
88.	Ichadih	Ichagarh	
89.	Janum	Nimdih	
90.	Kukru	Ichagarh	
91.	Muru	Numdih	
92.	Shirum	Numdih	
93.	Situ	Numdih	
94.	Soro	Numdih	
95.	Chhotabandi		
96.	Rola		
97.	Jarapal		

DISTRICT WEST SINGHBHUM

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Keadchalam		
2.	Chaibasa H.O.	Chaibasa	Chaibasa
3.	Barajamda	Noamundi	Barajamda
4.	Bari Baran Chaibasa	Chaibasa	Chaibasa
5.	Danguaposi	Jagannathpur	Danguaposi
6.	DSE Chaibasa	Chaibasa	Chaibasa
7.	Gua	Noamundi	Gua
8.	Hatgamaria	Jhinkpani	Hatgamaria
9.	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur	Jagannathpur
10.	Jhinkpani	Jhinkpani	Jhinkpani
11.	Kiriburu Base Camp	Noamundi	Kiriburu Base Camp
12.	Meghahatuburu	Noamundi	Meghahatuburu
13.	Noamundi	Noamundi	Noamundi
14.	Noamundi Bazar	Noamundi	Noamundi
15.	Tata College Chaibasa	Chaibasa	Chaibasa
16.	Andhari	Kumardungi	Andhari
17.	Asura	Jhinkpani	Asura
18.	Baraguira	Chaibasa	Baraguira
19.	Baralagra	Manjgaon	Baralagra
20.	Barkundia	Chaibasa Sadar	Barkundia
21.	Balandia	Jhinkpani	Balandia
22.	Barajambini	Kumardungi	Barajambini
23.	Balibandh	Manjhgaon	Balibandh
24.	Barajhinkpani	Tonto	Barajhinkpani
25.	Baraiburu	Noamundi	Baraiburu
26.	Beni Sagar	Manjhgaon	Beni Sagar
27.	Bhagabilla	Manjhari	Bhagabilla
28.	Bharbharia	Manjhari	Bharbharia
29.	Bhoya	Khuntpani	Bhoya
30.	Bensai Karanjia	Jagnnathpur	Bensai Karanjia
31.	Chittimiti	Tannagar	Bensai Karanjia
32.	Dalki	Jhinkpani	Dalki

1	2	3	4
33.	Dhoba dhobin	Manjhgaon	Dhoba dhobin
34.	Ghagri	Chaibasa	Ghagri
35.	Gitilipee	Manjhgaon	Gitilipee
36.	Gumuria	Jagannathpur	Gumuria
37.	Jaintgarh	Jagannathpur	Jaintgarh
38.	Jamdih	Tanto	Jamdih
39.	Jojo Camp	Noamundi	Jojo Camp
40.	Jeteya	Noamundi	Jeteya
41.	Karanjia	Jagannathpur	Karanjia
42.	Kathbari	Tantnagar	Kathbari
43.	Khairpal	Manjhgaon	Khairpal
44.	Kharbandh	Kumardungi	Kharbandh
45.	Kheriatangar	Tantnagar	Kheriatangar
46.	Kochra	Jhinkpani	Kochra
47.	Kokcho	Tantnagar	Kokcho
48.	Kharpoee	Manjhgaon	Kharpoee
49.	Kotgarh	Noamundi	Kotgarh
50.	Kumardungi	Kumardungi	Kumardungi
51.	Kundiadhar	Kumardungi	Kundiadhar
52.	Manjhgaon	Manjhgaon	Manjhgaon
53.	Maluka	Jagannathpur	Maluka
54.	Nakahasa	Chaibasa	Nakahasa
55.	Narsanda	Chaibasa	Narsanda
56.	Nayagaon Ashram	Manjhgaon	Nayagaon
57.	Nawagaon	Jhinkpani	Nawagaon
58.	Parsagarh Keshna	Manjhgaon	Persa
59.	Pilka	Manjhari	Pilka
60.	Panga	Manjhari	Panga
61.	Purnapani	Tonto	Purnapani
62.	Ruiya	Jhinkpani	Ruiya
63.	Sindrigouri	Jhinkpani	Sindrigouri
64.	Singhpokharia	Jagannathpur	Singhpokharia
65.	Siyaljora	Jagnnathpur	Siyaljora
66.	Sringasia	Tonto	Sringasia
67.	Surjabasa	Jhinkpani	Surjabasa
68.	T.B. Dumaria	Kumardungi	Dumaria
69.	Tantnagar	Tantnagar	Tantnagar
70.	Tonto CBSA	Manjhari	Tonto
71.	Tonto(J/Pani)	Tonto	Tonto
72.	Chakradharpur	Chakradharpur	
73.	Baipee	Bandgaon	
74.	Bhalupani	Kharsawan	
75.	Barabamboo	Chakradharpur	
76.	Chainpur Khas	Chakradharpur	
77.	Chirubera	Chakradharpur	
78.	Gopinathpur	Chakradharpur	
79.	Hathia	Chakradharpur	
80.	Hesalkuti	Chakradharpur	
81.	Jamid	Chakradharpur	
82.	Jharjhara	Chakradharpur	
83.	Jojokurma	Kharsawan	
84.	Kera	Chakradharpur	
85.	Karaikella	Bandgaon	
86.	Lotapahar	Sonua	
87.	Mahulpani	Chakradharpur	
88.	Nakti	Bandgaon	
89.	Otar	Bandgaon	
90.	Roladih	Chakradharpur	
91.	Sarjamhatu	Sonua	
92.	Toldo	Chakradharpur	
93.	Unchibeta	Chakradharpur	

1	2	3	4
94.	Ckp Bazar	Chakradharpur	
95.	Ckp Colony	Chakradharpur	
96.	Chiria	Manoharpur	
97.	Salai	Manoharpur	
98.	Chotanagra	Manoharpur	
99.	Goilkera	Goilkera	
100.	Bari	Sonua	
101.	Kairam	Goilkera	
102.	Tuniaganjpur	Sonua	
103.	Sonua	Sonua	
104.	Asantalia	Sonua	
105.	Bhalurungi	Sonua	
106.	Jarakel	Sonua	
107.	Kuira	Goilkera	
108.	Longo	Sonua	
109.	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	
100.	Baikera	Manoharpur	
111.	Barpos	Manoharpur	
112.	Dumrita	Manoharpur	
113.	Paherbaga	Goilkera	
114.	Posaita	Manoharpur	
115.	Rayanandpur	Manoharpur	
116.	Robkera	Manoharpur	
117.	Urkia	Manoharpur	

DISTRICT PALAMU

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Daltonganj H.O.	Daltonganj	N/A
2.	Belwatikar	Daltonganj	Belwatikar
3.	Chatterpur	Chatterpur	Chatterpur
4.	Babhandih	Chatterpur	Babhandih
5.	Bishunpur	Chatterpur	Bishunpur
6.	Chaparwar	Chatterpur	Chaparwar
7.	Cherai	Chatterpur	Cherai
8.	Dagara	Chatterpur	Dagara
9.	Dali	Chatterpur	Dali
10.	Gulabjhari	Chatterpur	Gulabjhari
11.	Khairadohar	Chatterpur	Khairadohar
12.	Kharagpur	Chatterpur	Kharagpur
13.	Kauwal	Chatterpur	Kauwal
14.	Majhauli	Chatterpur	Majhauli
15.	Munkeri	Chatterpur	Munkeri
16.	Namudag	Chatterpur	Namudag
17.	Naudiha Bazar	Chatterpur	Naudiha Bazar
18.	Naudiha Khajuri	Chatterpur	Naudiha Khajuri
19.	Nawa Bazar	Chatterpur	Nawa Bazar
20.	Pachmo	Chatterpur	Pachmo
21.	Pipra	Chatterpur	Pipra
22.	Sakaldipa	Chatterpur	Sakaldipa
23.	Saraidih	Chatterpur	Saraidih
24.	Sarsot	Chatterpur	Sarsot
25.	Telari	Chatterpur	Telari
26.	Udaigarh	Chatterpur	Udaigarh
27.	Daltonganj Bazar	Daltonganj	Daltonganj Bazar
28.	Daltonganj College	Daltonganj	Daltonganj College
29.	Chiyanki	Daltonganj	Chiyanki
30.	I.E. Sudna	Daltonganj	I.E. Sudna
31.	Sua	Daltonganj	Sua
32.	Singrakhurd	Daltonganj	Singrakhurd
33.	Jogiahitola	Daltonganj	Jogiahitola
34.	Daltonganj Kutchery	Daltonganj	Daltonganj Kutchery

1	2	3	4
35.	Hamidganj	Daltonganj	Hamidganj
36.	Haidernagar	Haidernagar	Haidernagar
37.	Bilaspur	Haidernagar	Bilaspur
38.	Choukari	Haidernagar	Choukari
39.	Kabrakhurd	Haidernagar	Kabrakhurd
40.	Kosiara	Haidernagar	Kosiara
41.	Kukhi	Haidernagar	Kukhi
42.	Pansa	Haidernagar	Pansa
43.	Sundipur	Haidernagar	Sundipur
44.	Japla	Hussainabad	Japla
45.	Alinagar	Hussainabad	Alinagar
46.	Barahi	Hussainabad	Barahi
47.	Dangwar	Hussainabad	Dangwar
48.	Daruabeni	Hussainabad	Daruabeni
49.	Jhargara	Hussainabad	Jhargara
50.	Joga Jamdiha	Hussainabad	Joga Jamdiha
51.	Kamgarpur	Hussainabad	Kamgarpur
52.	Kusha	Hussainabad	Kusha
53.	Kajarat Nawahih	Hussainabad	Kajarat Nawahih
54.	Latheya	Hussainabad	Latheya
55.	Mahuari	Hussainabad	Mahuari
56.	Poldih Jagdishpur	Hussainabad	Poldih Jagdishpur
57.	Sabano	Hussainabad	Sabano
58.	Untari Road	Hussainabad	Untari Road
59.	Japla C.F.		Japla C.F.
60.	Lesliganj	Lesliganj	Lesliganj
61.	Asehar	Lesliganj	Asehar
62.	Bansdih	Lesliganj	Bansdih
63.	Basaura	Lesliganj	Basaura
64.	Champi	Lesliganj	Champi
65.	Dhangaon	Lesliganj	Dhangaon
66.	Gurha	Lesliganj	Gurha
67.	Gentha	Lesliganj	Gentha
68.	Gurua	Lesliganj	Gurua
69.	Kazipakri	Lesliganj	Kazipakri
70.	Kundri PCO	Lesliganj	Kundri
71.	Manjhigaon	Lesliganj	Manjhigaon
72.	Pathakpagar	Lesliganj	Pathakpagar
73.	Phulang	Lesliganj	Phulang
74.	Rajwadih	Lesliganj	Rajwadih
75.	Sagalim	Lesliganj	Sagalim
76.	Sangbar	Lesliganj	Sangbar
77.	Sildiliakala	Lesliganj	Sildiliakala
78.	Tarhasi	Lesliganj	Tarhasi
79.	Thakuraidabra	Lesliganj	Thakuraidabra
80.	Mohamadganj	Hussainabad	Mohamadganj
81.	Belhat	Hussainabad	Belhat
82.	Hariharpur	Hussainabad	Hariharpur
83.	Kandi	Hussainabad	Kandi
84.	Kushaha	Hussainabad	Kushaha
85.	Lamarikala	Hussainabad	Lamarikala
86.	Kadalkurmi	Hussainabad	Kadalkurmi
87.	Morway	Hussainabad	Morway
88.	Manjhiaon	Hussainabad	Manjhiaon
89.	Satbahini	Hussainabad	Satbahini
90.	Sonoura	Hussainabad	Sonoura
91.	Shivpur	Hussainabad	Shivpur
92.	Jainagar	Hussainabad	Jainagar
93.	Goradih	Hussainabad	Goradih
94.	Panki	Panki	Panki
95.	Ambabar	Panki	Ambabar
96.	Baliari	Panki	Baliari

1	2	3	4
97.	Dawarika	Panki	Dawarika
98.	Dandarkalan	Panki	Dandarkalan
99.	Dhub	Panki	Dhub
100.	Loharsi	Panki	Loharsi
101.	Kasmar	Panki	Kasmar
102.	Konwai	Panki	Konwai
103.	Tetrain	Panki	Tetrain
104.	Udaipur	Panki	Udaipur
105.	Champikala	Panki	Champikala
106.	Tal	Panki	Tal
107.	Patan	Patan	Patan
108.	Chak	Patan	Chak
109.	Chetma	Patan	Chetma
110.	Lamipatra	Patan	Lamipatra
111.	Gaharpathra	Patan	Gaharpathra
112.	Dulhi	Patan	Dulhi
113.	Dipauwa	Patan	Dipauwa
114.	Baidakalan	Patan	Baidakalan
115.	Loinga	Patan	Loinga
116.	Kankekalan	Patan	Kankekalan
117.	Kishunpur	Patan	Kishunpur
118.	Manatu	Patan	Manatu
119.	Nawajaipur	Patan	Nawajaipur
120.	Naudiha	Patan	Naudiha
121.	Padma	Patan	Padma
122.	Pandepura	Patan	Pandepura
123.	Palhekalan	Patan	Palhekalan
124.	Roll	Patan	Roll
125.	Sirma	Patan	Sirma
126.	Sikkikalan	Patan	Sikkikalan
127.	Rehala	Bishrampur	Rehala
128.	Basna	Bishrampur	Basna
129.	Bhandar	Bishrampur	Bhandar
130.	Belchampa	Bishrampur	Belchampa
131.	Bhikhahi	Bishrampur	Bhikhahi
132.	Danda	Bishrampur	Danda
133.	Diharia	Bishrampur	Diharia
134.	Gari	Bishrampur	Gari
135.	Gharatia	Bishrampur	Gharatia
136.	Kajrakhurd	Bishrampur	Kajrakhurd
137.	Ketatkalan	Bishrampur	Ketatkalan
138.	Kadhwan	Bishrampur	Kadhwan
139.	Kanda	Bishrampur	Kanda
140.	Lalgarh	Bishrampur	Lalgarh
141.	Murmakalan	Bishrampur	Murmakalan
142.	Naugarha	Bishrampur	Naugarha
143.	Pandu	Bishrampur	Pandu
144.	Ratnag	Bishrampur	Ratnag
145.	Rajhara R.S.	Daltonganj	Rajhara R.S.
146.	Sigsigi	Bishrampur	Sigsigi
147.	Sangrahekala	Daltonganj	Sangrahekala
148.	Tisibar	Bishrampur	Tisibar
149.	Tolera	Bishrampur	Tolera
150.	Bishrampur	Bishrampur	Bishrampur
151.	Kutmu	Bishrampur	Kutmu
152.	Rajhara	Daltonganj	Rajhara
153.	Rajchainpur	Rajchainpur	Rajchainpur
154.	Chando	Rajchainpur	Chando
155.	Harinamar	Rajchainpur	Harinamar
156.	Katual	Rajchainpur	Katual
157.	Mahugawan	Rajchainpur	Mahugawan
158.	Nawadih	Rajchainpur	Nawadih

1	2	3	4
159.	Narshinghpur	Rajchainpur	Narshinghpur
160.	Purabdiha	Rajchainpur	Purabdiha
161.	Ramgarh	Rajchainpur	Ramgarh
162.	Salatua	Rajchainpur	Salatua
163.	Semra	Rajchainpur	Semra
164.	Shapur	Rajchainpur	Shapur
165.	Taleya Babhandih	Rajchainpur	Taleya Babhandih
166.	Satbarwa	Satbarwa	Satbarwa
167.	Bakoria	Satbarwa	Bakoria
168.	Barwaiya	Satbarwa	Barwaiya
169.	Dhawadih	Satbarwa	Dhawadih
170.	Jhabar	Satbarwa	Jhabar
171.	Khamdih	Satbarwa	Khamdih
172.	Manika	Manika	Manika
173.	Matlong	Satbarwa	Matlong
174.	Palheya	Satbarwa	Palheya
175.	Polpol	Satbarwa	Polpol
176.	Rankakala	Satbarwa	Rankakala
177.	Bariyatu Jagir	Latehar	Bariyatu Jagir

DISTRICT LATEHAR

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Balumath	Balumath	Balumath
2.	Barikhap	Balumath	Barikhap
3.	Balubhang	Balumath	Balubhang
4.	Besra	Balumath	Besra
5.	Chedra	Balumath	Chedra
6.	Chiru	Balumath	Chiru
7.	Dahu Nawada	Balumath	Dahu Nawada
8.	Darha	Balumath	Darha
9.	Ganeshpur	Balumath	Ganeshpur
10.	Garhgoma	Balumath	Garhgoma
11.	Herhanj	Balumath	Herhanj
12.	Ichak	Balumath	Ichak
13.	Jhabar	Balumath	Jhabar
14.	Marangloiya	Balumath	Marangloiya
15.	Murpa	Balumath	Murpa
16.	Phulsu	Balumath	Phulsu
17.	Seregara	Balumath	Seregara
18.	Sibla	Balumath	Sibla
19.	Holong	Balumath	Holong
20.	Serengdag	Balumath	Serengdag
21.	Barwadih	Barwadih	Barwadih
22.	Betla National Park	Barwadih	Betla National Park
23.	Huttar Colliery	Barwadih	Huttar Colliery
24.	Saraidih Pokhri	Barwadih	Saraidih Pokhri
25.	Chhencha	Barwadih	Chhencha
26.	Morbaikalan	Barwadih	Morbaikalan
27.	Mayapur	Barwadih	Mayapur
28.	Chipadohar	Chipadohar	Chipadohar
29.	Baresar	Chipadohar	Baresar
30.	Chungru	Chipadohar	Chungru
31.	Ker	Chipadohar	Ker
32.	Garee	Chipadohar	Garee
33.	Kottam	Chipadohar	Kottam
34.	Kumandih	Chipadohar	Kumandih
35.	Lat	Chipadohar	Lat
36.	Mundu	Chipadohar	Mundu
37.	Karwai	Chipadohar	Karwai
38.	Latehar	Latehar	Latehar

1	2	3	4
39.	Balu	Latehar	Balu
40.	Hethpochra	Latehar	Hethpochra
41.	Jalim	Latehar	Jalim
42.	Kaima	Latehar	Kaima
43.	Kura	Latehar	Kura
44.	Murup	Latehar	Murup
45.	Monger	Latehar	Monger
46.	Temki	Latehar	Temki
47.	Udaipur	Latehar	Udaipur
48.	Padepura	Latehar	Padepura
49.	Bariyatu Jagir	Latehar	Bariyatu Jagir
50.	Latehar R.S.	Latehar	Latehar R.S.
51.	Demu	Latehar	Demu
52.	Ledhpa	Latehar	Ledhpa
53.	Labarpur	Latehar	Labarpur
54.	Makka	Latehar	Makka
55.	Nawagarh	Latehar	Nawagarh
56.	Richughuta	Latehar	Richughuta
57.	Sarju	Latehar	Sarju
58.	Mandal	Mandal	Mandal
59.	Mahuadand	Mahuadand	Mahuadand
60.	Auxi	Mahuadand	Auxi
61.	Arhans	Mahuadand	Arhans
62.	Barahi	Mahuadand	Barahi
63.	Chatakpur	Mahuadand	Chatakpur
64.	Durup	Mahuadand	Durup
65.	Hami	Mahuadand	Hami
66.	Orsa	Mahuadand	Orsa
67.	Rajdanda	Mahuadand	Rajdanda
68.	Chandwa	Chandwa	Chandwa
69.	Bhaisadone	Chandwa	Bhaisadone
70.	Chakla	Chandwa	Chakla
71.	Hutap	Chandwa	Hutap
72.	Malhan	Chandwa	Malhan
73.	Roll	Chandwa	Roll
74.	Sasang	Chandwa	Sasang
75.	Serak	Chandwa	Serak
76.	Kamta	Chandwa	Kamta
77.	Aan	Chandwa	Aan
78.	Bari	Chandwa	Bari
79.	Damodar	Chandwa	Damodar

DISTRICT GARHWA

Sl.No.	Name of Post Office	Name of Tehsil/Taluka/ Block in which located	Name of village in which located where applicable
1	2	3	4
1.	Bhawanathpur	Bhawanathpur	Bhawanathpur
2.	Amrora	Bhawanathpur	Amrora
3.	Arangi	Bhawanathpur	Arangi
4.	Arsali	Bhawanathpur	Arsali
5.	Chapari	Bhawanathpur	Chapari
6.	Jhagrakhand	Bhawanathpur	Jhagrakhand
7.	Kariwadih	Bhawanathpur	Kariwadih
8.	Ketar	Bhawanathpur	Ketar
9.	Kharaundih	Bhawanathpur	Kharaundih
10.	Makari	Bhawanathpur	Makari
11.	Panchadumar	Bhawanathpur	Panchadumar
12.	Parsodih	Bhawanathpur	Parsodih
13.	Pipra	Bhawanathpur	Pipra
14.	Raji	Bhawanathpur	Raji
15.	Partikushwani	Bhawanathpur	Partikushwani
16.	Terelawa	Bhawanathpur	Terelawa

1	2	3	4
17.	Bhawanathpur TS	Bhawanathpur	Bhawanathpur TS
18.	Garhwa	Garhwa	Garhwa
19.	Anraj Nawadih	Garhwa	Garhwa
20.	Belhara	Garhwa	Belhara
21.	Belakhand	Garhwa	Belakhand
22.	Chinia	Garhwa	Chinia
23.	Deogana	Garhwa	Deogana
24.	Dumaria	Garhwa	Dumaria
25.	Hasandag	Garhwa	Hasandag
26.	Hoor	Garhwa	Hoor
27.	Jarhi	Garhwa	Jarhi
28.	Kalyanpur	Garhwa	Kalyanpur
29.	Lagama	Garhwa	Lagama
30.	Meral	Garhwa	Meral
31.	Nawada	Garhwa	Nawada
32.	Okhargara	Garhwa	Okhargara
33.	Peska	Garhwa	Peska
34.	Ranicheri	Garhwa	Ranicheri
35.	Rankabaulia	Garhwa	Rankabaulia
36.	Ranpura	Garhwa	Ranpura
37.	Raro	Garhwa	Raro
38.	Soh	Garhwa	Soh
39.	Tildag	Garhwa	Tildag
40.	Dandai	Garhwa	Dandai
41.	Doll	Garhwa	Doll
42.	Ataula	Garhwa	Ataula
43.	Adar	Garhwa	Adar
44.	Bardiha	Garhwa	Bardiha
45.	Harigawan	Garhwa	Harigawan
46.	Manjhiaon	Garhwa	Manjhiaon
47.	Karui	Garhwa	Karui
48.	Nagaruntari	Nagaruntari	Nagaruntari
49.	Ambakhoria	Dhurki	Ambakhoria
50.	Adhaura	Nagaruntari	Adhaura
51.	Bhojpur	Nagaruntari	Bhojpur
52.	Chitbisraon	Dhurki	Chitbisraon
53.	Dhurki	Dhurki	Dhurki
54.	Katharkala	Nagaruntari	Katharkala
55.	Haluwantakala	Nagaruntari	Haluwantakala
56.	Mahdeiya	Nagaruntari	Mahdeiya
57.	Birbal	Nagaruntari	Birbal
58.	Jamui	Nagaruntari	Jamui
59.	Ramna	Ramna	Ramna
60.	Bana	Ramna	Bana
61.	Banka	Ramna	Banka
62.	Bulka	Ramna	Bulka
63.	Bhagodih	Ramna	Bhagodih
64.	Gamharia	Ramna	Gamharia
65.	Ganiarikala	Ramna	Ganiarikala
66.	Kocheya	Ramna	Kocheya
67.	Latdag	Ramna	Latdag
68.	Marwania	Ramna	Marwania
69.	Piprakala	Ramna	Piprakala
70.	Rohilla	Ramna	Rohilla
71.	Sonehara	Ramna	Sonehara
72.	Tandwa	Ramna	Tandwa
73.	Tatidiri	Ramna	Tatidiri
74.	Silidag	Ramna	Silidag
75.	Dawankara	Ramna	Dawankara
76.	Ranka Raj	Ranka	Ranka Raj
77.	Bandu	Ranka	Bandu
78.	Bargarh	Ranka	Bargarh

1	2	3	4
79.	Bairiya	Ranka	Bairiya
80.	Godermana	Ranka	Godermana
81.	Kanjia	Ranka	Kanjia
82.	Karso	Ranka	Karso
83.	Khajutia Barwadih	Ranka	Khajutia Barwadih
84.	Nawa Bhandaria	Ranka	Nawa Bhandaria
85.	Paraswar	Ranka	Paraswar
86.	Ramkanda	Ranka	Ramkanda
87.	Sewadih	Ranka	Sewadih
88.	Sribishrampur	Ranka	Sribishrampur
89.	Tamgekalan	Ranka	Tamgekalan
90.	Udaipura	Ranka	Udaipura

[English]

Long Wait for Consulting a Specialist

3501. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that CGHS beneficiaries particularly pensioners and their families have to wait for long to consult a specialist as has been reported in the Hindustan Times dated November 15, 2004; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The waiting period for seeking routine consultation with the Govt. specialist at the CGHS dispensaries is approximately three to six weeks. However, in cases of urgency, the patient is provided specialist consultation on priority on the same day at the dispensary or is referred for obtaining specialist consultation at the nearest Government Hospital.

[Translation]

Backbone T.B. in Children

3502. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that symptoms of backbone of T.B. in children have been found in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this disease among children;

(d) whether Bone T.B. cases are found to be the most common among children in Maharashtra;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the assistance given to the State to check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Pulmonary form of TB is the most common among all TB cases. About 15% of TB cases are extra pulmonary and even in such cases, back bone TB ranks third. The information on the site of disease among the extra pulmonary cases in not collected in the routine reporting system.

(c) To control tuberculosis in the population which includes paediatric TB also, the Revised National TB Control Programme, widely known as DOTS, which is a WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in a phased manner, with the objective of achieving cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases.

The project districts have reported a cure rate of more than 85% which means more than 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under revised strategy are successfully treated. 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 involve medical colleges, all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme.

DOTS coverage is being rapidly expanded in the country. From 20 million coverage in 1998, more than 920 million population in 530 districts has been covered to date. It is envisaged to cover the entire country by 2005 under the revised strategy.

(d) and (e) Under the Programme, there is no evidence suggestive of increase in back bone TB cases in children in the State of Maharashtra.

(f) The Revised National TB Control Programme is being implemented in the country including the State of Maharashtra as a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme. Under the Programme, full requirement of Anti-TB drugs and Binocular Microscopes are supplied by the Centre. For

undertaking various activities for implementation of RNTCP in the State, funds as grants-in-aid are provided by the Centre to the State TB Societies for onward transmission to districts. For the year 2003-04, assistance of Rs. 769.26 lakhs has been provided to the State TB Society Maharashtra.

[English]

Production of Semi-Conductor Chips

3503. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to start a chip making factory to make semiconductor chips used for radio frequency tagging;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The Government does not at present propose to start a chip manufacturing factory to make semiconductor chips to be used for radio frequency tagging.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Piling of Khadi Products

3504. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that large stocks of Khadi clothes have piled up with various Khadi Institutions;

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

(c) the details of Khadi cloth procured by the KVIC in the last three years;

(d) the details of subsidies offered by the Union Government to Khadi cloth/products; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for popularising the Khadi products?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 31 March, 2004, stocks of Khadi and polyvastra, valued at Rs. 564.21 crore and Rs. 63.32 crore respectively, were held by the Khadi institutions, State/Union Territory (UT) Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and departmental sales outlets of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The main reasons for these stocks are :

(i) Production of khadi stock by institutions is not in tune with the market demand.

(ii) Quality and design of the products do not meet the prevalent market expectations.

(iii) Competition from natural/synthetic fibres.

(c) The details of khadi cloth procured by the KVIC from khadi institutions during the last three years are given in the table below.

Year	Procurement (Rs. crore)
2001-02	26.54
2002-03	25.49
2003-04	22.67

(d) The Union Government, through the KVIC, provides rebate on the sales of khadi and khadi products (including polyvastra). A normal rebate on sales throughout the year and an additional (special) rebate for 108 days are given, to be passed on the customers. The amounts of rebate given to the institutions during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the table below :

Year	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2001-02	77.07
2002-03	111.84
2003-04	81.99

The Government also provides subsidy on the interest payable on loans raised by the khadi institutions from banks, under the Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme. The interest payable by khadi institutions is limited to 4 per cent annum, the balance being paid by the Government through the KVIC. The amounts paid under ISEC Scheme during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2001-02	40.45
2002-03	21.99
2003-04	18.77

(e) For popularizing khadi, the Government through the KVIC, has taken various steps, including organising exhibitions at national, zonal, State and district levels, participation in national and international exhibitions, organising khadi fashion show, buyer-seller meets brand

building, publicity, financial assistance for product development and improved designs and packaging, etc. The KVIC has also set up a Confederation for Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries (CRKVI) for marketing of khadi and village industries products in the country.

Harmful Chemicals in Dalda Active

3505. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had advised Hindustan Lever to withdraw its Dalda Active from the market as also from Exports along with its partner Bunge as the product launched 4 years ago has been found to contain harmful chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) As per the information made available by Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, who are the licencing authority for these products, no such advice/ direction was issued by them to M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., to withdraw its Dalda Active from the market as also from Exports alongwith its partner Bunge.

Private Sector Participation in Health Sector

3506. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has invited private sector participation to provide health care facilities to the people;

(b) if so, whether any found has been set up for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the manner in which resources have been mobilised for creating the said fund and the amount spent therefrom since the creation of this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The National Health Policy, 2002 welcomes the participation of the private sector in all the areas of health activities—Primary, Secondary and Tertiary—with suitable regulatory mechanisms. Health is a State subject. Therefore States are free to decide on privatization of their health care system. However, the private sector increasingly is participating in the delivery of health care particularly in National Programmes like TB, Blindness, HIV/AIDS, amongst others. The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) also engages some private hospitals for providing treatment to the CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) No separate fund has been set up for this purpose.

Refund of Fee

3507. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has directed all the Cellular Operators in the country to refund the fee charged from users on their migration to other Cellular Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the direction issued by the TRAI has been adhered to by the Cellular Operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) No, Sir. The Telecommunication Tariff (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1999 notified on 28.07.1999 provides that service providers cannot charge a fee when a subscriber moves from one tariff package to another tariff package of the same service provider. The question of migration charge does not arise when a subscriber moves from one cellular service (provider) to other cellular service (provider).

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

CGHS Dispensary in Dwarka

3508. SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is no CGHS dispensary in Dwarka sub-city in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether CGHS dispensary No. 66 at Palam Village is overburdened where residents of Dwarka have been clubbed with;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether requests have been made by the residents of Dwarka for setting up of CGHS dispensary and Central Government Hospital there; and

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Central Government employees residing in Dwarka are availing CGHS medical facilities from the CGHS dispensary at Palam Colony.

There is no Government Sanction for opening a new dispensary in Dwarka under CGHS Delhi.

(c) and (d) The number of CGHS cards/beneficiaries registered with the CGHS dispensary Palam Colony are as under :

Total number of CGHS cards	15021
Total number of CGHS beneficiaries	72454

Keeping in view that the CGHS dispensary Palam Colony is heavily loaded, adequate number of doctors and staff is posted at the dispensary for serving the beneficiaries attached to the dispensary.

(e) and (f) Some requests have been received for opening of a new CGHS dispensary at Dwarka. However, due to constraints of resources and manpower, it would not be possible to open a new dispensary in Dwarka at present. Further, there is no proposal to open a Central Govt. Hospital in Dwarka at present.

[Translation]

Sihor-Devas National Highway

3509. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the reconstruction and strengthening of Sihor-Devas National Highway by the Government;

(b) the total amount released to the State-Government so far;

(c) the remaining amount to be released to State Government; and

(d) by when the remaining amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) Sihore-Dewas section (Km. 43 to 151) of NH-86 Extension has been entrusted to Madhya Pradesh Rajya Setu Nirman Nigam Ltd. (now called Madhya Pradesh Road Developement Corporation) in April, 2002 for upgradation. An amount of Rs. 25.60 crore for improvement of riding quality of the above section was sanctioned by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for execution as a deposit work.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20.57 crore has been released to Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation so far.

(c) The remaining amount to be released is Rs. 5.03 crore.

(d) Funds are being released by NHAI as and when the vouchers of utilisation are received by them depending on the admissibility of the amount involved.

[English]

Installation of Automatic Teller Machines at Post Offices

3510. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to install automatic teller machines (ATM) at post offices to provide cash, stamps and other postal services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

[Translation]

Royalty Rates of Minerals

3511. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the royalty rates of limestone, bauxite, iron-ores, dolomite were revised during the last three years;

(b) the criteria for revising royalty rates of minerals;

(c) whether the royalty rates of above minerals are under consideration of the Government to be fixed on *ad valorem* basis of the market rates;

(d) if so, whether the royalty rates of the above mentioned minerals are to be fixed on *ad valorem* basis of the selling price;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) and (b) During

the last three years, royalty rates of minerals other than fuel and minor minerals, but including limestone, bauxite, iron ore and dolomite have been revised only once on 14.10.2004. Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides that Central Government shall not enhance the rates of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three years.

Conventionally, for revision of royalty rates of minerals other than fuel and minor minerals, a Study Group is constituted under the Chairpersonship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Mines, with representatives of major mineral producing States on rotational basis, concerned Central Ministries/Departments, Indian Bureau of Mines, a sub-ordinate office under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines and Federation of Indian Mineral Industries as members. Comments of all stakeholders including State Governments are solicited. Considering all these inputs received from stakeholders, and in keeping with parity with the best international practices, royalty rates are recommended by the Study Group.

Recommendations of the Study Group are examined in the Ministry of Mines and after obtaining the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, revised rates of royalty are notified.

(c) to (f) As recommended by the Study Group, royalty rates of limestone, iron ore and dolomite have been fixed on tonnage basis and royalty rate of bauxite has been fixed on ad valorem basis.

[English]

Rise of Cholera Cases

3512. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cholera cases are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases detected so far, State-wise; and

(c) the concrete steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb the cholera cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) during the period 2001, 2002 & 2003, which is enclosed as statement, the trend does not indicate any increase in the number of cholera cases in the country.

(c) Health is primarily a State subject and provision of medical relief for diseases like cholera etc. through the Primary & Community Health Centres is looked after by the State Government. Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation, hygiene are some of the important causes of Cholera. The preventive measures taken by the local health authorities include provision of safe drinking water, improvement of food and personal hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, undertaking appropriate Health Education, surveillance & monitoring etc.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes such as Accelerated Rural Water Supply Drinking Water, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, School Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi provides technical support to the State Governments and undertakes surveillance, early detection and prevention of control of outbreak of communicable diseases including cholera.

Statement

State-wise Cholera cases and deaths reported during 2001-2003

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2001		2002		2003	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	8	0	111	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
3	Assam	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
4	Bihar	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
5	Chhattisgarh	N.R.	N.R.	2	0	2	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	88	0	74	1	68	0
8	Haryana	11	0	3	0	22	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	5	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
12	Karnataka	347	1	341	0	170	0
13	Kerala	15	3	105	3	42	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	1	0	49	0
15	Maharashtra	1100	2	587	4	1458	0
16	Manipur	0	0	9	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	N.R.	N.R.
20	Orissa	32	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	16	0	43	0	96	0
22	Rajasthan	0	0	2	0	8	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1100	0	1426	2	404	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	7	0
27	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	178	0	146	0	126	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	6	0	47	0	26	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1273	0	661	0	296	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4178	6	3455	10	2893	2

Source : CBHI, Ministry of Health & F.W.

Note : N.R. implies 'not received'.

Natural Resources Data Management System

3513. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state;

(a) whether all the districts of Karnataka have been included in the Natural Resources Data Management System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) the time by which all the districts of the States are likely to be included in the said System ; and

(e) the number of districts proposed to be covered in the country under the System during the year 2003- 2004, State-Wise?

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

(b) Out of the total 27 districts in Karnataka State, 17 districts have already been covered under this Programme over the last 7 to 8 years. Under this programme, all the districts in Karnataka State would be covered to prove the efficacy of the programme as State-level. List of details may be seen as the enclosed statement.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) is a programme for pilot level demonstration of Geo-Spatial technologies in managing district database, there is no plan to include all the districts of the states under the NRDMS system.

(e) The districts covered under the system during the year 2003-2004 are Tehri Garhwal & Nainital in Uttaranchal and Ranchi in Jharkhand.

Statement

The following 17 Districts already covered under NRDMS :

1. Bangalore Urban
2. Bangalore Rural
3. Belgaum
4. Bijapur
5. Dakshina Kannada
6. Dharwad
7. Gulbarga
8. Hassan
9. Kolar
10. Mysore
11. Shimoga
12. Raichur
13. Tumkur
14. Uttara Kannada
15. Bellary
16. Kodagu
17. Mandya

Name of the districts to be covered during 2004-2005 :

1. Bagalkot
2. Chamarajanagar
3. Davanagere
4. Gadag
5. Haveri
6. Bidar

Name of the districts to be covered duing 2005-2007 :

1. Koppal
2. Chikmagalur
3. Udupi
4. Chitradurga

Development of IT in Lakshadweep

3514. DR. P. P. KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal of Lakshadweep regarding creating of infrastructure in I.T is pending with the Government for approval;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the status of the proposal;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any specific plan for the development of I.T Sector in Lakshadweep;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the time by when the specific plan is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Department of Information Technology has identified 30 Government Schools located in the Lakshadweep Islands for establishing Vidya Vahini-Community Information Centres during the year 2005.

Compliance of DOPT Order

3515. SHRI SUDAM MARNDI :

SHRI PARASURAM MAJHI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether DOPT order No. 36014/1/2001-Estt. (Res) dated 25.8.2003 is being followed strictly to notify vacancies by all concerned and their Department/Office Undertakings/Corporations etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministries/Departments/Undertakings-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken for compliance of the said order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) to (d) Information on the subject is not centrally maintained.

Facilities to Pilgrims Visiting Kailash Mansarovar

3516. SHRI G. V. HARSHA KUMAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pilgrims performing Kailash Mansarovar Yatra have been facing poor facilities as reported in *The Pioneer* dated September 14, 2004;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) Government is aware that the facilities provided on the Chinese side to the pilgrims performing the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra still leave room for improvement. This, however, should also be viewed in context of the difficult terrain and the lack of infrastructure along the Yatra route.

(c) It is Government 's endeavour to improve and upgrade facilities on a continuing basis for the pilgrims going on Kailash Mansarovar Yatra. Government has, from time to time, raised with the Chinese Government issues regarding the improvement of facilities on their side for the pilgrims. An official delegation from India visited Tibet Autonomous Region in August 2002 to *inter alia*, discuss these issues with the Chinese authorities. The Chinese side has agreed to make further improvements in the conditions for the pilgrims in a step-by-step manner. There has been progressive improvement over the years.

Sethusamudram Nahar Project

3517. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' :

SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

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

(a) whether Sethusamudram Nahar Project has been sanctioned by the Government;

(b) if so, the length of the canal that would be constructed under this project; and

(c) the beneficiary States and the target fixed, if any for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project is yet to be approved by the Competent Authority.

(b) Length of the proposed channel is about 167 kms.

(c) All the Ports situated on the Eastern and the Western coasts and in turn, all Maritime States are likely to be benefited. The project is expected to be completed within 3 years after obtaining all necessary clearances and approval.

Non-Availability of Authorised Local Chemists

3518. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH :

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

(a) the names of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi in which authorised local chemists have not been provided as on date;

(b) whether there is not arrangement of local chemists for indenting the medicines to meet the demand of CGHS dispensaries/beneficiaries in the entire Kalkaji area (no. 42 & 75), R.K. Puram area, Vasant Vihar, Netaji Nagar, Munirka/JNU CGHS dispensaries etc.;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether due to non-availability of local chemists, beneficiaries are compelled to purchase medicines from open market;

(e) if so, by when the Government proposes to provide local chemists for CGHS dispensaries of the aforesaid areas or the other areas in which local chemists are not available;

(f) whether absence of locally appointed chemists cause hardship in the above areas to the beneficiaries especially pensioners who are referred to purchase medicines from open market, with medical reimbursement taking many months; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to alleviate the hardship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Adequate quantity of medicines is available in CGHS dispensaries. However, any drug prescribed by the specialists and not available in the dispensary is made available to the beneficiary from the Authorised local Chemist on the basis of individual prescription.

The Allopathic dispensaries under CGHS Delhi which were not having a CGHS authorised local chemist have been temporarily tagged with/allotted to the existing authorised local chemists of the nearby CGHS dispensaries.

(b) to (g) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Black Marketing of Mobile Cards

3519. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of active mobile connections under the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Maharashtra;

(b) the present position of telephone connections under the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Maharashtra;

(c) whether there is black marketing of mobile cards of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Maharashtra;

(d) if so, whether the employees of the company and the dealers are found to be involved in this black marketing; and

(e) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to check this menace and the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, the number of working mobile connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in Maharashtra Telecom Circle Service Area as on 30.11.2004 is 690277.

(b) New mobile connections are not provided at the moment due to capacity constraints.

(c) to (e) One case of black marketing of mobile SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards has come to the notice of BSNL. Investigations were carried out and two officials of BSNL have been placed under suspension. Stock of mobile SIM cards at various outlets is being monitored to prevent black marketing and capacity of the network is also being augmented to make the connections available on demand during 2005.

[English]

Lowering of Registration Charges by BSNL

3520. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA :

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether the BSNL has lowered the registration charges on a Basic Telephone for festival season;

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

(c) the number of applications for new registration received and the number of new telephone connections installed under the said scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the number of requests for disconnection of telephone received by the BSNL during the said period, State-wise?

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

(b) BSNL has charged Rs. 1/- as booking amount

under this scheme w.e.f. 22-10-2004 to 15-11-2004 and installation was free.

(c) and (d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Details of New Telephone connections Registered/Installed/Disconnected during 22.10.2004 to 15.11.2004

Sl. No.	Circle	Applications for new registrations received	No. of New connections installed	No. of requests for disconnection received during the said period
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	51871	27656	10798
2	Andaman and Nicobar	1127	185	151
3	Assam	168	168	11
4	Bihar	2660	553	287
5	Calcutta Telephones	7098	4688	2395
6	Chhattisgarh	2971	1399	426
7	Chennai	8919	8919	5053
8	Gujarat	19253	15026	7233
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	7	4	64
	Daman (UT)	9	8	32
	DIU (UT)	9	8	5
9	Haryana	11086	6972	1996
10	Himachal Pradesh	438	273	249
11	Jammu and Kashmir	19	17	36
12	Jharkhand	853	780	425
13	Karnataka	23654	15925	6065
14	Kerala	5275	3650	3369
15	Madhya Pradesh	21477	12799	2656
16	Maharashtra	52364	29887	5303
	Goa	525	505	279
17	North East-I			
	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	161
	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Tripura	1239	NiL	416
18	North East-II			
	Nagaland	12	12	Nil
	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Arunachal Pradesh	495	234	152
19	Orissa	5920	4631	980
20	Punjab	17260	13633	2981
21	Rajasthan	12948	8121	2467
22	Tamil Nadu	25966	21186	13094
	Pondicherry	1264	1087	276
23	UP (East)	4733	3460	431
24	UP (West)	7031	4801	2505
25	Uttaranchal	1338	1140	409
26	West Bengal	435	396	3955
	Sikkim	20	13	Nil
	Total	288444	188136	74660

Sale of Banned Drugs

3521. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether clinical trials in the United States have found that heart bypass surgery patients taking Bextra, and anti inflammatory drug in the same class as the newly banned 'Rofecoxin', increases the risk of stroke and heart attack;

(b) if so, whether the Bextra is a Valdecoxib sold in India under the banned names of Vazlus (Clenmark), Valcox (Unichem), Valdiff (Cipla) and V-Cox (Lupin) among other; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government on the sale of such drugs in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Government has no specific information about clinical trials in United State in heart by-pass surgery patients using Bextra, an anti-inflammatory drug in the same class as the drug 'Rofecoxib'.

(b) Bextra is brand of Valdecoxib tablets, marketed internationally by M/s. Pharmacia. In India, a number of Pharmaceutical companies are marketing Valdecoxib tablets, under the brand names Vazlus (Glenmark), Volcox (Unichem), Valdiff (Cipla), and V-cox (Lupin) etc., among others.

(c) Valdecoxib is a COX-II inhibitor drug. Consequent to withdrawal of Rofecoxib, as recommended by the National Pharmacovigilance Advisory Committee, the manufacturers of COX-II inhibitor drugs are being advised to mention following cautions on their label/package insert etc.— "The drug should be used with caution in patients with cardiovascular disorder".

Projects under PMRY & REGP in Maharashtra

3522. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the location-wise details of on-going projects under the Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana and the Rural Employment Generation Programme in Maharashtra in each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the fund allocated for such projects;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early completion of such projects; and

(d) the number of people benefited and employment generated from such projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) The district-wise details of units/ projects set up under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) in Maharashtra during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are given in the enclosed statement I and II respectively.

(b) Under the PMRY, the implementing banks disburse loans for setting up self-employment projects and the Central Government allocates funds for subsidy, entrepreneurial development training, contingencies, etc., based on the targets for generation of employment opportunities, allocated to the individual States/Union Territories (UTs). The Central funds for subsidy are routed through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which, in turn, passes them on to the implementing banks for crediting the amounts to the loan accounts of individual beneficiaries. It has not been posible so far to get from the RBI the amounts of subsidies actually utilised in individual States/UTs. Under the REGP, the implementing banks disburse loans and the Central Government allocates funds for margin money assistance for setting up projects. The year-wise details of funds disbursed as loan by banks and Central funds released for entrepreneurial development training, contingencies, etc., under the PMRY and for margin money under the REGP in Maharashtra during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 are enclosed as statement III.

(c) Various steps are taken for time-bound completion of projects under the PMRY, e.g., prescribing quarterly schedules for completion of activities (sponsoring and sanctioning of applications and disbursement of loans), time limit for disposing of applications by the implementing agencies, prescribing cut-off date for completion of disbursement of sanctioned loans, review meetings with the implementing agencies to resolve bottlenecks, if any, etc. Similarly, under the REGP, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) reviews progress of implementation of projects with banks, takes necessary steps to avoid delay and releases financial assistance for arranging various backward and forward linkages such as entrepreneurship development programmes, wareness camps, market development, etc.

(d) It is estimated that about 78,591 persons (as per the RBI reports) under the PMRY and 75,118 persons under the REGP have benefited due to creation of additional employment opportunities in Maharashtra during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Statement-I

Details of district-wise number of Units/Projects disbursed loan in Maharashtra during 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 under the PMRY

(As per State Govt. Reports)

Sl.No.	District	2001-2002 Units Disbursed Loan Nos.	2002-2003 Units Disbursed Loan Nos.	2003-2004 Units Disbursed Loan Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thane	503	554	491
2.	Raigad	527	324	257
3.	Ratnagiri	319	338	346

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Sindhudurg	308	245	266
5.	Nasik	788	576	565
6.	Dhule	359	305	276
7.	Nandurbar	124	268	178
8.	Jalgaon	947	977	855
9.	Ahmednagar	1228	1322	1171
10.	Pune	1311	1437	1185
11.	Satara	811	703	607
12.	Sangli	512	264	450
13.	Solapur	695	470	734
14.	Kolhapur	802	911	911
15.	Aurangabad	213	241	534
16.	Jalna	133	168	153
17.	Parbhani	241	156	276
18.	Hingoli	102	63	61
19.	Beed	129	204	703
20.	Nanded	297	392	288
21.	Osmanabad	279	319	356
22.	Latur	339	360	223
23.	Buldhana	167	142	248
24.	Akola	296	339	334
25.	Wasim	174	203	119
26.	Amravati	385	287	371
27.	Yavatmal	266	301	237
28.	Wardha	219	321	305
29.	Nagpur	290	585	240
30.	Bhandara	70	127	143
31.	Gondia	174	121	175
32.	Chandrapur	232	367	349
33.	Gadchiroli	47	56	82
	Total	13287	13446	13489

Statement-II

Details of distict-wise projects set up in Maharashtra during 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 under the REGP

Sl.No.	District	Number of projects set up under REGP		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thane	102	89	34
2.	Raigad	90	79	30
3.	Ratnagiri	215	189	72
4.	Sindhudurg	72	63	24
5.	Nashik	21	18	7
6.	Dhule	33	29	11
7.	Nandurbar	-	-	-
8.	Jalgaon	144	126	48
9.	Ahmednagar	305	268	102
10.	Pune	224	197	75
11.	Satara	24	21	8
12.	Sangli	72	63	24
13.	Solapur	383	341	129
14.	Kolhapur	84	73	28
15.	Aurangabad	93	81	31
16.	Jalna	15	13	5
17.	Parbhani	6	5	2
18.	Hingoli	-	-	-
19.	Beed	36	31	12
20.	Nanded	120	105	40
21.	Osmanabad	27	24	9
22.	Latur	36	31	12
23.	Buldhana	18	16	6
24.	Akola	72	63	24
25.	Washim	27	24	9
26.	Amravati	48	42	16

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Yawatmal	57	50	19
28.	Wardha	48	42	16
29.	Nagpur	84	73	28
30.	Bhandara	45	39	15
31.	Gondia	12	10	4
32.	Chandrapur	39	34	13
33.	Gadchiroli	12	10	4
	Total	2564	2249	857

Statement-III

Details of funds allocated during 2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004 for Projects Under the PMRY and REGP in Maharashtra

(Amount Rs. lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	PMRY		REGP	
		Loan disbursed by banks*	Funds released by the Central Govt.	Loan disbursed by banks	Margin Money Utilised
1.	2001-02	10584.85	72.28	6152	1538.08
2.	2002-03	10425.46	29.15	6168	1541.92
3.	2003-04	8949.11	191.31	3056	873.25

*As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Irregularities in Embassies/ Consulate Offices in China

3523. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some officers working in Embassies/ Consulate offices in China have committed certain irregularities during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of such officials; and

(c) the action initiated against such guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Establishment of Primate Breeding & Research Centre

3524. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested for establishing a National Centre for primate breeding and research at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The proposal was received from Government of Andhra Pradesh to establish a National Centre for Primate Breeding and Research under aegis to Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR). Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to allot suitable land for the Centre and has also offered all possible help in this regard.

The ICMR through the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad in preparing a comprehensive proposal for this Primate Breeding and Research Centre for approval of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India.

Data Protection Law

3525. SHRI A. K. MOORTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Data Protection law is being finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (c) Discussions are being held with the industry associations and experts regarding the necessity of having a Data Protection Legislation in the country.

[Translation]

Demand for Special Economic Package

3526. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have demanded a special

economic package for achieving the target of 8 per cent growth rate duing the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) No State has demanded Special Package specifically for achieving of 8% growth rate during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Invitro Fertility Machines in AIIMS

3527. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that two and half years after AIIMS got Rs 13 lakh IVF (invitro fertilisation) machine, the country's premier tertiary care institute is not able to get its ART (Assisted Reproduction Technology) Centre started;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the step taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether only a part of the Gynaecology ward was cleared to install the machine and to start the basic invitro fertilization machine facility;

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

(f) whether the Government is also aware that AIIMS gets an estimated 100 patients every day who are in need of IVF facility; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government who ensure all the needy patients avail the IVF facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) It is a fact that AIIMS got IVF (Invitro Fertilization) machine at the cost of Rs.13 lakh but the said equipment could not be put to use to non-availability of space, Now, the space has been made available as a part of Gynaecology ward which is being converted into IVF facility. The proposal for IVF facility has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee of the institute. It is expected that the site progression work shall be completed by April, 2005.

(f) and (g) Approximately one hundred new patients are registered every day in the Gynaecology OPD for various gynaecological problems. Only 2-3 per cent of these may require IVF. For them, the initiation of IVF facility is in progress.

[English]

Four Laning of NH 7

3528. DR. R. SENTHIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether NH 7 road between Salem (Tamil Nadu) and Bangalore goes via Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the four laning of the road is yet to start;

(c) whether the Four-lane road would be laid through the town;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a new by-pass road is planned to be constructed;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, by when the survey for new road laying would be conducted?

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

(b) No, Sir. Four laning work in Bangalore-Salem section of NH 7 has started.

(c) to (g) It is premature to indicate any such details as consultant for preparation of Detailed Project Report is yet to be appointed.

[Translation]

Special Plan Assistance to Assam

3529. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide Special Plan Assistance to Assam for flood damage repair and infrastructure development during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the detais thereof; and

(c) the time by when the said funds are likely to be released?

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

(b) During the Annual Plan 2004-05, Government of Assam has been allotted Rs.22.00 crores as Special Plan Assistance and Rs.218.00 crores as One-Time Additional Central Assistance for reconstruction of flood damaged infrastructure. Government of Assam has recently submitted a Reconstruction Plan, which includes reconstruction of flood damaged infrastructure (roads and bridges, educational institutions, Government buildings, etc.), flood control measures and reconstruction of flood damaged irrigation and water supply schemes. The Reconstruction Plan is being examined in the Planning Commission.

(c) Funds have been allocated and will be released during the current financial year.

Cases Referred to CBI

3530. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases of Delhi Police have been referred to the CBI for investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases out of the above in respect of which investigation has not been completed so far alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the investigation work has been hampered in serveral cases due to the involvement of senior officers of Delhi Police;

(e) if so, the number of the officers above the level of Joint Commissioner found involved in these cases; and

(f) the reaction of 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) to (c) Yes, Sir. 10 cases involving 31 Delhi Police Officials have been referred to CBI during the last three years i.e. 2002, 2003, 2004 on the orders of High Court of Delhi. Out of 10 cases,4 are pending under investigation.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Nil

(f) Does not arise.

Supersessions Among Class-I Officers

3531. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in December 1999 it had been decided by the Cabinet Committee on Appointment that there will be no supersessions in class-I services and *inter-se* seniority among all officers considered fit for promotion will be maintained;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date since when these orders are being implemented; 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) On a proposal of the Department of Revenue for promotion to a senior position in the Indian Revenue Service, the ACC in December 1999 had directed that there shall be no supersession and that inter-se seniority among all officers considered fit for promotion will be maintained.

(c) and (d) Detailed instructions on the directions of the ACC were issued on 8.2.2002.

NOC from NLC

3532. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has urged the Union Government to do away with the obligation of obtaining NoC from the "Neyveli Lignite Corporation" for granting lignite mining lease to private sector entrepreneurs as there is no such provision in the rules;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remove this practice; and

(c) 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) This issue, alongwith others, was raised by the Minister of Mines, Govt. of Rajasthan in a meeting with the Minister of State for Coal and Mines in New Delhi on 06.08.2004.

(b) and (c) Seeking NOC is not a matter of legal necessity. It is primarily an administrative provision to ascertain the intentions/plans of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for lignite mining so as to avoid any possible clash of interests.

Recognition to Drug Companies

3533. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recognised the drug companies claiming to have developed different for the same disease in both male and female;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the disease for which these medicines have been developed;

(d) whether the researchers have experimented these medicines separately on both male and female; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Approval of Medicines for use in male/female, whether common or separately for same disease is decided after evaluation by Experts about safety, efficacy and specific need etc. of a New Drug.

Government has not received any application from the drug companies claiming to have developed different medicines for the same disease in both male and female.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Telephone Installed out of M.P. Quota

3534. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of telephones out of M.P. quota recommended by the questioner during each year of the 13th Lok Sabha;

(b) the number of telephones installed each year out of the approved 100 telephones;

(c) the reasons for not installing the sanctioned number of telephones;

(d) the steps taken to install the remaining telephones; and

(e) the number of telephones recommended so far in the first year of 14th Lok Sabha and the number of telephones installed out of them till October, 2004 alongwith the time by when the remaining telephones are likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Sir, the year-wise number of telephones recommended by Shri Suresh Chandel, from his MP quota during 13th Lok Sabha, and the telephones installed out of these, are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) All the pending connections are technically non-feasible at present.

(d) WLL equipment has been planned to install the remaining telephones in the year 2005-06

(e) Out of 100 telephones connections recommended for provision on out of Turn basis by Shri Suresh Chandel during first year of 14th Lok Sabha, 18 telephones connections have already been provided till 31-10-04. 34 telephone connections are planned for provisioning by March 2005 progressively and remaining 48 connections are planned for provisioning during the year 2005-06, progressively.

Statement

Year-wise detail of Telephone connections installed against MP Quota of Shri Suresh Chandel during 13th Lok Sabha

Year	No. of OOT telephone connections recommended during 13th Lok Sabha by Shri Suresh Chandel MP (LS)	No. of telephones installed till October 2004	Pending cases
1999	47	47	Nil
2000	100	100	Nil
2001	99	99	Nil
2002	95	94	1
2003	100	88	12
2004	100	47	53

Dry-Dock Facility in Bihar

3535. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people have to go the West Bengal for getting fitness certificate for ships operating in the rivers of Bihar;

(b) whether small and big ships operating in Bihar are facing difficulties on account of this;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up Dry-Dock facility on Bihar itself for providing fitness certificates to ships; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government of India is not aware of any such difficulties. As per inland Vessels Act 1917, the matter of issue of fitness certificate falls within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Case Referred to CBI

3536. SHRI T. K. HAMZA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala after October 2004, referred the Kaviyoor Sex Scandal case to the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the date on which it was referred; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has vide its letter No. 60144/J2/04 Home dated 2.11.2004 requested the Central Government for entrustment of Crime numbers 188/2004 of Kumarakon Police Station and 663/2004 of Thiruvalla Police Station for investigation by CBI. Crime No. 188/2004 of Kumarakon Police Station relates to alleged sexual intercourse with a 17 year old girl by a number of persons. Crime No.663/2004 of Thiruvalla Police Station relates to suicide of a family at Kaviyoor in connection with Crime No.188/2004. The CBI has decided to investigate the two cases.

Sale of Coal

3537. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow State Public Sector Undertakings to take up coal mining outside their State boundaries and sell it in the open market;

(b) if so, whether the States having no substantial coal reserves can actually start operation in coal rich States such as Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the assistance provided by the Government to the States in this regard?

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) Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 a Government company can do commercial coal mining. Government companies include both State Government companies and the Central Government companies. The mining policy decided by the Central Government in May, 1979 allowed coal mining to State Government companies with, among other things, the restriction to work only isolated and small reserves. However, the policy has been revised in December, 2001 and under the revised coal mining policy, State Government companies of Undertakings can do mining of coking and non-coking coal or lignite reserves, either by opencast of underground method, anywhere in the country, without the earlier restriction of isolated small pockets.

(d) As per the revised mining policy no financial assistance from the Central Government will be provided to the company for coal mining in the concerned area, nor the coal mines operated by a State Government company will be taken over by the Central Government in the event of closure of such a mine or otherwise.

[Translation]

Policy to Supply of Coal to Brick Klin

3538. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a policy to ensure the steady and adequate supply of coal to brick klin through the State and district units of Government recognised All India Brick and Tiles Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations from the All India Brick and Tiles Manufacturing Federations and public representatives in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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. All India Brick and Tiles Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi is recognized neither by Ministry of Coal nor by any State Government as a distributing agency for distribution of coal to Brick units. However, Ministry of Coal had allocated a part of coal released under Open Sales Scheme (OSS) to All India Brick

and Tiles Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi so that coal could be supplied to Brick Units through this federation. Coal companies supply coal to Brick units on the basis of sponsorship granted by the State Governments. The supply of coal to brick units further depends on availability of coal after meeting the requirement of core sector consumers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) As stated in (a) above.

[English]

Payment of Pension

3539. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether OM dated December 17, 1998 had directed that no pensioner irrespective of the date of his retirement would be paid pension less than the minimum admissible to him at the minimum of the revised scale of pay for the post held by him before retirement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issuance of subsequent OM No. 45-86/97-P&PW (a) dated 11 May, 2001 has led to denial of aforesaid benefit to the pensioners of Survey of India and various Central Engineering Services;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the rationale behind issuance of the second OM and the contradiction between the two in details?

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) Vide OM No. 45/10/98-P&PW(A) dated 17.12.1998, Government decided that w.e.f. 1.1.1996 pension of all pensioners irrespective of their date of retirement shall not be less than 50% of the minimum in the revised scale of pay introduced w.e.f. 1.1.96 of the post last held by the pensioner.

(b) to (d) The clarifications were sought by Ministries/ Departments of Government of India about the actual connotation of the "post last held" by the pensioner at the time of his/her superannuation, as contained in OM dated 17.12.1998. This clarification was issued by the Government vide OM No. 45/86/97-P&PW(A) (Pt.) dated 11th May 2001 to mean that "pension of all pensioners irrespective of their date of retirement shall not be less than 50% of the minimum of the corresponding scale as on 1.1.96 of scale of pay held by the pensioner at the time of superannuation/retirement". The other provisos of the OM dated 17.12.1998 remain unchanged.

(e) The rationale behind issuance of OM dated 11.5.2001 was to clarify that pension should be related to the scale of pay held by the pensioner revised as on 1.1.96 by the 5th Pay Commission and not the scale of the post last held by the pensioner at the time of retirement which was revised periodically by the Pay Commission with prospective effect.

Artificial Sweeteners in Food Items

3540. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has permitted use of artificial sweeteners in food items, confectionery and soft drinks;

(b) if so, the items that have been allowed to be used as artificial sweeteners;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage production of sugar free ice creams and other products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 permits use of the following artificial sweeteners in food articles in the table below in quantities not exceeding the limits shown against them and subject to prescribed label declarations :

Table

Sl. No.	Name of Artificial Sweetener	Article of Food	Maximum Limit of Artificial Sweetener
1	2	3	4
1.	Saccharin Sodium	Carbonated Water	100 ppm
		Soft Drink Concentrate	100 ppm
		Supari	4000 ppm
		Pan Masala	8000 ppm
		Pan Flavouring Material	8.0 per cent
		Synthetic Syrup for dispenser	450 ppm
		Sweets (Carbohydrates	500 ppm

1	2	3	4
		based and milk products based) : Halwa Mysore Pak, Boondi Ladoo, Jalebi, Khoya Burfi, Peda, Gulab Jamun, Rasogolla and Similar milk product based sweets sold by any name.	
		Chocolate (White, Milk, Plain, Composite and Filled)	500 ppm
		Sugar based/Sugar free confectionery	3000 ppm
		Chewing gum/Bubble gum	3000 ppm
2. Aspertame (methylester)		Carbonated Water	700 ppm
		Soft Drink Concentrate	7000 ppm
		Biscuits, Bread, Cakes and Pastries	2200 ppm
		Sweets (Carbohydrates based and milk products based)	200 ppm
		Halwa, Mysore Pak, Boondi Ladoo, Jalebi	200 ppm
		Khoya Burfi, Peda, Gulab Jamun, Rasogolla and Similar milk product based sweet sold by any name.	200 ppm
		Jam, Jellies, Marmalades	1000 ppm
		Chocolate (White, Milk, Plain, Composite and Filled)	2000 ppm
		Sugar based/Sugar free confectionery	10000 ppm
		Chewing gum/Bubble gum	10000 ppm
		Synthetic Syrup for dispenser	3000 ppm
3. Acesulfame Potassium		Carbonated water	300 ppm
		Soft Drink Concentrate	300 ppm
		Biscuits, Bread, Cakes and Pastries	1000 ppm
		Sweets (Carbohydrates based and milk product based) : Halwa, Mysore Pak, Boondi Ladoo, Jalebi, Khoya Burfi, Peda, Gulab Jamun, Rasogolla and Similar milk product based sweet sold by any name.	500 ppm
		Chocolate (White, Milk, Plain, Composite and Filled)	500 ppm
		Sugar based/Sugar free confectionery	3500 ppm
		Chewing gum/Bubble gum	5000 ppm
		Synthetic Syrup for dispenser	1500 ppm
4 Sucralose		Carbonated Water	300 ppm
		Soft Drink Concentrate	300 ppm
		Biscuits, Bread, Cakes and Pastries	750 ppm
		Sweets (Carbohydrates based and Milk product based) : Halwa, Mysore Pak, Boondi Ladoo, Jalebi. Khoya Burfi, Peda, Gulab Jamun, Rasogolla and similar milk product based sweet sold by any name.	750 ppm

(c) and (d) There is no specific proposal to encourage production of sugar free ice creams and other food products.

Recognition to SC/ST Employees Organisation

3541. SHRI M. APPADURAI :

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :

SHRI MOHAN JENA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to give departmental recognition to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of representations received by the Government in this regard till date;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by when departmental recognition will be given to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993 already exist for recognition of Service Associations of the Central Government employees.

(b) to (e) The Service Associations are recoginsed by various Ministries/Departments in respect of their employees with the approval of the Minister-in-charge in accordance with Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993. Information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

Eradication of Tetanus

3542. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for eradication of tetanus among the new born;

(b) the number of children not immunized inspite of campaigns during the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The goal of elimination of neonatal tetanus (NNT) has been set to be achieved by the year 2009.

(b) The Tetanus Toxoid is given to pregnant women with the routine immunization and not in campaign mode to prevent neonatal tetanus. As per the routine immunization coverage State-wise number of pregnant women not immunized during the last year is enclosed as statement.

(c) the action proposed for achieving the target is :

(1) Maintaining high level of tetanus toxiod (TT) coverage to pregnant women by strengthening routine immunization.

(2) Promotion of clean delivery through institutional delivery. A scheme for 24 hour delivery services at selected primary health centres and community health centres.

(3) Effective surveillance to detect and investigate NNT cases.

Statement

Tetanus Immunisation for Expectant Mothers (II+Booster)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	2003-04* Not covered as per monthly service statistics
1	2	3
I. Major States (Population >20 million)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.2
2.	Assam	52.5
3.	Bihar	66.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	5.1
5.	Gujarat	12.0
6.	Haryana	16.4
7.	Jharkhand	66.0
8.	Karnataka	26.5
9.	Kerala	12.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11.8
11.	Maharashtra	7.3
12.	Orissa	22.3
13.	Punjab	15.3
14.	Rajasthan	12.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	5.0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	21.1
17.	West Bengal	22.6

1	2	3
II. Smaller States		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.3
2.	Delhi	12.4
3.	Goa	10.2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8.8
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.2
6.	Manipur	44.3
7.	Meghalaya	55.7
8.	Mizoram	0.0
9.	Nagaland	22.5
10.	Sikkim	27.3
11.	Tripura	18.4
12.	Uttaranchal	0.0
III. Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.2
2.	Chandigarh	4.6
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.5
4.	Daman and Diu	34.3
5.	Lakshadweep	9.0
6.	Pondicherry	8.4
	All India	22.2

*Figures are provisional.

[Translation]

Commercial Shops Constructed in Postal Circle

3543. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices in the Delhi Postal Circle in which commercial shops have been constructed and the amount of expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) the main purpose thereof;

(c) the number of shops since allotted and the number of those yet to be allotted; and

(d) the profit earned by the department from the rental of these shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, vacant space available in 20 Post Offices in Delhi was provided for functioning of 23 Post Shoppe during 1995-96. No additional construction was made for the purpose and hence no expenditure was incurred.

(b) For the purpose of selling stationery, greeting cards, packing materials, books and magazines etc. and to earn non tariff revenue for the department.

(c) Twenty three Post Shoppe were allotted and all except one allotted to UTI (Unit Trust of India) for ATM (Automatic Telling Machine) facility in New Delhi General Post Office were closed down in 2002. No proposal for allotting shops in pending.

(d) The income was Rs.12,21,732/- per annum upto 2002. The income from the space allotted to UTI in New General Post Office is Rs. 52204/- per month.

[English]

Development of Telecom Network in West Bengal

3544. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the development works planned to be executed in the field of telecommunications and postal in West Bengal during the Tenth Plan peiod;

(b) whether some of the works started in the Ninth Plan period are still incomplete;

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

(d) the time by which these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The details of telecommunication development works carried out by BSNL in West Bengal during the first two years of 10th Five Year Plan are given below :

Parameters	Years (Tenth Plan Period)			
	2002-03		2003-04	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
New Telephone Connections (Wired+WLL+CMTS) (lines)	279000	356211 (Gross)	417000	371171 (Gross)
Switching Capacity (Lines)	419350	405980	360000	302975
OFC (Rkms)	3500	3360	1282	1851
Microwave (Rkms)	-	25	82	58
VPTs (Nos.)	4125	3147	None	None
Tax (K Ccts.)	66.5	69.05	54	47

The targets for provision of telecom facilities are fixed every year. A target of 8.84 lakh telephone connections has been fixed for the current year 2004-05, out of which 3.21 lakh telephone connections have been provided till 31.10.2004. The details of the development works planned to be executed for the postal sector in West Bengal during the 10th Plan, are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) With regards to telecom, no work started in the 9th Plan period is incomplete. However, in the case of Postal Sector, two building projects, viz. Construction of Post Office building and Sub-Postmaster's Quarters at Bharatpur, Murshidabad and 8 Staff Quarters (Type-II) at Jhaljhalia, Malda could not be completed and taken over due to non-availability of electricity. These will be completed by the end of 2004-05. Further, a proposal to set up an Automatic Mail Processing Centre at Kolkata was started in the Ninth Five Year Plan but could not be implemented as the costs and scope of the projects needed to be reviewed, keeping in view the technology options available to handle the mail traffic. Now, the review of the proposal of setting up the Automatic Mail Processing Centre at Kolkata has been completed. The project is targeted to be completed during the 10th Plan period.

Statement

Details of Development Works Planned to be Executed in West Bengal during 10th Plan Period

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	Details of Execution
1	2	3
1.	Computerisation of Post Offices (installation of MPCMs), Accounts and Administrative Offices and Software Development	(a) All Head Post Offfices and all sub-post offices having more than 2 hands to be computerised subject to availability of resources. (b) Computerisation of postal accounts office (PAO), Kolkata. Funds are also being committed centrally for the benefit of all the State including West Bengal in respect of e-post, e-Bill Post and National Data Centre.
2.	Computerisation and networking of Mail Offices	Three Head Record Offices computerised during 2002-03 and 2003-04.
3.	Upgradation of Customer Care Centres	Sixty computerised Customer Care Centres (CCCs) set up in different parts of West Bengal and 14 existing computerised CCCs have been upgraded.
4.	Modernisation of operative/working systems (improving ergonomics)	(a) 13 post offices modernised so far. 10 post offices targeted for modernisation in the current year. (b) 7 Speed Post Centres (SPCs) modernised. (c) Four new Railway Mail Vans (RMS) provided in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

1	2	3
		(d) 191 Extra Departmental Branch Offices (EDBOs) were provided with infrastructure equipment in 2002-03 and 2003-04. 149 EDBOs to be provided with infrastructural equipment in the current year.
		(e) One Mail Motor Depot is to be modernised in the current year.
5.	Automatic Mail Processing Centre	Automatic Mail Processing Centre to be set up at Kolkata.
6.	Modernization/upgradation of premium products	(a) One State Speed Post Centre upgraded into the status of National Speed Post Centre in 2003-04.
		(b) 12 Speed Post booking offices/SPCs supplied with computers and peripherals to facilitate track and trace of Speed Post atricles booked.
		(c) 29 Speed Post booking and delivery offices supplied with computers and peripherals to issue computer generated receipts, scanning of bar codes and preparation of journals.
7.	Upgradation and promotion of philately	(a) 12 District level Philatelic Exhibitions held in the 3 years of the 10th Plan period.
		(b) Seven Philatelic Bureau/Counters provided with Philatelic tools and equipments.
8.	Construction of buildings	Seven building projects planned for construction in the 10th Plan peiod.
9.	Modernisation of circle stamp depots	Kolkata Circle Stamp Depot is targeted to be computerised.
10.	Computerisation of International Mail Processing	Kolkata Foreign Post Office to be computerised.
11.	Improvement in Quality of Service (EAP)	Improvement of Quality Service Project to be implemented in Kolkata for security of letter mail as well as for supply of High Quality Stamp Cancellation and Date Stamping Machines in select post offices.
12.	Expansion of postal network	38 Branch Post Offices and 2 Sub-post Offices and 4 Panchyayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) opened in the 10th Plan.

[Translation]

Illegal Telephone Exchanges

3545. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

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

(a) whether a large number of illegal exchanges of MTNL and BSNL are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such illegal telephone exchanges detected during the last one year alongwith the departmental employees found involved in this regard:

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check their functioning; and

(d) the loss caused by these exchanges during the last one year?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Refund of Excess Amount by BSNL

3546. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the BSNL received excess amount from private basic service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Telecom Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal has directed the BSNL to refund such amount with interest and not to extend the STD pulse rates in the inter-network calls during 2002-03;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the appellants which got such amount from the BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL extended concessional tariff w.e.f. 25th January 2001 to its customers for Intra-circle calls within distance from 50-100 kms and 101-200 kms to promote commuinty of interest. TRAI issued a determination directing BSNL to apply this concessional tariff for the purpose of charging access charges from private basic service providers as well. In the opinion of BSNL this concessional tariff was not applicable for the purpose of sharing of revenue for calls from private basic service provider's network carried by BSNL. Hence, the decision of TRAI was challenged by BSNL in Hon'ble TDSAT.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble TDSAT in its order dated 3rd November 2004 has ordered that Nowhere in the pleadings in either of the appeals ABTO (Association of Basic Telephone Operators) has stated the exact amounts as claimed by it from BSNL. In this view of the matter, the accounts will have to be gone into if aforesaid BSOs (Basic Service Operators) have made any payment in excess to BSNL from their own resources without billing their respective subscribers. To go into the accounts of both BSOs and BSNL to arrive at the figure of any excess payment made by BSOs to BSNL during the period from 03.07.2001 to 01.05.2003, we appoint Shri N. Parathasarthy, former Member (Finance) Telecom Commission as Local Commissioner.

(e) None of the appellant has got any refund from BSNL as the same is yet to be determined by the 'Local Commissioner' appointed by Hon'ble TDSAT. The names of the appellant basic service providers in this case are as follows :

1. HFCL Infotel Ltd.
2. Hughes Telecom (India) Ltd.
3. Shyam Telelink Limited
4. Tata Teleservices Limited
5. Bharti Telenet Limited

Boosting of Traditional Medicines

3547. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to indentify, evaluate and improve quality of traditional medicines, a task force comprising federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Vherds, Rural Development Society, Industry and Scientific Community has been constituted;

(b) if so, whether to popularise and create confidence in Indian traditional medicines, it was agreed that FICCI should henceforth include these item on the agenda of Joint Business Council with other countries;

(c) if so, the other proposals to be undertaken by this Task Force; and

(d) the extent to which this kind of task force helps to boost the traditional medicines in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Government of India have not set up any Task Force Comprising Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, VHERDS (Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society), etc. It is, however, understood that the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has in association with VHERDS (Voluntary Health Education and Rural Development Society) set up a task force to indentify the potential for strengthening traditional system, improving quality of health care, its contribution to rural development and poverty alleviation and expand and diversify Indian share of global market.

Performance of BSNL and MTNL

3548. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share of public sector Companies in all overall telephone connection is declining;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for BSNL and MTNL in order for enable them to compete effectively against the private sector telecom companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The overall share of the public sector companies has declined from 94.98% in March, 2002 to 56% in october, 2004. Hovever, it

is further noted that while the share of PSU in fixed phones has decreased from 98.65% to 91.39%, in the mobile segment their share has increased from 3.98% to 20.21% during this peiod. The detail of last three years is as under :

Sl.No.	Year	Total Phone (in Million)	Public Sector (in Million)	Private Sector (in Million)	% Share of PSU	% Share of Pvt. Operators
1.	2001-2002	45.26	3.46	6.80	84.98	15.02
2.	2002-2003	54.62	43.17	11.45	79.04	20.96
3.	2003-2004	76.51	46.48	30.03	60.76	39.24
4.	2004-2005 (October, 2004)	88.62	49.32	39.30	56.00	44.00

The decilne in the overall share has been because of the increasing competition and greater participation of the private operators providing telecom services.

(c) and (d) The Government has projected a target of additional 10 crore to 15 crore phones by 2007 for both public and private sector operators. BSNL and MTNL are expected to plan and contribute a substantial share of this target. However, for the year 2004-2005, the state-wise targets are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise target for the year 2004-05

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Target
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	438300
2.	Chhattisgarh	102900
3.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	586600
4.	Assam	213600
5.	West Bengal	532000
6.	Jharkhand	151000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	332200
8.	Orissa	319200
9.	North East-2	23000
10.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	362500
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	102100
12.	North East-1	116800
13.	Rajasthan	641700
14.	Andhra Pradesh	639700
15.	Uttaranchal	139900
16.	Maharashtra	965500
17.	Tamil Nadu	548600
18.	Karnataka	434400
19.	Haryana	375000
20.	Gujarat	663000
21.	Himachal Pradesh	147700
22.	Punjab	548000
23.	Kolkatta	351700
24.	Kerala	1018000
25.	Andaman and Nicobar	9900
26.	Chennai	236700
27.	Delhi and Bombay (MTNL)	500000
	Total	10500000

Modernization of Medical Colleges

3549. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of medical colleges in the country at present including the number of students therein, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Government for modernizing the said Medical Colleges in each of the last three years;

(c) the names of Medical Colleges which have received the amount for modernization; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent during the year 2004-05?

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

(b) to (d) Health being a State subject, Government has no scheme to provide funds for modernizing State-run medical colleges. However, under the scheme "Assistance for Capacity Building", Governments has released funds to various State Governments during 2001-02 and 2002-03 for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges. The details of funds released is given in the enclosed statement-II. This scheme has since been discontinued from 2003-04.

Statement-I

Number of Medical Colleges in the country State-wise as on 20.12.2004

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total number of colleges	Total number of seats
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	3375
2.	Assam	3	391
3.	Bihar	8	510
4.	Chandigarh	1	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	200
6.	Delhi	5	560
7.	Goa	1	100
8.	Gujarat	13	1625
9.	Haryana	3	350
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	115
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	350
12.	Jharkhand	3	190
13.	Karnataka	31	3905
14.	Kerala	14	1600
15.	Madhya Pradesh	7	820
16.	Maharashtra	38	4260
17.	Manipur	1	100
18.	Orissa	3	364
19.	Pondicherry	5	475
20.	Punjab	6	520
21.	Rajasthan	8	800
22.	Sikkim	1	50
23.	Tamil Nadu	20	2265
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1262
25.	Uttaranchal	2	200
26.	West Bengal	9	1105
	Total	229	25,592

Statement-II

The state-wise release of funds to various States for strengthening of diagnostic facilities in Govt. Medical Colleges under the scheme 'Assistance for Capacity Building' during 2001-02 and 2002-03

ASSAM

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

HARYANA

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

KERALA

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

TAMIL NADU

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

WEST BENGAL

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

Sale of Ape Kidneys as Human Kidneys

3550. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that suspected ape kidneys are being sold as human kidneys as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 26, 2004;

(b) if so, whether the Government has verified the facts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Special Accelerated Road Development Programme

3551. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD :

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :

SHRI M. K. SUBBA :

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

(a) whether the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region has been taken up for implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the list of such roads, total out lays, implementing agency, date of commissioning and target set for implementation of said programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (c) This Ministry has framed a project for accelerated improvement of roads in the North Eastern Region which is under proposal stage. It is therefore, premature to give further details in this regard.

[Translation]

Appointment of Post Masters

3552. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post masters appointed in the rural areas during the last three years, till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the expenditure being incurred thereon, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to confirm the services of the said post masters; 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) The information regarding the number of Postmasters appointed in the rural areas during last three years, State-wise and year-wise and expenditure incurred thereon is given in the statement encolsed.

(c) and (d) The Gramin Dak Sevaks are part-time employees who are employed for a period of upto maximum five hours per day. Although they are holders of a civil post under the administrative control of the State, such a post is outside the regular civil service. Therefore, they are not regular government employees but a class apart.

Gramin Dak Sevaks are eligible for promotion to Postman and Group 'D' cadres to the extent of 50% and 75% vacancies respectively after which they become eligible for confirmation.

Statement

Details of postmasters appointed during the last three years, State-wise

Sl.No.	Circle	GDS Branch post master/sub post master appointed during			Expenditure for the year in rupees		
		1.7.01 To 30.6.02	1.7.02 To 30.6.03	1.7.03 To 30.6.04	1.7.01 To 30.6.02	1.7.02 To 30.6.03	1.7.03 To 30.6.04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	422	395	156	8124274	7977536	3151841

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	52	53	40	819035	1011375	1313900
3.	Bihar	109	69	41	2244586	2437012	2187424
4.	Chhattisgarh	29	30	18	580318	1416858	1962409
5.	Delhi	09	04	05	302303	401892	549643
6.	Gujarat	76	40	12	1501838	974774	307000
7.	Haryana	49	22	05	617008	233014	43138
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47	49	15	672630	2081290	2590426
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	53	13	219569	1084064	2145292
10.	Jharkhand	27	15	13	774715	751268	976516
11.	Karnataka	236	289	138	17783330	7115547	9257087
12.	Kerala	58	54	51	1300851	2099500	2720314
13.	Madhya Pradesh	72	24	12	618620	837328	794783
14.	Maharashtra	180	142	61	4248720	3482976	1552572
15.	Goa	7	6	1	165228	147168	25452
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	7	15	99660	116620	375300
17.	Manipur	-	-	16	0	0	456354
18.	Meghalaya	18	5	-	411912	116760	0
19.	Mizoram	13	8	3	316056	206016	88164
20.	Nagaland	2	-	2	69076	0	133460
21.	Tripura	28	11	6	628448	219593	206272
22.	Orissa	165	104	31	3605066	2598396	1617691
23.	Punjab	15	10	06	1117086	400184	487400
24.	Rajasthan	121	137	76	2189056	5283717	8515697
25.	Tamil Nadu	204	262	90	4816097	10666298	4107027
26.	Uttar Pradesh	186	152	74	3140259	4827025	4141189
27.	Uttaranchal	63	64	27	1767652	2477456	1104125
28.	West Bengal	69	49	15	431259	373772	69304
29.	Sikkim	3	-	2	104114	0	69076
	Total	2284	2054	944	58668766	59337439	50948856

[English]

Coal Vision Document-2030

3553. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has appointed a Committee to prepare the "Coal Vision Document-2030";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame by which the policy document would be ready?

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) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Coal is likely to make the "Coal Vision Document-2025" ready by 31st March, 2005.

Post Graduate Education & Research in Dental Sciences in AIIMS

3554. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that post graduate eduation and research in dental sciences was to be established in the AIIMS during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) but the same has not been established till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the same will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) The Academic Committee of the institute had initially approved the setting up of a Center for Postgraduate Education and Reseach in Dental Science in 1979 to be established during the 6th Five Year Plan. But the same did not materialize. The Expenditure Finance Committee approved the proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.21 crores. on 11.10.2001. However, due to change in the scope of work, the proposal had to be revised. EFC approved the revised proposal at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.42 crores. The matter is in the final stage of tender finalisation. The project is expected to be completed within one year of award of the contract.

Express Way in Kerala

3555. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal received after 2002 from the Government of Kerala for the Express Highway in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details including the length of the highway, source of fund, the total fund required and the period of construction and the number of people to be displaced due to the project;

(c) whether detailed environmental impact analysis has been done for the project;

(d) if so, the name of the agency which conducted the environmental impact analysis; and

(e) the present status of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

(b) to (e) Does not arise

Viral Encephalitis in U.P.

3556. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

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

(a) whether the Government has sent a team of experts to western Uttar Pradesh following reports of death of children therewith symptoms of viral encephalitis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said expert team had submitted any report on the death of children there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMLIY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) On the request of the State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh a multi-disciplinary Cenrtal Team comprising experts from Central Govt. Hospital, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Program, National Institute of Virology (India Council of Medical Research) invesigated the reported death of children in Saharanpur and Baghpat districts.

As per the report, clinical, epidemiological, entomological and serological investigations suggest that the outbreaks were due to acute viral encephalitis.

Review of USO Policy

3557. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Universal Service Obligation (USO) policy to reduce USO contribution as well as administrative cost in terms of percentage of adjusted gross revenue;

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

(c) the total revenue generated through USO fund for funding services in non-remunerative and rural areas during the last three years; and

(d) the fund out of that spent in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra for rural telephony during the above period?

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

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

(c) The Universal Service Support policy came into effect from 1.4.2002. The collection towards Universal Service Levy (USL) have been Rs 1,653.61 crores and Rs. 2,143.22 crores for the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, and is estimated at Rs. 2,899.50 crores during the current financial year. The Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund had been allocated Rs. 300 croes and Rs. 200 crores in financial years 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. So far Rs. 200 crore have been allocated for the financial year 2004-05. An additional demand for Rs. 2,500 crore to make up for the previous shortfall and current years' requirement has been sent to the Ministry of Finance.

(d) The amount of subsidy disbursed for Maharashtra Service Area is as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
2002-03	19.84*
2003-04	3.90
2004-05	9.34 (till date)

No separate information is being maintained for Vidarbha region.

*This includes a sum of Rs. 7.10 crores paid as advance for 2003-04.

US Medical Schools for Teaching Health Care

3558. SHRI S. P. Y. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to invite some reputed medical schools from the United States to India to teach health care professionals the techniques of public health and hospital management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response received thereto from the US medical schools; and

(d) the time by when the matter is likely to be finailsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Keeping in view the policy of good public health professionals in the country, it is being explored as to how to strengthen the architecture of public health in India by establishing new institutes of public health of excellence of the level of IITs and IIMs and upscaling the existing institutions which provide training in public health. In this context, a 2-day National Consultation on "Institutes of Public Health in India, Moving from Concept to Reality" was held on 16th -17th September 2004 to work out modalities to take this initiative forward. Any definite plan of action has not been finalized.

[Translation]

Family Welfare Programme in Rajasthan

3559. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any action plan to make the Family Welfare Programme more effective specially in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) A National Rural Health Mission is proposed to be launched shorty, throughout the country, to improve the delivery of healthcare services, including schemes of Family Welfare. Rajasthan is one of the 17 States indentified for special focus under the Mission. The details of the Mission are under finalisation

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Vidya Vahini Project

3560. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

PROF. CHANDER KUMAR :

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

(a) the details of the Vidya Vahini Project for ensuring an effective education technology system ;

(b) the number of schools indentified for the project, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard from the Kerala Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) The Programme "Vidya Vahini" was conceived by the Department of Information Technology as a pilot project to make full use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and Internet to transform learning environment from mono-dimensional to multi-dimensional. The pilot project has been implemented in 140 Govt./Govt. aided schools in the following 7 districts in 6 States in the country :

(i) Kuppam (Chittoor), Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat

(iii) Hazaribagh, Jharkhand

(iv) Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

(v) Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

(vi) South 24 Parganas (Kolkata), West Bengal

(vii) Parlivaijnath(Beed), Maharashtra

20 Govt./Govt. aided schools were selected in each of the 7 districts. In each district one training lab has also been set up in one of the schools covered in the pilot project, for training the teachers in the use of ICT in education.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

ARV Treatment

3561. SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total no. of people afflicted with HIV/AIDS in India presently requiring Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment;

(b) whether free ARV treatment is available at the Government hospitals;

(c) if so, the names of the States and hospitals where the free ARV treatment is available and along with the number of beneficiaries in each State with a break up of women, men and children; and

(d) the number of people requiring ARV treatment to be covered under the ARV treatment plan by the end of 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The total number of poeple living with HIV/AIDS in India who require ART is estimated to be about 5 lakh persons, based on 51 lakhs estimated to be HIV infected in the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Free ART services are available in six high prevalent states of the country, that is Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland and NCT Delhi at ten selected Government Hospitals, Details of the names of these hospitals and number of beneficiaries are given in the enclosed statement.

Six additional hospitals that have also been sanctioned for free ART services are Government Medical Colleges at Guntur and Vizag in Andhra Pradesh, Meeraj (Sangli) in Maharashtra, Madhurai and Madras Medical College Chennai in Tamilnadu and JLN Hospital Imphal in Manipur.

(d) The number of people planned to be covered under ARV treatment by the end of 2005 is 25,000.

Statement

Status Report of Patients Receiving ART (Cumulative Number from 1st April to 30th Nov. 2004)

Sl.No.	Institution	Number on ART				
		Males	Females	Children	Eunuchs	Total No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Government Hospital for Thoracic Medicine Tambaram (Chennai)	282	231	43	0	556

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences Imphal (Manipur)	164	66	4	0	234
3.	JJ Hospital Mumbai	492	206	5	1	704
4.	Osmania Medical College Hyderabad	333	148	0	0	481
5.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Delhi	183	68	40	0	291
6.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital Delhi	151	52	0	3	206
7.	Bowring & Lady Curzon Hospital (Government Medical College Bangalore)	138	41	8	0	187
8.	Naga District Hospital Kohima (Nagaland)	37	14	2	0	53
9.	Medical College Mysore (Karnataka)	16	6	0	0	22
10.	Medical College Hubli (Karnataka)	67	40	0	0	107
	Total	1863	872	102	4	2841

Linkage Committee on Coal

3562. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standing linkage committee on coal has met to examine fresh proposals for coal linkages with state-owned coal companies;

(b) whether the committee has received a number of proposals to buy coal from public sector coal companies to meet their long-term requirements of different grades of coking and non-coking coal;

(c) whether some other alternative of developing coal mines for captive consumption is also proposed to be considered; and

(d) if so, by when final decision in this regard is likley to be taken?

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.

(c) and (d) Proposal for declaring coke making as an end use for captive mining of coal is under consideration in the Ministry of Coal in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice. Therefore, it will not be possible to indicate any time by when the decision will be taken.

Utilisation of Post Offices as Outsourcing Business

3563. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices, strength of their work force;

(b) whether the Government proposes to utilise the post offices to be used as service centres in outsourcing business in order to make them work without budgetary support, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) There are 155669 post offices in the country as on 31-3-2004 with sanctioned strength of 5,65,922 empolyees (as on 31-3-2003).

(b) and (c) Efforts are being made to optimize the retailling capacity by extending the reach of the network to Government and Corporate Organizations, financial institutions, Banks etc., to provide more services to customers and thereby generate revenues.

Establishment of International Institute of Ayurveda Medical Sciences

3564. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has proposed to set up an International Institute of Ayurveda Medical Sciences, as a Centre of Excellence of International standards for specialised treatment and also equipped to handle intellectual property rights, at State capital thereof;

(b) if so, the details including the estimated cost and salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government will take a decision to support this unique project; 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) Ministry has received a proposal for setting up of an international institute of Ayurvedic Medical Sciences, Thiruvananthapuram. The proposal interalia included provisions for a 500 bedded Ayurveda Hospital, Training Centre, R&D Centre, Conservation and Gene Bank, Extension activities, Digital Library, Documentation Centre and Museum, etc. with an estimated cost of Rs.101.60 crore.

There is no scheme under which the proposal could be sanctioned. The proposal, therefore, has not been agreed to.

Use of Malathion in Malaria Control

3565. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is still using malathion in its Malaria Control Programme;

(b) if so, the quantity being used and the place from where it is bought;

(c) whether the Government is aware that mosquitoes are completely resistant to Malathion; and

(d) if so, the reasons for its still being used for malaria control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Malathion 25% water dispersal powder (Wdp) is being used in the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme in the areas where the mosquito species have shown resistance to DDT. Government of India supplies malathion 25 % Wdp to the Union Terriroties of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The State Government procure malathion 25% Wdp as per their technical requirements. The Government of India also procures malathion technical for fogging operations in emergency situations and out-break of vector borne diseases. The following quantities of malathion 25% Wdp and malathion technical have been procured by the Central Govt. over the past 3 years.

Year	Malathion 25% Wdp	Malathion Technical
2001-02	50.00 MT	20.50 MT
2002-03	50.00 MT	15.00 MT
2003-04	50.00 MT	20.00 MT

Malathion Technical is procured from Hindustan Insecticide Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. Malathion 25% Wdp is procured through M/s Hindustan Latex Limited, a Procurement Agency under the National Vector Borne Disease Conrtol Programme.

The status of resistance to Malathion of mosquitoes species in the States is given as statement enclosed.

Statement

The Status of Resistance to Malathion of Mosquito Species in the States

Sl. No.	Mosquito Vector Species	Name of the States	No. of the Districts
1	2	3	4
I.	**An. Culicifacies**		
	Triple resistance to DDT, Dieldrin & Malathion	Maharashtra	30
		Andhra Pradesh	11
		Madhya Pradesh	16
		Karnataka	09
		Orissa	07
		Punjab	04
		Gujarat	19
		Uttar Pradesh	01
		Haryana	02
		Tamil Nadu	04
II.	**An. Stephensi**		
	Triple resistance	Tamil Nadu	01
		Karnataka	02
		Gujarat	02
		Goa	01
	Resistance to Malathion	Haryana	01

[Translation]

Utilisation of Post Office Service for Revising Electoral Rolls

3566. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to use the service of the post offices for the first time to revise the electoral rolls in the whole country and to provide them to the general public;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the electoral rolls are likely to be provided to the post offices for scrutiny by the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The services of Department of Posts are being utilized by Election Commission in its exercise to revise the electoral rolls on a country wise basis. Election Commission shall make suitable payments to the Department for the work carried out by the Post Offices.

(b) Under the arrangement for revision of electoral rolls through the Post Offices, the latter carry out following special items of responsibilities.

(i) Display of electoral rolls in the Post Offices.

(ii) Make available various forms to the public for inclusion, deletion and correction in the electoral roll. These forms are supplied to the Post Offices by the Election Commission and are made available free of charge to the members of public through Post Office Counters.

(iii) Accept filled up forms form the public at the Post Office counters for further processing by delivery staff as per arrangement decided in consulation with the Election Commission in this regard.

(c) This is already being done.

Orders of Court to Hospital Administration

3567. SHRI HEMLAL MURMU :

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE :

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

(a) whether several cases of ignoring the orders of hon'ble court by the Administration of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital have come to notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the cases pending in courts against Hospital Administration;

(d) whether the Government is aware that the number of cases against Hospital Administration is increasing in various courts;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps taken by the Government for a transparent efficient and effective Administration of the Hospital;

(g) whether the Government has issued directions to the Government Hospital in this regard;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) The orders of the court are examined in accordance with the prevailing rules & regulations and the same are implemented wherever possible or appealed against.

As on 30.11.04, 22 cases are pending in various courts wherein Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital has been arrayed as a Respondent. The number of cases in varius courts has infact decreased from 44 in 2001 to 22 in the year 2004.

(f) to (i) The functioning of the hospitals are also periodically reviewed by the Medical Superintendents and officials of the Directorate General of Health Services and the Department of Health so as to ensure effective Administration of the Hospital.

[English]

Decline in Earning from PCOs

3568. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problem of gradual decline of the earning from PCOs due to frequent lowering of tariff and expansion of mobile network over the year;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government for economic viability of the PCOs;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from all Assam PCO Association with Specific suggestion to partially mitigate the problem; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, the earnings from PCO depend upon :

(i) Number and duration of STD/ISD calls made and service charges etc.

(ii) Number of local calls made.

Due to reduction in STD/ISD tariff and increase in mobile base, the volume of traffic has increased and it is observed that there is no appreciable decline in the earnings from PCOs.

(b) Even though BSNL does not guarantee any earning to the PCO franchisee, the measures taken to enhance their earning are :

(i) STD/ISD PCO franchisees have been given permission to sell India Telecom Card (ITC) & earn commission.

(ii) Additional STD/ISD PCO line at the same premises is allotted if desired by the franchisee.

(iii) Franchisees are allowed to upgrade their PCOs into Information Technology Kiosks.

(c) Yes, Sir. The All Assam PCO Association in their representation has demanded an increase in the commission from 20% to 40% and vendorship of different postal items alongwith the PCOs.

(d) PCOs franchisees are permitted to obtain vendorship of Postal items. The Local PCO franchisees are already given 40% commission. The STD/ISD PCO franchisees are allowed commission ranging from 20 to 25% depending upon the level of competition. It is not viable to further increase this commission in view of the downward revision of tariff and reduced margins due to competition from private operators.

[Translation]

Udyog Fairs

3569. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to organize Udyog Fairs in the rural areas for the promotion of agro and rural industries in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which have been selected for the purpose in the current financial year; and

(c) the funds required for organising such fairs at district level and the sources from which the funds are mobilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) For promotion of agro and rural industries, including khadi and village industries, in the country, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), through its implementing agencies like khadi institutions, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and entrepreneurs, organizes exhibitions/fairs at national/zonal/state/district levels. The following districts in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been selected for exhibitions during 2004-05 :

Name of State	Names of Districts
1. Bihar	1. Sonpur 2. Katihar 3. Muzaffarpur 4. Darbhanga 5. Gaya 6. Bhagalpur
2. Uttar Pradesh	1. Ghazipur 2. Saharanpur 3. Moradabad 4. Gorakhpur 5. Aligarh 6. Etah 7. Raibarelli 8. Sultanpur 9. Shahjahanpur 10. Mathura 11. Allahabad 12. Varanasi 13. Jhansi 14. Faizabad 15. Bareilly.

The Government (through the KVIC), provides financial assistance up to a maximum of Rs. 2.5 lakh for organizing district level exhibitions. This assistance is provided out of budgeted Plan funds.

[English]

Reinstatement of Guilty Officers

3570. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that officers found guilty after the CBI raids have been reinstated in Government service even before their acquittal from the courts;

(b) if so, the number of such officers in administrative services;

(c) whether the CBI raids have increased during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) Searches by CBI do not establish guilt of an officer until he is found guilty by the competent court. Till such time, the Government after considering the facts of each case has to decide whether the concerned member of the service/ Government servant should be placed under suspension. During the period of suspension, officers are entitled to

subsistence allowance at the rate of 50% of last pay for the first three months and thereafter at the rate of 75%, without their performing any duties. Besides, Criminal cases take a long time to conclude. Taking into account facts and circumstances of each case, Government may decide to continue or revoke suspension during the pendency of the investigation, inquiry or trial.

(b) As per the information available in this Department 22 officers of the Indian Administrative Service who are facing trial before criminal courts are discharging their duties.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from CBI, during the period 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 (up to 30/11/2004) CBI has registered 1105, 1159, 1068 and 1095 cases respectively for investigation. During the course of investigation of cases, searches, if warranted, are conducted depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases. Searches are also conducted in the cases registered in previous years. Total number of searches conducted in a particular year in the cases investigated during that year is not compiled. Hence, it is not possible to give definite reply to the question that raids conducted by CBI during the last two years are increasing.

New Drug Applications

3571. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR :

SHRI P. S. GADHAVI :

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

(a) the details of the new Drug applications received by the DCGI during the years 2003 and 2004;

(b) the names of the Drugs and the companies approved during the year 2004 along with the dates of receipt of applications and approval; and

(c) the new FDC combinations permitted for marketing during the year 2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) During the year 2003 and 2004 (upto 17.12.2004) the office of DCGI has received 1057 and 1136 New Drug applications respectively of various categories of New Drugs, which includes investigational New Drugs, New Drug molecules, subsequent approval, new fixed dose combination, New dosage form, New indication etc.

(b) The evaluation of new drug applications is a complex process as per Schedule-Y under Drugs & Cosmetics Rules and varies according to the nature of molecule/drug, published data and information furnished by the applicants. Therefore, depending upon the nature of the application, it may take on an average 3 to 5 years for an applicant to complete all phase of trials required for approval of investigational New Drug (i.e. a drug molecule not tested on human being anywhere in the world); about 1-3 years for the first time approval of the drug already approved elsewhere but requiring confirmatory clinical trial, and about 2-3 months for subsequent applications for already approved drugs. This is however, subject to submission of all required data as per provisions of Schedule-Y of Drug & Cosmetics Rules and opinion from experts.

Names of the New Drug molecules approved during the year 2004 alongwith the name of companies, date of receipt of application and approval is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) The new fixed dose combination (FDC) permitted for marketing during the year 2004 is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I

New Drugs (first time approval) approved during Current Year, 2004 alongwith name of companies and date of receipt and approval

Sl.No.	Name of Drugs	Name of Companies	Date of Receipt	Date of Approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dutasteride	M/s. Dr. Reddy's Lab.	26.09.2002	16.02.2004
2.	Gefitinib	M/s. Astrazeneca	02.01.2004	17.02.2004
3.	Imidapril	M/s. Elder Pharma	03.04.2001	23.02.2004
4.	Adefovir	M/s. Cipla	16.04.2003	04.03.2004
5.	Etoricoxib	M/s. Cadila Healthcare, Glenmark, Hetero	Cadila–24.04.2003 Glenmark–30.05.2003 Hetero–13.05.2003	05.03.2004

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Diacerein	M/s. Elder Pharma	12.09.1997	12.03.2004
7.	Nitazoxanide	M/s. Ind-Swift Ltd.	27.12.2002	17.3.2004
8.	Trolamine	M/s. FDC Ltd.	01.03.1999	20.03.2004
9.	Neotame	M/s. Nutra Sweet Co. (India)	04.01.2003	22.04.2004
10.	Alfuzosin	M/s. Ranbaxy Labs Ltd.	09.06.2003	14.05.2004
11.	Tiagabine HCl	M/s. Sun Pharma	03.03.2003	14.05.2004
12.	Ibandronic Acid	M/s. Roche Scientific Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	23.12.2003	18.05.2004
13.	Memantine HCl	M/s. Sun Pharma	25.06.2003	19.07.2004
14.	Pimecrolimus	M/s. Novarits India Ltd.	27.08.2002	23.07.2004
15.	Rebamipide	M/s. Macleods Ltd.	22.04.2003	28.07.2004
16.	Miglitol	M/s. Glenmark	27.06.2003	18.08.2004
17.	Citicholine	M/s. Sun Pharma & M/s. Elder Pharma	Elder–23.12.1997 Sun–02.12.2002	20.08.2004
18.	Everolimus	M/s. Novartis India Ltd.	19.02.2004	30.08.2004
19.	Voriconazole	M/s. Pharmacia	07.06.2004	09.09.2004
20.	Orlistat	M/s. Intas Pharma	10.10.2003	27.10.2004
21.	Deflazacort	M/s. Macleods	28.10.2002	02.11.2004
22.	Duloxetine	M/s. Torrent Pharma	19.05.2003	02.11.2004
23.	Atomoxetine	M/s. Torrent Pharma	23.08.2003	09.11.2004

Statement-II

New fixed dose combinations approved during 2004

1. Nateglinide + Metformin
2. Desloratadine + Pseudoephedrine
3. Levocetirizine + Pseudoephedrine
4. S-atenolol + Hydrochlorthiazide
5. S-amlodipine + Atorvastatin
6. Amlodipine + Atorvastatin
7. Tamsulosin + Finasteride
8. S-amlodipine + Hydrochlorthiazide
9. Tiotropium + Formoterol Rotacaps/Inhaler
10. Lamivudine (ER) + Zidovudine (ER) + Nevirapine (ER)
11. Gatifloxacin + Dexamethasone Phos. Eye Drops
12. Esomeprazole + Domperidone SR
13. Aceclofenac + Paracetamol
14. Rabeprazole + Mosapride SR
15. Atorvastatin + Ezetimibe
16. Buprenorphine + Naloxone
17. Sucralfate + Metronidazole + Lignocain Cream
18. Glibenclamide + Metformin SR
19. Escitalopram + Clonazepam
20. Dorzolamide + Timolol Eye Drops
21. Nebivolol + S(-) Amlodipine
22. Valdecoxib + Paracetamol
23. Amlodipine + Ramipril
24. Rebeprazole + Domperidone SR

Funds for Border Area Development Programme

3572. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposals of the State Government of Rajasthan relating to Additional Central Assistance for the Border Area Development Programme has been pending with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) and (b) No proposal has been received by the Planning Commission from the Government of Rajasthan relating to Additional Central Assistance for the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in the current year. However, the Government of Rajasthan has forwarded a proposal to the Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (to which BADP has been transferred) to release additional Special Central Assistance under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during the current year for labour employment in drought affected areas of 13 blocks of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Sri Ganganagar districts. The proposal neither has the approval of the State Level Screening Committee nor the datials of the schemes/works to be undertaken as required under the guidelines for the Programme and therefore cannot be considered in its present form.

Ban on the use of Animal Rennet/Gelatin

3573. MOHD. MUKEEM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had banned the use and import of animal rennet and gelatin used in various food products like jelly, milk, icecream, cheese etc;

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

(c) whether several public sector units continue to import and use rennet and gelatin with out any declaration on the package of a large number of products being manufactured by Amul, Britannia, Dabur etc.; and

(d) if so, the corrective 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) to (d) As per ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import Items 2004-2009, Rennet and concentrate thereof (Exim Code 350710) is prohibited for import and therefore, is not permitted to be imported. As far as Gelatin (Exim Head 3503) is concerned, it is freely importable subject to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Import of Gelatin, edible grade (IS: 5719) is also subject to BIS Mandatory Certification.

Whenever Gelatin is used as an ingredient, a declaration to this effect shall be made on the label by inserting the word "Gelatin-Animal Origin" under PFA Rules, 1955.

No specific information on import and use of rennet and gelatin without any declaration by public sector units has come to the notice of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Establishment of Express Parcel Post Centres

3574. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has identified and adopted universal postal services obligations and is delivering the same at affordable prices in Andaman & Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of establishment of Express Parcel Post Centres in Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Rural Post Offices provided with full infrastructure to cater to the needs of the General Public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts provides sale of stamps and stationery, daily delivery of dak at the doorstep of the customers and collection of mails at regular intervals from the letter boxes through out the country including Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

(b) There are two Express Parcel Post Centres functioning in Andaman and Nicobar Islands at Port Blair Head Post Office and Aberdeen Bazaar Post Office with effect from 1/4/2002.

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

(d) There are 89 Post Offices in the rural areas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which provide the same facilities as available in Post Offices of similar status in any other part of the country.

Illegal Mining

3575. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the increase in illegal mining of Minerals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the illegal mining of Minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Instances of illegal mining in different States have come to the notice of the Government from time to time and have been forwarded to the concerned States for suitable action.

(b) To effectively curb illegal mining, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals under the provisions of Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Translation]

Pace Maker Bank

3576. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Pace Maker Bank in Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to set up Pace Maker Bank in Government Hospitals. Pacemaker implantation is required for specific indication and specification of pacemaker required varies from patient to patient. The same is therefore not stocked in Government hospital. However, in case of patients below the poverty line, the device is supplied free of cost under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

[English]

Development of BIMARU States

3577. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the growing gap between the developing and under-developed States in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the gap;

(c) whether any action plan is proposed to be formulated to develop the BIMARU States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The issue of regional disparities amongst the States are addressed through the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula for allocation of Plan funds to the States and through Central Assistance for earmarked sectors/schemes. According to the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula, due weightage is given to factors such as income of the State as compared to the National average and to special problems of the States, amongst others, while allocating Central Assistance. In addition, a core element in the Planning Commission's Tenth Plan strategy towards reducing regional disparities is the targeting of less developed areas with provisions of funds for capital investments and innovative delivery mechanisms linked to institutional reforms.

(c) and (d) A new scheme called the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) has been introduced from the Tenth Plan to assist the development of less developed regions and districts including districts of the so-called BIMARU (undivided Bihar, undivided Madhya Pradesh, undivided Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan) States. Under the Backward Districts Initiative of RSVY, identified backward districts are eligible to get Central Assistance @ Rs. 15 crore per year for three years. A total of 69 districts of the BIMARU States are covered under this Backward District Initiative.

Kaiga Atomic Power Plant

3578. SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the time by when Kaiga Atomic Power Plant is likely to become completely functional;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many people whose land has been acquired by the Centre are yet to receive compensation;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Centre to provide compensation to all those who have lost their land;

(d) whether jobs will also be given to such families whose land has been acquired; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Units 1 & 2 of Kaiga Atomic Power Project (KGS-1 & 2) are already in operation since the year 2000. Units 3 & 4 are presently under construction. These units are scheduled to commence

commercial operations by March 2007 (Units-3) and September 2007 (Units-4).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) A comprehensive compensation and rehabilitation package worked out by the Karnataka State Government for the Project Affected Persons of the Kaiga Atomic Power Project was implemented and completed in 1993-94.

(e) Not applicable in view of (c) and (d) above.

Sickness in Agro and Rural Industries

3579. SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the sickness in the agro and rural industries;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the units closed down in each of the last three years;

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to revive these sick units;

(d) whether there is any financial package for revival of these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) While the Government is aware of sickness in the agro and rural industries, State-wise details of closed units in the agro and rural industries sector are not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) Existing units which were set up under credit linked subsidy schemes like the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and have subsequently become sick, are eligible for the rehabilitation assistance available to sick units in the small scale industries (SSI) sector, as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). These measures include, inter alia :

(i) Waiver of penal interest on cash credit and term loan from the year the unit started making cash losses.

(ii) Unpaid interest on cash credit and term loan should be segregated from the total liability and the former amount treated as a separate interest-free loan.

(iii) Reduced rate of interest (reduction of upto 3 per cent for tiny units and of upto 2 per cent for SSI units) should be charged on unpaid term loans.

(iv) Additional working captial loan should be given at a rate of interest not exceeding the prime lending rate.

Policy for Granting Licence

3580. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy of the Union Government to give licence for telecommunications;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to do away with the requirement of performance of bank guarantees;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any financial bank guarantee has been taken from the private players;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) the total number of defaulters who has not paid the licence fees during the last two years and the current year so far; and

(h) the steps being taken by the Union Government to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) The Licences for telecommunications are granted Under Section 4 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 for various services including Unified Access Services, National Long Distance Services, Infrastructure Provider Category-II, VSAT, International Long Distance Services, Public Mobile Radio Trucking System, Internet Service and some other value added services as per guidelines in this regard.

(b) No such proposals are under consideration at present.

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

(d) to (f) Financial Bank Guarantees (FBGs) have been taken from private players providing certain telecom services like Basic, Unified Access Services, National Long Distance Services, International Long Distance Services, Public Mobile Radio Trunking System, Cellular. The amount of these FBGs is determined by the respective Licence Agreements, and after commencement of service or one year are generally equivalent to the amount of estimated Licence fees for two quarters per Licence. In certain cases to separate FBG

is taken and a single BG securitises the Licence Fee dues as well.

(g) The total number fo defaulting companies who have not paid licence fees during the last two years (2002-03 and 2003-04) and current year so far is 42 in respect of Basic, Unified Access Services, Cellular, VSAT, National Long Distance Services, International Long Distance Services, Infrastructure Provider-II, Radio Paging Service Public Moblie Radio Trucking System Licence. This includes companies that had accumulated dues even before 2002-03 and which remain unpaid.

(h) The steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding License fees include invocation of available Financial and/or Performance Bank Guarantees, adjustments of excess amounts available and legal proceedings.

Harrowing Time for Medicine Students in Russia

3581. SHRI G. V. HARSHA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the students who went to study medicine in Russia have faced a harrowing time as reported in the Hindu dated November 2, 2004 ;

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

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to prevent these incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) As per information received from the Ministry of External Affairs, the incident referred to in the news item relates to three students from Tamilnadu who had gone to join the medical course at the St. Petersburg Mechnikov State Medical Academy but returned complaining of overcharging and harassment by the contractors. These students, however, did not approach the Indian Embassy/ Consulate or the Mission abroad for help and also did not make any complaint in this regard. Therefore, it has not been possible for the Indian Embassy to verify the facts contained in the newspaper report. The Government has neither authorized any agent to recruit students for studies abroad nor has it been sponsoring any students in this regard. In the present case the affected students had gone abroad for studies on their own through private contractors.

Distribution of Synthetic Vitamin-A

3582. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

SHRI S. D. MANDLIK :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for distribution of synthetic Vitamin-A to children under the National Programme for prophylaxis against blindness in children in the country;

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

(c) whether there has been any difference in the guidelines of Government of India and the UNICEF;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the states not observing the Government rules/guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the guidelines, for prophylaxis against blindness in children in the country, all children below one year of age are given a dose of 1,00,000 International Units of Vitamin A at the age of 9 months, followed by a dose of 2,00,000 International Units at six monthly intervals thereafter till the age of three years

(c) and (d) UNICEF supports Government programmes implemented according to the existing guidelines.

(e) All states of the country are observing the Government guidelines in this regard.

Ban on Drugs

3583. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :

SHRI FURKAN ANSARI :

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

(a) whether the drugs/medicines that have been discarded globally are available freely in India, such as Novalgin, Ciza, Syspride, Droperol, Furoxone, Lomofen, Nice, Nimulid, Furacin, Agarol, D'cold, Vicks Action-500, Sioril, Piperazine and Enteroquinol etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for banning the sale of these drugs in other countries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ban the sale of these drugs here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Drugs are not globally discarded or banned Drugs withdrawn or not permitted in one country may continue to be used in other countries.

(c) There is adequate mechanism to review the status of drugs in India as and when any serious adverse event is reported in international journals of WHO news letters etc. 75 drugs/drug formulations have so far been prohibited through the review process, in the country.

The durg or formulations reported to be discontinued in some developed countries are assessed in consulation with leading experts in the given specializations. Based on their advice and factors like benefit-risk ratio, local needs etc., the matter is placed before the Drug Technical Adivisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body under Drugs & Cosmetics Act which comprises fo representatives from the medical profession, the state drug enforcement authorities and other experts, institutions and agencies and which advises Government on technical issues related to the implementations of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, and Rules, framed there under.

[Translation]

Amendment in Code of Conduct

3584. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite amendment in the code of conduct prescribed under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 by the Government it is not being complied by the Doctors;

(b) if so, the number of such cases received by the Government till date;

(c) the details about the code of conduct announced by the Government;

(d) whether the Government is considering to bring new amendment in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by the Government against such doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (e) As per the provisions of section 20 A of the Act read with section 33 (power to make regulations), the Medical Council of India with the approval of the Central Government has notified in the Official Gazette on 6th April, 2002 the Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002. Copies of these Regulations have also been sent to all the State Governments and the State Medical Councils for ensuring compliance. These Regulations, inter-alia, indicate the acts of commission or omission on the part of a doctor which shall constitute Professional misconduct or unethical acts rendering him/her liable for disciplinary actions. As per the provisions of the Regulations, the Medical Council of India or the State Medical Councils are empowered to give such punishment as deemed necessary or even removal of the name of any registered practitioner from the Register altogether or for a specified period in respect of any act of violation of the provisions of the Regulations which may be brought before it, after conducting an enquiry.

Whenever any complaint is received with regard to violation of the above provisions of the Regulations by any doctor in the Medical Council of India, action is taken by the Ethics Committee of the Council or it is referred to the concerned State Medical Council where the delinquent doctor is registered for appropriate action. During the period 1995 to October 2004 the Council has received 192 complaints, out of which 73 have been disposed of and the remaining are pending with the Council. At present, there is no proposal to further amend the Regulations of the council in this regard. However, amendments are carried out as and when deemed necessary on the recommendations of the Council.

[English]

Promotion of SSI Sector in Bihar

3585. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any demand from various sections of the society to declare Bihar as Backward State in regard to small and agro industry sector;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has also received any special request/package from Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon so far; and

(f) the funds allocated to Bihar Government for promotion of Small and Agro Industry in the State during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES : (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government in

the Ministry of Small Scale Industries has not received any specific demand from any section of the society to declare Bihar as a backward State with regard to the small scale and agro industry sector.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the Union Budget 2004-05 includes provision, under the Rashtriya, Sam Vikas Yojana, for special economic packages for some States, including Bihar.

(e) and (f) The Central Government supports and supplements the efforts of the States/Union Territories (UTs) Governments through various schemes/programmes, which are implemented in all States/ UTs including Bihar. In respect of promotion of Village (including agro) industries, the details of the Central funds allocated to Bihar during the last three years are as under :

Funds allocated to Bihar

Sl.No.	Year	Funds allocated* (Rs.lakh) under	
		REGP** (margin money assistance)	PMRY**
1.	2001-02	37.46	Nil
2.	2002-03	108.13	Nil
3.	2003-04	186.03	101.54

** REGP : Rural Employment Generation Programme

PMRY Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana

* Under PMRY, the funds for subsidy are released directly to the Reserve Bank of India for further crediting to the loan accounts of individual beneficiaries. The funds shown in the table under PMRY are those allocated/released to the Government of Bihar towards training, contingency, etc., and do not include the larger amounts on account of subsidy. No. funds was released under PMRY for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03 as balance fund for training and contingency expenditures upto 2004-05 was available with the Government of Bihar.

CGHS Dispensary in Greater Noida

3586. SHRI PRAKASHBAPU V. PATIL :
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B. C. KHANDURI :

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is no CGHS dispensary in Greater Noida and Dehradun where large number of serving and retired Central Government employees are residing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government intends to open CGHS dispensaries at Greater Noida and Dehradum;

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be opened;

(e) the details of private hospitals/nursing homes in Nodia, Greater Noida and Dehradun which have been approved by the Government so far;

(f) whether CGHS beneficiaries can directly go to these private hospitals/nursing homes without getting their cases referred to by CGHS/ Government Hospitals; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The Central Govt. employees who reside in non-CGHS areas (including those residing in Greater Noida and Dehradun) get medical facilities under the CS (MA) Rules, 1944. As for the Central Govt. pensioners, they can avail CGHS facilities by registering themselves with the nearest CGHS covered city.

In the 10th Five Year Plan, there is no proposal for opening of a CGHS dispensary at Greater Noida.

Opening of a CGHS dispensary in Dehradun has already been sanctioned and two doctors (which includes one Joint Director) have been posted to CGHS Dehradun. However, the dispensary can be made operational only after the Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts are filled up.

The Staff Inspection Unit Report on CGHS Allopathic dispensaries has already been accepted by the Government and proposals for creation of new posts for opening new CGHS dipensaries can be sent to the Ministry of Finance only after the recommendations contained in the SIU Report are fully implemented by the CGHS.

In view of the above, the matter was taken up with the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) for running the new CGHS dispensaries with contract appointments. The DOPT have recently advised the Department of Health to consult the Department of Expenditure for entrusting the support services on contract basis for running the newly created CGHS dispensaries till such time regular posts are created and posts filled up. As such, no time limit can be given at present for making operational the new CGHS dispensary sanctioned for Dehradun.

(e) The CGHS recognised private hospitals located in Noida are as under :

1. Metro Hospital & Heart Institute.

2. Kailash Hospital & Research Centre

3. Satya Medical Centre

4. Prakash Hospital

5. Noida Diagnostic centre.

6. Noida Medicare centre (Referral if CGHS beneficiaries to this hospital has been temporarily stopped by the CGHS Dte. with effect from 23.9.2004).

There is no private hospital recoginsed under CS (MA) Rules, 1944 in Greater Noida. Further, only one hospital in Dehradun viz. Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust Jolly Grant, Dehradun, is recognised under the CS (MA) Rules, 1944.

(f) and (g) As per procedure, the CGHS beneficiaries (both serving and pensioners) have the option of availing general/specialised treatment and diagnostic procedure at private hospitals/diagnostic centres recognised under CGHS in various CGHS covered cities after obtaining the recommendation regarding line of treatment from the specialist of CGHS/Govt. hospital/CMO In-charge of the dispensary and obtaining prior permission from the concerned office/ Department in the case of serving employees and from the CMO In-charge of CGHS dispensaries in the case of pensioner beneficiaries. However, during emergency, the beneficiary can directly go to any private hospital/clinic for taking treatment.

[Translation]

Marketing of Agro Products

3587. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up uniform marketing network for agro products throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the network is proposed to be extended to the North-Eastern States also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Marketing of agro products is primarily done in the private sector. There is no proposal to set up a uniform marketing network for agro products by the Government However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) of the Central Government has taken various steps to promote marketing of village industry (VI) agro industry products, in the country including the North Eastern States. These inculde quality testing at subsidised rates, organising exhibition at national/sub-national levels, paticipation in national and international exhibitions. enovation/modernization of selected sales outlets, organizing buyer-seller meets, creating of improved packaging and design facilities, etc.

KVIC has also set up a Confederation for Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries (CPKVI) for marketing of khadi and village industry products including agro products throughout the country, including the North-Eastern States.

Intermediate Technology

3588. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote intermediate technology in the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the number of countries with which India has signed agreements for technological collaboration and the impact thereof on the Indian Economy;

(d) whether the Government would take steps to improve the scientific capability of Indian Universities and Research Institutions; and

(e) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Intermediate Technology promotes the productivity which traditional technologies cannot harness and is cheap and labour intensive. The Government has been promoting intermediate technology through various programmes namely Science and Technology Application for Rural Development, Science and Technology Application for Weaker Sections, Science and Technology for Women, Science and Technology for strategic needs of Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan, empowerment of Tribal population through S&T under Tribal Sub-Plan, Bio-technology based programmes for Rural Areas and Bio-technology based programmes for Women. In addition, the Government has set up Rural Technology Parks/Women Technology Parks as models for showcasing technologies relevant to rural people.

(b) Results have been forthcoming in small & tiny sector, rural industry, decentralized energy generation, construction & low cost housing and land use & water management.

(c) India has signed 64 bilateral agreements for cooperation in Science & Technology Scientific research and

pre-commercial R&D activities are implemented under these agreements The results of these are being utilized for vaccine priduction, extraction of essential olis, aerospace components and establishment of institutions for advanced research.

(d) and (e) Government is providing financial support to Indian universities and academic institutions under the programme 'Funds for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in universities and higher education institutions (FIST)'. So far 189 universities and more than 600 departments have been provided Rs. 230 crores in the last five years. Apart from this, more than 500 departments in various universities and academic institutions have also created a Central Computer Laboratory in the department, which is being extensively used for computational and other activities.

CGHS Dispensary Incharge on Ad-Hoc Basis

3589. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the incharge of CGHS dispensary at Aram Bagh has been appointed on Ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the number of such dispensaries in Delhi where incharges are functioning on Ad-hoc basis;

(c) the number of complaints received against them; and

(d) the rules under which they are being appointed on Ad-hoc basis as incharges in dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There is no system of appointing CMO In-charges in CGHS dispensaries on ad-hoc basis. The CMO In-charges are posted to the CGHS dispensaries as per seniority. However, during administrative exigencies like transfer, retirement, etc. of the CMO In-charge of the dispensary, the senior most doctor in the dispensary is deputed to look after the work of the CMO In-charge till such time a regular CMO In-charge is posted to the CGHS dispensary.

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

[English]

Promotion Under Faulty Panel System

3590. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that many corrupt officers get promoted to sensitive posts because of the fautly panel system;

(b) if so, the corrective measures/action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the time when the review of the system has been done and the results 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) to (c) The Department of Personnel &Training deals with the placement of officers to fill up the posts under the Central Staffing Scheme through the panel system. The names of only those officers are included, in the panels, who are given vigilance clearances by their respective cadre controlling authorities, respective parent cadres and Administrative Vigilance Division of this Department. The posts falling in the cadres of various services as well as those having Recruitment Rules are filled up by the concerned Ministries/ Departments on their own as per the prescribed procedure.

[Translation]

Training to Bureaucrats

3591. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bureaucrats are now being taught techniques of saving themselves from audio-video recording during their training period itself in the academy at Mussorie; and

(b) if so, the details of objectives of such a training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Census of Overseas Indians

3592. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL :

SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY :

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any census on the Overseas Indian population;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering any programme where the advice/expertise of Overseas Indians can be used ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has lunched a website http://stio.nic.in for interactive exchanges with the scientists and technologists of Indian origin, with a view to assist them in their endeavour to play a role in the national development.

[Translation]

CBI Nodal Agency for Action

3593. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI is the only empowered body to give suggestions to various ministries and undertakings under their control for taking action;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministries took no action against the corrupt and irresponsible officers despite suggestions of CBI for doing so;

(d) if so, the total number and names of officers against whom no action has been taken by the Ministries during the last three years though they were found guilty by the CBI;

(e) the reasons for not taking any action so far;

(f) the State-wise number of cases being investigated by the CBI till date;

(g) since when these cases are being investigated and the reasons for delay in finalizing the cases, State-wise; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for early completion of investigation and filing of the cases in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. CBI is an investigation agency primarily concerned with investigation of corruption cases against public servants. Based on the findings of the investigations, the competent authority considers the facts and circumstances of each case and takes a decision on, granting sanction for prosecution or for initiation of regular departmental action against the concerned public servant.

(d) and (e) This informatiion is not being centrally monitored.

(f) CBI do not maintain state wise data since many cases investigated by the CBI have interstate ramifications. However during the last 3 years i.e. 2002, 2003 and 2004 (upto 30.11.2004) CBI has registered 1159, 1068 and 1095 cases respectively.

(g) and (h) The cases are being investigated from the date of their registrations. While efforts are made at all levels and stages to expedite investigation and filing of charge sheets in court, investigation can be delayed inter alia for the following reasons :

- Delay in getting witnesses.
- Delay in getting documents.
- Investigations involving different states.
- Investigation involving foreign countries. Delay in issuance and execution of Letters of Rogatory and extradition cases.
- Delay due to extensive field investigation.
- Inter-locutory stays granted by the Courts on petitions filed by the accused.

[English]

Insufficient Screening Facilities for Cancer

3594. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that screening facilities for cancer is insufficient in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide better cancer screening facilities and its cure in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) 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 primary, secondary and tertiary level health care facilities in the country have provision for early detection of common cancers like Breast, Uterine Cervix, Oral Cavity etc.

The Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, Jawaharlal Nehru Institute for Post-Graduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, etc. are well-equipped to provide specialized treatment for cancer.

(c) All the schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme have since been revised. Special emphasis is now being laid on early detection of Cancer through screening, promoting health education, creating awareness etc. under District Cancer Control Programme to be implemented through the nodal agencies in districts identified by State Governments.

Contract for Setting up of Community Phones

3595. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has entered into a contract with some companies for setting up of community phones in villages with support from USO fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages identified for the purpose; and

(d) the time by when the project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (c) 48,301 villages were identified for setting up of Rural Community Phones (RCPs) with support from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund. Out of these, office of Administrator USO Fund has entered into agreement with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and M/s Reliance Infocomm Limited (RIL), who emerged as the lowest bidder's for receipt of support from USO fund, for providing RCPs in 24,794 and 21,459 villages respectively.

(d) As per terms of the agreement entered into by the office of Administrator USO Fund, these RCPs are to be provided by September, 2007.

Setting up of Small Scale Industry at Village

3596. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to set up at least one small scale industry in every village in order to prevent the migration of people to the urban areas in search of jobs in the Tenth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES : (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The setting up of small scale industries (SSI) is an activity of individual entrepreneurs. The Government facilitates the development and promotion of small scale industries through various schemes/ programmes implemented uniformly throughout the country for improving flow of credit, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, entrepreneurship development, marketing, fiscal support, etc. Further, the Government implements employment generation programmes like the Rural Emloyment Generation Programme (REGP) and Prime Minister's Rozar Yojana (PMRY) and a National Programme for Rural Industrialisation (NPRI) for promotion of rural industries. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) also implements a Rural Industries Programme (RIP), an integrated programme for creation of employment in rural areas through enterprise promotion, to address the problems of rural unemployment, migration of people to urban areas, etc.

Assistance to NGOs for Eradication of Blindness

3597. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance has been provided to the NGOs to control blindness during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from NGOs to enhance the assistance; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State-wise details are given as statement.

(c) and (d) The pattern of assistance under National Programme for Control of Blindness has been revised and approved by the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs for the Xth plan. As per the revised pattern, Grant-in-aid to NGOs has been revised as stated below :

Scheme	Old Pattern of Assistance	Revised Pattern of Assistance (w.e.f. 1.10.04)
Recurring Grant-in-aid for free cataract operations		
a. Conventional Surgery	Rs. 400	Rs. 500
b. IOL Surgery	Rs. 600	Rs. 750
Non-Recurring Grant-in-aid to Eye Banks	Rs. 5 lakh	Rs. 10 lakh
Non-Recurring Grant-in-aid to NGOs for Expansion of Eye Care Facility	Rs.17.75 lakh	Rs. 25 lakh

Statement

Eye Banks/Eye Donation Centres engaged in implementation of National Programme for Control of Blindness

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of Eye Banks	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Swetcha Gora Eye Bank, Vijawara, Andhra Pradesh	0.560	0.450	0.350	1.360
2.	Khammam Eye Bank, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	0.500	0.170	0.690	1.360
3.	Smt. Vangoori Laxmamma National Eye Bank, Secundrabad, Andhra Pradesh		5.000		5.000
	Bihar				
1.	Priyadarshani Sewa Sanstha, Patna, Bihar	-	0.120		0.120
	Delhi				
1.	Venu Eye Institute, Shaikh Sarai, New Delhi	0.700	0.725	1.210	2.635
	Gujarat				
1.	LM Shah Rotary Eye Institute, Navsari, Gujarat	1.505	1.670		3.175
2.	Medical care Centre Turst, Vadodra, Gujarat	0.910	1.400	2.000	4.310
3.	Indian Red Cross Society, Bhavnagar District Branch, Gujarat		5.000		5.000
4.	Rajkot Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat			5.000	5.000
	Haryana				
1	Shakti Netra Bank, NIT, Faridabad, Haryana	0.213	0.263	0.338	0.814
	Karnataka				
1.	Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital & Cornea Grafting Centre, Bangalore, Karnataka	3.525	4.135	4.675	12.335

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jayapriya Medical Eye Foundation, Hubil, Karnataka			5.000	5.000
	Kerala				
1.	Eye Bank Association Kerala, Angamaly, Kerala	2.900	2.983		5.883
	Maharashtra				
1.	Smt. Radhika Bai Meghe Memorial Medical Turst, Wardha, Maharashtra		5.000		5.000
2.	Lions Nab Eye Hospital Miraj, District Sangli, Maharashtra		5.000		5.000
3.	Mahatme Eye Bank & Eye Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra			5.000	5.000
4.	Akola Netradan & Netraropan Sanshodhan Kendra, Akola, Maharashtra			0.500	0.500
	Nagaland				
1.	Woodland Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd., Mokokchung, Nagaland		0.500		0.500
	Tamil Nadu				
1.	Sankara Eye Society, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	0.695	0.960		1.655
2.	Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	1.000	0.995		1.995
3.	Aravind Eye Hosp.&PG Instt. of Ophth., Madurai, Tamil Nadu	2.180	2.986	3.170	8.336
4.	Distt. 324-A1, Lions Eye Bank Trust, Egmore, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	1.890	2.145	1.868	5.903
5.	Sankar Eye Bank, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	0.218	0.230		0.448
6.	C.U. Shah Eye Bank, Sankar Netralaya, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	5.000		4.405	9.405
7.	Arsan Eye Bank, Save Sight Foundation, Erode, Tamil Nadu		5.000		5.000
8.	A.G. Eye Hospital, Trichirapalli, Tamil Nadu		5.000		5.000
	Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Gandhi Eye Hospital Trust, Aligarh, U.P.	0.755	0.255		1.010
	West Bengal				
1.	Susrut Eye Foundation & Research Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal		5.000		5.000
	Total	22.551	54.987	34.206	111.744

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Non-recurring Grant-in-aid to NGOs

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Year	Sl.No.	Name of NGO	Amount
1	2	3	4
2002-2003	1	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Vrindaban, District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh	17.750
	2.	Swamy Vivekanand Integrated Rural Health Centre Pavagad	10.650

1	2	3		4
	3.	Sri Sankardeva Nethralaya, Beltola, District Guwahati, Assam		17.750
	4.	Muolvaiphei Rural Health Research Centre, Churachandpur, Manipur		6.250
	5.	Sri Sankara Health Centre, Pammal, Chennai, Tamil Nadu		15.000
	Total	5	Total	67.400
2003-2004	1	National Society for Prevention of Blindness, Barielly, Uttar Pradesh		5.400
	2.	Indian Red Cross Society, Katwa, District Burdwan, West Bengal		9.000
	3.	Ramkrishna Mission, Kamarpukar, District Hoogli, West Bengal		17.750
	4.	Ramkrishna Mission, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh		15.420
	5.	Mohan Thuse Netra Ruganalaya, Pune, Maharashtra		14.000
	6.	Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre, Laddakh, Jammu		4.500
	7.	Muolvaiphei Rural Health Research Centre, Churachandpur, Manipur		6.250
Total	7		Total	72.320
2004-05	1	Swamy Vivekanand Youth Movement, Mysore, Karnataka		17.750
	2.	Globe Eye Foundation, Bangalore, Karnataka		17.750
	3.	Shri Vivekanand Nursing Home Shrishivajinagar, Rahuri, Ahmedabad		14.855
Total	3		Total	50.355
No. of NGOs	15		Grand Total	190.075

[Translation]

Reserved Posts for SCs/STs

3598. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue instructions with respect to keeping the reserved posts for SCs and STs vacant in case of not finding a suitable candidate instead of deserving for the Other Backward Class;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received memoranda from Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other social organisations in this regard during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps 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 PACHAURI) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal or instruction to fill posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes when SC/ST candidates are not available.

(d) to (f) The drafting committee constituted during the three day convention of the Members of Parliament belonging to Schedueled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended in December, 1999 that posts reserved for SCs and STs should be filled up only by canditates belonging to these communities and in case of non-availability of candidates among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, these vacancies/ posts should be exchanged between these communities.

Existing instructions provide that posts reserved for SCs and STs should be filled by candidates belonging to SCs and STs respectively.

[English]

Vaccine for Avian Flu

3599. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the marketing of vaccine for avian flu across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to assess the effect of this vaccine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Government has not received any specific proposal for marketing of vaccine for avian flu, in the country.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3600. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA :

SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has failed to achieve its production targets during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the production target;

(d) whether Government has granted permission to NLC to establish power project in Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by when the project is likely to be completed?

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) The production performance of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) during the last three years is as under :

Production	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Lignite (Lakh Tonnes)	175.00	183.69	199.50	186.24	209.00	205.57
Power Gross (Million Units)	13083.00	14451.32	14638.00	14969.95	15006.00	16388.98

NLC is in the business of captive lignite mining to meet its fuel requirements for power generation. NLC has exceeded its targets in power generation in all the three years. Lignite production depends upon the fuel requirement and overburden removal.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Medical Colleges

3601. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to seek World Bank assistance for strengthening the quality of medical education and improving the physical infrastructure of Government Medical Colleges and attached hospitals;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has also clarified that the financial assistance can be used for renovation, procurement of essential equipments and teaching tools and networking with other institutions;

(c) whether the World Bank had raised some query about the same;

(d) if so, whether the Government has resolved the above query; and

(e) if so, the present status of the said proposal and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to get it cleared from the World Bank?

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

(b) to (e) Government of Maharashtra had submitted a proposal in December, 2001 for strengthening the quality of medical education and improving the physical infrastructure

of the Government medical colleges and attached hospitals for financial assistance of Rs. 550 crores from World Bank. The proposal was examined, in consultation with Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance), Planning Commission and World Bank. Department of Economic Affairs has communicated that the present focus of World Bank funding for health sector is on disease control, primary health, family welfare and immunization. Given the limited availability of World Bank funding, the external funding for Medical Colleges and attached Hospitals was not in line with priorities of World Bank funding for health sector in India.

New Maritime Policy

3602. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated new maritime policy for the ship-building and ship-repairing industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also prepared a policy for the shipping sector in order to review support and subsidies given by other countries in developing countries; and

(d) if so, by when this policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A comprehensive policy for the Maritime Sector, which includes Ports, Merchant Shipping, Maritime Training, Aids to Navigation, Ship-building and Ship-repair and Inland Water Transport is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No specific time frame has been laid down for announcement of the policy?

Connectivity of NH-34

3603. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether study has recently been made by NHAI for connection of NH-34 with Kolkata Port;

(b) whether this project would facilitate connecting North to South with national as well as international boundaries;

(c) if so, whether the GOI is considering including this project under port connectivity programme of the NHDP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) to (e) A feasibility study for connection of NH-34 to Kolkata Port has been got done by NHAI through consultants. The alignment proposed by the consultants is not following a National Highway and the project is not found viable on stand done basis. It is, therefore, premature to indicate inclusion or otherwise of this project in Port Connectivity Programme under NHDP.

[Translation]

Letters Written to PM and Members of Cabinet

3604. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the letters written by Hon'ble Members to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Members of his cabinet are not being replied timely;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of letters written by Hon'ble MPs to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Members of his cabinet during the period of June, 2004 to November, 2004; and

(d) the number of letters out of these whose acknowledgements were sent to Hon'ble Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE, IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SURESH PACHAURI) : (a) to (d) Detailed guidelines has been framed in the Cenrtal Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure for responding to the letters recevied from the Members of Parliament. The guidelines also provide the time limits for acknowledgement and response to such letters. The individual Ministry/ Department is required to ensure and monitor the compliance with the guidelines. The Government has always taken prompt action on complaints of non-acknowledgement of such letters. The relevant guidelines have also been reiterated from time to time.

[English]

Kerala Agricultural University

3605. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission for strengthening research and education at the Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered by the Planning Commission; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The proposal was considered by the Planning Commission along with proposals received from other State Agricultural Universities. None of these proposals could be entertained for want of resources.

Reservation Policies for OBCs

3606. DR. R. SENTHIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of current policy of reservation for OBCs for admission to Medical Colleges for MBBS, Post-Graduate courses and Paramedical courses;

(b) whether it is uniform for all the Central Government Institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) The admission to MBBS, Postgraduate and paramedical courses in medical colleges, including the policy of reservation, is governed by the respective State Governments/Universities /Examining Authorities/Institutions. The Central Government has not provided for reservation in admission to medicine and para-medical courses for OBSs in the Central Government Institutions.

Food Testing Laboratories

3607. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Testing Laboratories were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9.97 crores for purchase of machinery and equipment in order to test food supplies;

(b) if so, whether out of this amount a sum of Rs. 6.21 crores was returned by the Ministry to the Central Pool as it was not disbursed;

(c) if so, whether the Government laboratories today have the necessary equipment for testing; 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) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Programme has multifarious activities including strengthening the food laboratories of Centre and State level. A sum of Rs. 9.97 crores was allocated under Central Sector for the PFA programme during the 2002-2003. Out of this amount Rs. 8.0 crores were under plan and Rs. 1.97 crores under Non Plan Budget. Out of Rs. 8.0 crore in the plan budget, a sum of Rs. 6.5 crores was under World Bank assisted proposed Capacity Building Project. As the Capacity Building Project could not be implemented due to non-approval of project during the year 2002-2003, the amount was reduced to Rs. 3.76 crores at the Revised Estimate (RE) Level.

Central Food Laboratories have the required capacity in terms of equipments for testing of various food items. Moreover, Central Food Laboratories and food laboratories of the various States/UTs have also been identified for strengthening in terms of necessary civil works, equipment, reagents, training of staff etc. under the Capacity Building Project.

[Translation]

Construction of Bypass on N.H. 28

3608. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a bypass road measuring 16 kilometres costing Rs.100 crores, near Bhagalpur on the N.H.28 in Bihar has been pending for two years;

(b) whether a sum of Rs.16,76,000/- was to be released to Constrama Company for construction of DPR as per tender finalised in December 2002 but the construction could not be started due to dispute between the Union Government and the Government of Bihar;

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct the above road;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Bhagalpur is situated on N.H. 80 in Bihar and not on N.H. 28.

This Ministry has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs.15.40 lakh for Consultancy Services for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of proposed two-lane Bhagalpur bypass on NH-80 on 01.10.2004. The work of DPR has been awarded by the State Government and targeted for completion by March, 2005. There is no such dispute between Union Government and Government of Bihar on this issue.

(c) to (e) Construction of the bypass will depend on the outcome of DPR. It is, therefore, premature to give details in this regard.

International Call Racket in Uttar Pradesh

3609. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI had raided the departmental store in Uttar Pradesh Telecom Circle (East) and an international call racket was detected in telephone exchange situated in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the latest details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or being taken by the Government on the basis of investigation report?

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

(b) to (e) (i) Joint surpise check on 10th,11th and 12th March, 2004 was conducted by Department and CBI at the departmental store in Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh Telecom Circle (East). During inspection it was observed that some obsolete technology stores (like strowger exchange spares, MDF accessories etc. lying since the late 80's) were not entered in the records.

(ii) A call racket was detected on 28.05.2001 in telephone exchange situated in Lucknow by Special Task Force (STF), UP Police. A first Information Report (FIR) was lodged on 31.05.2001 by them. Departmental investigation was done and it was found that a spurious code '40', without metering and with an open numbering scheme, was opened in the exchange. This code was misused for making STD/ ISD calls. 13 departmental officers have been found involved. Action initiated in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

[English]

Change in Funding Pattern

3610. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for changing the funding pattern of rural development schemes in the special category States of NER is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of modifications finalised in the loan as well as grant component, scheme-wise; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) to (c) A proposal was received in the Planning Commission with regard to changing the funding pattern from 75:25 to 90:10 under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministry of Rural Development for the Special Category States including North Eastern States. The issue was examined in the Planning Commission and it was decided to maintain the status-quo till the Report of the Twelfth Finance Commission is submitted to the Government.

Availability of Key Boards in Regional Languages

3611. SHRI V. K. THUMMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regional languages are lagging behind in the field of internet and E-Mali on account of non-availability of their standard keyboard in typewriters;

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

(c) the number of regional languages for which standard keyboard has been finalised and the number of languages which is under consideration for finalisation; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to finalise standard key boards of all regional languages?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The INSCRIPT (Indian script) key-board overlay has been standardized for 10 Indian scripts i.e. Assamese, Tamil, Devnagri, Oriya, Kannada, Bengali, Telugu, Malayalam, Gujarati and Punjabi. These scripts cater to 17 official languages.

(d) Draft Standards for key-boards for Urdu, Sindhi and Kashmiri have been published in DIT (Department of Information Technology) magazine (Vishwabharat @ TDIL).

Action has been initiated for standardisation of key board for Bodo, Dogri, Maithili & Santhali.

Promotion of Hand-made Products by KVIC

3612. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the KVIC is exploring the opportunities to expand the marketing of hand-made products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote khadi and hand-made products among the students and youth?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. To expand the marketing of khadi and hand-made products, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries has taken various steps, including organising exhibitions at various levels (viz. National/Zonal/ District levels), paricipation in national and international exhibitions, financial assistance for product development and improved designs and packaging, etc.

Further, KVIC has set up a Confederation for Promotion of Khadi and Village Industries (CPKVI) for marketing of Khadi and Village Industries products, including hand-made products, throughout the country.

(c) To promote khadi and hand-made products among the students and youth, the KVIC has participated in 4 exhibitions in colleges at Mumbai and at the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT), Delhi and Mumbai, organizing khadi fashion shows, buyers-sellers meets, etc. KVIC has also conducted awareness programmes, peoples' education programmes and essay and debate competitions in colleges and technical institutions for popularising khadi among students and youth. During 2003-04, 500 such peoples' education programmes were conducted by the KVIC to popularise khadi products.

KVIC has also requested the State Government to introduce Khadi and Polyvastra based products as school uniforms. The KVIC extends help to schools and colleges having consumer stores, to market Khadi and hand-made products. A "Mission Khadi" has been launched to convert the Khadi fabric into ready-made garments of the latest designs, mainly for use of the youth.

Funds to NGOs

3613. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for Non-Governmental Organisations participation under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

(b) the number of Heavy Vehicle Drivers provided refresher training in each state during the last three years;

(c) the amount released under the National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme to NGOs, state-wise during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has received some complaints regarding misutilisation of funds by the NGOs during the above period till date;

(e) if so, the action taken by the Central Government thereon;

(f) whether it is mandatory on the part of NGO to submit the audit report for further release of funds; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) There are three schemes for Road Safety under this Ministry which involve the participation of NGOs namely Grants-in-aid for administering Road Safety Programmes, Two days Refresher Training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicles in Unorganised Sector and the National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme.

(b) The State-wise details of the number of such drivers trained during the last 3 years is enclosed as statement.

(c) Under this scheme, cash-grant is not given and instead assistance in the form of cranes and ambulances are provided.

(d) and (e) These three schemes involve a large number of NGOs. Any complaint received regarding certain NGO is acted upon in consultation with the concerned State Government, who are primarily responsible for monitoring the programme sanctioned by this Ministry and remedial action is taken accordingly.

(f) and (g) Under the schemes for administering road safety programmes and Two-days Refresher Training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicles in Unorganised Sector, each NGO is required inter-alia, to submit the audited account statement from a Chartered Accountant, as a proof of having utilized the funds in accordance with the terms of sanction.

Statement

Number of drivers trained during last three years under the scheme of two days Refresher Training Programme for Heavy Motor Vehicle drivers in unorganized sector

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	Andhra Pradesh	1000	6250	8015
2	Delhi	1150	12499	10000
3	Gujarat			250
4	Kerala			250
5	Maharashtra		750	5500
6	Orissa			250
7	Sikkim			250
8	Tamil Nadu		500	3250
9	West Bengal	450	2000	2250
	Total	2600	21999	30015

New Lighthouses in A & N Ports

3614. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the establishment of lighted Beacon at Rosen Point in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and two New Lighthouses have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of revenue earned on account of light dues and light charges from ships entering and leaving the Andaman & Nicobar Ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) The Lighthouse at Rosen Point in Campbell Bay has been established in July, 2003. The Lighthouse at Manchal in Little Nicobar island has also been completed in Match, 2004. A new Lighthouse at Patrie island in South Andaman is proposed to be established after acquisition of forest land and on receipt of environment clearance.

(b) The Coastal vessel/inland vessels entering/ leaving the Andaman & Nicobar Ports are exempted from payment of light-dues. Light-dues are levied only on foreign going vessels. The light-dues collected during the year 2003-2004 for the Andaman & Nicobar region are Rs.1,81,596/- and Rs.1,73,424/- for the year 2004-2005 up to July, 2004.

New Norms for Pharmaceutical Research

3615. SHRI G. V. HARSHA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is working out new norms for pharmaceutical research as reported in the *Pioneer* dated September 14, 2004; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The news item published in Pioneer dated September 14, 2004 pertains to drugs produced using recombinant technology (biotech drugs) and the role of Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) concerning these products. GEAC has been set up under the provisions of Environment Protection Act and rules framed thereunder.

Ministry of Environment and Forest has set up a Task Force under Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, D.G., CSIR with a view to streamlining the regulatory process for recombinant pharma sector under the "Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of hazardous micro organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989". The final report of the Task Force is yet to be submitted.

HIV/AIDS Programmes

3616. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bill Gates Foundation, Richard Gere Foundation and Clinton Foundation, are running in India HIV/AIDS programmes;

(b) if so, the terms of reference (TOR) for working in India in this field;

(c) the amount spent by these foundations till date; and

(d) their plan of investment in future, the amount to be invested and tenure of their programmes?

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

(b) The TOR for the working of Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in India includes focused prevention amongst the highly vulnerable populations, such as, the Injecting Drug Users, sex workers, and their clients in the six high prevalence States, that is, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland; and the National Highways 2-9. Bill and Melinda Gates foundation is supporting grants in the areas of communications, advocacy, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge building.

The TOR of Clinton Foundation includes cooperation in development and implementation of compreshensive plans for scaling up of prevention of HIV/AIDS, care & support and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS in India.

The Gere Foundation India Trust is running a three-year national initiative called the Heroes Project. The project seeks to harness India's communication power and potential to address the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce stigma and discrimination, by influencing public perception and policy through Mass Media and Advocacy.

(c) The amount disbursed by Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation so far to their grantees in India is US $ 32.2 million out of which US $ 15.4 million has been spent by these grantees till 1st Dec 2004.

The Heroes Project of the Gere Foundation India Trust has spent Rs. 2,22,58,250/- till 20th Dec 2004.

(d) The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has planned to invest US $ 200 million over a period of five years to help control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India.

The Clinton Foundation has so far not Communicated the total amount of assistance that they will provide. The Clinton Foundation has stated that they will endeavour to support Government of India in whatever ways the Indian Government requests.

The Heroes Project of the Gere Foundation India Trust plans to invest US $ 2.00 million over the tenure of Project 2004-2007.

[Translation]

Aerial Survey by States for Valuable Minerals

3617. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has given permission to the State Governments to conduct aerial survey for valuable minerals;

(b) if so, the names of the States and districts where survey of minerals is likely to be conducted;

(c) whether some State Governments have sent their proposals to the Central Government;

(d) if so, the names of those States; and

(e) the State-wise details of the targets of funds fixed by the Government for spending on these surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. As on date, the Central Government in the Ministry of Mines have accorded its prior approval under Section 5 (1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957) to the grant of 177 Reconnaissance Permits (which inter-alia include aerial surveys) covering a total area of 2,38,165.953 sq. kms to explore the possibilities of reserves for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, diamond and other associated minerals.

(b) The details of States and districts where prior approval for grant of Reconnaissance Permits (RPs) have been conveyed by the Central Government is enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) Presently 24 proposals from State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh seeking prior approval under Sec. 5 (1) of the MM (D&R) Act, 1957 of the Central Government have been received.

(e) The RPs are granted by the respective State Governments. Only in case of some minerals specified in the First Schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957 prior approval is conveyed by the Central Government. The State-wise details of the targets of the funds for spending on these surveys are not centrally maintained.

Statement

Aerial Survey by States for Valuable Minerals

Sl.No.	Name of State	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool, Anantapur, Prakasam, Cuddapah, Chittor, Nellore, Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Guntur and Bukkapatnam
2.	Haryana	Bhiwani and Rohtak

1	2	3
3.	Karnataka	Chitradurga, Devanagere, Raichur, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Bellary, Mysore, Chamrajanagar, Hassan, Kolar, Bagalkot, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, North Kanara, Shimoga, Gadag, Belgaum, Mandya, Koppal, Gadag, Uttara Kannada, Hospet, Sandur and Chikmagalore
4.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari/Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Mahasamund, Kanker, Jaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Janjgir, Jagdalpur (Bastar) and Dantewada
5.	Rajasthan	Sikar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Udaipur, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Tonk, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Banswara, Pali and Chittorgarh
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi and Lalitpur
7.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum
8.	Orissa	Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Bargarh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur, Bhadrak, Angul and Kandhamal
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Chhatarpur, Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Katni, Sidhi, Panna, Satna, Betul, Rewa, Shivpuri, Datia, Guna, Gwalior, Balaghat
10.	West Bengal	Midnapur and Purulia

[English]

Doctors's Prescription

3618. SHRI RAJENDER KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has issued an order by which a photocopy of the original prescription of the doctor in CGHS dispensaries should be returned to the beneficiary after indenting it which is found illegible creating difficulty to both the doctors and the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to cancel this order and to maintain the *status quo* in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) An order was issued by the Office of the Additional Director (HQ), CGHS, Delhi vide No. 18-3/03-04/ CGHS/DA dated 5.11.2003 to retain in the CGHS dispensaries for future scrutiny and audit the original prescription of the CGHS beneficiaries against which medicines are procured from the CGHS authorised local chemist and to give an authenticated photocopy of the prescription to the beneficiaries for indenting the medicines.

(b) and (c) The matter is being examined.

Cracks in Sunsali Hills

3619. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether massive cracks have developed in the Sunsali Hills near Guwahati;

(b) if so, whether Geological Survey of India have conducted any study to find out the causes; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent further cracks in the Sunsali Hills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Massive crack has developed in the Sunsali Hills near Guwahati as a result of widening of a pre-existing major joint (crack) of considerable dimension. Incessant rains seem to have charged the slopes covered with thick residual soil resulting in flowage of material and development of cracks.

(b) and (c) Geological Survey of India had sent a team of geologists to examine and carry out studies on the incident site. GSI took up the said investigation on the basis of the media reports. Suitable recommendations resulting after the detailed studies would be provided to the State Government for implementation.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in Coastal Areas

3620. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up small scale industries in coastal areas of West Bengal to generate employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas identified for setting up of such small scale industries; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Setting up small scale industries (SSIs) is an activity mainly depending on individual entrepreneurs. Further, the development and promotion of SSIs, with a view to generating employment, is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory (UT) Government concerned. However, the Central Government supports and supplements the efforts of the State-UT Governments through various schemes/programmes relating to fiscal support, credit support, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial development, etc., which are implemented in all States/UTs, including West Bengal. The aim of the schemes/programmes of the Central Government for promotion of small scale industries is thus to supplement the efforts of the States/UTs and create an environment conducive for the entrepreneurs to establish industries in the small scale sector.

Pact with Reliance Infocomm

3621. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reliance Infocomm has signed pact with the postal department for using the post office as bill collection centres;

(b) if so, the number of proposals in this regard worked out by the Reliance Infocomm with the postal department;

(c) by when the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) the extent to which the post offices across the country are ready for distribution network for various services providers; and

(e) the extent to which pact will be helpful for both Reliance and the postal department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts has signed an agreement in Gujarat and Maharashtra Postal Circles with Reliance Infocomm for using the postal network as Bill Collection Centres on the lines of similar arrangements made with other service providers in various parts of the country.

(b) Gujarat and Maharashtra postal circles have signed one agreement each with Reliance Infocomm for utilizing the postal network of identified Post Offices as Bill collection centres.

(c) No proposal from Reliance Infocomm on Bill collection in pending for decision.

(d) The post Offices are already providing such services in the country.

(e) Such arrangements are mutually helpful for service providers and the Department of Posts. The former can use well established postal network. The Postal Department can generate revenue from the facilities provided in this manner.

Computerisation of District Collectorates

3622. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has proposal to computerise all the district collectorates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government will provide financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any district collectorate has been fully computerised in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) to (d) Department of Information Technology (DIT) through National Informatics Centre (NIC) is providing backbone e-Governance network and technical support to the Central Government Departments, States, UTs and District Administrations in the country. NIC sets up Computer Centres at District level and equips them with basic computing and data communication facilities and provides the services of one District Information Officer & one District Information Assistant. District Collectorates can use these facilities for their computerization needs. Expenditure towards the above facilities are met by the NIC from its budget allocation and as such no direct financial assistance is provided to the State Government in this regard.

(e) and (f) No such assessment has been carried out. However, NIC has designed and developed number of e-Governance applications, which can be used by the respective district administration depending upon their preparedness and requirements. Some of these applications are :

- Land Records Computerisation
- Registration of Properties
- Below Poverty line database
- Registration of birth and death
- Collectorate 2000/DC Suite (Citizen services such as Driving License, Marriage Certificate, Domicile Certificate, Arm License, Caste Certificate etc.)
- Rural Development Information system for managing rural development and poverty alleviation schemes (Rural Soft)
- Panchayati Raj Institutions Accounting System (PRIASOFT)
- District Treasuries
- Public Distribution System (PDS)
- Integrated Child Development Services
- IT Enabled Employment Exchange Operation.

[Translation]

Review of Functioning of Cultural Centres Abroad

3623. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Indian Cultural Centres abroad;

(b) if so, when was this review carried out;

(c) the details of the results of the review by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the basis of the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) to (d) ICCR maintains 17 Cultural Centres and 2 Sub-Centres abroad. Their functioning is being continuously monitored by the Head of Missions in the country concerned; and the ICCR Headquarters on the basis of regular monthly reports sent by these Centres. Recently Internal Audit of four of the Cultural Centres was undertaken. The programmes and activities of the Centres are modified and new initiatives undertaken to enhance their quality, content and reach.

[English]

Internet Exchanges

3624. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up internet exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of exchanges initially planned, State-wise/Union territory-wise; and

(d) the total cost likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Department of Information Technology (DIT) along with Internet Service Providers Association of India (ISPAI) have set up 4 Internet Exchanges in the country under the name "National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)".

(b) The 4 Exchanges set up are at the following places .

(i) Delhi (Noida)

(ii) Chennai, Tamil Nadu

(iii) Mumbai, Maharashtra

(iv) Kolkata, West Bengal

37 Internet Service Providers have joined these exchanges.

(c) and (d) Initially 4 Exchanges were planned at the regional locations mentioned in (b) above for which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 424.35 lakhs was provided to NIXI.

[Translation]

Illegal Immigration

3625. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has taken up the matter of illegal immigrants with other countries;

(b) if so, the names of such countries with whom the said matter was raised during the last three years and till date along with the dates thereof;

(c) the response of such countries in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (d) Yes. India has discussed the matter with several countries which inculde some European countries and the USA. These countries have stated that illegal immigrants, who are apprehended in their countries and are suspected to be Indian nationals, should be repatriated to India. Such persons are repatriated only after confirmation of their indentity and Indian nationality.

[English]

Medical Facilities in Fundamental Rights

3626. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to include right to medical facilities in the fundamental rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

20 Point Programme

3627. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes being implemented under the Twenty Point Programme by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) the number of people benefited by these schemes duing the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether these schemes are being regularly monitored by the Centre Agencies;

(d) if so, the shortcomings noticed, if any; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for proper utilisation of funds meant for implementation of 20 Points Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Schemes being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the 20-Point Programme are :

(i) Assistance to states for improving primary health care infrastructure.

(ii) Immunization of children (DPT, Polio and BCG)

(iii) National Disease Control Programmes for control of major diseases like Vector Borne Diseases, T.B., Leprosy, AIDS, Blindness and Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

(b) These schemes are being implemented throughout the country and benefits the entire population of the country. However, state-wise statements of last three years showing establishments of community health centres and primary health centres, immunization of children, Malaria cases treated and provided radical treatment, T.B. cases detected and put on treatment, cataract surgeries performed, leprosy cases detected and discharged are enclosed as statements I to VII. Information in respect of AIDS is being collected.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, these schemes are regularly monitored by the Ministry. Donor agencies also review the performance of the schemes. Wherever shortcomings are noticed, corrective steps are taken.

(e) Funds under these schemes are utilized with due care as per set procedure and for the purpose for which they are provided. To ensure optimal utilization of funds guidelines have been circulated to States/District Societies. Utilization of funds is also monitored through regular reports, review meetings, audit report and utilization certificates.

Statement-I

Community Health Centres (CHC) Units : Numbers

Sl.No. State/UT	2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	55	-	0	8	-	0	50	-	0
2. Assam	19	-	0	5	-	0	19	5	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	23	-	0	95	-	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	2	-	0	6	1	17
5.	Delhi	2	-	0	2	-	0	1	-	0
6.	Gujarat	17	11	65	-	-	-	1	12	1200
7.	Haryana	9	1	11	3	1	33	9	-	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	6	-	0	29	39	134
10.	Karnataka	5	10	200	1	1	100	5	3	60
11.	Kerala	25	-	0	3	-	0	18	-	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	4	-	0	24	-	0
13.	Maharashtra	33	-	0	4	-	0	21	36	171
14.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	2	200	1	1	100
15.	Nagaland	3	2	67	1	2	200	1	2	200
16.	Orissa	27	-	0	8	-	0	25	-	0
17.	Punjab	2	-	0	1	-	0	3	-	0
18.	Rajasthan	12	-	0	1	-	0	12	10	83
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
20.	Tamil Nadu	60	20	33	17	20	118	55	35	64
21.	Tripura	4	-	0	3	-	0	3	-	0
22.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	4	7	175	8	3	38
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	83	-	0	126	1	1
24.	West Bengal	84	-	0	86	-	0	61	-	0
25.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	-	-
	Total	358	44	12	267	33	12	575	148	26

Statement-II

Primary Health Centres (PHC)

Units : Numbers

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
		Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93	-	0	17	-	0	76	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Assam	26	-	0	8	-	0	27	1	4
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	19	-	0	75	-	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	3	-	0	39	-	0
5.	Delhi	6	-	0	1	-	0	6	-	0
6.	Goa	2	-	0	1	-	0	1	-	0
7.	Gujarat	17	43	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	4	4	100	2	2	100	2	2	100
9.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	7	-	0	27	30	111
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	7	-	0	29	-	0
11.	Maharashtra	16	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Nagaland	6	8	133	10	8	80	2	8	400
13.	Tripura	10	-	0	2	-	0	9	-	0
14.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	1	-	0	2	-	0
15.	West Bengal	41	-	0	24	-	0	110	-	0
16.	Chandigrah	-	-	-	1	-	0	1	-	0
	Total	221	55	25	103	10	10	406	41	10

Statement-III

Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)

Units : Numbers of Infants Immunised

Sl.No.	State/UT	2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
		Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%	Target	Ach.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1557780	1603000	103	1561000	1682000	108	1553752	1614000	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26420	12591	48	25000	10765	43	25786	7001	27
3.	Assam	665160	112236	17	677000	360661	53	687019	500620	73
4.	Bihar	2151130	1357587	63	2447000	989012	40	2550569	1125116	44
5.	Chhattisgarh	570300	560018	98	539000	500442	93	198077	503967	254
6.	Delhi	276130	206041	75	286000	218340	76	296786	189821	64
7.	Goa	23170	25705	111	20000	25274	126	20228	24499	121
8.	Gujarat	1174830	1202695	102	1231000	1222682	99	1266467	1190505	94
9.	Haryana	506250	547781	108	545000	539155	99	561364	534327	95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	140640	133085	95	129713	133679	103	132000	133088	101
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	192890	763628	396	196000	302151	154	198985	280928	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Jharkhand	769980	98101	13	731000	675988	92	748280	4602286	615
13.	Karnataka	1114930	1077209	97	1129000	1069586	95	1132511	1034988	91
14.	Kerala	582910	546290	94	572000	559530	98	573978	532427	93
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1809820	1866917	103	1742000	1871984	107	1805133	1682302	93
16.	Maharashtra	1858260	2100464	113	1971000	1243570	63	2001591	2035800	102
17.	Manipur	45590	26918	59	45000	32718	73	43624	30537	70
18.	Meghalaya	68460	36991	54	65000	34889	54	66066	37488	57
19.	Mizoram	16490	60887	369	15000	62552	417	14314	64424	450
20.	Nagaland	22870	11072	48	26000	18227	70	27012	15847	59
21.	Orissa	790360	839288	106	808000	835999	103	828250	824667	100
22.	Pondicherry	19980	20320	102	18000	18199	101	17580	17031	97
23.	Punjab	486760	532832	109	501000	517023	103	512713	497124	97
24.	Rajasthan	1573320	1642100	104	1712000	1693220	99	1719891	1713240	100
25.	Sikkim	11910	11460	96	11000	8966	82	11536	10249	89
26.	Tamil Nadu	1143740	1189024	104	1149000	1178169	103	1164322	1187280	102
27.	Tripura	63940	57270	90	53000	61476	116	52546	64883	123
28.	Uttaranchal	211580	235275	111	160000	229518	143	170262	223748	131
29.	Uttar Pradesh	4940780	5569000	113	5176000	5560000	107	5301319	5027506	95
30.	West Bengal	1580740	1533007	97	1606000	1534563	96	1633776	1666888	102
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7080	6278	89	6000	6038	101	6802	6380	94
32.	Chandigarh	16060	13915	87	17000	14963	88	17604	17087	97
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6060	6819	113	7000	7711	110	7603	7582	100
34.	Daman and Diu	3760	3316	88	4000	2797	70	3722	3388	91
35.	Lakshadweep	1800	1605	89	1000	1163	116	1084	1028	95
	Total	24431880	24010725	98	25181713	23223010	92	25352552	27408052	108

Statement-IV

*Malaria last three years, State-wise, BSE, Positive cases and Radical Treatment in India during 2001-2003**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Year 2001			Year 2002			Year 2003		
		BSE	Positive cases	Radical treatment	BSE	Positive cases	Radical treatment	BSE	Positive cases	Radical treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8299279	57735	57512	8718569	38053	37677	10088425	35995	35693

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	333321	56030	50030	310777	46431	42048	275097	34810	28595
3.	Assam	2431620	95142	87904	2325105	89601	89601	2133820	76570	76570
4.	Bihar	359263	4108	4108	406034	3683	3680	363533	2652	2650
5.	Chhattisgarh	4010560	*290666		3523394	235434	230378	3693618	194419	188514
6.	Goa	277311	12331	12329	273434	16818	16848	278647	11370	11370
7.	Gujarat	7026557	81347	81735	7156918	82966	82966	8342705	130744	130734
8.	Haryana	2279998	1202	1197	2070874	936	936	2325614	4374	936
9.	Himachal Pradesh	566859	349	349	520834	176	176	503935	133	130
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	342635	912	912	347848	455	455	370177	320	320
11.	Jharkhand	885583	130784	127837	839333	126589	121323	710016	118902	112740
12.	Karnataka	9086742	197625	194785	9426845	132584	131526	9771552	100220	98998
13.	Kerala	1724531	2289	2289	1480689	3360	3360	1861878	2575	2575
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8682184	183118	180888	8652510	108818	98229	9003681	99708	98443
15.	Maharashtra	14263580	56043	54041	14192434	45568	43691	14563047	62947	43691
16.	Manipur	104376	943	935	102403	1268	1268	149316	2589	2589
17.	Meghalaya	246996	20630	20500	235323	17918	17918	199113	18366	18364
18.	Mizoram	204492	10929	10929	219522	7859	7859	202285	7293	7293
19.	Nagaland	55207	4318	4318	59777	3945	3945	66590	3370	3370
20.	Orissa	4122957	454541	452071	4570466	473223	473223	4430957	421323	409471
21.	Punjab	2750189	604	604	2685699	250	250	2646723	379	365
22.	Rajasthan	6745197	129233	129233	5891277	68627	68627	7832143	142738	124376
23.	Sikkim	10665	31	21	13518	53	51	9783	278	278
24.	Tamil Nadu	7039975	31551	29703	7177639	34523	33223	7721090	43604	43060
25.	Tripura	291652	18502	18502	245406	13319	13322	252339	13807	13807
26.	Uttaranchal	128485	1196	1134	291164	1659	1436	341156	2350	2350
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2985034	94524	93976	4490151	90199	89814	4934809	101411	101202
28.	West Bengal	3367847	145053	148925	3896939	194421	187444	4231572	233802	187444
29.	A & N Islands	245632	925	925	202542	865	855	166546	753	763
30.	Chandigarh	78418	298	284	72056	157	148	83814	84	82
31.	D & N Haveli	35224	848	848	30189	493	493	33621	468	468
32.	Daman & Diu	22709	87	87	22885	173	173	21770	141	141

*Provisional

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Delhi	1073073	1484	1484	931576	694	694	1220248	839	839
34.	Lakshadweep	1905	0	0	1892	8	8	1897	6	6
35.	Pondicherry	308963	106	106	290206	103	103	304626	63	63
	All India Total	90389018	2085484	1765501	91476228	1841229	1804748	99136143	1869403	1748280

BSE–Blood Slide Examination

Statement-V

State-wise detail of TB cases detected and put on treatment during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N Islands	754	524	566
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95909	100505	119368
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2730	3123	2232
4.	Assam	20022	18038	20459
5.	Bihar	35272	37520	33361
6.	Chandigarh	1872	1727	2058
7.	Chhattisgarh	9799	14295	15724
8.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	26389	32604	38847
10.	Goa	2623	1138	0
11.	Gujarat	72683	61415	73133
12.	Haryana	28323	31703	30908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	11283	12691	13312
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	9472	9142	8632
15.	Jharkhand	14220	16336	13538
16.	Karnataka	59652	57276	57449
17.	Kerala	22798	23923	24878
18.	Madhya Pradesh	69643	48675	54224
19.	Maharashtra	131537	117554	130676
20.	Manipur	2766	5556	5095
21.	Meghalaya	2760	2730	2669
22.	Mizoram	1263	1456	1631
23.	Nagaland	1035	933	1763
24.	Orissa	19474	27152	27080
25.	Pondicherry	3212	2541	2322
26.	Punjab	27885	20000	22449
27.	Rajasthan	84655	93462	98144
28.	Sikkim	1640	1250	1403
29.	Tamil Nadu	77574	80895	89616
30.	Tripura	1947	1032	1197
31.	Uttar Pradesh	206197	207670	153459
32.	Uttaranchal	0	14725	11194
33.	West Bengal	73275	81485	89836
	Total	1118664	1129076	1147223

Statement-VI

National Programme for Control of Blindness Performance of Cataract Surgery

Sl.No.	State	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350000	371949	350000	404002	350000	443091

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	140000	81104	140000	63927	140000	87876
3.	Chhattisgarh	80000	52224	80000	56451	80000	64196
4.	Goa	7000	5044	7000	5294	7000	5497
5.	Gujarat	400000	414580	400000	436740	400000	449234
6.	Haryana	110000	102171	110000	90665	110000	104375
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16000	16843	16000	16226	16000	18343
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13000	10503	13000	11553	13000	10712
9.	Jharkhand	70000	29510	70000	29544	70000	28054
10.	Karnataka	220000	202851	220000	244699	220000	263613
11.	Kerala	90000	69028	90000	83345	90000	79696
12.	Madhya Pradesh	240000	234527	240000	224049	240000	233870
13.	Maharashtra	420000	473145	420000	480356	420000	519561
14.	Orissa	130000	86386	130000	81619	130000	82652
15.	Punjab	160000	120504	160000	122670	160000	133376
16.	Rajasthan	220000	196835	220000	188747	220000	226829
17.	Tamil Nadu	400000	373058	400000	371559	400000	452650
18.	Uttar Pradesh	418944	536647	450000	551516	450000	567718
19.	Uttaranchal	31056	27544	100000	34703	100000	37105
20.	West Bengal	220000	229665	220000	233382	220000	249895
	Total	3736000	3634118	3836000	3731047	3836000	4058343
North Eastern States							
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000	436	1000	532	1000	664
2.	Assam	45000	17633	45000	20889	45000	23063
3.	Manipur	2000	697	2000	722	2000	553
4.	Meghalaya	2000	1238	2000	824	2000	1283
5.	Mizoram	800	715	800	733	800	796
6.	Nagaland	500	340	500	400	500	429
7.	Sikkim	1000	475	1000	376	1000	253
8.	Tripura	8000	8720	8000	8270	8000	8098
	Total	60300	30254	60300	32746	60300	35139
UTs							
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	500	508	500	530	500	693

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chandigarh	5500	5251	5500	5560	5500	6320
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330	572	330	500	330	250
4.	Daman and Diu	350	367	350	372	350	372
5.	Delhi	80000	71279	80000	73391	80000	79994
6.	Lakshadweep	20	2	20	8	20	87
7.	Pondicherry	7000	7374	7000	7397	7000	9969
	Total	93700	85353	93700	87758	93700	97685
	E.S.I.A.F., C.R.	10000	5842	10000	5582	10000	6442
	Grand Total	3900000	3755567	4000000	3857133	4000000	4197609

*Provisional

Statement-VII

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Target (T) and Achievement (A) in respect of Case Detection, Treatment and Discharge State-wise and Year-wise (2001-2002, 2002-2003 and 2003-2004)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-2002				2002-2003				2003-2004	
		Detection		Discharge		Detection		Discharge		Detection	Discharge
		T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15000	54019	43000	57327	38725	39115	65740	43579	31816	36671
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	120	200	138	100	126	150	159	104	125
3.	Assam	800	2485	3000	2421	800	1570	3000	2322	1331	1569
4.	Bihar	18000	120080	75000	103701	86574	94561	98615	113399	65019	95539
5.	Goa	50	351	470	483	80	294	470	108	320	485
6.	Gujarat	3000	11995	11000	12198	4000	11564	11000	11481	10229	10675
7.	Haryana	50	768	800	834	100	718	700	814	643	716
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	263	340	368	100	280	400	258	308	289
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	723	1000	882	120	572	1000	641	356	623
10.	Karnataka	8000	20182	14000	18839	13890	13071	19720	15561	10598	13209
11.	Kerala	2500	2420	3500	2983	12627	2512	3000	2624	1891	2449

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10000	18842	18000	19190	20625	16570	19175	18377	12699	14397
13.	Maharashtra	16000	49263	35000	46892	18000	48549	43830	51187	44192	44375
14.	Manipur	80	166	250	231	50	108	200	158	53	107
15.	Meghalaya	30	48	70	46	20	78	60	62	17	71
16.	Mizoram	20	24	60	52	20	23	60	47	18	17
17.	Nagaland	15	73	50	69	15	58	50	77	55	63
18.	Orissa	18000	48144	36000	40707	31570	38349	41090	44018	21201	35479
19.	Punjab	100	1457	1450	1424	100	1356	1450	1464	1345	1319
20.	Rajasthan	1200	2051	5000	2070	800	2212	5000	2791	2000	3414
21.	Sikkim	20	73	50	55	20	46	50	75	47	44
22.	Tamil Nadu	15000	42101	43000	47606	13470	24767	27395	32209	16051	21996
23.	Tripura	20	110	160	103	20	80	160	152	93	104
24.	Uttar Pradesh	29000	112089	86500	98387	77185	90586	93130	104570	80072	89144
25.	West Bengal	18000	46620	30800	36145	33250	32243	43095	43248	25050	21159
26.	A & N Islands	20	67	100	83	20	60	100	99	55	74
27.	Chandigarh	20	350	300.	288	20	323	300	427	346	295
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	365	160	245	20	268	160	400	616	427
29.	Daman & Diu	10	44	40	38	10	18	20	39	5	9
30.	Delhi	100	5593	6600	5883	1500	5975	6000	5557	5362	5649
31.	Lakshadweep	10	13	15	12	10	27	15	26	4	17
32.	Pondicherry	100	721	600	790	100	225	320	358	226	270
33.	Jharkhand	12000	45602	25000	39364	35357	28982	30650	46362	17719	24290
34.	Chhattisgarh	15000	28230	12000	21123	30727	18468	30560	25916	15385	17949
35.	Uttaranchal	1000	2541	1500	2052	900	2246	1200	2503	1917	2346
	Total	183345	617993	455015	563029	420925	476000	547865	571068	367143	445365

*No physical targets has been allocated during the year 2003-04.

Improvement of N.H. 34

3628. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up road improvement work between Kolkata and Dalmola section of NH-34;

(b) whether NH-34 is creating link between Kolkata and North-Eastern States and parts of Bihar;

(c) whether the Government has received proposal from the Government of West Bengal for improvement of the said road on the same line as adopted in NHDP projects;

(d) whether the Government of WB also sent

proposal for handling over the improvemnet work to NHAI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) NH-34 from Barasat (km 31) to Raiganj (km 398) is being improved through funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) under the West Bengal Corridor Development Project by providing 1.5 meter paved shoulders, strengthening of existing pavement and bridges, and four-laning in urban stretches. The project length of 367 km has been divided into three packages as follows :

Package 'A' : From Barasat (km 31) to Baharampur (km 193)

Package 'B' : From Bahrampur (km 193) to Farakka (km 297)

Package 'C' : From Farakka (km 297) to Raiganj (km 398)

Three Project Implementation Units (PIUs) have been set up at Barasat, Baharampur and Malda. The Project Directors, Engineers and Account Officers for these PIUs have been deputed by the Government of West Bengal. The progress of works is enclosed as statement.

The Raiganj—Dalkhola stretch of NH-34 has been taken up by the ADB under the sub-regional transport connectivity project for feasibility study. This could be taken up subsequently under ADB loan funding, if found feasible.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Request has been received from the Government of West Bengal to extend the improvement works of NH-34 from Raiganj to Dalkhola, to widen the road to a four-lane facility and handing over the improvement works to National Highways Authority of India.

Identification of the stretch of NH-34 from Barasat to Raiganj and capacity augmentation of this corridor by providing paved shoulders on both sides of the carriageway has been done by ADB after a detailed study and discussions with all concerned departments. Since the ADB loan has already commenced, PIUs have been set up and the consultancy works for 2 packages have already been awarded, it would not be feasible to change the scope of the project at this stage and to entrust the reach to NHAI. Ministry has already conveyed to the Government of West Bengal on the 1st July 2004 that it would not be feasible to change the scope of the project at this stage.

Statement

Progress of works under West Bengal Corridor Development Project

Package 'A' :

(i) **Consultancy Work :** The contract for preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) and Construction Supervision has been awarded to M/s ICT & M/s Roughton (JV). Preparation of DPR is in progress.

(ii) **Civil Work :** Pre-qualification applications have been received and are under process.

Package 'B' :

(i) **Consultancy Work :** The supervision consultant for Package B has been finalized.

(ii) **Civil Work :** This package is to be implemented on design and build basis. Technical and financial bids have been received. Technical bids have been evaluated and recently approved by the ADB.

Package 'C' :

(i) **Consultancy Work :** The contract for preparation of Detail Project Report (DPR) and Construction Supervision has been awarded to M/s Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. in association with Louis Berger Group Inc. and Sheladia Associates & Consultants (India) Pvt. Ltd. Preparation of DPR is in progress.

(ii) **Civil Work :** Pre-qualification applications have been received and are under process.

Information Technology Infrastructure in Kerala

3629. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government proposes to launch a scheme for the State-wide Information Technology Infrastructure in the State titled 'Domestic Information Infrastructure Administration through Multi Objective Network Depository' (DIAMOND) with the support of IT Department;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether all the Gram, Block and District Panchayats are proposed to be connected through this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the Government is likely to finance the said scheme?

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

(b) The DIAMOND (Domestic Information Infrastructure Administration through Multi Objective Network Depository) Project is currently being implemented in two phases by Department of IT, Government of Kerala through Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), Thiruvananthapuram. In the first phase of this project an e-Governance Centre has been set up at Thiruvananthapuram and Rapid Application Tools have been developed to create appropriate e-Governance applications, which would run on this State-wide Information Infrastructure. In the second phase, the project aims at aggregating the free bandwidth offered by the basic telecom service providers at selected locations and to make it available to the Government Departments for e-Governance activities. For this purpose it is proposed to set up Networking Centres at Thiruvananthapuram, Kochi and Kozhikode so that every network Centre is within the group-dialing distance of BSNL from any locations in Kerala. The three Networking Centres, when implemented, would establish the State Information Backbone for e-Governance for the State of Kerala.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Department of Information Technology, Government of India is co-financing the project with State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

[Translation]

Applications for Telephone Connections in Bihar

3630. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from Members of Parliament and general quota pending for telephone connections in Bihar at present;

(b) whether the new cable lines for telephone connections have been laid to meet the demand during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the target set for laying new cable lines during the current year and the progress made in this connection, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) Sir, 11,960 applications received from Member of Parliament and 1,16,880 applications received from General Public are pending for provision of telephone connections in Bihar as on 30-11-2004.

(b) and (c) Receipt of underground Cables has started and laying is also in progress for providing connections to the wait listed applicants.

(d) A target to provide 80,000 DELs on land line has been fixed for the current year in Bihar for which 5.6 LCKM cable is to be laid during the current year. As on 30-11-04, 1.42 LCKM cable has been laid and 43,533 connections have been provided since 01-04-04.

Embezzlement in Post Office

3631. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether crores of rupees have been embezzled recently in Indraprastha General Post Office situated in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints regarding such irregularities have been received from other post offices of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action 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) and (b) A case of embezzlement by SAS Agents of an amount of Rs. 1,04,81,570/- has come to notice recently at the Indraprastha Head Post Office, Delhi. In this case the concerned SAS Agents received the amount from the investors but did not deposit the amount in their names in the Post Office Accounts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of such cases received from other post offices in the country are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Action has been initiated for cancellation of the agencies of the concerned SAS Agents. All cases have been reported to Police. Departmental inquiry has been initiated against erring officials.

Statement

Circle-wise information relating to Misappropriation Committed by SAS Agents

Sl.No.	Name of the Postal Circle	No. of Posts Offices in which such cases have been detected	Amount Involved (in Rupees)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	2466028.00
2.	Bihar	17	3913669.50
3.	Chhattisgarh	6	712259.00
4.	Delhi (other than IPHO)	2	2576000.00
5.	Gujarat	5	1609340.00
6.	Haryana	2	1213004.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	16668.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	61692.00
9.	Jharkhand	9	695550.00
10.	Karnataka	2	128374.00
11.	Maharashtra	8	10015080.00
12.	Orissa	2	131962.00
13.	Punjab	4	3861240.00
14.	Rajasthan	6	224986.20
15.	Tamil Nadu	3	4147425.25
16.	West Bengal	10	3124381.00
	Total	86	34897659.45

[English]

Mobile Connections by BSNL in Orissa

3632. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mobile connections provided by the BSNL in Orissa so far;

(b) whether there is a demand for the sanction of additional mobile connections for Orissa in 2004-05; and

(c) if so, 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) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has provided 287465 cellular mobile connections in Orissa as on 30.11.2004.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is a demand of additional mobile connections in Orissa and accordingly BSNL is in the process of expanding the network by additional 5 lakh capacity during the year 2005.

Improving Cultural Relations with Bulgaria

3633. SHRI G. V. HARSHA KUMAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a decline in cultural relations between Bulgaria and India during the last two decades;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the measures being initiated by the Government to expand the ties between Bulgaria and India in terms of culture;

(d) whether the Government is proposing to improve cultural relations with various other countries as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Indo-Bulgarian cultural relations are under the institutional framework of bilateral Cultural Agreement signed in 1963. Under this agreement, the sixteenth Cultrual Exchange Programme is currently under implementaion.

(d) and (e) Yes. This is done through institutional framework of bilateral Cultural Agreements and their implementation through Cultural Exchange Programmes tailored to the specific bilateral requirements and conditions.

Resources Spent on Maintenance in AIIMS

3634. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that most resources of AIIMS are being spent on the upkeep of the hospital than to increase infrastructure and specialized centres for treatment of cancer etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of patients are awaiting surgery for the last many months; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to reduce this time gap for surgery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital at AIIMS is in the process of completion. The buiding of the project is almost complete and required infrastructural facilities need to be added. There is some time and cost over run in this project for which necessary clearances are being taken.

(c) and (d) The AIIMS get a large number of patients coming from all over the country. Patients with cancer get priority over non-cancer patients. Patients with cancer usually get operated within two to four weeks from the time of first visit. The waiting list for patients with non-cancer diseases depends on specific disease. The institute is reasonably well equipped within the financial resources available.

Use of Crushed Bodies of Beetles

3635. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the carminic acid/cochineal which is derived from the crushed bodies of beetles is one of the ingredients for making cosmetic products as well as various food and beverages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had taken any steps to ensure that products which comprise this ingredients are labelled as non-vegetarian;

(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) Carminic acid/cochineal are not permitted to be used in making cosmetic or food products under Schedule Q to Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and PFA Rules, 1955 respectively.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Encouraging Doctors to Practice in Villages

3636. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to send young doctors who pass out from medical colleges to the villages for one or two years for providing medical facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to provide lump-sum package as incentive to the doctors to encourage them to practice in the villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereof; and

(d) the action plan chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, the Central Government have no proposal to make it mandatory for young doctors to work in rural areas. However, some of the State Governments have made it obligatory for doctors to work in rural areas. Since the appointment and postings of doctors is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised to take appropriate steps to fill up the vacancies of doctors in rural areas.

(d) In pursuance of the Resolution of the 6th Conference of Central Council of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare held in 1999, the states have been advised to take up following steps to meet the shortages of doctors in rural areas :

- To resort to decentralized recruitment of doctors.
- To appoint doctors on contract basis, wherever feasible.
- To improve infrastructural facilities for doctors and remove their hardships.
- To take steps to fill up vacancies of Specialists in CHCS and Medical Officers in PHCs by making rural services obligatory for 3 years.
- 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.

[English]

Expenditure on Health and Education

3637. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Population Report 2004

released recently has highlighted the need for India to spend more on health and education;

(b) if so, whether India's current health spending remains at a low 0.9 per cent of the GDP;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether according to the above report, India's population currently 1.08 billion is expected to reach 1.53 billion in 2050, making it the most populous country in the world; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to control the population in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The aggregate public expenditure on health comprising expenditure incurred by State Governments and the Central Government is 0.9 per cent of GDP.

The National Common Minimum Programme of the Government envisages raising the public spending on health to at least 2-3 per cent of GDP over the next five years, with foucs on primary health care.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The National Population Policy 2000 has been adopted by the Parliament, which aims at population stabilisation through voluntary approach for family planning. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme simultaneously addresses the issues of contraception, maternal and child health. An Empowered Action Group has been constituted in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for focused attention on eight States with weak socio-demographic indicators.

[Translation]

Death Rate during Child Birth

3638. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per estimates, death rate during child birth is the highest in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the State-wise and year-wise details of such deaths so far during the last three years;

(f) the State-wise number of health centres functioning at present to combat the emergency situation during childbirth especially in rural areas;

(g) whether steps are being taken to minimize such deaths and protect mothers during childbirths; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (h) According to the estimates of Maternal mortality published by WHO in their publication, "Maternal Mortality-2000"; 42 countries have maternal mortality ratio higher than that of India.

Maternal health care is an integral part of the Family Welfare Programme. Certain vertical interventions like the National Nutritional Anaemia Control Programme and Tetanus Immunization Programme for pregnant mothers have been going on under the Family Welfare Programme since 1977-78. In 1992, the nationwide Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) (1992-97) was launched with World Bank support, for integrating various vertical interventions in the area of Maternal and Child Health.

The ongoing Reproductive and Child Health Programme is being implemented in all States/Union Territories since 1997 and aims at bringing down the maternal mortality and morbidity. Under this programme various interventions focused on reducing maternal deaths are being implemented. These are essential obstetric care; Emergency Obstetric Care; provision for referral transport for pregnant women with complication of pregnancy through Panchayats; provision of drugs and equipment at first referral units; provision of contractual staff like Additional Health Workers, Staff Nurses, Laboratory Technicians and hiring of Anesthetists from private sector for provision of emergency obstetric care. Funds are also being provided for schemes like 24 hours delivery services at selected Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres; training of dais in all districts of EAG States and selected districts in other States where safe delivery rate is less than 30 percent. Funds are also provided for organizing Reproductive and Child Health capms in remote and under utilised Primary Health Centres in all districts of EAG States.

Under the existing National Maternity Benefit Scheme, pregnant women belonging of BPL families are being assisted for better nutrition by providing cash assistance of Rs. 500 for the first 2 live births. The scheme is being integrated with other ongoing maternal health schemes into a new and a more comprehensive scheme called Janani Suraksha Yojna with the objective of promoting institutional deliveries and

nutrition of lactating mothers belonging to families Below Poverty Line (BPL) so as to reduce, maternal, neo-natal and infant mortality.

The need for briging down MMR considerably and improving maternal health in general has also been strongly stressed in the National Population Policy-2000. This policy recommends a holistic strategy for bringing about total inter-sectoral coordination at the grassroots level and also for involving the NGOs, civil society, Panchayati Raj Institutions and women's groups in bringing down Maternal Mortality Ratios and Infant Mortality Rates.

State-wise data on the number of maternal deaths are not available. However, the maternal mortality rates as estimated for the country and the major States, by the Registrar General of India for the year 1997 and 1998 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

There are 22926 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country which cater to normal deliveries and limited emergency conditions.Statewise list is given in the enclosed statement-II. Serious emergency cases are referred to Community Health Centres/First Referral Units/District Hospitals. Under the RCH Programme, States are being assisted in upgrading the existing Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub-Divisional Hospitals as First Referral Units (FRUs) for providing emergency care to pregnant women with complications of pregnancies and to sick children.1724 such units were identified by the States under the CSSM Programme. These FRUs, however, did not become fully operational due to, among other reasons on account of lack of facilities for blood banking and shortage of essential manpower like Anesthetists etc. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have since been amended to facilitate the setting up of blood storage centres at the FRUs and guidelines for this have been issued to the States. For meeting shortages of anesthetists, provision has been made for hiring them from the private sector. A programme for training of MBBS doctors in 'Life Saving Skills for Emergency Obstetric Care' has been developed with the help of experts.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Rate

India and Bigger States

(Source : RGI, SRS, 1997, 1998)

Major State	MMR (1997)	MMR (1998)
1	2	3
India	408	407
Andhra Pradesh	154	150
Assam	401	409
Bihar	451	452
Gujarat	29	28
Haryana	105	103
Karnataka	195	195
Kerala	195	198
Madhya Pradesh	498	498
Maharashtra	135	135
Orissa	361	367
Punjab	196	199
Rajasthan	677	670
Tamil Nadu	76	79
Uttar Pradesh	707	707
West Bengal	264	266

Statement-II

Number of Primary Health Centres, State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Primary Health Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1386
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	78
3.	Assam	610
4.	Bihar	1648
5.	Chhattisgarh	512
6.	Goa	19
7.	Gujarat	1048
8.	Haryana	402
9.	Himachal Pradesh	302
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336
11.	Jharkhand	561
12.	Karnataka	1677

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	941
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1193
15.	Maharashtra	1768
16.	Manipur	72
17.	Meghalaya	85
18.	Mizoram	57
19.	Nagaland	68
20.	Orissa	1352
21.	Punjab	484
22.	Rajasthan	1674
23.	Sikkim	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1436
25.	Tripura	73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3551
27.	Uttaranchal	228
28.	West Bengal	1262
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3
33.	NCT Delhi	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4
35.	Pondicherry	39
	Total	22926

[English]

Double Laning of N.Hs-9

3639. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Assam had announced double laning of 9 National Highways on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether financial allocations have been made by the Government; and

(d) the time by which the work on the National Highways is likely to commence and the target date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the recent visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to Assam, Nine National Highways namely NH 36, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 152, 153 and 154 (in stretches) aggregating to a length of 507 km are announced to be double lanned.

(c) and (d) The stretches of the above National Highways have been indentified for inclusion in the project for accelerated improvement of Roads in the North Eastern Region, which in under consideration of the Government and therefore, it is premature to give further details of time in this regard.

[Translation]

Welfare of Coal Mines Labourers

3640. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mines and the places thereof;

(b) the quantity of coal extracted from these mines each day;

(c) the number of labourers engaged in each of the mines directly and indirectly; and

(d) the activities proposed for the welfare of labourers in these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) The number of working coal mines in Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is as under :

Company	State	Districts where mines are located	Total no. of mines
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	West Bengal	Burdwan, Purulia, Bankura,	98
	Jharkhand	Godda, Pakur, Deogarh, Dhanbad	18

1	2	3	4
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Bokaro	83
	West Bengal	Burdwan	3
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Ranchi, Chatra, Palamau, Latehar	59
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	M.P	Sidhi	5
	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	3
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	Maharashtra	Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Nagpur	51
	M.P.	Betul, Chhindwara	32
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Chhattisgarh	Koren, Gorguja, Korba, Raigarh	54
(SECL)	M.P	Anuppur, Umaria, Shahdol	37
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	Orissa	Angul, Jharshuguda, Sundargarh	24
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	Assam	Tinsukia, Shibsagar, Dibrugarh	6
	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	1
Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khamman	66

(b) The average quantity of coal extracted by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited is given below:

Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited	9.059 lakhs tonne per day
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	1.10 lakhs tonne per day

(c) The number of persons employed company-wise as on 1.11.2004 is given below :

Company	Manpower as on 01.11.2004
1	2
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1,07,006
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	94,604
Central Coalfields Ltd.	68,345
Western Coalfields Ltd	69,334
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	89,032
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	21,352
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	17,248
North Eastern Coalfields	3,514
CMPDI	3,328
Coal India Ltd. (HQ)	1,222
Total	4,75,885
Singareni Collieries Companies Limited	92,514

Coal Companies do not employ workers indirectly. However, contractors engaged for certain jobs in turn deploy their workers.

(d) The employees and their families have been extended various facilities like housing, water supply, medial care, sports and games, cultural activities etc. Welfare Boards consisting of representatives of the management and trade unions are functioning at Apex level at CIL and at company level to oversee these activities.

[English]

Utilization of Funds on Health Programmes

3641. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL :

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

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the funds allocated for various ongoing health programmes are not being properly utilised;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and actually spent on these health programmes during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether allocation under the budgetary provisions has been slashed down;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government to minimise the gap between the utilisation and budgetary allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Funds provided to States under National Health Programmes are utilised with due care as per set procedure and for the purpose for which they are provided. A statement giving state-wise allocation of funds and actual expenditure in respect of major National Health Programmes during 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The trend of expenditure on the National Health Programmes has improved significantly through regular and intensive monitoring of various programmes. To ensure optimal utilisation of funds, guidelines have been circulated to State/ District Control Societies. Utilisation of funds is also monitored through regular reports, review, meetings both at the Centre and the States, audit reports and utilisation certificates.

Statement

State-wise Allocations/Releases of major diseases control programmes during the last three years

National Anti Malaria Programme

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	226.84	220.75	217.85	230.07	236.75	203.33
2.	Andhra Pradesh	794.77	954.64	529.21	548.86	382.53	394.73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	486.93	364.97	280.72	377.08	316.17	279.68
4.	Assam	1983.27	2377.47	1626.56	1935.83	2068.28	1403.78
5.	Bihar	377.44	545.97	77.71	95.85	100.62	86.24
6.	Chandigarh	41.06	34.87	36.00	38.29	34.25	25.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	826.39	876.31	2460.92	3047.95	1641.41	1687.49
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.67	40.67	34.33	16.07	41.27	60.72
9.	Daman and Diu	16.08	18.65	11.72	7.99	15.15	19.29
10.	Delhi	97.57	89.55	97.39	58.47	105.24	80.67
11.	Goa	6.08	6.19	8.85	7.97	9.60	1.05
12.	Gujarat	1330.96	1353.89	754.40	767.99	410.47	328.49
13.	Haryana	18.43	18.43	72.30	67.21	79.00	37.35
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	36.78	3.06	11.89	3.47	4.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.96	69.62	11.94	382.43	42.31	72.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	759.92	784.28	1159.64	1267.52	727.57	934.12
17.	Karnataka	308.24	386.48	176.28	227.36	258.01	205.37
18.	Kerala	64.22	67.75	12.63	13.31	20.73	109.55
19.	Lakshadweep	6.35	5.92	6.10	5.35	6.47	12.06
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2238.77	2540.80	2063.15	2408.15	961.59	1256.71
21.	Maharashtra	2239.20	2289.20	976.91	947.11	454.07	358.30
22.	Manipur	358.91	275.27	121.36	144.86	106.63	74.63
23.	Meghalaya	384.02	292.98	167.63	301.70	263.66	325.53
24.	Mizoram	433.94	345.85	118.51	195.40	165.32	275.76
25.	Nagaland	346.91	368.08	212.48	367.24	292.77	391.51
26.	Orissa	1478.23	1745.06	1953.62	3030.80	1953.85	2337.78
27.	Pondicherry	13.43	8.30	22.61	13.18	22.12	11.12
28.	Punjab	49.38	94.10	70.79	65.75	66.15	37.87
29.	Rajasthan	534.04	924.92	303.37	925.90	1379.07	1415.59
30.	Sikkim	0.11	0.14	4.37	4.32	3.30	5.72
31.	Tamil Nadu	303.11	289.03	242.30	187.39	207.85	111.06
32.	Tripura	542.45	505.76	302.79	389.93	390.70	439.21
33.	Uttar Pradesh	548.62	645.61	200.48	528.16	516.33	498.27
34.	Uttaranchal	23.64	39.18	7.84	1.96	5.07	39.17
35.	West Bengal	589.86	826.67	198.67	392.25	295.05	114.94
	Total	17495.00	19444.14	14544.49	19011.59	13582.83	13639.65

*Provisional

Note : Expenditure in some states exceeds allocation/releases because of carry forward balances.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1200.00	1509.35	2.23	13.00	1.84	0.21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1.53	0.60	1050.00	952.66	600.00	635.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	119.42	89.59	15.00	40.09	30.19	114.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	212.38	196.06	391.77	256.81	411.91	448.95
5.	Bihar	700.05	409.47	697.27	285.01	608.38	393.29
6.	Chandigarh	12.84	8.55	9.54	16.00	9.00	30.17
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.54	36.30	183.56	196.55	333.00	513.91
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.31	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.88	0.31	1.48	0.00	1.23	0.21
10.	Delhi	228.75	162.63	146.24	393.55	138.08	384.15
11.	Goa	15.55	9.88	13.78	11.37	13.00	22.50
12.	Gujarat	810.07	466.60	536.22	239.74	506.28	301.97
13.	Haryana	195.23	158.13	179.75	137.13	619.00	148.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	183.57	144.91	64.64	91.20	61 03	133.65
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	73.42	77.76	95.28	31.95	86.71	125.21
16.	Jharkhand	55.13	54.76	233.91	78.32	431.00	373.60
17.	Karnataka	632.73	529.45	534.01	455.28	497.42	636.25
18.	Kerala	687.23	450.38	337.00	156.31	318.17	252.85
19.	Lakshadweep	3.28	0.00	1.06	9.34	1.00	3.27
20.	Madhya Pradesh	658.38	420.38	592.09	663.03	545.77	412.35
21.	Maharashtra	1683.61	1167.23	1025.81	627.18	968.53	1399.29
22.	Manipur	100.47	87.88	30.77	77.14	65.88	126.83
23.	Meghalaya	19.59	12.93	31.74	70.19	45.92	58.39
24.	Mizoram	14.17	15.81	11.82	84.09	22.56	97.94
25.	Nagaland	99.36	97.31	25.64	28.46	54.90	68.72
26.	Orissa	600.00	528.04	450.00	785.45	515.00	364.13
27.	Pondicherry	11.67	3.97	9.96	0.00	9.23	0.39
28.	Punjab	281.74	239.47	227.65	202.79	206.68	267.01
29.	Rajasthan	1072.53	744.87	598.74	497.23	565.31	502.29
30.	Sikkim	31.82	31.32	6.41	34.28	13.72	42.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	999.81	679.31	658.09	350.10	621.34	982.42
32.	Tripura	30.52	36.80	33.57	44.61	68.49	30.80
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1402.20	1246.37	1586.38	1142.25	1449.76	1275.78
34.	Uttaranchal	15.56	15.53	67.21	97.16	136.00	273.39
35.	West Bengal	1109.92	656.90	849.90	677.95	802.44	889.30
	Total	13299.99	10288.16	10700.00	8746.22	10760.00	11309.98

*Provisional

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.80	13.79	1.59	1.99	7.30	0.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1063.81	1048.97	834.82	550.34	450.43	259.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.81	17.03	16.22	42.18	34.04	36.00
4.	Assam	62.67	47.23	35.70	37.89	107.09	34.07
5.	Bihar	72.50	58.08	157.97	57.70	258.00	39.34
6.	Chandigarh	20.15	18.62	10.07	9.91	19.58	11.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	302.74	247.28	165.23	143.73	186.59	191.75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.92	11.87	4.16	4.63	7.87	5.71
9.	Daman and Diu	12.86	10.16	4.97	0.97	5.71	2.67
10.	Delhi	22.15	46.26	22.30	40.21	48.86	20.90
11.	Goa	33.95	25.89	10.52	14.65	28.09	14.54
12.	Gujarat	245.85	249.69	231.45	194.36	377.45	140.44
13.	Haryana	104.63	38.87	45.36	151.55	147.90	77.53
14.	Himachal Pradesh	64.03	98.78	54.11	39.88	98.22	109.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.04	82.17	66.79	111.61	94.50	42.50
16.	Jharkhand	29.30	28.24	118.57	50.63	161.29	26.36
17.	Karnataka	454.43	495.46	368.30	273.36	651.75	532.06
18.	Kerala	184.85	219.00	153.22	149.38	253.61	211.77
19.	Lakshadweep	5.02	0.67	1.56	1.28	6.04	0.54
20.	Madhya Pradesh	908.02	916.09	667.29	611.77	457.16	147.36
21.	Maharashtra	1251.09	865.15	627.15	429.35	523.93	176.58
22.	Manipur	50.73	57.15	20.13	4.45	27.84	2.69
23.	Meghalaya	78.28	30.06	25.12	20.79	33.39	24.69
24.	Mizoram	35.56	47.49	31.72	16.13	25.13	21.74
25.	Nagaland	51.10	33.43	23.22	9.05	15.18	33.56
26.	Orissa	468.35	466.49	324.80	210.98	302.18	77.87
27.	Pondicherry	15.50	12.40	2.04	4.75	13.10	11.35
28.	Punjab	65.05	43.54	189.25	133.28	136.55	35.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	1128.85	700.92	526.93	404.51	328.01	364.12
30.	Sikkim	6.61	25.18	20.56	3.32	16.36	9.17
31.	Tamil Nadu	1972.99	1378.77	1653.03	1306.16	1495.29	477.72
32.	Tripura	397.74	77.32	39.88	53.98	54.71	46.10
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2166.92	1450.01	1063.20	798.41	1001.44	396.44
34.	Uttaranchal	175.03	182.77	115.02	129.91	138.63	138.04
35.	West Bengal	180.76	211.69	305.12	125.90	385.99	112.46
	Total	11819.09	9256.52	7937.37	6138.99	7899.21	3833.14

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.30	5.58	20.22	11.01*	0.50	13.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	223.83	208.59	179.22	173.50*	174.80	183.07
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.09	65.81	115.96	93.11*	72.75	74.25
4.	Assam	153.85	152.24	97.48	130.42	93.28	63.60
5.	Bihar	663.94	547.66	855.85	538.40	413.77	836.91
6.	Chandigarh	5.50	6.32	10.13	7.09*	10.50	4.97
7.	Chhattisgarh	378.34	259.24	354.41	247.53*	305.60	208.49
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.00	6.30	6.00	5.31*	6.00	5.58
9.	Daman and Diu	18.40	14.06	14.50	6.20*	9.50	13.27
10.	Delhi	48.36	53.11	93.42	70.72*	100.50	70.85
11.	Goa	11.52	8.50	8.10	11.35	7.53	5.26
12.	Gujarat	61.97	79.24	99.65	111.78	88.21	117.85
13.	Haryana	61.94	48.33	43.89	52.54	2.16	23.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.69	57.15	30.45	42.64*	36.15	32.65
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	100.55	81.05	96.39	79.36	21.90	169.93
16.	Jharkhand	356.23	233.45	257.46	160.92*	147.60	128.97
17.	Karnataka	196.05	345.53	122.66	134.72	70.46	135.21
18.	Kerala	74.61	91.80	69.36	74.73	15.00	38.76
19.	Lakshadweep	6.00	5.59	7.26	5.70*	5.50	1.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395.32	411.14	676.61	350.76*	225.91	296.85
21.	Maharashtra	435.99	428.58	263.14	219.94	83.01	213.24
22.	Manipur	71.02	77.86	101.25	92.37	65.50	48.32
23.	Meghalaya	46.94	44.94	46.24	41.15*	1.99	19.27
24.	Mizoram	60.51	90.66	76.50	38.32*	22.50	29.53
25.	Nagaland	89.22	126.64	112.44	113.91	83.00	77.37
26.	Orissa	540.77	379.63	478.63	497.55	403.22	281.19
27.	Pondicherry	2.00	8.97	6.00	7.18*	0.35	9.05
28.	Punjab	32.30	63.04	40.27	54.93	25.19	44.01
29.	Rajasthan	123.07	98.62	52.32	118.36	23.42	105.10
30.	Sikkim	34.87	35.60	39.36	40.62*	23.54	24.15
31.	Tamil Nadu	413.04	348.84	240.63	289.46*	230.02	155.19
32.	Tripura	46.47	19.32	33.60	22.30	8.50	39.94
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1282.50	1324.71	1508.04	1101.90*	1168.93	1190.27
34.	Uttaranchal	129.01	104.38	120.21	111.50	43.78	66 26
35.	West Bengal	574.66	667.41	599.55	501.99*	412.47	449.84
	Total	6774.86	6499.89	6877.20	5559.27	4403.04	5178.36

*Does not include expenditure of cash assistance as States has not submitted the same.

**Provisional

National Aids Control Programme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2001-02		2002-03		2003-04	
		Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.	Allo./Rel.	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95.5	79.43	89.50	86.35	100.00	66.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1875	2171.84	2090.00	2004.00	2175.00	1794.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	214.88	161.92	130.50	65.38	150.00	49.45
4.	Assam	653.8	561.9	614.50	643.77	475.00	226.27
5.	Bihar	809.5	1017.85	600.50	573.56	700.00	218.43
6.	Chandigarh	152.65	134.6	156.50	150.82	225.00	174.88
7.	Chhattisgarh	129.5	95.64	243.50	159.51	250.00	202.30
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	21.62	17.00	30.12	67.00	8.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	31	46.25	36.00	45.42	100.00	24.87
10.	Delhi	334	329.46	451.00	261.17	500.00	644.66
11.	Goa	99	97.32	170.50	85.36	200.00	60.12
12.	Gujarat	1188.3	933.08	1295.19	1071.62	1477.62	730.31
13.	Haryana	266	207.76	315.00	206.28	300.00	200.62
14.	Himachal Pradesh	308.5	276.81	256.50	279.67	270.00	154.63
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	244.5	200.4	295.50	118.68	150.00	10.02
16.	Jharkhand	156	4.16	193.00	9.56	200.00	115.60
17.	Karnataka	893.15	783.35	1025.00	916.51	1100.00	1316.67
18.	Kerala	835	608.89	855.00	861.74	850.00	475.01
19.	Lakshadweep	29.5	22.62	25.50	18.70	50.00	28.76
20.	Madhya Pradesh	780.5	471.12	521.50	453.54	490.00	240.33
21.	Maharashtra	1598.65	858.47	2293.50	2345.07	2120.00	1641.23
22.	Manipur	708.15	656.03	787.50	532.80	1100.00	428.32
23.	Meghalaya	224.93	64.18	90.50	66.74	50.00	51.16
24.	Mizoram	246.7	266.85	311.50	330.27	450.00	116.65
25.	Nagaland	635.5	568.54	626.50	647.78	675.00	168.53
26.	Orissa	565	322.57	448.00	412.86	500.00	205.94
27.	Pondicherry	54	48.98	74.00	65.04	100.00	28.16
28.	Punjab	266.5	185.62	403.50	386.99	250.00	166.75
29.	Rajasthan	409.5	297.01	368.50	370.94	250.00	77.27
30.	Sikkim	120.02	73.95	64.00	91.81	75.00	131.41
31.	Tamil Nadu	2072.32	2099.12	2221.95	2200.76	2588.38	2468.49
32.	Tripura	196.67	129.01	71.00	44.61	75.00	71.65
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1465.65	2367.17	1674.50	432.87	700.00	956.24
34.	Uttaranchal	98	5.52	162.00	9.56	200.00	63.11
35.	West Bengal	1059.5	1221.56	1503.50	1418.84	1200.00	1376.46
	Total	18843.37	17390.60	20482.14	17398.70	20163.00	14694.38

*Provisional

[Translation]

Funds for Agriculture and Village Development

3642. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for agriculture and village development to various States especially for the tribal, backward and village areas during each of the last three years; and

(b) the funds sought by various States and the funds allocated by the Planning Commission for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN) : (a) Funds are not specifically allocated to States for agriculture and village development for tribal, backward and village areas only.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Inclusion of MBA in Health Sector

3643. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently decided to introduce management degree (MBA) in the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modalities of selection of incumbents and future propects of the course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has informed that they are giving approval for conduct of Postgraduate programme in management studies and the specialization in the course is offered by the corresponding affiliating University/Institution. As per data available with AICTE, six institutions are offering PG programme in Health Sector.

(c) With the development of health services, qualified professionals for management of such facilities are required. The modalities of selection of candidate for such programme is vested with the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

Works on National Highways

3644. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL :

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

(a) the names of the National Highways in different States including Uttar Pradesh where works relating to widening. extension and repairs have been undertaken as on date during the last three years;

(b) the time by which works on the above highways are likely to be completed and the time by which the works on the rest of the National Highways are likely to be started;

(c) the details of the funds spent on the above work in respect of these highways particularly of Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(d) whether the Government propose to allocate additional amount for expeditious completion of the works;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and works relating to widening, extension (development) and repair of all National Highways are taken up depending upon the traffic intensity, condition of road and availability of funds. Details of State-wise National Highways including Uttar Pradesh is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) The expenditure made during last two years 2002-03 and 2003-04 is enclosed as statement-II.

(d) to (f) The allocation of funds are made to the State out of the funds made available to Ministry in the Budget.

Statement-I

List of State-wise National Highways in the Country

As on 31st March, 2004

Sl.No.	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length (in km)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221 & 222	4472

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A & 153	392
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 & 154	2836
4.	Bihar	2, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	3537
5.	Chandigarh	21	24
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 200, 202, 216, 217, 111, & 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10 & 24	72
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A, & 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	NE-1, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59 & 113	2871
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, & 71B	1468
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 88 & 73A	1208
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B & 1C	823
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99, & 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212 & 218	3843
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213, & 220	1440
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 79, 86, 86A, & 92	5200
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222	4176
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 & 155	959
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 & 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155	494
22.	Orissa	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 & 224	3704
23.	Pondicherry	45A & 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 113, 112, 114 & 116	5585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219 & 220	4183
28.	Tripura	44 & 44A	400
29.	Uttaranchal	58, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext. & 125	1991

1	2	3	4
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97 & 119	5599
31.	West Bengal	2, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 & 117	2325
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300
		Total	65569

Statement-II

State-wise Expenditure for Development and Maintenance of National Highways during 2002-03 and 2003-04

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Development & Maintenance			
		2002-03		2003-04	
		Development	Maintenance	Development	Maintenance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.97	32.69	110.13	35.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.05	0.16
3.	Assam	73.65	24.60	107.83	22.37
4.	Bihar	72.52	22.19	78.09	36.52
5.	Chandigarh	2.34	0.16	1.72	0.31
6.	Chhattisgarh	62.37	22.77	42.39	17.43
7.	Delhi	3.97	0.00	13.39	0.00
8.	Goa	11.11	4.04	23.18	5.01
9.	Gujarat	90.00	10.41	68.55	20.88
10.	Haryana	55.00	8.77	53.66	11.66
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21.52	10.82	27.78	10.77
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	0.79	4.00	0.46
13.	Jharkhand	26.79	15.38	33.00	13.66
14.	Karnataka	94.52	45.12	158.46	39.35
15.	Kerala	75.20	29.06	96.65	23.66
16.	Madhya Pradesh	88.15	39.36	79.47	68.80
17.	Maharashtra	119.78	47.18	117.69	48.71
18.	Manipur	14.01	5.40	15.16	7.33
19.	Meghalaya	16.16	5.08	35.92	9.20
20.	Mizoram	20.13	5.84	31.00	5.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Nagaland	12.00	1.82	11.48	1.97
22.	Orissa	48.77	38.70	69.97	40.53
23.	Pondicherry	1.92	0.55	2.20	0.84
24.	Punjab	47.08	9.38	50.99	18.80
25.	Rajasthan	93.78	29.72	46.44	25.81
26.	Tamil Nadu	97.43	38.00	80.79	31.11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	136.24	29.41	103.70	55.19
28.	Uttaranchal	19.48	4.34	18.88	2.62
29.	West Bengal	80.63	19.84	69.79	27.07
	Total	1506.49	501.42	1556.36	581.15

*The Development includes funds from National Highway (Original), Externally aided projects, and Permanent Bridge Fee Fund.

[English]

Employment Opportunities to Women

3645. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has emphasised the creation of more employment opportunities for women in rural and tribal areas through KVIC;

(b) if so, the Schemes under implementation of KVIC in rural areas and tribal areas for the same;

(c) whether the Government has given any incentives to industrial units for creating job opportunities in favour of women in rural and tribal areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof, particularly in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(e) the target set for creating employment opportunities in favour of women in rural and tribal areas in the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(f) the achievements in this sector in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Employment generating scheme of the Central Government in the village industries (VI) sector and implemented through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) also covers women in rural and tribal areas. The Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) of the government is implemented by the KVIC. The REGP is meant to generate more employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns, including tribal areas. Under the REGP, entrepreneurs, including women, can establish village industry by availing of margin money assistance from the KVIC and loans from public sector scheduled commercial banks and other types of designated banks to set up self-employment projects with a maximum cost of Rs. 25 lakh. The pattern of margin money assistance gives preferential treatment to women, as shown in the table below :

Margin Money Assistance under REGP

Sl.No.	Category of beneficiary	Project cost	Margin money assistance
1.	General	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	25 per cent of project cost.
		Upto Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	2.5 lakh plus 10 per cent of balance project cost.
2.	SC/ST Women/Ex-servicemen/ NE Region/Hill areas	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	30 per cent of project cost.
		Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs. 25 lakh	Rs. 3 lakh plus 10 percent of balance project cost.

Note : SC/ST-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ; NE-North Eastern

Further, the borrower's own contribution, required under the REGP, is only 5 per cent of the project cost in case of women (and some other categories of entrepreneurs) as against 10 per cent for the general category of borrowers.

In Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, 104 units of women entrepreneurs have been financed during 2003-04, for which margin assistance of Rs.1.16 crore has been disbursed by the KVIC.

(e) and (f) While separate target is not fixed for creating employment opportunities for women under the VI schemes, a survey conducted by the KVIC shows that the share of women workers in the VI sector is 33.5 per cent.

During 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04, 1786, 6207 and 5726 projects respectively were financed for women entrepreneurs.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Purchase of Equipment

3646. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount provided to the Meteorological Department for the procurement of equipment from the foreign countries to present accurate weather forecast during the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) whether certain irregularities have been noticed in the procurement of equipment by the IMD;

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty officials; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the Meteorological Department and the equipment therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Details of expenditure incurred by the India Meteorological Department for procurement of equipments from foreign countries during the last three years are as follows :

Financial Year	Expenditure Incurred for Procurement of captial equipment from foreign countries (Rs in crores)
2001-2002	24.86
2002-2003	31.26
2003-2004	28.36

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, Sir

(d) The Department has replaced the conventional cyclone warning system in the state of art system in cyclone prone areas. For improving the weather forecasting, upper air information gathering systems have been installed at various places. To improve agromet advisory services, new equipments to gather soil moisture data have been installed.

[English]

Trilateral Vision to Solve Asian Issues

3647. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India, China and Russia have decided for a comman vision to solve the whole gamut of issues concerning Asia;

(b) if so, whether External Affairs Ministers of these countries have dicided to meet to see how these countries can ensure peace and stability in the region and steps required to be taken to tackle problems like terrorism;

(c) if so, whether all three countries have formed a joint action plan to meet the situation and workout a common vision for all;

(d) if so, whether any concrete action has been taken; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and the extent to which it has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) No formal decision has been taken by India, China and Russia for a comman vision about the whole gamut of issues concering Asia. However, the three countries have been exchanging views through informal mechanism of an annual dialogue at the level of Foreign Ministers on various international issues as also regional issues, including Asia.

(b) During the third Trilateral Meeting between the Foreign Ministers' of India, Russia and China held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 21October 2004, the three sides noted that terrorism should be fought jointly by the international community without adopting double standards.

(c) No joint actioin plan has been formally adopted between the three countries in this regard.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Petition against Land Acquisition

3648. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Government has received a mass petition signed by small business men and workshop owners against the land acquisition for widening the NH-47 and for constructing a bell mouth at Kodakash in Trichur;

(b) if so, the detais thereof;

(c) whether they have made an alternative proposal to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Petitioners have requested not to construct a bell mouth and flyover at Kodakara (and not Kodakash) in Trichur to avoid the loss of livelihood of shop-owners and small businessmen.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The petitioners have suggested that instead of widening of NH-47 at Kodakara junction, old National Highway and new National Highway can be used separately for each direction of traffic. The suggestion of the petitioners is not found to be feasible considering the heavy traffic and site conditions. Therefore, provision of bell mouth as well as flyover are considered necessary at Kodakara junction.

Reservation of Posts for STs in Delhi

3649. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that in the absence of Presidential Notification declaring any Tribe to be a Scheduled Trible in the Union Territory of Delhi, under Article 342 of the constitution of India, no posts under the Government of NCT Delhi, Local Bodies or Statutory Authorities under the Government of NCT, Delhi can be reserved for Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to provide reservation to Scheduled Tribes in all the Government services all over the country particularly in NCT of Delhi?

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

Expenditure on Research Projects

3650. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Director and Dean of AIIMS were to review the research projects on a half yearly basis to see the progress it has made on those projects and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the research projects as well as of expenditure incurred thereon have not been reviewed during the last ten years; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not carrying out any reviews of research projects as well as of expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Research project at All India Institute of Medical Sciences are monitored by research Committee under the Chairmanship of Dean. The expenditure incurred on research from 1994-95 to 2003-04 is enclosed as Statement. A Project Review Committee comprising Director, Dean, Coordinator (one of the members of the Research Committee) and invited experts reviews the completed research projects on a yearly basis. The Research Review Committee could not meet during the last five years due to some administrative problems. Research Committee and Research Review Committee have been reconstituted recently and the meeting is scheduled to be held in January-February 2005. However, yearly financial audit of research funds is carried out by Central Government Audit Authority.

Statement

Extra Mural Grant and Expenditure for the Last Ten Years from 1994-95 to 2003-2004

Financial Year	Funds Received	Expenditure
1	2	3
1994-1995	9,86,39,854	8,50,03,592
1995-1996	7,47,95,327	7,30,03,976
1996-1997	7,54,57,823	8,20,67,100

1	2	3
1997-1998	10,22,36,342	9,16,71,846
1998-1999	11,33,31,803	10,90,83,157
1999-2000	12,53,67,614	12,10,61,687
2000-2001	16,70,78,135	14,65,79,366
2001-2002	20,83,53,619	18,93,74,090
2002-2003	23,51,04,282	22,43,41,933
2003-2004	20,38,19,370	22,26,92,630

It is further added that entire funds are used for research activities that may be on account of salaries of staff employed on research activities equipment and consumable purchased for research and TA/DA/ contingency etc. Funds requirement is projected by Project Investigators and finally accepted by funding agency for approval.

National Institute of Biological Standardization and Quality Control

3651. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 23.15 crores was earmarked for the National Institute of Biological Standardization and Quality Control;

(b) whether out of this amount a sum of Rs. 19.30 crores was allowed to lapse as the Institute does not even have a bio-lab; 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) For the financial year 2001-02, a BE provision of Rs. 23.15 crores was earmarked for National Institute of Biological (NIB). Out of this, the major amount was required for construction of Lab and Animal House project valued at a total cost of Rs. 114.00 crores. However, the tender for the project could not be finalized during the year on account of the backing out of the original consultants for the project i.e. National Institute of Health, USA and USAID who were providing financial assistance. Efforts had then to be made to locate an alternative agency and in the process, the tendering process got delayed. Keeping in view the delay in award of work for construction of the Lab. and Animal House project, the allocation for NIB was reduced to Rs. 5.00 crores in RE 2001-02, out of which Rs 3.85 crores only were released by this Ministry keeping in view the requirements and expenditure status of NIB.

Subsequently the work order for construction of Lab. and Animal House of NIB has been placed in Feb. 2003. For the financial year 2002-03, against a BE of Rs. 14.40 crores to NIB entire amount was utilized. For the financial year 2003-04 against a BE of Rs. 25.70 crores to NIB entire amount was utilized.

Setting up of IT Industry

3652. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced fast tracking system for giving clearance for setting up of IT Industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies which applied for setting up IT industry in the country particularly in Rajasthan during the last one year, State-wise; and

(d) the number of application rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : (a) and (b) The Information Technology sector in fully delicensed and 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted under the automatic route. The Government has introduced Software Technology Parks Scheme for 100% export oriented units for giving various approvals as a single window mechanism.

(c) 187 companies have applied for setting up IT industry in the country including 6 in Rajasthan during the last one year (2003-04). State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No applications have been rejected.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of Units Approved during 2003-04
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	56
2.	Haryana	36
3.	Uttar Pradesh	56
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7
5.	Punjab	12
6.	Rajasthan	6

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
9.	Chhattisgarh	4
10.	Uttaranchal	10
	Total	187

Assessment of Forest Wealth Based Industry

3653. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the status of Assessment of Forest Wealth based industry of Maharashtra and Goa for technological upgradation and value addition;

(b) if so, the outcome of such study; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for technological upgradation of these forest wealth based industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No such study has been carried out by Ministry of Science and Technology.

(b) and (c) In view of (a), does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SISH RAM OLA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 :

(i) G.S.R. 785(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2004 regarding reservation of areas in favour of Steel Authority of India Limited, in the State of Chhattisgarh, for undertaking prospecting and/or mining operations.

(ii) G.S.R. 677(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004 making certain amendments in the Second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(iii) G.S.R. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004 making certain amendments in the Third Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1357/2004]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1358/2004]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Corportion Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1359/2004]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1360/2004]

THE MINISTER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1361/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and Englilsh versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1362/2004]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1363/2004]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (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. 771(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2004 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(ii) The Tariff Authority for Major Ports (Medical Attendance and Treatment) Regulations, 2004 published in the Notification No. D-12011/I/98-TAMP dated the 17th July, 2004.

(iii) G.S.R. 518(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Appointment, Promotion etc.) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii and iii) of item No. (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1364/2004]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1365/2004]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1366/2004]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1367/2004]

(4) A copy each of the following Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :

(i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1368/2004]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1369/2004]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1370/2004]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1371/2004]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1372/2004]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1373/2004]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2B) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

(i) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Port Rules, 2004 published in the Notification No. G.S.R 83(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2004.

(ii) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Fixation of Rates for the Use of Landing Places, Wharves, Quays, Warehouses, Sheds and other Miscellaneous Services) Amendment Rules, 2004 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 786(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2004.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item No. (10) above.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1374/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1375/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1376/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1377/2004]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1378/2004]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement ragarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1379/2004]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1380/2004]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1381/2004]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1382/2004]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1383/2004]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1384/2004]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1385/2004]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1386/2004]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1387/2004]

(13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1388/2004]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1389/2004]

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 Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1394/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1395/2004]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre for Research and Treatment, Gwalior, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer for Research and Treatment, Gwalior, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1396/2004]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Medical College (Regional Cancer Centre), Shimla, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Medical College (Regional Cancer Centre), Shimla, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1397/2004]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Ahmedabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Ahmedabad, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1398/2004]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi for the year 2002-2003.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1399/2004]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2002-2003.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1400/2004]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1401/2004]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1402/2004]

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1403/2004]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of

Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1404/2004]

(17) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Latex Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1405/2004]

(18) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 15.12.2004 to Unstarred Question No. 2501 by Shri Kailash Meghwal, M.P., regarding CGHS Pool of Quarters.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1406/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem Collieries, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem Collieries, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1407/2004]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited (Volumes I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited (Volumes I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1408/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2003-04.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1409/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Softeware Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004. alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1410/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi

and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956 :

(i) G.S.R. 1045 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 200 (E) dated the 17th February, 2004.

(ii) G.S.R. 1122 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004 authorising the Deputy Collector, Anjar, District Kachchh (Gujarat) as Special Land Acquisition Officer to acquire land for construction of Anjar bypass on National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in the State of Gujarat.

(iii) S.O. 751 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the Ist July, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 194(E), dated the 2nd March, 2001.

(iv) S.O. 1331 (E) and S.O. 1333(E) publication Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2004 regarding Acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(v) S.O. 1204 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1181 dated the 4th April, 1957.

(vi) S.O. 1296 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1181 dated the 4th April, 1957.

(vii) S.O. 1297 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2004 entrusting stretches mentioned therein to the Border Roads Organisation.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1411/2004]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1205 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2004, entrusting stretches mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India issued under section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1412/2004]

(3) A copy of the Highways Administration Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 700 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1413/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1414/2004]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1415/2004]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1416/2004]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the

working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1417/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1418/2004]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1419/2004]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1420/2004]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1421/2004]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1422/2004]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1423/2004]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1424/2004]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Summary of Annual Report and Action Taken Report on Auditor's Observations on Annual Statement of Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1425/2004]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabha :

TENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XIV Fourth Session, 1992

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1426/2004]

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

2. Statement No. XXIX Second Session, 1999

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1427/2004]

3. Statement No. XXIX Third Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1428/2004]

4. Statement No. XXIV Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1429/2004]

5. Statement No. XXIII Fifth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1430/2004]

6. Statement No. XXII Sixth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1431/2004]

7. Statement No. XXX Seventh Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1432/2004]

8. Statement No. XVII Eighth Session, 2001

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1433/2004]

9. Statement No. XV Ninth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1434/2004]

10. Statement No. XII Tenth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1435/2004]

11. Statement No. X Eleventh Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1436/2004]

12. Statement No. VIII Twelfth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1437/2004]

13. Statement No. V Thirteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1438/2004]

14. Statement No. IV Fourteenth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1439/2004]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

15. Statement No. II Second Session, 2004

[Placed in Library, **See** No. LT 1440/2004]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21th December, 2004 agreed without any amendment to the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Bill, 2004 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2004."

12.02½ hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the' Parliamentary Committees (other than Financial and Departmentally related Standing Committees)—Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period from 1 June, 2003 to 5 February, 2004.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

(i) Second Report

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I beg to present

the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Oil Exploration—Domestic and Overseas Projects.

(ii) Third Study Tour Report

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Third Study Tour Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Bharat Electronics Limited.

12.03¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Third Report

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : Sir, I beg to present a copy of the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)".

12.03½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Sixth to Tenth Reports

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance :

(1) Sixth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Second Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(2) Seventh Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Third Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Planning;

(3) Eighth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;

(4) Ninth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Company Affairs; and

(5) Tenth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Fifty-fifth Report on Credit Flow to Agriculture—Crisis in Rural Economy and Crop Insurance Scheme.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Second and Third Reports

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2004-05) :

(1) Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals (2003) on 'Parallel Marketing in Petroleum Products'; and

(2) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals (2003) on 'Marketing Plans of Public Sector Oil Companies and their Implementation'.

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Fifth Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I beg to lay a copy of the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways–2004 (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Safety and Security in Indian Railways'.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Action Taken Statements

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN SINGH (Bulandshahar) : Sir, I beg to

lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following statements of the Standing Committee on Rural Development :

(1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter 1 of the 52nd Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 46th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply);

(2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter 1 of the 53rd Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 47th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and

(3) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter 1 of the 56th Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 37th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Implementation of Part IX of the Constitution of the then Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Second Report of Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to Ministry of Mines

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SISH RAM OLA) : I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel in pursuance of direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin–Part II, dated September 01, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Coal and Steel had held its meeting on 12th August 2004 to consider Demands for Grants for the year 2004-2005. The committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Department of Mines. The Committee while analysing the Demands for Grants of the Department of Mines with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department presented Second Report of the Standing Committee which was on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Mines (2004-2005).

In its Report the Standing Committee, made 25 recommendations in all. The action taken report on these recommendations has been furnished to the Committee vide this Department's Office Memorandum dated 6th December 2004. Out of the 25 recommendations appropriate action has been taken on 17 recommendations of the report.

In case of eight recommendation the committee has been apprised of the status of implementation initiated by the Govt.. as in these cases the matter is being processed at various levels. These issues are either to be considered by the Cabinet or Committee of Secretaries or by the Planning Commission or at more than one forum. Therefore, decision in these matters will be taken in due course of time and the committee will be apprised of the final action as soon as it is taken.

The Standing Committee has taken second Oral Evidence of the representatives of the Department of Mines on 15th October 2004 and during the deliberations, the Committee have selected the two subjects for detailed examination which are under examination of Standing Committee and recommandation on the same are yet to be received.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I must compliment the hon. Minister. This is the second statement from the Ministers under Direction 73A. I am sure that other hon. Ministers will also follow his footsteps.

Now, we will take the Calling Attention. Shri Rupchand Pal.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL (Faridkot) : Sir, the constitutional machinery in the State of Punjab is being destroyed...*(Interruptions)* *The Hindustan Times* has come out with a Hawala scam.** We need an inquiry into it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let me know about the issue first.

...(Interruptions)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is this? All of you please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats. All of you sit down, please.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : We need a CBI inquiry into the issue. Are there two laws in this country, namely one to protect the Congress Government, and the other to punish the opposition Members by the Government in power?... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You come and stand here? Do you not know how to raise an issue? What are you saying?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please go to back to your seat. There is a way to raise an issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down who has called you? All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have not asked for your advice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, we have been requesting permission from you for the last 20 days to allow us to speak on this issue in this House.....*(Interruptions)*...*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot stand here. Please go to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this. Do not record anything. Nothing will be recorded. Please go to your seats.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please go to your seats first.

...(Interruptions)

*Not Recorded

MR. SPEAKER : Please go to your seats, and raise it in a manner that is permitted.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I was not even able to listen to the issue being raised.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Let me conduct the proceedings of the House in a proper manner.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Is this a way? We have to take up calling attention now then I will listen to you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, I have also asked for a Calling Attention on this particular issue. For the last 20 days we have been requesting you to permit us to speak in this House, but you have not allowed it....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You know that Calling Attention does not come under this. I have already told you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are making an allegation against somebody who is not present in the House. It is not allowed. How can I allow calling attention?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are making an allegation against somebody who is not present in the House. How can you make an allegation?

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : It is not an allegation....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is nobody to represent him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Despite, we will try. I will try to accommodate you during what is called 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : For the last 20 days, we were requesting you to give us a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not got any notice before me. This is not fair. You are making an allegation against the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to it.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : It is a very sensitive matter....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please take up it before Calling Attention.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Once I start taking up other matters, I will have to go on with it. I will listen to you later. You cannot compel me. Sorry, I cannot be compelled. You should not behave like this; I would not allow this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am willing to listen to you, but not like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record anything.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will definitely listen to you after Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : When nothing is being recorded, why are you worried?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats. I will give you an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You will be given an opportunity to raise the issue, but not like this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot single out one matter. In that case, I will have to give up all Call Attention Notices. How can I do it? I will not give you a chance now. You can go on shouting. I am saying that I will give you an opportunity to speak, but there is a procedure to be followed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is becoming a fashion to everybody. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please go to your seat.

[English]

I shall not entertain you, unless you go back to your seats. You must go back to your seats first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can go on shouting.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shouting all the day would not do.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has been trying to do so from the last session... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I know that you are trying to help me. I take it, Prof. Malhotra, that you want the House to function properly. I accept your help. Kindly ask them to please go back to their seats. I will never allow him, if it goes like this. He can go on shouting everyday. Hon. Members, you must go back to your seats. Please learn to have some manners.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the supreme court...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying to you,

[English]

You are trying to help me, I believe. I am saying that let us take up the Calling Attention Notices first. Otherwise, I cannot take them up. These are important matters.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I can't take up two issues at same time.

[English]

I cannot single out one for this purpose and then go back to the Calling Attention Notices and then again come back to Special Mentions. It cannot happen like that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I committed that I shall call his name after taking up the Calling Attention Notices.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my commitment that I shall call him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It can't happen, you please make him understand that. I shall give you the chance to speak. What more can I do?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give you the chance to speak after these three Calling Attention Notices have been taken up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you speaking? Whatever you say is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I commit before all the Members that I shall give you the chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our colleagues from Punjab are agitated over this issue for long. I request you to allow him today to speak as an exceptional case and he would speak from his seat. I think it would be better. I request you to do so as he has been trying to raise this issue for long. He has also come to me several times....(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am giving my word in front of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I have not asked your help. If I need your assistance, I will request you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are 53 matters of special importance. I cannot select just one because somebody is raising it forcefully. Then, I have to go through the entire list. I am promising to you that I shall continue to sit till you get a chance. I am giving that word. You please tell now what should I do?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I shall give you the chance to speak.

[English]

His name appears at serial number 17 in the list.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : They are not raising this issue today; they are raising this right from last Session.

MR. SPEAKER : I am requesting you to please explain it to your friends that I will give them a chance today.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, after taking up the Calling Attention Notices, let him be the first person to be called.

MR. SPEAKER : Very well, since it is a request, I will call him first. After taking up the Calling Attention Notices, I will give him the first chance.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying this to all of you.

[English]

Now, I give the floor to Shri Rupchand Pal to speak on his Calling Attention Notice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Badal, if you distrub like this, I will not give you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded, except the statement of Shri Rupchand Pal.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sidhu, it is very improper. What are you doing? This is very unfortunate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. What is happening in this House? Can everybody speak without my permission? Let it be known that I would not allow this. You cannot pressurise me. Let the House go on like this till six o'clock.

[Translation]

PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL (Jalesar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. This is not the place to make fun here. This will not be allowed here.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this.

[English]

You get rid of me, if you want to do this. Whoever rises without my permission, I will name him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The entire country is looking at us and you are behaving in this manner.

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Situation arising out of Lock Out at Dunlop India Limited in Sahaganj, West Bengal Resulting in unbearable suffering to thousands of workers and employees of Dunlop and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The situation arising out of lock out at Dunlop India Limited in Sahaganj, West Bengal, resulting in unbearable suffering to thousands of workers and employees of Dunlop and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Messrs. Dunlop India Limited (DIL) falls under the State sphere. Accordingly, as per the information provided by the State Government of West Bengal the position in respect of DIL is as follows.

DIL was incorporated in the year 1929 as a public limited company and has one plant in Sahaganj, West Bengal, employing around 4200 individuals. The company produced a wide range of automobile tyres and tubes including aero tyres for the Air Force planes....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talk please. Ensure order in the House. Important issues are being discussed and no attention is being paid!

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : DIL was declared sick by the BIFR in the year 1998. One of the reasons identified for sickness was alleged financial mismanagement internally leading to irregularities in liquidating the dues of the Company's secured creditors (Banks/Financial Institutions) making these lenders reluctant to extend any concessions for rehabilitation of the Company.

As informed by the Government of West Bengal, the Company suspended operations in its Sahaganj unit on 8th February, 1998 on the ground of shortage of working capital. The operations in the Sahaganj Unit were resumed in March, 2000 due to proactive intervention of the State Government

However, this operation was suspended in August, 2001 due to financial stringency as reported by the management.

The employees of Sahaganj Unit are facing hardships. The State Government has advised the Operating Agency, that is the State Bank of India, to secure final clearance on the revival package that is pending with the Appellate Authority for industrial reconstruction since May, 2002. The State Government on its part has offered various concessions with a view to revive the Company, like remission of sales tax for a prospective period of nine years, conversion of arrear dues of sales tax into an interest bearing soft loan, permission for disposal/development of land/building at Kolkata, waiver of electricity duty for five years etc. DIL employees are being provided financial assistance of Rs. 500/- per month under a scheme formulated by the State Government for providing assistance to the employees of closed industrial units.

Dunlop India Limited's management has assured that they are in the process of working out a comprehensive business plan for its Sahaganj unit. However, revival of the Company can take place only if the promoters of the Company take initiative for reopening its industrial unit in consultation and with support of all stakeholders.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that Dunlop India limited is not an ordinary rubber producing unit. It has been engaged in producing important defence items. It is known to everyone that during the Kargil war the Air Force officials approached Dunlop India Limited and its starving workers and employees welcomed the defence officials. By opening the plant, aero tyres were taken out which were urgently needed for the armed forces during the Kargil war.

It has been admitted that it is not an ordinary, tyre-producing unit. It has been producing tyres which are very important for MiG-21, MiG-29, MiG-23, AN-32 and also for the special Army vehicles used in the sandy terrain, etc.

It has produced very high quality dependable goods for decades. These are certificates given by the Defence officials. Now, it is being said that if the promoters take some initiatives, it may be opened. They have taken no initiatives. As part of a conspiracy, they have taken this viable unit to the BIFR. Now, it is no more with the BIFR. The ball has been rolling between BIFR and AAIFR. The Government is admitting that it is a classic case of siphoning off of company funds. The Central Government's liability and responsibility comes here. Thirty-four per cent of the stake is with the LIC, the GIC and the UTI. Even now, Dunlop India Ltd. is covered under the Defence of India Rules. It was the target of the Japanese attack because it had been engaged in producing defence articles.

In such a situation, we have to take care of the interest of employees and workers. The State Government is providing all sorts of help, like concessions in sales tax, providing help in the matter of restoration of electricity, condoning various dues. The former Chief Minister of West Bengal has repeatedly written to the Union Government. MPs had approached the Union Government and the former Prime Minister. After the new Government has come, we approached the hon. Defence Minister seeking his intervention. It is not a very ordinary general rubber producing unit. It is in the national interest to open it. There is a provision that the Government can take it over. Which interest can be more important than the public interest and the defence interest? Are they producing inferior quality goods? In this regard, defence certificates are there. They are producing goods which are of international standards. Have they failed in any way? No. Even during the Kargil War, the workers and the employees cooperated. Have the employees and workers committed any fault? No. There is quarrel in the family of one trader, who was in Dubai, but is dead now. They have siphoned off the funds. Thirty-four per cent of its stake belongs to the Government of India, indirectly through the Central financial institutions, like the GIC, the LIC and the UTI.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am asking the question. In such a situation, when the State Government prepared to render all possible help, when the employees and workers have been rendering all possible help, what is the Central Government going to do? It was really a scene to be witnessed. When the Army officials visited that area during the Kargil War, there were tears in their eyes on seeing the children belonging to the starving families, standing in the queues, welcoming them and offering them to take away the tyres in the national interest. They were telling them, please tell the authorities in Delhi that here is a precious unit where we are ready to produce, but we are not allowed to produce.

In such a situation, I would like to specifically ask the Minister of Defence, not the Minister of Labour as it is not a simple case of labour unrest. There is no labour unrest. Workers have not committed any fault. The Minister of State for Defence is present here. What steps does he propose to take to save this unit? It is a very viable unit. What steps do they propose to protect the interests of this important defence material producing unit and the interests of the workers and employees? I seek the protection of the Defence Minister.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, while associating myself with the question put before this august House by the hon. Member, Shri Rupchand Pal, I have got certain supplementary submissions to make and a question to ask from the hon. Minister of Labour who has kindly made a statement on the basis of the report which he has received from the State Government.

Sir, you know more than we do because when you were Member, you have many times taken up the cause of Dunlop India Limited. It is not a labour related issue. Dunlop India Limited was closed not because of any industrial dispute nor production or productivity linked problems. It is closed not only in West Bengal but another unit also in Ambattur, Tamil Nadu.

The unscrupulous managements have siphoned off the funds of the company and brought the Dunlop India to a standstill position. Prof. Pal has reported the sense of patriotism displayed by the workers and their families during Kargil war. It is a matter of pride for all of us. We know that the then Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu had waited upon the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and had requested him to take over the unit in the national interest. Shri Vajpayee did not commit anything at that time. But the other day in Rajya Sabha, the then Minister had replied that it was not the policy of the NDA Government to revive any sick unit or to take over any sick unit. But those days have gone. Now the UPA Government is there which has committed in the National Common Minimum Programme that it would take steps to revive the industrial growth through a range of policies, commitment to welfare and well-being of all workers and particularly unorganised workers. When the Government could consider having a Group of Ministers for the revival of Enron through GAIL, IDBI and so on, why can the Government not consider revival of the Dunlop India with all its possible resources? Can it not talk to the Government of West Bengal who have offered all sorts of help?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE : Nowhere in the country will you find a State Government offering unemployment benefit to the workers. My question is not only to the Labour Minister but also to the other Cabinet Ministers including the Defence Minister. I request the hon. Prime Minister to rise to the occasion and not to follow the footsteps of the earlier Government who had refused to do anything for the revival of the Dunlop India, for the defence of the country. We are bringing so many aero tyres at an increased cost. Why can we not produce it here by getting a package from the BIFR and the AIFR? You will be astonished to learn that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That matter cannot be decided here. How can the BIFR be asked to decide the matter here?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the order of the AAIFR to sale all the properties of Dunlop which we have stopped by going to the court of law and this situation still stands as it is. I would like the hon. Minister to take up the matter with all sincerity and in the right earnest so that the Dunlop India is revived either through the Government help or with the help of the private agencies.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : I agree with our hon. colleagues that the problem of the Dunlop India is not only related to the Labour Ministry but is also related to the Defence Ministry, Finance Ministry and Industry Ministry...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please ask your clarificatory question.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Dunlop India is a pride of our country. It is the pioneer tyre manufacturing company of our country. They are manufacturing aero tyres not only for the Civil Aviation Ministry but also for the Defence Ministry. It is the only aero tyre manufacturing company of our country. Due to closure of this Dunlop India Limited, the Defence Ministry in particular, is compelled to import aero tyres from outside. Not only that. The workers who were working there are out of job now. Some of the workers have committed suicide. The West Bengal Government is rendering some financial assistance per month to the workers who are jobless. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take an initiative to form a Group of Ministries for sorting out the problem of the Dunlop India Limited?

When the Government can form a Group of Ministers for a private company, Enron, why can they not form a Group of Ministers for the Dunlop India Limited?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, the same point he has made and now, you are repeating the same thing.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister that as the Government of West Bengal is rendering assistance to the workers.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, you are making the same point. You are saying whether they are reviving the Dunlop India Limited in view of the help given by the State Government.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : I want to know whether the Government of India would come forward to pay the remuneration rendering the financial assistance to the jobless workers.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You have raised the same question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chakraborty, please cooperate. We have two more Calling Attentions to be taken up.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Sir, Manu Chhabaria, who was the owner of the Dunlop India Limited had flown away from this country. He has died, leaving one daugther....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is being repeated. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow now.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : I want to know whether the Government of India would take the initiative to bring back Manu Chhabaria's heirs and sell out his other assets to pay the money to the workers.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki) : Sir, would you allow me to ask one question?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I would not allow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not cooperate, I would not allow.

Now, Mr. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : Sir, I understand and I fully share the concerns of the hon. Members. This particular industry used to supply tyres and certain materials to the Defence Ministry also. So, before coming to answer these questions, I had a discussion with the hon. Minister of Defence.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, he is here to make an announcement.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : Sir, he was kind enough to say that if the company is revived, his Ministry will place orders so as to see that the company functions in a nice manner. But this is an industry which is in the State sector. I can only assure the hon. Members through you. I was talking to some of the officials of the Government of West Bengal also. They said that a minimum of Rs. 1,000 crore to Rs. 1,200 was required to revive this company. So, a huge amount of money is involved.

Now, I promise the hon. Members that I will take the initiative.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : If necessary, I would go to West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : I would speak to the hon. Chief Minister there. I would also refer the matter to the hon. Speaker since the hon. Speaker is also from West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : I have no powers.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : In this regard, I would see that a meeting is called in the chamber of the hon. Speaker so that proper directions can be given.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : All that I can do. To the best of my ability, I would take the initiative on behalf of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : There is another thing. The Government of West Bengal is providing Rs. 500 per month to the workers of the Dunlop India Limited. I cannot promise right across the financial assistance to the workers, from the Government of India. I cannot promise that.

MR. SPEAKER : But I think, your views are endorsed by the Defence Minister also.

SHRI K. CHANDRA SHEKHAR RAO : Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : Sir, I have been listening to the discussion with keen interest. As regards the role of reviving of the Dunlop India Limited, at this stage I can say this much that if this avenue is reopened, the Defence Ministry will definitely buy as per the requirements.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good thing. That will induce some entrepreneurs to come. Thank you very much to all of you.

Now, we go to the next Calling Attention—Shri Prabhunath Singh.

12.39 hrs.

(ii) Need to Include Bhojpuri Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and also request him to give a statement in this regard :

> "The steps taken by the Government with regard to the need to include the Bhojpuri Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, the Government has been receiving demands for inclusion of various langauges in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution over the last several years. At present, the Eighth Schedule consists of 22 languages. These are (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Oriya, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu, (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri. Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution. Sindhi language was added in 1967. Thereafter, three more languages viz., Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in 1992. Subsequently, Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added *vide* 92nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2003 published in the Gazette of India on 8.1.2004.

Demands for inclusion of 35 more languages in the Eighth Schedule are pending with the Government. These are Angika, Banjara, Bazika, Bhojpuri, Bhoti, Bhotia, Chattishgarhi, Dhatki, English, Garhwali (Pahari), Gondi, Ho, Kachachhi, Kamtapuri, Khasi, Kodava (Coorg), Kok Barak, Kumaoni (Pahari), Kurak, Kurmali, Lepcha, Limbu, Mizo (Lushai), Magahi, Mundari, Nagpuri, Nicobarese, Pahari (Himachali), Pali, Rajasthani, Sambalpuri/Kosali, Shaurseni (Prakrit), Siraiki, Tenyidi and Tulu.

Reference to the Eighth Schedule occurs in articles 344 (1) and 351 of the Constitution. Article 344 (1) provides for the constitution of a Commission by the President on expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to make recommendations to the President for the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union. Article 351 of the Constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of Hindi language to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily, on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

In the absence of any objective criteria for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Sita Kant Mahapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and decision on pending demands for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule, including Bhojpuri, will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given a statement and at the end of the statement he has mentioned the Mahapatra Committee's Report for making objective criteria for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India as such criteria have not been prescribed so far. Through you, I would like to make aware the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs about the sad feelings of 16 crores Bhojpuri speaking people living in the country and a total number of 20 crore Bhojpuri speaking people including those in abroad. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Too much talking is going on in the House. I cannot even hear what the hon. Member is saying. It does not give a good picture of us.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : At present, Bhojpuri speaking people are living in 17 countries of the world their population is fairly scattered in those countries. I would like to tell you that their percentage in Mauritius is 45 and in Surinam too, it is 45 percent. This percentage is 40 in Trinidad and Tobag, 30 in British Guyana, 20 in Thailand, 30 in Fiji, 25 in Jamaica, 20 in Nepal, 25 in Uganda, 20 in Bangkok, 25 in Kenya, 20 in Burma, 15 in Singapore, 15 in Maldives, 15 in Philippines Syberia, 10 in Island of America and 15 in South Africa.

As far as those districts of Bihar are concerned where Bhojpuri is spoken, are Bhojpur, Buxar, Rothas, Kamoor, Saran, Sevan, Gopalganj, Eastern Champaran, Western Champaran, Western part of Muzaffarpur and as well as Western part of Shivhar. Similarly, the Bhojpuri speaking people are living in Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and almost in all the major industrial cities in

the country. West Bengal too has a large number of Bhojpuri speaking people. Their total population in the country is 16 crores. Bhojpuri is also taught in Universities but it is not taught in primary schools. Bhojpuri is also taught from Inter level to M.A. level in Bihar as well as Gorakhpur in U.P. however it is not taught at primary level. It would take a lot of time to count the number of Universities where Bhojpuri is taught. So, I tell the name of a few universities instead of reading out the whole list. Veer Kunwar Singh University of Bihar; BRA Bihar University, Muzaffarpur; Jaiprakash University, Chhapra; Magadha University, Bodhgaya; Ranchi University, Ranchi. In Uttar Pradesh, there are Bhojpuri Research Institutes in Jaunpur University, Jaunpur and Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur and in Mauritius also there is Mahatma Gandhi Bhojpuri Research Institute and Bhojpuri is taught in various countries of the world.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Doordarshan Kendras located at Ranchi, Patna, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Muzaffarpur also telecast programmes in Bhojpuri language. Besides, Bhojpuri programmes are also telecast on television in Mauritius, Surinam and Trinidad etc. Akashvani Kendras which relay programmes in Bhojpuri language includes Patna, Ranchi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Muzaffarpur etc. Besides, various countries also transmit Bhojpuri Programmes on Radio. In India itself, Bhojpuri is used in Hindi films and Cinema is run all along the country. For example, I would like to quote a few such films viz-"Ganga Jamuna" starred by Dilip Kumar and Vaijyantimala, "Lagaan" starred by Amir Khan and 'Nadiya ke Paar' starred by Sachin. Bhojpuri films always become the talk of the day whenever they are shown in cinema. For example, films like 'Ganga Maiya Tohre Piyri Chadhaibo', 'Bidesia', 'Dharti Maiya' and 'Lage Nahin Chhoote Rama' etc. have proved so.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister is not against you. He has said that a Committee has been constituted.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir I would just like to tell the background of this language.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have made a very strong case.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : That is what I want to tell.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have already made your case.

[Translation]

You please just ask the question. I shall help you.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : I have personally requested the hon'ble Minister. I am not speaking just for the sake of raising my issue during the proceedings.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You should have spoken in Bhojpuri.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Please allow me to speak in Bhojpuri. I shall do so.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do so in my Chamber.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Similarly, literature too at large scale has been written in Bhojpuri. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that discussions have been held in the House several times. Once the discussion has been held in the House through the Private Members Bill also. At that time, Shri Raghuvansh Babu had strongly advocated this who is presently a Minister in the Government. Shri Basu Deb Achariaji, who is not present in the House, had also raised the issue of Bhojpuri. Raghunath Jha ji is sitting here. He had also raised the same issue and I think he would certainly do so even today. The Minister of State for Home Affairs at that time had replied that they were going to constitute a High-level Committee. Some extracts, which he had read out after the recommendations of that committee, are the same extracts which the Hon'ble Minister had today read out. But the issue can't be resolved by reading out or not reading out them. There must be some norms fixed for inclusion of four languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution when respected Advani ji was the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we see from population point of view, the number of Bodo speaking people is mere 90 lakh. Santhali speaking people are one crore, the number of Dogri knowing and speaking people is 60-70 lakh. Whereas Maithili speaking and knowing people are one and half crore.

Sir, I had extended my thanks to the Government when four languages were included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. I had told the Home Minister that time also that Bhojpuri language is one of the strongest languages of the country. So, it should also be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Home Minister had assured the same that time. I would like to tell you what he had said in his assurance. I want you to give a ruling for inclusion of Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Thus,

you would do a lot of favour to me and kindness to Bhojpuri people.

MR. SPEAKER : Who obeys the Speaker's ruling?

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to read out the extracts that the hon. Home Minister had said.

MR. SPEAKER : Only give the gist thereof and don't read out it all.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Sir, I would just give the gist.

He had said that similarly I was even today listening about Rajasthani, Haiti, Bhojpuri, Brij, Tullu, Maghai languages and at last he said that he had seen the list of languages. There were 33 languages in the list and a demand had been raised to include these languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. I am confident that in near future those languages would be included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask the question.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we look at the number of people speaking those languages which have been included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution then we find that the number of Bhojpuri speaking people can't be compared with the number of people speaking these languages since the number of Bhojpuri speaking people is highest amongst them. If I go for the mythological point of view, it would take a lot of time and still it wouldn't finish. If I go for geographical point of view it would also consume a lot of time. Through you, I would just like to tell the hon. Home Minister that there are 16 crore Bhojpuri speaking people in the country and their number all over the world is 20 crores. So, paying regard to the hearty feelings of Bhojpuri speaking people, please include this language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is a very responsible and sensitive person. I hope he would better understand the feelings and pains of Bhojpuri speaking people and declare it in the House to include this language in Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, Hoping for the same, I conclude.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Bettiah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I may also be given the time to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : No, your name is not in the list.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Prabhunath Singh.

Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

Shri Vijoy Krishna.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, without taking more time I would just like to say that hon. Prabhunath Singhji has very elaborately expressed his views for inclusion of Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constituion. Sir, you must have remembered that a Calling Attention Motion and a non-offical resolution was also moved in the House in this regard. The then Government had done a very good job by including four languages in the Eighth Schedule. At that time they said that they would also include the Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule, but I regret to inform you that this Government shows the neglecting attitude towards Bhojpuri speaking people. I request you to declare the inclusion of Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution at the earliest.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bwiswmuthiary, it is not being recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : It will not be recorded. Why are you speaking? You cannot speak now. There must be some limit. It is not free for all here that you can shout at any time.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble member, Shri Prabhunathji was vehemently advocated the cause of Bhojpuri Language. I belive that Shri Sushil Modi, Shri Raghunath Jha, Shri Mohan Singh Ji and all the hon'ble members of the House are supporting the language...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You take your seat, your turn is over.

[English]

If hon. Members get into this habit of disturbing the proceedings, then I will see to it that the names of such Members are never called as long as I am in the Chair. Therefore, you have to get rid of me first.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will never allow this. I will never encourage this.

[Translation]

Do not make a mockery of the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, earlier also this matter was brought to our notice by some hon'ble members, particularly the hon'ble members from outside that region. As a result, the Mahapatra Committee was constituted. The committee was constituted to fix the norms to include some

*Not Recorded

languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We have received the report of the said committee. Whatever they have recommended in the report, is almost acceptable to the Government and the remaining part of it is unacceptable to us. All the facts, which you have given in the House in this context, are according to the norms fixed by the Committee. Now, the Government would be comfortable in taking decision, whatever is needed in this context. He has asked me to give assurance here and I think that it is not good to give assurance. However, whatever I am saying, can by fully understood by him. I don't think, there is any problem in it.

Sir, we will take decision in the case of other languages also, which complete the fixed norms, at appropriate time.

MR. SPEAKER : Prabhunathji, you have received an excellent reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Speaker, Sir, as the Home Minister has told that he is going to take the decision, in this context I just want to know the time by which this decision is likely to be taken ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We would take the decision, very soon.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bhagalpur) : Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

[English]

There is no business before the House and so there is no point of order.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI : Sir, Sub-section (3) of Rule 197 says :

"Not more than two such matters shall be raised at the same sitting "

[Translation]

At a time not more than two matters in a sitting ..*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You know,

[English]

I have over-ruled that. I have got the powers to grant it and I have given it. It is the decision of the Speaker and you cannot challenge that.

..(Interruptions)

12.58 hrs.

(iii) Situation arising out of problems being faced by cane growers and workers due to closure of four sugar mills in Yuari Bazar, Padrauna, Marama and Kathkulyan in Uttar Pradesh and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The problems being faced by the cane growers and workers due to closure of four sugar mills in Yuari Bazar, Padrauna, Marama and Kathkuiyan in U.P."

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : Sir, the above four sugar mills were units of Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited (CSWL) with which the Ministry of Textiles has no subsisting relation.

Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited (CSWL) was originally promoted/incorporated in 1894 by M/s Begg Sutherland & Co. Ltd. as a Joint Stock Company for the manufacture, refining and sale of sugar and other sugar bye products. It started with a refinery at Kanpur in 1896 and a sugar factory with a distillery at Marhowarh, Distt. Saran, Bihar in 1904. Padrauna factory was set up in 1921 and Kathkuiyan Factory in 1933. The sugar factories of Padrauna and Gauri Bazar were purchased in an auction from the ex-rulers of Padrauna in 1956. CSWL, thereafter, had four plants for the manufacture of white sugar at Padrauna (2400 Tonne Crushing capacity per day (TCD), Kathkuiyan (1200 TCD), Gauri Bazar (738 TCD) (in the State of U.P) and Marhowrah (1200 TCD) (in Bihar).

13.00 hrs.

The Marhowrah unit also has a distillery, with manufacturing capacity of 1000 bulk litres per day and Ramkola Marhowrah Uma (RMU) Estate (land only).

M/s Begg Sutherland and Co. Ltd. continued to manage these sugar factories till 1960 when it was merged with M/s British India Corporation Ltd. (BICL) on voluntary, liquidation (BICL is an Undertaking of the Government of India). CSWL thereafter became an associate Company of the British India Corporation Ltd. The BICL was holding approximately 47 per cent equity shares of the Cawnpore Sugar Works Ltd.

The CSWL was a sick company under the provision of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 and was referred to BIFR in 1992 alongwith BIC.

The BIFR on its meeting held on 23rd December, 1998

approved the Rehabilitation Package and directed the BIC Ltd. vide its para (j) as follows :

(i) To transfer the entire equity shareholding CSWL and their associate at a price of Rs. 2 only per share of face value of Rs. 10 each.

(ii) Pending takeover by the new management, the existing management of CSWL will ensure to carry out the off-season maintenance and repairs to plant and machinery.

(iii) To handover the mangement of CSWL to GEL immediately after deposit of further amount of Rs. 50 lakhs to IFCI (in addition to Rs. 100 lakhs deposited earlier.)

In pursuance to aforesaid order Ministry of Textiles vide their letter No. 8/13/93-NTC/BIC, Vol.1 dated 11.1.1999 approved for transferring the shares @ Rs. 2 each to new promoter—M/s Gangotri Enterprises Ltd. The new promoter is M/s GEL, Gorakhpur, CSWL are having four Sugar Mills located at Gauri Bazar, Padrauna, Kathkuiyan and Marhowarh.

In pursuance to order passed by BIFR, the BICL lodged the transfer deed on 12.1.1999 for transferring equity shares in favour of GEL. The same were transferred by CSWL in the name of GEL on 12.1.99.

The CMD, BIC resigned from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of CSWL on 16.1.1999. The CSWL also amended their article No. 117A of the Articles of Association in their AGM held on 26.2.1999. The amended article is as under :

"The Directors, may, from time to time, elect one of their members to be Chairman of the Board of Directors and determine the period for which he is to hold office."

The Sanctioned Scheme could not be implemented due to non-infusion of required funds by GEL to the envisaged extent. The BIFR has declared the scheme sanctioned in December 1998 as failed on 28.9.2000.

Further the BIFR vide order dated 18.6.2003 sanctioned a new Revival Scheme filed by M/s JHV Sugars Ltd., a company having an existing 2500 TCD Sugar Plant in Maharajganj (UP). The above orders were challenged by GEL in AAIFR and the appeal is currently resting at AAIFR.

The Ministry of Textiles/Government of India has no link with the above Company.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Speaker, Sir, the Minister has deliberately tried to avoid the issue by saying that the Ministry of Textiles has nothing to do with it. The truth is, however, just the opposite. BIC, which has a 47 percent stake in the Kanpur Sugar Works, has the Ministry of Industries, Government of India as its administrative body and the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is the administrative body of Kanpur Sugar Works. Both these Corporations run under the supervision of these two Ministries.

After Britishers, the Government of India undertook such an old institute and became its owner. Till 1998-99, these four sugar mills were running smoothly. Unfortunately, the Government of India and its officer continued to be responsible and in-charge of the sugar mills till they were in a position to exploit and loot them. However, when the four mills became sick, the Government of India became disinterested and kept mum and the officers and the Ministry disowned their responsibility. As a result, with the closure of these four mills, the 8000 employees working there are running from the pillar to the post for their livelihood. They have not received their salaries for the last eight years. It seems that both the Government and Corporation are not willing to take responsibility of their old dues. Ten lakh sugarcane farmers have stopped sowing sugarcane. This matter was referred to BIFR. The BIFR had given a package in 1994. A renowned industrialist of this country wanted to buy these mills. Due to the interference of the Government, these mills could not be handed over to them and they withdrew their advance. Afterwards, the Government of India tried to sell the second company in 1998 through BIFR. There was a farmer's agitation on the issue. The agitation grew stronger and continued for more than one week there. It became a political issue and two farmers were killed and more than a dozen farmers were injured in firing. A curfew like situation developed there. However, after 1998 the Government of India did not take any initiative regarding running those mills, their renovation, payment of Salaries of the labourers rendered jobless, dues of the sugarcane farmers and the payment of arrears of sugarcane price to be paid to the Government for four years by those mills. The Government also didn't take any action regarding payment to the sugarcane farmers. Now, the Minister has hinted about a more favourable situation in his statement saying that BIFR is in talks with some other institution, which also runs the Maharajganj Sugar Mill.

I want to know especially from the Minister as to what initiative the Government is taking to run the four sugar mills, improve the conditions of the labourers working there and relieve the sugarcane farmers of their woes by setting the mill to any person, willing to own them, through BIFR? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to ask a question....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prabhunath Singh, please cooperate. If you have to give any information, you can give it to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Mohan Singh Ji that he has raised a very good issue through calling attention. His allegation might be true. It is all right that when the dealing with a private party took place, the BIFR purchased 47 percent shares, however, when the question of payment arose, it gave only Rs. 52,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 per share. It is such a big property and includes two hundred acres of Land. I would request that if the governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are interested. we would definitely assist them or if he has any better proposal according to which, there would not be repetition of BIFR-like problem, the Government can provide assistance. Accordingly, if there is any proposal from the government of Uttar Pradesh or the government of Bihar aimed at providing benefit to the farmers and labourers, the Government of India would consider it with a positive approach.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal may please speak now.

May I make a request? Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, as you know, no submission which is an allergation in nature can be made against a person who is not present in the House. Please keep that in mind and make your submission.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL (Faridkot) : Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I would have given you this opportunity if you had not unnecesarily created a situation which was avoidable.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Sir, there has been a complete break down of Constitutional machinery in the State of Punjab. It seems that there are two rules in the State of Punjab. One to harass the political opponents and the Opposition and the other to protect the Government and the ruling party politicians.

And there is one law to protect the Government and the Government politicians This is a scam which was not unearthed by us as a political party. This scam was unearthed by a leading national daily, the *Hindustan Times*. If you read that newspaper, if you see the style in which it was published, you will be surprised. It is not even published here... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot show that. You cannot display that here.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : What I am saying is that the *Hindustan Times* newspaper investigation says this...*(Interruptions)* The Punjab Chief Minister and his sons ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed that. That is not going on record. This is very unfortunate.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : If the Speaker allows some hon. Member to speak, I am there to see. If there is any violation of the rules, I shall correct that. Shri Badal, I have requested you already. You know the rules. You are already an experienced Member.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Just wait a minute.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : He is talking of the style in which it has been published. I would like to seek your protection. Is it open to us to quote a newspaper report and bring a privilege matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. You do not have to encourage him. I am myself protecting him. Why are you doing it?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded except Shri Badal's statement.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : That newspaper has published news about the FERA and FEMA violation of a Chief Minister...*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansal, it cannot go on record. This is a matter on which I have not allowed you. I am sorry. You are a very responsible Member.

...(Interruptions)

---

*Not Recorded

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : It involves FERA and FEMA violations which is not a State subject. It is a Government of India subject. A leading national daily has published international money-laundering scam with proof...*(Interruptions)* They have given evidence, documents, e-mails, Swiss bank accounts...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Before you said, I have said that I would look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : They have given the Swiss bank accounts....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansal, nothing will be recorded. Just wait a minute. Are you bound by his statements?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No statement by any hon. Member is binding on others.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sidhuji, take your seat. We are trying to make them sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sidhu, I will not allow you to speak. Do not create complications.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : He says that it is proof. How can it be proof?

MR. SPEAKER : That does not mean that it is true. I will look into it. I have said that already.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will not permit anybody to speak. Shri Badal, will you please conclude? Please continue and conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you behaving like this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sidhu, I will not allow you.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : A national daily has published Swiss bank accounts and e-mails. *.....*... *(Interruptions)* I am surprised that the Government of India has not responded to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make allegations against others. Bring it to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not behave in a responsible manner?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That will not be recorded. Show it to me. I shall see that. Shri Badal, it is all right. It is enough. You have made it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : Had it been an opposition-ruled Government, the Prime Minister, this Government would have sacked that Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are not to dictate to me. I will not allow this. That will not be recorded. I will not allow.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have permitted him. I have allowed him to speak. You are creating disturbance and encouraging him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing else should be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing else will be recorded. Only Shri Badal's statement will be recorded. It has to be shown to me.

...*(Interruptions)*

---

*.....*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not Recorded.

SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH BADAL : If there is any major scam, it should be investigated....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your association is not required.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The names of Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa and Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu will be associated.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.15 p.m.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at nineteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE....*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Suresh Pachauri to lay the papers mentioned against his name on the Table of the House.

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) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 258 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2004.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2004.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 260 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2004.

(iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 261 in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2004.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 275 in Gazette of India dated the 21th August, 2004.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 276 in Gazette of India dated the 21th August, 2004.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 339 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2004.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Servise (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 340 in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2004.

(ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 347 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2004.

(x) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 348 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2004.

(xi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R 380 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2004.

(xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2004 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1390/2004]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhandar,

New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1391/2004]

(3) A copy of the Central Vigilance Commission (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2004. (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 654(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2004, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1392/2004]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 1393/2004]

14.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 27, Matters under Rule 377.

(i) Need to open more tobacco auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh and commence purchase operations in early January next year in areas where the crop is harvested early

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY (Narasaraopet) : Sir, tobacco production in Andhra Pradesh has increased this year. In 1985, the production was about 85 million kgs. and 23 auction platforms were set up for its quick purchase. In 2004-05, production is likely to be much more than the permitted limit of 101 million kgs. Having reduced number of auction platforms at 21 will affect the quality and weight of tobacco because of delayed purchase from lesser platforms. It may be mentioned that the demand of tobacco is more in the international market this year. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to open more auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh and the purchase of tobacco from the existing platforms in Southern light soils like Podili, Kanigiri, D.C. Palli and Kandukur started by the 10th of January, 2005 because of early harvesting of crop in those areas. I also request that framers must be given adequate remunerative price for their produce.

(ii) Need to set up more Doordarshan studios in Jammu Parliamentary Constituency, J & K with a view to provide adequate coverage of Doordarshan Programmes in border areas

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu) : Sir, my constituency consists of hilly and border areas. The telecasting of Doordarshan is very poor and beyond imagination in the areas like Rajouri Poonch. They receive Pakistan TV channels very clearly, whereas Doordarshan is not visible in these areas. In rural areas of my constituency such as Thanna Mandi, Buddal, Dharal, Manjakot, Dongi Garhati, etc., particularly those which are connected to border areas, people have never seen television and they are being deprived of their right to know what is happening in the country. Without Doordarshan telecasting, they feel themselves disconnected with other parts of the country.

I must mention here that a new Doordarshan studio was set up in Rajouri District. However, the same is not yet made functional.

I urge upon the Government to look into the matter seriously and set up some more Doordarshan studios in my constituency and see that people of my constituency are not deprived of watching Doordarshan channels on their television sets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Members, especially the new Members, that they should read the text which they have given to the hon. Speaker and which has already been approved by the hon. Speaker. Only that text will go on record and nothing else.

(iii) Need to expedite the construction of Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal railway line

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar) : The inordinate delay in the construction of Ramganj Mandi-Bhopal railway line has created a great discontentment in the minds of the people of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. After repeated demands, now the land acquisition has been started for which Government have sanctioned Rs. 27 crore only as against the requirement of Rs. 712 crore. The proposed line is to start from Ramganjmandi via my Parliamentary constituency Jhalawar, Chittorgarh and then it will enter Rajgarh in Madhya Pradesh before it ends at Bhopal.

Ramganjmandi is one of the largest market places of the world for farmers and traders. On completion of the line,

the farmers residing in both the States will be greatly benefited and their trade will flourish as they will get direct access by rail to Ramganjmandi. Besides, the line will promote tourism between both the States as people in the backward areas in these States will be able to make the best use of the train facilities. This line will facilitate the earning of large amount of revenue which will go to the national exchequer.

In view of the above, I demand that the entire cost of the land acquisition be allotted during 2004-05 so that further steps will be taken to construct the line and complete it on priority during the Tenth Plan.

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Karnataka for undertaking small and medium irrigation projects in the State

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY (Bellary) : The Tungabhadra Dam in Karnataka was built in 1945 with storage capacity of 133 TMC. Farmers are greatly benefited by this Dam. Of late, the storage capacity has been reduced because of silt in this Dam and its present capacity is 111.50 TMC. The storage capacity has been rduced by 21.5 TMC. Because of this lesser quantity of water being stored, less quantum of water is being distributed to all the farmers which creates loss of crores of rupees to farmers. The farmers are frequently agitating, which is regularly disturbing the law and order situation in the region.

To solve this problem, the Irrigation Department, Karnataka Government have identified 12 places for storing of 13 TMC water with a total cost of Rs. 653 crore. But these mini-projects have not been taken up by Karnataka Government.

I urge the Union Government to intervene in the matter and this amount should be provided through any kind of loan or aid like loan from World Bank, ADB, etc.

(v) Need to divert passage of heavy vehicular traffic of export oriented industrial raw material from the Bellary-Mangalore road in the Dakshina Kannada region of Karnataka with a view to protect the road from damage

SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVRAJ (Udupi) : The National Highway-17 serves as the lifeline of Dakshina Kannada and the people of this region had great hopes on the massive development programme of NHAI including four-laning of Surathkal-Kundapura stretch. The work on this stretch has not taken off unlike the NH-17 stretch passing through adjoining districts of Kerala. The port connectivity link with Golden Quadrilateral from Bangalore to Mangalore port is yet to commence.

The condition of roads in this region has deteriorated due to heavy vehicular traffic carrying iron ore from Bellary to Mangalore port for export. The roads are not fit enough to carry heavy traffic and because of this the public transport system is also badly affected. Further export-import cargo for MRPL, MRCP, MFL, etc. also contribute to heavy wear and tear of the roads. Since Mangalore-Hassan rail link is dismantled for gauge conversion, the freight earlier carried by railways is being hauled by turcks and lorries, loaded beyond their capacity.

It is therefore, necessary that heavy vehicular traffic of industrial raw materials like iron ore etc. from Bellary be diverted to Chennai *via* rail, to save the roads in Dakshina Kannada from further damage.

(vi) Need for construction of rail overbridges at Mirganj and Western Fatehganj in Bareilly, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is a major city of Uttar Pradesh and is situated on the National Highway 24' between Delhi and Lucknow. There is heavy traffic on this highway and the traffic often gets held up for long time due to railway crossing on Mirganj (District Bareilly) and Western Fatehganj (District Bareilly) of this Highway. There has been a demand for long for construction of rail overbridges in these places and the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have been apprised of its necessity. I would request the concerned Ministries to take necessary action for construction of rail overbridges in these places on priority basis taking into account the necessity and the problem of heavy traffic.

(vii) Need to take steps to revive the handloom sector in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam) : Sir, the plight of handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh is very much heartrending. In the last 100 days, 300 handloom weavers have committed suicide due to hunger and misery, mostly in Karimnagar and Chirala. The situation is alarming and pathetic. The weaving sector has suffered heavily with the hike in the rate of yarn and short supply of yarn, competition from powerloom and more severely by the violation of the Reservation Act which provides for reserving the production of 11 items exclusively to the handloom sector. As a consequence of this, stocks of handloom goods are piling up. The weavers have become unemployed, leading their lives to shambles by penury, starvation, debt-trap and suicides. The Government must immediately come to the rescue of

the handloom sector, as it is a traditional sector by age-old and also the second to agriculture sector, is providing employment to the millions of people.

(viii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for constructing bridges on rivers in Hardoi Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 5-6 rivers namely Ganga, Ramganga, Kunda, Gambhiri, Neelam and Garra folw in my Parliamentary Constituency, Hardoi. Concrete bridges should be constructed over these rivers in place of Pontoon Bridges so that the passage could become convenient for the people of this area. Sir, therefore, I demand the Government to construct a concrete bridge near the Arjun bridge instead of a Pontoon Bridge over Kunda river near Bada Village. Similarly, construction of bridges over Kunda river between Dahelia Bedhijor, over Gambhiri river between Palia-Kirtiapur, over Neelam river near Karan Matani, over Garra river near Abdulpur or at Rampur Mazaiara, over Gambhiri river near Akhal Chausar and near Rasulapur Chhibramau, is quite necessary. Therefore, the Government should take up this issue seriously and provide the required funds to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose.

(ix) Need to introduce a new Central Scheme to eradicate Malaria in Phulbani and other parts of Orissa

[English]

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani) : Malaria has posed a serious problem in the State of Orissa. Hundreds of people in Kandhamal district are facing untimely death every year. The Government of Orissa has taken several steps to eradicate Malaria. Despite that, Malaria is still spreading in my parliamentary constituency, Phulbani. Unless the Central Government ask the Indian Council of Medical Research to develop a new medicine and steps are taken to ensure the application of new drugs in the affected areas particularly in Phulbani, Bauda and Sonepur districts, the people will continue to suffer from that killer disease.

As such, I demand the implementation of a new Central scheme with modern and scientific ways to eradicate Malaria in the affected districts without any further delay.

(x) Need to protect the interests of farmers and agricultural labourers settled in Railway 'waste' land on either side of Kollam-Virudhunagar metro gauge railway line in Kerala

SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN (Adoor) : Sir, the Kollam-Virudhunagar metre gauge railway line comes under the jurisdiction of Madurai divison of Southern Railway having its headquarters at Chennai. There is forest land to the extent of 100 to 500 metres on either side of the line. During the period of grave situation of scarcity of food in 1964, the State and Central Government authorities persuaded the landless agricultural labourers and farmers to take possession of the railway land for cultivation and settlement with a view to grow more food. Thus, several farmers and agricultural labourers cultivated major crops such as rubber-coconut, arecanut, cashew, etc. in this land. Now they have to cut and remove these aged trees for replanting as well as for their personal use. But when they try to cut and remove the trees, the Railway Protection Force turn up, arrest the farmers and put them in jail.

So, I urge upon the Government to instruct the RPF personnel not to stop the poor farmers and agricultural labourers and assign the possessed land to the farmers.

(xi) Need to introduce mobile telephone service of BSNL in 24 Parganas District (South), West Bengal

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar) : Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government regarding the growing demand to provide for telecommunication facilities, including mobile connections through the BSNL network in Canning, Basanti and Gosaba areas of 24 Parganas District (South) in West Bengal.

The nearby tourist place Sundarbans is visited by hundreds of tourists each day. To facilitate tourism as well as the public of the area, the existing communication facilities being provided by the BSNL are highly inadequate.

Despite several assurances, the BSNL could not introduce the mobile phone facility in Canning, Basanti, Gosaba, Sandesh Khali and Kutali areas while private players have already started tapping the market. Also, assurance made by the Government to set up WLL based telephone exchange, that is, BTSs at Basanti in Sundarbans, has not yet been fulfilled. Hence, the installation of BTSs at Basanti, Gosaba and Jamtala (Kultali) should be expedited. Also, it would not be out of place to mention about the inordinate delays in repairing of faulty telephones by the BSNL in this area and the difficulties being faced by the public.

Hence, the introduction of mobile facilities, installation of BTSs at the above mentioned area along with improved services would be highly helpful to public as well as the BSNL to out margin the private players. This is an urgent and important matter of public interest and, therefore, I demand the Government to take expeditious action in the matter.

(xii) Need to take steps for construction of a bridge to link Vidur Kuti with Hastinapur

[Translation]

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnor) : Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hastinapur which is situated on the banks of Ganga river at a distance of 95 km. from the capital Delhi, was a part of the Hastinapur Kingdom once upon a time. There are certain projects which need to be carried out like beautification of the religious place Pandeshwara temple, re-construction of Vidur teela, construction of the Mazar of Shakapeer, beautification of the Karna Sun temple, construction of a lake from Karnaghat to Draupdighat, beautification of all worthseeing places of Jain Dharma, construction of the ancient hut of Mahatma Haridas and to develop the birth place of Bhai Dharam Singh ji, Panch Pyare, Sfaipur as pilgrimage of Sikh religion. Besides, with the construction of a bridge connecting Vidur Kuti, which is in Bijnor District and situated at the other bank of the Ganga, with Hastinapur, the distance of Meerut-Pauri National Highway 119 will be reduced by 40 km. Due to which not only the time would be saved but there would be a saving of crores of rupees of the cost of diesel and petrol for those travelling from Nainital in Uttaranchal to Delhi.

(xiii) Need to evolve a comprehensive plan for development of new tourist spots in the State of Jammu and Kashmir

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : Sir, my thrust is to bring back the glory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the field of tourism which was severely affected due to militancy in different parts of the State. In the present scenario, the revenue earned by the State through domestic as well as from the foreign tourists is quite unimaginable and the whole State is always looking forward or dependent on the Centre's relief for funding.

To overcome the present situation, I urge the Central Government that there should be a Comprehensive Development Programme of the Government of India for the development/upgradation of a few renowned places which are presently not taken notice of or could not be developed for attracting the tourists and where there is little risk involved from the militancy. These places are Dam Ranjit Sagar, Basoli, Sarthal, Dharmanpur, Sukrala Mata and Bala Sundari-Billawar, Padri Top-Zahi Kishtwar, Panjteerthi-Billawar, Gool-Harnas-Mour, Sanasar and Sourensar, Patni Top, Moogal Maidan, Machel Mata, Doodu Basant Garh, Marwah Wardwan, Punch and Rajouri. If such places could be developed by the Tourism Department, then employment opportunity will also rise in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

14.40 hrs.

RE: POSTPONEMENT OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION PROVISIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to make a submission. With your kind permission and with the consent of the House, I would suggest that item No. 28—the Delegated Legislation Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2004—be taken up tomorrow as we intend to start the discussion under rule 193 immediately since there is a long list of hon. Members from both sides, who wish to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we can take up item No. 29.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Sir, if there is a long list of hon. Members who wish to speak on this subject, you should extend the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We would consider that after six o'clock.

14.41 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Problems being faced by farmers

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 29. The subject is very much important and the whole country is concerned about it. So, I would request hon. Members to be brief and give only suggestions.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, after waiting for six days, today, the discussion is being allowed on a very important subject concerning millions and millions of people of our country. About 75 per cent of our population are dependent on agriculture.

Today, we are discussing the problems being faced by the farmers in the backdrop of the agitation launched by thousands and thousands of farmers of Rajasthan. When farmers demanded adequate quantum of water for irrigation

for their agricultural operations and for their crop, we saw how their agitation was brutally attacked. We would have to remember today the six farmers who were killed and who lost their lives because of police firing in Rajasthan. Ultimately, the Government of Rajasthan had to agree with the representatives of *kisans* and had to agree to their demands, after the agitation and struggle by thousands and thousands of peasants.

We are discussing today the issue concerning 75 per cent of the population of our country in the backdrop of WTO conditionalities. We have seen how farmers have been committing suicide for the last three to four years. Thousands and thousands of farmers have committed suicide. The farmers of Andhra Pradesh are committing suicide even today. The farmers of Kerala are also committing suicide. The cotton growers of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and the farmers of Rajasthan and a number of other States are committing suicide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Punjab also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : In Punjab also. We have read about it in the newspapers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar) : In West Bengal also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : In West Bengal, nobody has committed suicide. There is not a single incidence of suicide in West Bengal....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : He went twice to Rajasthan.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : As six farmers of Rajasthan committed suicide, we will have to mention about it in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not distrub him. I will give time to you also.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Why have the farmers to commit suicide? During six years of NDA regime, the Quantitative Restrictions, which were there in earlier period, were completely removed and these restrictions were lifted. Nothing came to our country from agricultural product, from foodgrains to vegetables. Now, there is no restriction. When this restriction was removed in 2000, it was done in a bilateral agreement with India and the United States of America. It was not a binding on us that we have to remove the Quantitative Restrictions by 2000. Our Government could have waited up to 2003 because a number of countries belonging to the European Union agreed to extend the time for lifting of the Quantitative Restrictions. It is because of removal of Quantitative Restrictions that it has ruined the farmers of our country.

A decade has already passed after we entered into the WTO agreement. Now, we will have to review, we have to discuss what we have gained, whether our farmers have gained and whether the people of our country have gained or not. What is happening today is because of our entering into the WTO, I am not saying that we should get out of WTO, but while remaining in the WTO, if we do not think for the farmers, the poorer sections of people of our country, there would be injustice. The interests of the nation cannot be served.

Today, there is a proposal again to amend the Patents Act. This will be the third amendment. During six years of NDA regime, they amended it twice. Although many of their leaders were opposed to amending the Patents Act of 1970, but when they were in power, they amended the Act twice.

Now, we were demanding from the UPA Government to bring the Bill. Tomorrow is the last day of this session. We are pleading with them again as to why they cannot bring a Bill and introduce it. Let it be referred to a Joint Committee or the Standing Committee.

There will be nation-wide debate on this, on some of the provisions which are there in the amending Bill, which are against the interests of the farmers and which are against the interests of the pharmaceutical industry of our country. There is a scope for improvement. But if the Ordinance is promulgated after adjournment of this Session, then there will be no scope for amending it. Immediately, it will become law and will be applicable. What is the argument of the Government? It is obligatory on the part of the Government to implement it by 1st of January, 2005. We have suggested that let it be referred to the Standing Committee. You introduce the Bill. The people of our country will be able to know the various provisions of the Bill. Let there be a debate and we can have a Special Session in the month of January for the consideration and passing of this Bill. That can be with retrospective effect as it was done in 1998. When the patent law was amended in 1998, it was done with retrospective effect from 1996. Why can it not be done in this particular case? Why is the Government not agreeing to our proposal?

What was the obligation? Our obligation should be to the people of our country, our obligation should be to the farmers of our country; our obligation should not be to the United States of America. What they will dictate, we will implement here. They have asked and they have advised us to open our doors; they advised us to lift the Quantitative Restrictions on 1,429 items and they were removed. What is happening in our country as a result of that? They are advising us to reduce the subsidy on agriculture. How much are we

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

spending? What is the percentage of subsidy in India? How much are they spending in America? Our percentage of subsidy is only three per cent whereas in America it is 26 per cent .

What is happening to our farmers? The international price has fallen. Here, there has been an increase in the input price and a fall in the output price. Take even the production cost. The farmers have to sell their product at below the production cost. The indebtedness has increased. When the farmers in certain States decided to switch over from foodgrains cultivation to cash crops, from paddy and wheat to cotton, at that time the international price was much higher than our domestic price. When they started producing cotton, the international price has fallen and it is reduced.

For switching over from traditional cultivation to cash crops, they had to borrow money. The institutional lending, the institutional credit during the last five to six years has been reduced abnormally.

Farmers were to depend on moneylenders and because of the indebtedness of the farmers, they were not getting the price as they had to sell their products below even production cost. So, they were not in a position to repay the loan. As a result of that, farmers started committing suicides. Now, we will have to find out the ways.

The UPA Government has doubled the rural credit. Our Agriculture Minister, while replying to the debate, will tell how much money is now flowing to the farmers, how much credit is flowing to the farmer after the new credit policy is introduced by the Government of India. He may also indicate whether certain percentage of the credit which the farmers were forced to take from moneylenders, the *sahukars* has reduced and whether that problem has been addressed by increasing the flow of credit.

I have stated about subsidy. About import tariff, I would submit that if you lift quantitative restrictions, unless you reduce import tariff also, our market cannot be flooded with foreign agricultural products. That is why, we have seen in the past that there has been reduction in the import tariff. As a result of that, our market was gradually grabbed by multinational companies. It is so not only in the case of agricultural products but also seeds. We have a number of fertiliser units. We have seen that in the past, seven urea units were closed down. First, Gorakhpur unit was closed down. Then, Barauni unit, the only urea-manufacturing unit of Bihar, was closed down. Then, the first public sector unit, which was located in Jharkhand and inaugurated by the first Prime Minister of India in 1952, was also closed down during the last six years. It was the only urea-manufacturing unit of Jharkhand. Then, Durgapur and Haldia units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation were closed down. The Talcher unit of Orissa and Ramagundam unit of Andhra Pradesh were also closed down. Seven units were closed down during six years. As a result of this, the farmers of eastern States—maybe, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar—are facing an acute cirsis of fertilisers.

Today, I got a message from Uttar Pradesh that there is an acute shortage of DAP in Uttar Pradesh. This is the situation not only in one State; this is the situation in all other States in eastern region—Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa. Sir, you know that growth in potato production in West Bengal is the highest in the country. When there was a demand for requirement of NPK for potato, not a single tonne of NPK was supplied to the farmers, the potato growers of West Bengal for 15 days.

15.00 hrs.

I had to take-up this issue with the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Fertiliser. I also had to talk to the Minister of Railways to provide the required rakes. Ultimately, after 15 days, on rake reached Bankura district of West Bengal. Similar situation is prevailing in other States also. There is a great crisis of DAP.

Now, we are importing urea. Today, we are closing down our Urea Manufacturing Units, and we are forced to import urea. Last year, more than 3 million tonnes of urea was imported, and this year also urea is being imported by closing down our indigenous Urea Manufacturing Units. The price of almost all the agricultural imports whether it is fertiliser, agricultural implements, etc. has increased.

After the amendment of the Electricity Act, and after phasing-out of cross-subsidy, there will be equal tariff for both the farmers and the industrialists, and they will have to pay the same tariff for using electricity. This will affect the cost of irrigation for the farmers. In our country we have cross-subsidy. Even today, in some States, the farmers are supplied electricity free of cost for irrigation, and in certain other States, it is supplied at a much lower cost than the production cost for a mega-watt of electricity. What will happen to the farmers if the cross-subsidy is completely phased-out? How much will it add to their production-cost if they are made to pay higher tariffs?

Though the price of petrol was reduced by Rs. 1.25, yet the price of diesel was not reduced. The farmers use diesel for their pump-sets because in our country still there are more than one-lakh villages where there in no electricity, although there is a plan to achieve cent per cent electricity by 2007. Bihar is only 36 per cent electrified, which means, 64 per cent villages are not electrified. As a result of that the farmers of the 64 per cent villages are to depend on diesel. If the diesel prices are increased, it directly hits the farmer

and thereby it adds to their product cost. There has been an increase in the input cost of fertiliser implements, diesel, irrigation cess and electricity tariff, and there has not been a substantial increase in the Minimum Support Price, although the Government announced what the basis is going to be.

A Committee was constituted by the earlier Government— a high-level Committee on Long-Term Grain Policy— and that Committee very categorically recommended :

> "On the recommendation of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices, the Central Government should announce its MSP policy before the sowing season. CACP should be made an empowered statutory body. In recommending MSP—they should apply it only to FAQ grain—CACP should go strictly on the basis of C2 cost of production : All costs, including inputted cost of family babour, own captical, rental on land in more efficient regions. CACP should also indicate an estimate of A2+FL cost actually paid plus inputted value of the family labour in relatively high cost regions."

I would like to know whether all these factors are being taken into consideration while deciding the MSP (Minimum Support Price). Many times, the farmers do not get even the Minimum Support Price, which is announced by the Government. The Minister had to intervene in the month of October when the cotton prices were slashed, that is, much less than the Minimum Support Price.The Cotton Corporation of India did not start procuring cotton, as the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) does every year in the State of West Bengal; similarly, the Food Corporation of India did not start the procurement. Now, the target for paddy procurement in West Bengal is 15 lakhs. Till date, not even one lakh tonnes of paddy has been procured by the Food Corporation of India.

The Food Corporation of India should purchase paddy directly from the farmers and not through the mill owners. What is happening now is that the mill owners are purchasing paddy directly from the farmers, but they are not paying the Minimum Support Price. It is because at the time of harvesting, the small farmers sell their produce at a distress price. In order to check the distress sale, FCI should come to the market before harvesting starts so that not a single quintal of paddy is sold by the farmers at a distress price.

Sir, announcing the Minimum Support Price is not the only responsibility of the Government. It is also the responsibility of the Government to see that whatever price is announced, it includes what all the Abhijit Sen Committee recommended; farmers should get that much as minimum price. That is not happening in most of the States; that is the situation in the States.

What we are seeing from the Sixth Five-Year Plan is that the capital formation in agriculture has been gradually reducing. The deterioration started from the Fifth Five-Year Plan, and during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, there has been total stagnation.

There has not been any increase in the irrigated area. There has been total stagnation. Percentage of agriculture in GDP has also gone down year after year. Up to 1995-96 it was 1.6 per cent. It came down gradually and today it is only 1.3 per cent Similarly, in capital formation also, plan after plan there has been deceleration or reduction.

Investment in agriculture reduced over the successive five year plans. From 6.1 per cent in the Sixth Plan it has come down to 5.2 per cent in the Eight Plan and then to only 3.2 per cent today. Reduction in the capital formation or capital investment in agriculture has its impact on the rural employment. Out of the 37.5 crores of people engaged in the unorganised sector, 22 crore are engaged in agricultural labour. If there is a deceleration, if there is a deceleration, if there is a reduction in captial formation or investment, it impacts the employment of agricultural labourers and also their wages. Unemployment in the rural sector is increasing today.

A Bill was introduced yesterday in the Lok Sabha for providing at least 100 days employment to one member of each family in rural areas. This will definitely, not fully but partially, help if it is sincerely implemented in the rural areas. It will depend on the Panchayati Raj system or the State Government and there is a need for improvement also. There are some provisions which will be deterrent in implementing some of the provisions like unemployment allowance. Because this is a Central legislation, the entire responsibility is of the Central Government. Because this is in the Natiional Common Minimum Programme and the National Common Minimum Programme is a programme of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) which we the Left parties are supporting from outside. As this is a programme of the UPA Government, the entire responsibility for providing employment, and if they are not provided with employment then paying unemployment allowance will be the reponsibility of the Central Government. It should not be entrusted to the State Governments. Where will the State Governments find the money from to provide the unemployment allowance?

All this is because of the policy of liberalisation, globalisation and the WTO conditionalities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Acharia, you have already taken more than a half hour.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, this is an important issue. You should give more time to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You decided to give suggestions.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This is my maiden speech on agriculture. Sir,!

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should have given suggestions but you are delivering speech. Now you conculde.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Nalanda) : This is the maiden speech of Achariaji on agriculture..... *(interrputions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am speaking for Bihar and it would be published in your newspaper also. Your Government has closed your own mills.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please address the Chair. You should also conclude within five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU BEB ACHARIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Nitishji and myself used to sit together earlier... *(Interrputions)*

[English]

There has been an attempt to reverse the Land Ceiling Act also in a number of States. The small and marginal farmers are being forced to give up their land for the purpose of industrialization. What we have seen is that the tribals who are living for years together in wasteland or degraded forest land were uprooted. They were uprooted because of the direction from the Supreme Court and no protection was given to the thousands and thousands of tribal farmers. I would like to suggest that in order to protect the farmers of our country, the Government should come out with a new agricultural policy, not the policy which was announced by the earlier Government three years ago in the year 2000. That policy was not in the interest of small and marginal farmers. The Government should bring an alternate agricultural policy so that the farmers of our country can be protected. They should be able to sell their produce not at a cheaper price than the production cost but at a remunerative price. We are for remunerative price.

Lifting of quantitative restrictions should also be reviewed. We will have to see whether by lifting the quantitative restrictions, it has benefited our farmers or not. Our experience has been that it has not benefited our farmers. It has benefited multinational companies. The Food Corporation of India should come to the market before the harvesting starts so that the small farmers are not forced to sell their produce at a price much lower than the minimum support price. Investment in agriculture sector should be enhanced. The subsidy given for irrigation is about Rs. 27,000 crore. How much subsidy America is providing for a farmer for one hectare of land? It is 550 US dollars for one hectare of land.

How can we compete with them? In order to protect the farmers, the subsidy, which is being provided, should be increased so that the production cost of the farmers becomes cost effective.

Similarly, cross subsidy in case of electricity tariff should continue in the interest of the farmers.

Last but most importantly, there is a need for land reforms. Today also, seven per cent of the population of our country is having 30 per cent of our land. Land reforms have been mentioned in various Five-Year Plans in the objects. But during the last 57 years after Independence, land reforms have not been implemented in letter and spirit. Today, there is a huge number of landless agricultural labourers in our country. But there is an experience of West Bengal of showing how a deficit State has become a surplus State today. We are not depending on the rice from Punjab or Haryana. Today, we can produce, we can feed our people and even we can supply to the other States. We are now a surplus State. It is because, in West Bengal, land reforms have been implemented. There is not a single land owner having land more than the ceiling.

Sir, whatever is distributed in our country, 25 per cent of it is being distributed through West Bengal alone. Therefore, other States should also follow this so that economy can be generated and employment potentiality can be increased in the rural areas. Thereby, we will be able to solve the problem of landless labourers, who are depending on agriculture.

Sir, we sincerely hope from this Government, as it has been included in the National Common Minimum Programme also, that emphasis will be laid on agriculture, and sufficient investment will be made in agriculture sector.

I demand that this Government should bring out an alternate Agriculture Policy in consulation with various organisations of farmers, *Kisaans* and agricultural workers. We will have to plead for the farmers who have made this country self-sufficient, although there has been a deceleration in the production in the last two years. If farmers are to commit suicide, we will all have to ponder it and we will all have to find a solution as to how we can save millions and millions of farmers of our country from poverty, from starvation and from exploitation.

By bringing an alternate Agriculture Policy based on the experience that we have gained, and by reversing the policy which was being pursued in the last one decade, we will be able to save the farmers and we will be able to save our country.

With these words , I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan.

[Translation]

I want to submit that the hon'ble members should give suggestion only so that more and more of them can participate in the discussion. I have received a very long list.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I haven't started yet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is my duty to tell you that you may give suggestions only and not take much time, otherwise the House will have to sit for the whole night.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am glad that our learned friend Shri Basu Deb Acharia has started the discussion on the problems of the farmers. Though he talked about the agricultural farmers, he politicised is the issue of farmers before that. In the beginning, he talked about the farmers of Rajasthan, however, I want to say through you that in Rajasthan, the farmers agitation started because of the shortage of water. The reason was that Punjab had not released the Rajasthan's share of water. In this regard, the members of Parliament of BJP and Congress from Rajasthan met the hon'ble Prime Minister with the problem of water and asked him to find out a solution to this problem. However, the Prime Minister expressed his helplessness and sympathy but made no effort to solve this problem. These people were responsible for the problem and they have added fuel to the fire, but they held us responsible for this. This is not right. I would like to make a request to you that there should be no politics on the problems of the farmers. There are some issues which should be considered cutting across party line and efforts should be made to sort out the problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we all know that ours is an agricultural country, where 73 percent population live in the villages and out of them 70 percent people dependent on farming. As Shri Achariaji was telling that of most of the farmers, that is 78 percent farmers have one to two hectares land holding. He is a small farmer or marginal farmer who works very hard. He toils hard and his wife and children also do hard labour. There are some farmers, who remain without food despite having putting in hard labour. He produces wheat and satiates the hunger of the people of India, whereas, he himself doesn't have a square meal. He produces sugarcane, which is used in making Jaggery and sugar while his children pine for sugar. He produces cotton and provides clothes to the people of India, however, his children do not have cloth to drape their bodies. Today, the condition of our farmers has become such that they are caught in a debt-trap. This is very shameful not only for this House but for the country as a whole. Today, the farmer is forced to commit suicide.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last six months, in Andhra Pradesh only in 200 days 2000 farmers have committed suicide. Everyday 10 farmers are committing suicide. Not only in Andhra Pradesh but 419 farmers in Kerala. 467 farmers in Karnataka. 350 farmers in Maharashtra have committed suicide....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No running commentary please. Nothing except hon. Member, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan's speech should go on recod.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said at the outset that farmers are committing suicide, this is a fact. We cannot do any good to the farmers or to the country by ignoring this fact. We should accept the truth....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jagannath, no one's speech is being recorded, Please sit down.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we all should make collective efforts to find out a solution to this problem. It is a fact that the farmers are committing suicide. Why a farmer commits suicide? Farmers do not have money for agriculture and for that purpose they take loan. There are two options for taking loan. Either he will take loan from moneylender or from bank. If he takes loan from moneylender then the moneylender recovers exorbitant interest on it. Small farmers do not get loan from banks easily. I would like to talk in practical terms. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while taking loan from the banks, one cannot get it without greasing the palms of the concerned ones. One farmer told me that he took loan for electirc motor. He was sanctioned Rs. 22 thousand as loan and the expenditure on the motor was 17 thousand. The shopkeeper takes money directly, but the farmer had to pay interest on the entire Rs. 22 thousand. I was told that the farmer has already repaid Rs. 28 thousand and the amount of Rs. 32 thousand more is left to be repaid by him. I want to ask you that how will he repay his loan now. He does farming by taking loans. And on that loan the rate of interest is too high. Compound interest is charged thereon, interest is charged on interest and he is harassed for repayment of loan. I want to request that at least such a law should be enacted as not more than one and half times of the loan is recovered from the farmer. If a farmer takes a loan of Rupees Fifty thousand, the amount of Rs.75 thousand may be recovered from him. But he gets entrapped in the compound interest in such a way that he dies passing on the burden of loan amount on to the coming generation because there is no other way out for him. He sow seeds taking loan

*Not Recorded

[Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan]

and if he gets good yield, then as Shri Basu Deb Acharia was saying, when he goes to sell it, he doesn't get back even the cost price of it. He doesn't get back his hard earned money from it. If the cost price would not be recovered then how would he be able to repay the loan that he has taken. How would he earn his livlihood? How will he arrange for money for buying fertilizers and seeds for the next year? So, it is always proper that firstly, the cost price involved in production of any crop is calculated, thereafter we add the hard work of the agriculturist put in it, the hardship, the toil he undergoes and after adding all these things you ensure remunerative price thereof, without doing these things he cannot come out of the trap of loan. Nowadays, the situation is such that whatever a farmer produces, is sold at low cost, but if an industrialist makes any thing from the same raw material, it is sold at high cost. Sugarcane is cheap, but sugar is costly, Potato is cheap, but potato chips are costly. Tomato is cheap, but tomato ketchup is costly. Cotton is cheap, but clothes made of cotton are costly. Thus, whatever a farmer produces, when it comes to be a part of his income, it is always low.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our colleague was talking about the support price. The fact is that whatever support price we decide, it has no relation with the cost price. If you refer to the last year, the things that are required in agriculture, whether it is fertilizer, cost of electricity, diesel, pesticide etc. the price of everything had increased around forty percent and we increased the support price of wheat just rupees ten per quintal. Honourable Minister of Agriculture, it is not even a drop in the ocean. The cost of the things required in agriculture increased by forty percent and we increased the support price by only one percent. In this way, how would justice be done with the farmers? I want to submit through you that in one hand the items produced by the farmers are sold at cheaper rates and on the other hand the same things are sold at high rates to the consumers. Some steps should be taken to avoid this anomaly so that there could be a balance between the costs of produces of farmers and the things that reaches the consumers. Today, it is the need of the hour to make efforts in the direction that the farmers should get proper price for their yields and the consumers should also get the things at right price.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that the farmers do not get back their cost price and in such a situation if any natural calamity occurs, his crops get damaged. We who are farmers khow this fact very well. Many time farmers have blooming crops. The farmer puts in his sweat and his money in it. But a natural calamity destroys the crops before they are harvested .Calamities like flood, drought, hailstorm, pests, frost etc. destory the crops of the farmer completely after which nothing remains with the farmer. In such a situation what role the government plays? The maximum help that the government provides is that it defers the recovery of loan and land revenue, but recovers the same loan fully next year along with interest accrued there on. At least, such arrangements should be made that if a farmer's crops get destroyed due to any natural calamity and the government decides to defer recovery of loan, then interest on that loan should be completely waived off. Since the farmer has no fault in it and the crop doesn't get destroyed due to his fault, therefore there should be a scheme to waive off his loan for the whole year.

Secondly I wish to submit that there are some insurance schemes, but the insurance schemes are also on God's will. When the farmer takes loan from a Co-operative Bank, Land Development Bank etc., the premium amount is deducted from the loan amount itself and is deposited under the insurance scheme. But the farmer doesn't get any benefit of that insurance in case of crop damage. Once in my constituency the crops of the farmers got destroyed. We asked the officials that the farmers had insured their crops so they should be compensated for. They replied that the whole Tehsil is considered as a unit under the insurance scheme which implied that if more than 66 percent farmers would suffer losses, then only we would compensate them. Let a farmer's whole produce get destroyed, he wouldn't get compensation. Let crops of farmers of even ten villages get destroyed, no compensation would be given to them. Compensation would be given only in case when crops of the whole Tehsil get destroyed. If a cow dies and the cow is insured, one gets compensation, if a man dies and he is insured, some one gets compensation. There they do not say that the compensation would be given only when the people of the whole Tehsil die. But if a farmer's crop is destroyed, he should pray to God to destroy the crops of everyone. If crops of everybody get destroyed, only then the farmer would get compensation. Such insurance schemes benefit only the insurance companies.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not going to benefit the farmers in any way, we were talking about electricity. We are saying today that the farmers will have to face competition but what type of competition are you talking about? We are not even capable of supplying electricity to the farmers of our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised a very important point.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many states where farmers dug wells, bore wells etc. the water also appeared in them and thereafter when the question of watering the land arises, then for that there is no trace of electricity anywhere. I had visited a village and was giving speech in a meeting, there a farmer rose and started saying that atleast some arrangements should be made in this direction so that we could sleep in the

night. I said that if you are not getting sleep then consult a doctor. He said that sleep comes but electricity doesn't. Electricity doesn't come during day time, for a few minutes it comes in the night but goes repeatedly around fifty times. The farmer alongwith his son keeps on waiting for the electricity the whole night. But electricity plays the game of hide and seek the whole night. This is the actual position. In winter nights when many powerful people like us sleep in their rooms with heaters on, it is only the farmer's stamina that he keeps on standing for the whole night in his farm land and if the electricity comes for even an hour he waters his land. The chilling cold makes his blood freezes but he does't stop and goes on working uninterruptedlly. We are not able to provide electricity to our farmers.

We were talking here about fertilizers. In this very house, this questions was raised many a time that there are many states, where there is shortage of fertilizers. We couldn't provide urea and DAP and due to non-availability of DAP in time the farmer's sowing got delayed. We, who are farmers, know it that if any farmer's sowing gets delayed even for 15-20 days, his produce becomes half due to this. There is non-availability of fertilizers, seeds and the prices of these things go on increasing, but the support price doesn't change, it remains as it is. I want to tell this government through you that when NDA was in power, our government had increased the support price of gram upto Rs. 505 in five years, around rupees one hundred every year, but you have increased it only by Rs. 25. We had made an increase of Rs. 80 in the support price of wheat, but you have increased it by Rs. 10 only. How the things will go on like this? Various irrigation schemes are pending for years. We do not make proper planning in our country. In my constituency, one irrigation project was approved in 1980 and my friend Honourable Minister, Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria knows that various projects are pending over there. Somewhere dam was constructed but canal was not constructed, at other place canal was constructed but the dam was not constructed, somewhere water is not available and somewhere both the things are there but the system of water supply is not proper. If it is there, there is absence of maintenance work and due to this, water doesn't reach upto the tail ends. I would like to submit through you that even today the percentage of irrigation in our country through the government resources is quite less. We should not plan about large irrigation projects because completion thereof would take too much time, a huge amount of money is required therefore, more people get displaced, but through small irrigation projects we will be able to keep the water of the village in village itself, we can plan to stop the water in the fields itself. When honourable Atal Bihari Vijpayee was the Prime Minister and the NDA Government was at the centre, a big project of water conservation was formulated as to how to store the rain water at its place. We should contemplate over how small irrigation projects for two to four villages could be chalked out, I want to make another submission. Suppose a farmer dug well, fitted borewell but that became unsuccessful and no water came out. His objective was not fulfilled but the burden of debt on him remains in full. When he is not able to irrigate his farm, how will his production increase? All such types of loans of the farmers should be waived off immediately.

I want to say one thing more. I am discussing about the practical difficulties only. Many a time, pesticides are being provided but they are of substandard quality. The farmer buys pesticides but they fail to kill insects or pests. A farmer brought a full bag in front of me and asked to open it. I opened to find that in the bag of pesticide, there was handful of pests poured therein. He told me that he poured the pests in it and they were still alive. This is the condition of the farmer. I would like to request through you that when honourable Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, a project to interlink the rivers of the country was formulated. In our country, on one hand, there are many states where when the rivers are flooded water brings destruction with it like the rivers of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, Brahmaputra river in Assam, but on the other hand at the same time in other parts of the country, there is a critical problem of drought. Honourable Atalji had thought of an ambitious project of interlinking of the rivers.

Sir, these rivers where there is more water should be interlinked with the rivers where there is less water and people die of drought. That was an ambitious plan. In my constituency a scheme to interlink the Kain and the Betwa rivers was formulated. Shri Kantilal Bhuria knows that in Madhya Pradesh, a scheme to interlink Parvati and Kali rivers was formulated. If these schemes are completed things would be quite different in the country. If any party, any government has done good work by virtue of which the problem of drouhgt is sorted out, your Government should endeavour to continue it.

Then there is Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. There are many villages which are situated 15-20 kilometre deep in the interior areas and due to this they were not getting proper price of their crop. Rs. 50 or 100 per quintal was spent on transportation. If that road was made under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, they would start getting more money for their crops.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make another request through you that our farmers do traditional farming. He would cultivate wheat, gram, soyabean and cotton too. But he does not earn profit from it. We talk about horticulture in place of traditional farming. We talk about farming of fruits and flowers but if a farmer grows fruit and flowers, where will he get the market for them. In great enthusiasm, I also suggested the farmers of Baari and Bareilly to sow tomato. The farmers sowed

[Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan]

tomato in excess. As a result produce was surplus. Thereafter when he went to sell it in Bhopal market not even the fare of the trruk could be recovered.The result was that they had to throw away the whole lot of tomatoes. Therefore, I want to say that when the NDA Government was in power some progress was made in construction of cold storages and warehouses. This is required to be continued but I feel that this Government did not make any further progress in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we have to find out a solution to this problem and to undertake research work to increase production, one thing which we will have to do is to reduce the production cost. There are two ways to reduce production cost, one is that research work should be done in the field of agriculture, and secondly, as it was said here, we should increase the subsidy that we provide to the farmers. There is no need to see the details of subsidy being provided by the other countries of the world but fertilizers, seeds, electricity, diesel should be made available to our farmers at cheaper rates. It is true that you reduced the prices of petrol but did not pay any heed to the prices of diesel. The price of crude oil in international market is coming down constantly but you are not considering to reduce the prices of diesel and cooking gas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are not paying heed to reduce the prices of the things that are used in agriculture work. I would finish my speech with one request. So far as the cases of suicides by farmers are concerned, this Government should constitute a high powered all party team to look into these incidents. They should visit the states from where cases of suicides have been reported. Merely debating on the issues that whether such incidents have really occurred or not, will not make any sense.

They should go there, and go into the depth of the reasons for suicide by farmers and give suggestions for their solution and the Government should take time-bound action on its recommendations. A series of suicides can be stopped. During the N.D.A. regime, we reduced the rate of interests. Earlier we used to get loan at the rate of 14 to 18 percent interest. We had started providing loan to the farmers upto 9 percent interest rate. The idea was to bring it below 9 percent. I would like to make a request that the Government should provide loan to the farmers at the maximum of 6 percent interest rate. When we were in government, we had issued Kisan Credit Cards to 3.5 crores farmers which changed the lives of many farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to conclude with one last thing. The most important scheme I think is that the welfare of farmers cannot be ensured unless minimum income is guaranteed to them, unless it is guaranteed that a certain amount will sure be paid to them. Our Government had launched Income Insurance Scheme for farmers, which was called Income Insurance Scheme at that time it was implemented in 20 districts. Under the Scheme it was decided that 75 percent of the premium amount on an average 7 years income in case of small and marginal farmers, will be borne by the government. If the farmer received income less than the 7 years average income suppose it was 25 thousands and 20 thousands were received then the insurance company will pay the remaining five thousands rupees to them. The farmer will not survive unless there is a minimum guarantee to him. On trial basis the Scheme was launched in 20 districts by our Government. This Government should implement it in all the districts. I conclude requesting once again that we should strive together to solve this problem without politicising it.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today Shri Basu Deb Acharia of C.P.I.(M) has initiated discussion on this issue. First time he spoke on agriculture and discussed about farmers. It was appearing very nice when I said it is the first time he was discussing the problems being faced by the farmers, then he said this is his maiden speech on farmers. I was delighted to hear that.

Now the Marxists are also concerned about the farmers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly) : It is they who do it most....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, there was a time when Choudhary Charan Singh put forward the issue of farmers at the national level. It were these Marxists who abused Choudhary Charan Singh. It is a matter of pleasure that during last 25 years things have changed to the extent that now they themselves realise that the issue related to the problems of the farmers should be raised in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rupchand Pal, please do not distrub.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a little bit disturbance should continue. I do not want to take much time, I want to put two-three points before the Government. It is a matter of great pleasure that honourable Minister of Agriculture is present here. He is a senior leader of the country who himself is acquainted with agriculture and it will no exaggeration to say that he is an expert in that field. After a long time Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Food were

merged together. This has happened because of his stature but for whatever reason it has happened is a good thing. I have also served as a Minister of Agriculture. At that time I got an opportunity to bring a national policy on agriculture before the country. No agriculture policy was formulated after independence, it was prepared after ten years' long discussion and laid in the House. It is quite different that much debate took place on that.

Sir, we had highlighted this at that time. There are 14 departments in the Government of India which are related with agriculture. There were four Ministers at that time, but we have no idea how many ministries are related to that now-a-days. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Food Processing etc. are related to it. After the W.T.O., the role of Commerce Ministry has widened, its importance has enhanced. To sum up, the agriculture issue has all the more been complicated, through to some extent. Merger of two Ministries is a merger in the leadership of an able Minister, which is a good thing. Whatever be the reason, a good thing has happened....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is in the interest of farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is good. I raised the issue of my Constituency for two days. On one occasion, you were not present, on the other you were present but left. The drought situation is prevailing in some parts of the country and some parts of my Bihar State is also included in it. You remember correctly that your area was also reeling under drought and how you were worried about the drought of your area. When we were in the government during those days you used to discuss on that issue that how we should help the farmers. Now we expect the same from you.

Sir, I made a reference of my Constituency Nalanda in the House. I have given the name of six persons who died due to starvation. That issue was taken up for discussion after a week. In reply to a question, Half-an-Hour Discussion was held. I had informed that the number of starvation deaths in that area had gone upto 12. This is an issue related to drought. I request Shri Sharad Pawar to go there. I have mentioned the name of that area which I am discussing here. You yourself go there. Generally the people die due to starvation and official machinery say they have died due to illness and not because of starvation. The whole world knows that there is no work and they are dependent on agriculture. It is natural they are not getting work so they will die due to starvation because nothing is being done for employment generation there. During N.D.A. Government 12 States faced the problem of drought but not even a single person died from starvation. Now today the situation is that when some parts of the country are facing drought problems the people are still dying and it is very unfortunate when we have Agriculture Minister like Mr. Sharad Pawar. Therefore I would request you to make a visit there. Election will continue to be held but the first priority is to save human lives, therefore we should work without making any discrimination.

Second problem is of fertilizers now-a-days. Mr. Basu Deb Acharia was talking about it, every one is talking. Once this issue was raised by our honourable Member Shri Ajit Singh. I don't think that other members from Bihar here will deny the fact that there is a deep crisis of fertilizer in Bihar. The fertilizer is not available and whatever is available they are getting it from black market. Some days ago I was in my Constituency when the farmers gave me a letter, it is the rate list which is available in the black market. In the black market urea is available at Rs. 300/-, D.A.P. at Rs. 700/-, N.K.P. at Rs. 650/- and Phosphate at Rs. 250/-. This is not available at government authorized outlets, it is available in the black market. The Government should find out the reasons for it. When it is available in black market then there is adulteration also. The situation is worst there. Where there is less crisis of drought or where people want to buy fertilizer from their own resources, they don't get fertilizer. Now the farmers are not talking about D.A.P. and N.K.P. now the farmers have forgotten that. This situation is prevailing there.

Othe disputes of Bihar are very much discussed, Bihar is in the headlines, but that is not a real Bihar. In Bihar those who are growing for themselves today are in trouble that is the real Bihar. Theri Welfare is your duty. I am hopeful therefore I am mentioning this issue and with your special permission I have said so. Today certification is not taking place that is a thing of the past now. The State Government is not doing whatever is expected from it. It is because of this that the fertilizer companies are not providing fertilizers. Earlier, subsidy was given to them, but they are yet to get the subsidy amount. Will you try to find out the problem. You collect the information and take appropriate action in this regard and apprise me about it, this situation is prevailing there.

Hon'ble Members were talking that people die due to starvation. There was a lot of uproar during the N.D.A. government. Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi is present here, there was hardly any day when he did not say loudly that farmers were committing suicides. Now what is happening, has it stopped? A news published in the 'Asian Age' that "Thousands of suicides in four months", do you have any reply to that? There was a lot of discussion about Andhra Pradesh that farmers are committing suicides. Shri Chandrababu Naidu lost the election. Now you have come to the power then what is happening. According to the Newspapers 350 peoples have lost their lives. They might have got the actual figure, they should inform why so many people are committing suicide and why they are committing

[Shri Nitish Kumar]

suicide. That problem still continues. People take loan and when they find themselves unable to pay off, they develop a sense of guilt and fear of society, they feel ashamed and consequently they consume poison and die. At last we have to find a solution to it. The Government has changed but series of suicides by the farmers have not yet stopped. On the one hand it is rather increasing, this trend is spreading in those States where earlier no farmers committed suicide. On the other hand people are dying due to starvation. We discuss the issue related to the farmers vigorously and we have an able Agriculture Minister like Sharad Pawar. He has power to discuss this issue with the Government. Coalition Government is there, it is now for you to provide Justice to the farmers. I am mentioning it because I am personally convinced.

I will conclude after discussing two points. Today we are in a situation that we announce minimum support price. Price Support Scheme was started under the Price Support Scheme when there was shortage of foodgrain and we wanted to become self-reliant which led to the green revolution in some areas. This Scheme was launched to give more incentives to the farmers there. This Scheme worked. But today what is the situation prevailing there? Now there is surplus production in more and more States. West Bengal has a surplus production, Bihar has a surplus production, Assam has a surplus production. I have named the Eastern region. When we got freedom, at that time in 1952 Eastern region was a highly productive area. But the green revolution took place in the Northern region. They could not compete with them and through them we tried to bring self-reliance in the country. This Scheme was very good when it was started. When this Scheme was launched it was very good. Now there is need to review it. Who is getting benefit from it? Bihar, Bengal, Assam and now Orissa also raise demand that F.C.I. should procure foodgrains from there. You know it very well about the F.C.I. Organisation. Now both the Ministries are under your control. If they were not, still you would know it. The F.C.I. functions in an autocratic manner ignoring the several requests. In Bihar you make several requests. Then they will procure it just for formalities, set up some centres, but sometimes they will raise the quality problem, sometimes some other excuse. The political parties will level allegations on each-other, but ultimately it is the farmers who suffer.The plea of the F.C.I. is that since their godowns are already full with five crore tonnes of foodgrains they cannot make any further procure. Further, they ask as to where they should take the foodgrains after procurement. In this way the Corporation creates impediments. The season passes away and despite several efforts by the Government, the foodgrains are not procured in all the States. Which State is getting the benefit of Price Support Scheme? In case of paddy or rice it is Punjab and Andhra Pradesh while in case of wheat it is Punjab and Haryana. Only three States are getting the benefit of procurement under the Price Support Scheme and the schemes announced under M.S.P We have no objection in this regard. They should get it, but in the remaining States, the farmer should get the appropriate price for their crops. If we are not unable to do so, you have to think some alternative to it. When we were in the Government a study was conducted on it. Then it came out that in place of Price Support Scheme we have to think about Income Support Scheme. A minimum income of the farmers should be assured. We provide subsidy in the fields of agriculture—there are only two subsidies—subsidy on fertilizers or subsidy on foodgrains. You procure them under Minimum Support Price (M.S.P.). In the agricultrual sector there are only two sectors which get the major subsidy. This is how you are providing subsidy. As far as the question of procurement is concerned, it is only the three States which are getting benefit of it. A Scheme should be formulated through which benefit should accrue to the farmers of the entire country. It is necessary that we should think of introducing Income Support Scheme in place of Price Support Scheme. The previous Government had started working on Income Support Scheme on experimental basis at some places income insurance schemes were considered, which was not found fully suitable. Now you are in the power. You understand the problem. You may considered it thoroughly. As per one study, we do not require more money in comparison to the subsidy we are giving today. The farmers of the country will be benefited from it. It should be considered under the income support scheme.

Now we want to mention the another problem. The cases of suicides and starvation death have come to the notice. How miserable life a farmer lives. He borrows money. When he finds himself unable to pay if off certificates and warrant are issued against him, than he is arrested and sent to the jail. During his imprisonment the farmer has to bear all expenses. In the capacity of Agriculture Minister I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of all the States and asked them to repeal the Act of 1902, 1903 and 1904. This law is most unfair. The big industrialists take huge loans. You are not even informing the Parliament as to how many people have not repaid their loans. There are millions of defaulters. But when a farmer borrows five thousand or ten thousand you recover it from him. You send him to the jail. You add the expenses on him during his imprisonment to the principle amount. This is the black law...*(Interruptions)*. Money is for every thing. The definition of the farmer should be changed. In the year 2000, I wrote letters to all the Chief Ministers in the capacity of Agriculture Minister but I did not receive any response during the tenure of the Agriculture Minister. Government is a continuous process....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now even Mr. Jha is also supporting you.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Every one will support us. This is not a party-wise divison. I did not say any such thing as

may divide the House. There are a few things which are in favour of the farmers Rest of the things were talked about in detail, discussions continued but I want to focus on these points especially. You rang the bell while I had sought special permission from you.

16.00 hrs.

I would not violate your instruction but I hope that the condition of farmers will improve under the leadership of Shri Sharad Pawer. Keeping it in mind I participated in this discussion I am very very thanful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want you may speak for two-four minutes more.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : No, its O.K.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : According to the list I have, there are more than 52 members to speak. Therefore, I request that it will be better if you speak in brief.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir. The Indian National Congress brought Green Revolution in this country. When Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister and Babu Jagjivan Ram was the Agriculture Minister, they brought Green Revolution in this country. Earlier, we uesd to import foodgrains. Now, we have surplus amount of foodgrains and the entire credit goes to the farmers, the Congress and the people who are working for the farmer's progress.

Actually, there are about ten crore families who are farmers today or who are in the agricultural field. There are about 20 crore acres of dry land and ten crore acres of wet land available with us. Mainly, who is a farmer? In my opinion, a farmer is not a person sitting in the farmhouses of Delhi or Mahabalipuram or in Bangalore or Hyderabad. There are farmers in the country who have got 1500 acres of land. In my opinion they are not the real farmers. Tatas have got thousands of acres of land in Assam and at Kodaikanal in Ooty. They are not the farmers. Who is a farmer? A farmer is one who is tilling the land, sitting near the land and engaged in agricultural work. He is the actual farmer.

How many farmers are there? Eighty-five per cent of the farmers are smal and marginal farmers. They have got two acres of land or five acres of land or have less than ten acres of land. Mainly, today in India, tenant farmers are there. Actually they do not have a legal right over the land, but they are the persons who are producing wheat, paddy and other things for us.

What are their actual problems? They are facing so many problems. In my opinion, they are facing six to seven important problems. One is crop loan to produce wheat, paddy, etc. A farmer needs some financial assistance. He goes to a bank. Being a tenant farmer, he does not have a legal right over the land. So, he cannot get a loan from the bank, reason being, he is only a tenant over the land. So, he goes to a moneylender. He takes money at a high rate of interest and he suffers because of this. He is not able to get an income of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 per annum. From a wet land, he is able to get only Rs. 10,000 per annum. This is the average income of an Indian Farmer that he is able to get in a year.

What should the Government do to help the farmers of our country? we have Fair Price Shops under the Public Distribution System to help the families living below poverty line. In the same way, we should issue Kissan Cards to all the farmers who are actually producing the foodgrains. We should instruct the banks to give them a minimum loan of Rs. 50,000 per annum to help them in their agricltural activities. I think, we can do much better if we give them financial assistance from the banks through Kisan Cards.

The next problem is of agricultural insurance. Once in three years, we are facing drought or floods in the country. So, a farmer is facing this problem once in three years. We need to give them that insurance. Private insurance companies and Government insurance companies are there. We have to see that village is taken as a unit and not an individual. A person having 5 acres of land cannot go to an insurance company, and he cannot get help from the insurance companies. There are six lakh villages in this country. They are there in an un-phased manner. We should insure these villages, and we should take a village as a unit, and try to help these farmers. This is one of the ways to help them against droughts and floods which are coming once in three years.

16.06 hrs.

(DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*)

Now, I come to subsidy. Subsidy was started by the Indian National Congress. When I was the Fertilizer Minister, I happened to see a file where Shrimati Indira Gandhi signed to give subsidy to the farmers. Fertilizer subsidy was started by Indira ji when she was the Prime Minister. We are giving a subsidy of Rs. 16,000 crore for fertilizers. We are giving Rs.30,000 crore in the form of subsidised electricity from the State Governments. Altogether, to farmers, to agriculture, the subsidy given is about Rs. 50,000 crore. We need to regulate this money. There are 10 crore farmer families. We are giving Rs.50,000 crore to agriculture and farmers. If you divide this money, at least, each family will get Rs. 5,000. But, actually, this money is not going to the farmers, who are actually tilling the land; this money is going elsewhere. There are so many leaks here and there. We have to plug them, and

[Shri Chinta Mohan]

the money should directly go to the farmers. Our Government should definitely see that the money, which we are spending on agriculture and on farmers, should go directly to the families. We should issue Kisan Cards, or whatever it is. All the benefits should go to the 10 crore families and not to the middlemen or someone who is taking the absolute advantage today.

One of the main problems that farmer is facing in non-availability of good quality seeds. After tilling the land, when he wants seeds, he is not able to get good quality seeds. About 60 per cent of the yield depends on the quality of seed a farmer selects. Compared to other countries like China, an Indian farmer is able to produe 100 bags. A farmer in China is able to produce 300 bags. The only problem is seeds. If you give him good quality hybrid seeds, his production can get doubled. We have Agricultural Research Centres available all over the country. We should tell our scientists to produce good quality hybrid seeds, and we should give those seeds to the farmers so that they can double their produce.

The second thing is breed. The farmer is well connected to cattle, to milch animals. He feeds them with grass etc. We should give them good quality hybrid varieties of animals. Today, in Haryana, from a small milch animal, farmer is able to get 10 to 15 litres of milk, but a farmer in Orissa is not able to get even 5 litres of milk. Today, when there is so much of scientific advancement, if we give them good quality, hybrid variety of animals, they can increase their incomes, they can double their incomes and they can live happily. This is what the Government should do. We should try to give them good quality hybrid variety of breeds. Good quality animals should be given to them. ICAR is there. Scientists are to be involved in this. It must be given to them.

Another important thing is mechanisation. The old practice of tilling the land with the old methods is not going to help them. We have to give them tractors. Actually there are about six lakh villages in our country. In a village, about three to four tractors are available. Immediately after the rain stops, the farmer has to till the land. He has to plough the land within a week. If he does not do that within seven days, he will not get good yield, and the moisture inside the land will go.

He has to plough it. In a village, there are only three to four tractors. On an average, there aree 500 acres of land. To plough 500 acres of land, three to four tractors are not sufficient. Each tractor costs Rs. 4 lakh. Instead of giving subsidy in the form of power, you can give subsidy on tractor. Instead of selling the tractor for Rs.4 lakh, you can select a post-graduate or a graduate or an actual farmer who is a small-scale farmer or marginal farmer and give him a tractor for Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakh. By doing this, his prestige will be improved. The farmer will have a prestige. He would think that the Government has directly given him a tractor and it would be helpful to the village. The farmers will get the benefit. So, the Government should definitely think of mechanizing the villages by giving them tractors directly. We are giving subsidy of Rs. 50,000 crore. If you can carve a part of it at least and give to the farmers in the village in the form of a tractor, it will go a long way.

Some people spoke about suicide deaths in Andhra Pradesh. I am from Andhra Pradesh. I know about these deaths. Actually, the problems are there. The problems are there not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in other States. Sir, even in Madhya Pradesh, in your own costituency, the problems are there. Every farmer is facing certain problems. He needs definitely support. Actually, this is all inflated. Some people just put a little bit of poison on the lips of a person who is sick and going to die, and they declare it as suicide with the help of doctors. Like that, the figure is inflated today...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am not yielding to him.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Chinta Mohan says.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, the farmers are actually in a good shape. My friend, the hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Rajasekhara Reddy is doing very much for the farmers. The problems of the farmers are being looked at and he is trying to help them. He has done his best. The Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh, particularly the Chief Minister, is trying to improve the welfare of the farmers.

Coming to the Food Corporation of India, we have about 13½ million tonnes of rice and 18½ million tonnes of wheat in our Food Corportation godowns. The Food Corporation of India should directly go the the farmers and they should purchase the produce from them and not through a middleman. The advantage should go to the farmers. Thus, we can help the farmers.

With these few suggestions, I request the Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh to solve the problems of the farmers. Our leader, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is, all the time, taking care of the problems of the farmers. I am sure that the problems of the farmers in this country will definitely be solved and our agricultural economy, rural economy will grow in leaps and bounds.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...(Interruptions)

*Not Recorded

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*....(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not permitted you. This is not right. Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have not permitted you. This is very wrong. This is against the rules and procedures. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not fair. Please sit down. Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, you go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not permitted you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not waste time of the House. Showing newspapers is against the rules. Take them back and take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go to your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, you go to your seat.

..(Interruptions)

*Not Recorded

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not permitted you. Nothing is going on record. Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, it is very wrong. Please take your seat first.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Mr Deputy Speaker I want to say one thing with your permission. This is such a matter which suould not be written off casually, it may not go unrecorded. Whenever such a thing arises... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are in the panel of Chairman. You know the rules.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing problems of the farmers. How can hon'ble Members raise another subject?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are in the Panel of Chairman. You know the rules of the House. Let me do my work according to the rules of the House. I did not allow them.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, I have not permitted you. I will not permit. Do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal, you are a very senior and seasoned Member. You are also in the Panel of Chairmen.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You come according to the rules.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I have not permitted you, if the Chairman has not permitted you, you have to sit down. Kindly sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Chairman.

this House is discussing problems being faced by the farmers of country. Our friends Shri Raj Singh Chouhan and Chinta Mohan just delivered their speeches. Shri Nitish Kumar has also just finished. Shri Chinta Mohan said not only in Andhra Pradesh but in Madhya Pradesh and other States also farmers are committing suicide. I would like to say with great sorrow if a farmer dies anywhere in Hindustan then it's shameful to our country and government. Farmers should not commit suicide.

Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan has just said that the high-powered committee should investigate why farmers are committing suicide. It is clear that agriculture is no more remunerative, it has become disadvantageous. The most important thing is this whatever loan farmers borrow they can not pay them back due to non remunerative agriculture.

This is a fact that the farmer is forced to commit suicide. Government has to endeavour to make agriculture remunerative so that farmers may not commit suicide. About 70-75 percent population of our country is dependent on agriculture. I can say it with surety that agriculture has the maximum opportunities for employment in India and possibilities for more employment are also there in this sector. That's why this sector requires promotion and protection. In 1950-51, the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product was 58 percent which has reduced to 22 percent in 2004. It means since beginning agriculture sector is not getting-that government grant and protection for which it is entitled. It is not such that our farmers have any draw backs or they do not work hard or they have any weakness. I think that famers did not receive that much subsidy as was required. Miser attitudes was adopted in granting assistance to agriculture sector. Government must pay attention towards it. According to Government figures of 1995-96, Indian agriculture production was not less than America. Average Production of wheat in India is 2483 kg per hectare, in America it is 2442 kg and it is 2091 kg per hectare in Australia. Even then our farmers who produce foodgrains with hard work do not get affordable prices for it. That's why we lag behind in international market. That's why most important thing today is to provide protection to farmers which government is not doing. I want to quote here that in America 58296 million dollors as subsidy given to farmers, it is 111460 million dollors in European countries and in Japan it is 54913 million dollors per annum. This is merely 8406 million dollors for farmers of our country. When government is giving such a little subsidy to farmers then how can we expect them to compete with farmers of other countries of world? I think this is not practical, it is not possible.

Mr. Chairman, I want to inform you that condition of irrigation is very bad in our country. We have laxed in completion of irrigation projects, this is not a welcome situation. In our country, 60 percent agriculture is non-irrigated. We are dependent upon rain. Agriculture can not be left on the mercy of God. In our country, progress on irrigation projects has been dismal during last three Five year plans. Enough progress has not been made. Government has set up infrastructure for the development. I request the government that until and unless irrigation is included in the infrastructure this problem cannot be solved. In our country there is scarcity of water. I don't think it could be checked upon fully.

According to the Government's target, it envisage that only 20 million hectare land can be covered under irrigation in next 15 years. Minister of State for Agriculture is also here. I want to say through him that a trend has been established in Government that although it starts new projects it does not bother about monitoring how much work has been completed on previous projects, whether completed or due. I want to draw your attention towards the prevailing scenario. Hon'ble Minister, in Madhya Pradesh Indira Sagar Project i.e. irrigation project was started in 1988 and Rs. 1993 crore were earmarked for this project which have escalated to Rs. 5150 crore. Cost is escalating but work has not been completed. If this project was completed in time then farmers would have been benefited. The work on Indira Gandhi Canal project was started in 1972. Its original expenditure was estimated to be Rs. 89 crore only which is at present has escalated Rs. 399 crore. So now cost is touching sky but project is still incomplete. Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat was started in 1980's its estimated cost was Rs. 4655 crore. But now this cost has escalated to Rs. 30823 crore.

Mr. Chairman, we have ignored irrigation as a result irrigation projects which we started during First Five Year plan are still incomplete.

If the arrangement for providing irrigation are not made in our country and we remain dependent on nature then I can certainlly say that we can not change the fate of our country. The water is necessary for farming and the appropriate efforts which are supposed to be taken to provide irrigation facilities have not been made in our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, recently 40 farmer associations of India convened a meeting and prepared a memorandum. I want to draw your kind attention towards the points raised by the farmers in the said memorandum. In that there should be a provision for the separate budget for agriculture on the lines of Rail Budget. The agriculture should be included in the Union List. Farming should be made free from Government pressure. Our Hon'ble Minister Shri Nitish Kumar just mentioned about all Ministries ralated to farming. Sir, I was a Member of Lok Sabha in 1977. I have also served as a Minister. During the regime of Narsimha Raoji, there were six Ministers looking after the Ministry of Agriculture. I fail to understand as to what those ministers used to do then. Now-a-days the Ministry of Agriculture has been divided into so

many departments that if farmer visits all department I think he can not do it in a single day. All departments related to agriculture should be consolidated under the Ministry of Agriculture so that the farmers may not suffer.

Through you, I want to say that more than one third of the Ganga-Yamuna basin is cultivable and sufficient water for farming is available therein. The researchers have concluded that this area is ideally suited for growing wheat and paddy and about 6 to 8 tonnes of wheat and 8 to 10 tonnes of paddy per hectare can be produced in these areas. But we did not make any effort to increase production. I am pained to submit that though several researches have been made in the field of agriculture but these have remained confined to laboratories alone. Until the farmer is not provided any knowledge of these research studies how can be increase the yield. Therefore I request Bhuriaji to listen to me. The research in the filed of agriculture and the laboratories are confined to metropolitans like Delhi, Lucknow and Kolkata and unless the research and studies being done in these laboratories percolate down to the poor villages, farmers and fields, they would have no meaning. Besides, there is also a need to review the captial investment in the field of agriculture.

The Government thinks its job is done by simply issuing directions to the financial institutions to earmark at least 18 percent funds for granting loans to the farmers. Through you, I would like to convey to the Government that there is need to review the functioning of these financial institutions. The financial institutions remain passive about farmer and do not grant the targeted loans to farmers despite being directed. There is a need to look into it....*(Interruptions)* This is a flawed system. The Hon. Minister quite well understand the miserable conditions of the farmers. Through you, I would like to request that there is a need to monitor the implementation of the orders issued to financial institutions with regard to providing loans to farmers.

The cultivable area of China is just half to that of India but their porduction is more than that of ours and one of the reasons is that the farmers in China do not use chemical fertilizers like we do. They are using organic manure more. There is need to look into it. It is a fact that chemical fertilizers reduce the fertility of the land. Through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to pay attention to the problems of acute shortage of power, irrigation facilities and fertilizers being faced by the farmers growing rabi crop and I would like to say one more thing to Bhuria Ji is that during the drought and flood Union Government does not help people of the affected states open heartedly. Last time there was a drought in Uttar Pradesh out of 70 districts only 65 were affected by drought. State Government have limited financial resources and have limited resources at their disposal. We spent 54 lakh rupees in addition to grant of 50 lakh rupees to every district. The Central team was dispatched to the affected areas to make an assessment of the losses incurred and they concluded that an estimated loss to the tune of 2937 crore has occurred but the Union Government granted a sum of Rs. 192 crores. The Government of Uttar Pradesh requested the Union Government to carry forward the interest of the loan to the next year as they were not recovering the revenue but this request was not agreed to. This attitude of the Government is very condemnable.

Finally I want to request that a serious discussion should take place to improve the condition of the farmer and to understand the problem of farmers and the Government should ensure that no farmer commit suicide in future due to helplessness and compulsion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. Mohan-absent ; Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Basu Deb Achariaji for raising such an important subject in the House. Today, we have been discussing about a community which is isolated and alone. Today farmer's commurfity is the only community which the country can feel proud of and rely upon for achieving the target set for them. Replenished food grain stock is the result of their effort. Is there any other department which can make us feel proud? If there is any community on which we can feel proud of it is the farmer. But the position of farmer is so much pathetic that farming has become a loss making venture as he is compelled to sell his good produce in distress. I want this debate to take place rising above party politics and only then crores of farmers will get the justice.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Sharad Pawar is Agriculture Minister at present. He is very experienced and has good knowledge about the subject. Therefore through you, I want to draw his attention towards two-three points firstly; the farming became a business of loss to the farmers. The Government should think over seriously to make some efforts so that farming do not remain a loss making business and the farmers may get remunerative price of their produce.

Sir, I think this debate should be held rising above party politics as the situation of farmers became so miserable that they are even not getting remunerative prices. Farmer's is not most honest community even if they try to be dishonest: they can not. If he sows, irrigates, sprays pesticides five kathey farms and does labour supervision; only five kathey crops will grow and in case out of five he uses only four kathey farms for sowing, irrigation, pesticides spray and does labour supervision for that; only four kathey crops will grow. Therefore there is no other community more honest than farmer community. On the other hand if we compare farmers with other communities like industrialists, there is sufficient scope for dishonesty in their jobs. Suppose five K.M. road is

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

being prepared; then the inauguration will be held after four and half kilometer. Only one mohalla of a village is provided electricity facility and whole village is declared as being electrified. In this way there is sufficient scope for corruption everywhere. Only the farming community is the honest one as they can not do anything wrong even after they have any intention to do so. Only farming community is providing food to all communities of this country without discriminating among the soldiers fighting on border, people working in office and fields.

Sir, the farmer is so helpless now a days that he provides food to other but he himself remains hungry. He is compelled to indulge in distress sale of his crops at throwaway prices to meet requirement to feed his family, to purchase clothes, to buy books for their children. He is bound to sell his produce without getting the support price.

Sir, so far as the support price to farmers is concerned the farmer has always remained neglected since the beginning. Though the UPA Government has taken some steps but the same is still on papers god knows when the efforts will fructify. I am afraid that farmers will not get justice in this matter also. There is requirement of will power to achieve the said objective.

Sir, I am here discussing about the distress sale of crops by the farmers as they get the support price in only three four states. It is good if farmers get support price but we want that all the farmers of the country may get this facility. Just now our Shri Raghunath Jha was telling a district Headquarters purchase centre is going to open at Gopalganj. If a farmer produce paddy or wheat and goes to district headquarter 70 km far from the village to sell his produce it can be easily guessed how much transportation cost he will have to bear. In such case he will bear loss even after he gets support price. Therefore I request that crop procurement centres providing support price may kindly be opened at block level instead of district level. Such centers may be established at every block headquarters.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. Besides this I would like to suggest through the hon'ble Minister will do what he thinks right. I want the procurement centres to be opened at village levels also so that farmers may not be compelled to resort to distress sale and they may get support price so that they will be benefited. Second point which I want to raise is regarding the arrangements of loans to farmers which come under the regime of banking policy. I do not know how much hon'ble Minister will do in the matter. The rich people get the loans sanctioned for cars, house building at the rate of 6% to 7.5 % interest on production of income tax clearance certificate only.

Just a few minute back an hon'ble Member was saying that the issue of debate should be farming, whereon75-80% masses rely. I am not talking about the rich farmers but about the aggricultural labourers and the small and middle class farmers as well as marginal farmers who get the loan at the rate of 12% to 14%. Various banks have different rate of interest. The guidelines of the RBI are different. RBI says out of total investment in State 30% will be spent on agriculture sector. Whether the guidelines of RBI are being followed? Only the rich people get loans at the rate of 6% to 8%. How much amount do they repay? If you look at NPA's then you will find that more than Rs.1,00,000 crore is outstanding as NPA. List of NPA's should be displayed.

Sir, I hope the Minister responsible for banking department will display the list and publically display the name of the defaulting corporate houses, big houses and the capitalists. They get the loan at the rate of 6 to 8 percent out of the money deposited by the farmers, labourers and the poor people, Thereafter they can use the money for any purpose like purchasing cars and house building. But in case a poor applies for loan for any purpose an interest rate of 12% to 14% is charged. Now a new policy has been drafted by the bank wherein such provision have been made for farmers that the rate of interest has been curtailed by them as the NPA has arrived upto Rs. 1,00,000 crores. Would you increase rate of interest for poors? Why are you killing farmers and why are you curtailing rate of interest on their deposits.

Sir, the ordinary citizen deposits 5-10 thousand repees in banks and the rates of interest have been reduced. The poor are being subjected to double hardship. On the one hand they are charging higher rate of interest and on the other hand banks will reduce rate of interest on due deposits. Farmers are facing double problem. Therefore, I raised this. The Government have different yardstick while formulating the policies for rural India and urban India. It should be the effort and dedication of the Government that there may not be any difference between India and 'Bharat' otherwise the darting of both India and Bharat would continue to be different. Only 15-20 percent people get the loans at concessional rates. There is need to monitor the loan giving facilities of the financial institutions of Government of India and I would like to know as to why the loans provided, to the sponsored persons and institutions are not recovered. The names of the defaulter should be displayed. I was listening the talks of Sh. Shivraj Singh ji and Suman ji. The villagers buys bulls and other cattle by loans. Certificate is issued to them after they mortgage their land. Poor farmers have to face a lot of difficulties in getting loan and if they are unable to repay their loans their property is attached while the rich get the loan merely by producing income certificate. It shows how easy it is for them as compared to the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will put forward two points. Unemployment is because of poverty in the country. Poverty is not the reason of unemployment rather it is unemployment which gives rise to poverty. The farmer generates the maximum employment in the Agricultural sector but his own son is unemployed. Therefore, poverty is the result of unemployment. Poverty will not come to an end until unemployment is removed. Whatever slogan we may raise for poverty alleviation, the purchasing power of the farmer is decreasing, not increasing. The farming sector won't prosper unless the farmers get adequate returns. There is always something new like new rural marketing, liberalisation and globalisation etc. New things are coming every day in the world. They are taking of rural marketing now-in which foreign items will be sold. From where will the items come? WTO says to lower down the MSP of India, and they have put this condition. It is good that India is taking initiatives in this regard for the undeveloped and the poor countries and for the countries of the third world quite strongly and firmly. But the developed countries have an agenda with regard to the farmers that they will consider giving subsidy only when the MSP is lowered. How will we compete with U.S.A. and other countries providing 200 & 300 percent subsidy to the farmers? The contention of the WTO is that ever since the quantitative restriction has been removed, it has become a free for all. Now, foreign agricultural products will pour into the market freely and nobody can stop them. How can our loss incurring agriculture compete with their products on which they give 200-300 percent subsidy? Will India not become a dumping ground of foreign agricultural products. This is why I do not want to let India become a dumping ground of foreign foodgrains. For this I suggest to impose whatever counter-vailing duty is necessary, so that we could protect our farmers and save the occupation of agriculture...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the problems of agriculture here but our senior Minister, hon'ble Reddy ji is sleeping ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : The Minister is worried about farmers committing suicide in Andhra Pradesh, and he is feeling helpless.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY) : I am listening to the speaker, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I was talking about WTO, I thanked Basu Deb Achariaji as concept of open market is also there alongwith the concepts of globalisation and rural marketing. Besides these are numerous other concepts also. Therefore, I said it is practically correct to impose counter-vailing duty and stop the import of foodgrains. We should resist the conditions of WTO until we protect our national interest. The interest of our agriculture, and our farmers cannot be protected. We are firm on our stand, which is setting a platform for the whole world. Several agreements have been effected many of them are still in progress, but no decisions have yet been taken. It is good that we are firm on our stand...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I will put forward my last point. The country which fails to use its water judiciously can never prosper. I feel that we can not protect ourselves from flood and drought until 40% of water is used for irrigation and until water management is done properly. Every year the Govt. of India spend ten thousand crore rupees in the name of disaster management and relief in the country. Out of it Rs. Five thousand crore is spent in cash which goes waste and the other five thousand crore is spent on flood and drought. Some of this amount is spent in the name of foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme. I want to say that every year Rs. Ten thuosand crore is spent but it all goes waste. It is fine that it is needed at that time, people need relief and it becomes the need of the hour. We have democracy in our country but the Indian Government should consider it after devising a plan to sove this problem permanently. Rivers, specially those flowing from Nepal create havoc in 5-7 states. They not only bring devastation in Bihar but also in Assam, West Bengal, some parts of UP, Orissa and Eastern States and destroy the crop worth crores of rupees every year. It had been decided to open seven joint approach offices in Nepal for this purpose but till now only two such offices have been opened. DDR has not been prepared yet....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken too much time.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The Government should take the initiative for a permanent solution to the problem of floods and droughts. And one last thing is about the suicides being committed even after 56-57 years of Independence. This has nothing to do with any particular party, rather it is a thing of remorse, it is shameful whether it take place in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh or anywhere else, especially in areas where cash crop is produced and where the farmers do not get the remunerative prices for their produce. See the plight of the sugarcane growers in the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yadav, please conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The condition of the farmers is very bad so far as cotton and cash crops are concerned. Their condition is very serious, therefore, I want to say that we feel ashamed of these suicides taking place even after 56-57 years of independence. The farmer who is the pride of the country, and feeds the whole country is forced to commit suicide today. It should be seriously discussed.

I have suggested to the Government that they should impose counter vailing duty for a permanent solution ...*(Interruptions)* The Government must do something to ensure that the farmers do not sell their foodgrain for low prices and get profitable prices.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are repeatedly saying the same thing.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : With these words. I conclude.

SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI (Katwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important topic today. This discussion should not be held in such a short time, it needs adequate time. I won't take much time but I want to draw the attentiton of the hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble Agriculture Minister towards two things. You see the condition of Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan. Take a look at cotton farming. It was also published in the newspapers...*(Interruptions)* Government report has also come. ...*(Interruptions)*

16.51 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN SETHI *in the Chair*)

I will first talk about Haryana. The cotton grown in the Haryana used to fetch a price not below Rs. 2000 per quintal. But presently, it is selling at Rs. 1700 per quintal. I would submit to the hon. Minister that if its cost of production is worked out, we will see that 6 quintals of cotton costs Rs.12,000 but it is being sold at the rate of Rs. 1700 per quintal means the farmer has to sell cotton at the rate of Rs. 10,500. We should think about it. The price of cotton did not come down during the last ten years but it has come down this year. The condition of the farmer is deteriorating day by day. In Rajasthan, farmers sacrificed themselves for canal water. Rajasthan used to produce 40 lakh bales of cotton but it has reduced to 10 thousand bales. Production has decreased suddenly. A number of my friends were complaining of low financial capitalisation. The farmer with his maximum production contributes remarkably to exchequer, but most of the things in the Budget are not related to the farmers. Higher allocations are made for other items. I have been saying for a long time that permanent market should be there for the farmers to sell their products.

I hail from West Bengal. Mainly potato is produced there. But this time production of hemp is maximum. The condition is such that there is no space in cold storages for storage of potato.

60 percent of potato gets wasted on the way itself.

I will conclude after putting forth one more point. I respect the hon. Agriculture Minister highly. We have worked together a lot. I request him to take care of three things. Prodution should increase and market should be there. We are fighting for this cause since day one that quantitative restrictions on Agriculture should not be imposed.

We have said, one more thing that we won't allow the import of those things that we produce here. We won't let companies like Monsanto and Cargil to dump the seeds, we produce. We also told them not to use Indian land used for producing seeds. Our scientists will took after that and they will do it on Indian land, with Indian water and other things. I will conclude with these words that I have been a Member of the Consultative and Standing Committees on Agriculture since the day I came in the Parliament. I am not a Member of any other Committee besides this. We will tell our problems to the Government. But this is not only related to agriculture.

[English]

There are other departments which are allied to agriculture like Department of Irrigation, Department of Fertilizers, etc. I do not know why the questions of agriculture cannot be discussed in a unified manner.

[Translation]

Why don't they discuss it together as agriculture is one subject. Water and fertilizers are in other departments. I had told them to coordinate with each other. The NDA Government promised to double the agricultural output in 10 years. If we do this by coordinating with each other. We can double the agricultural output in 10 years.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South) : Hon. Chairman, I am glad that a senior politician, a veteran politician, Shri Sharad Pawar is the Agriculture Minister. He is also an important politician with political levers at his disposal both in Maharashtra and all over India through which, if he chooses, he can bring a change in the lives of millions of farmers as well as in agriculture.

My heart bleeds when I look at the figures of farmers' suicides. Speaker after speaker has recounted this. I am now counting specific examples. In Kerala, in one District, District Wynad, 48 farmers have committed suicide. In Maharashtra, in June, July and August of 2004, 45 farmers have committed suicide. In Andhra Pradesh, between 18th May to 29th May, 80 farmers have committed suicide. In Karnataka, till today, more than a thousand farmers have committed suicide. I do not know why hon. Member Dr. Chinta Mohan has not taken this into account. From May 14, 2004 to November 30, 2004, the number of farmers who have committed suicide in Andhra Pradesh itself is 1,876. I repeat the date, 14th May, 2004. Starvation deaths have tolled 192.

My basic question to the hon. Minister of Agriculture is, while so many farmers are committing suicide, what is the action plan of the UPA Government? Does the Union Government have any action plan to prevent these suicides? What are the respective State Governments doing?

17.00 hrs.

They are giving compensation amount to the families of those farmes who have already committed suicide. I fail to understand this. Is there an action plan to prevent farmers' suicide? I expect from the Agriculture Minister that at the time of his reply he will come out with the status report. The Union Government has a duty to submit to the nation and to this Parliament a status report on farmer's suicide. How many farmers have committed suicide in various States? What are the reasons for that? What are the preventive steps the Union Government and various States Government have initiated and what is their impact? I expect that such a status report will be placed before the Parliament.

Secondly, I was also wondering as to what is the reason for the farmers to commit suicide? At what age do they commit suicide? A farmer starts cultivating at the age of 18 to 20 years. On an average, throughout the country, farmers have committed suicide at the age of 35 to 45. What are the reasons for that? The reasons are many. They are not getting any credit. They are not getting quality inputs. They are not getting any extension services. Crop insurance has become a farce because *tehsil* has become a unit and the premium rate is to the tune of four per cent of the crop. Though they have sold their *Mangal Sutras,* their valuable ornaments and paid the premium, yet they are not getting the compensation after one year, one and a half years or two years. Even the compensation for the years 2003-2004 has not been paid till today in many of the districts and many of the States. There is utter failure of administration. There is no institutional support to them from panchayats or community. There is accumulated debt on the bank loans and private loans. They sell all their gold. They mortgage all their land. Ultimately, at the age of 35, 40 and 45 when their childern are grown up, when the question of their marriage comes, they feel that there is no hope left for them. You all will appreciate how difficult it is to kill oneself. They kill themselves at the age of 35-45 years. This is the tragedy.

When Indian agriculture is prospering, these farmers are committing suicide. We have reached a record production level of more than 211 million tonnes of food grains. We have become a food surplus country. But our farmers are committing suicide. Our Agriculture Minister agrees to the fact that in our country Home Ministry, Defence Ministry, External Affairs Ministry, Finance Ministry and even the Railway Ministry are important portfolios but not the Agriculture Ministry. It is not given that political importance. I am not trying to belittle our hon. Minister. He is a very senior and veteran politician. But in the scheme of things, even at the Union level and the State level, the portfolios of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Resources have not been not given that much importance. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself were the Water Resources Minister. I am not talking of this Government or that Government. I am talking of all the Governments. Agriculture Ministry has not been accorded that importance as has been given to the Home Ministry or the Finance Ministry or the various other Ministries. The same is the status of the farmers also. He does not enjoy any social status. He does not enjoy any social respect.

An engineer is respected, a doctor is respected, a politician is respected, a businessman is respected, but a farmer is lookd down upon. Therefore, when we say, according to our Tenth Five-Year Plan Document, that agriculture accounts for 24.2 percent of our GDP, agriculture accounts for livelihood to 66 percent of our population, agriculture accouts for 57 percent of our employment, agriculture accounts for 14 percent of our exports, but what about the person who is turning this wheel of toil, the wheel of this great agriculture? That is the basic question.

I want to bring this to the kind notice of the hon. Agriculture Minister. I want to recount the list of the problems. He has individual problems, Government-related problems and business-related problems. His individual problems are : the farmer has no respect in the society, he has no guaranteed income or sufficient income, he has no full-time work. There is unemployment, under-employment, and most of the time because of famine, because of drought, because of floods, he has to migrate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please make it short.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : There is no development. He has not purchased a new land, a new tractor a new house. He is unable to purchase a cycle, a fan, a television. He has no regular water and electricity supply. He has heavy physical work. There is no mechanization. He has no access to market information. He has no health and education facilities.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Sir, what are the Government-related problems? They are : inconsistent Agriculture Policy by the State Governments as well as the Union Government low budget allocations, political uncertainty, no decentralisation of power, insufficient backward and forward linkages, insufficient infrastructure, lack of crop insurance, ever-dependence on monsoon.

The business-related problems are : adulterated spurious seeds and pesticides, cheating in weighing, exploitation by agents and middlemen, heavy interest on private borrowings, monopoly in business activity.

I also want to inform the hon. Agriculture Minister that agriculture has to be brought in the Constitution as a Concurrent subject. I do not know why agriculture is not a Concurrent subject. When we see this entire sphere of activity, in the Government of India, the hon. Agriculture Minister and his 14 colleagues control the fertilizer pricing, export-import policy, customs duty and excise, research, farm subsidies, assistance to natural calamities, credit through NABARD and RBI, infrastructure, MSP price fixation, procurement by FCI, CCI and NAFED, crop insurance. These come under you, Mr. Minister, and your other 14 colleagues. Whereas the State Governments have to fend with electricity, agriculture, education, irrigation, farmers' training revenue, marketing, cooperatives, extension and animal husbandry. But where is the coordination? Who is coordinating these entire activities? Where is the linkage?

I get the seed. I have to fight for the fertilizer, I have to fight for the manure, I have to fight for the pesticide. Then, I sow the seeds. But I have to depend on the vagaries of monsoon. After the production, I do now know where to go, to what market yard. I do not know what is the policy of the Commerce Ministry, what is its Exim policy, how much is being imported and at what rate, and how it is going to affect my produce, my crop.

Life of the entire agricultural community has become a big question mark because of lack of integration. Therefore, I may make three important demands. If we can have a separate Railway Budget, why can the hon. Agriculture Minister not come out with a separate Agriculture Budget which can reply to all these things? When 67 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture, why should we not have a separate Agriculture Budget, which answers all these questions? It will not only create backward and forward linkages but also give an integrated approach. The agriculturists, the cultivators or the farmers will know, when the Agriculture Minister gets up and comes out with a separate Agriculture Budget, this is in for him—the entire bandwidth from Exim to MSP. I do not understand in the last so many years, why have we not come out with a separate Union Budget for agriculture.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur) : Can I have a clarification, Sir?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : I will come to you. I am not yielding.

I also feel that there is a need to include agriculture in the Concurrent List. There is no money with the State Government. My dear colleague, the hon. Member and a former Union Minister, who headed the Task Force on inter-linking of rivers, Shri Suresh Prabhu, has told me that there is no money for irrigation. I do not know, you might be having the figures. In the last 50 years 400 irrigation projects are pending. What is the total amount required to commission those projects?

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are not pending, but they are on-going projects.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Yes, they are on-going projects at different stages of development. In Karnataka, in Bidar district there is Taranja project for which foundation was laid by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and even today, after 40 years, it has not been completed. There are 400 such irrigation projects, which require an investment of Rs. 40,000 crore. Where is the money? Who is going to give that money?

Lastly, I also feel that in the last 50 years various Congress Governments at the Centre have not given any attention to inter-linking of rivers...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani) : Why are you blaming the Congress Government? You were also in power. Why did you not do it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be seated.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : He can reply it, Sir. Is he an hon. Minister? He can definitely reply when his turn comes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : I am concluding my speech.

I would like to bring to his kind notice that through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana we tried to connect 1,86,000 villages which are unconnected, which they did not do in the last 50 years. Secondly, we also thought of introducing Kissan Credit Cards. We distributed three and a half crore cards to make farmers credit worthy.

Lastly, Sir, there is a great project of inter-linking of rivers. You know, Sir, Cauvery always is in flames between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu....*(Interruptions)* I am concluding my speech, Sir. Please give me another two or three minutes.

In Cauvery, we have got 880 TMC feet of water. Because of vagaries of monsoon, at no time we can take the water

justifiably from Cauvery for both the States. There is 2,500 TMC feet of water in Krishna basin, about 10,000 TMC ft. of water in Ganga and 33,000 TMC ft. of water in Brahmaputra. Therefore, there was a great project envisaged by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar, Vishveshwaraiya, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri K.L. Rao, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our present President of India, Shri Abdul Kalam as well as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of inter-linking of rivers. There was a Task Force created for that. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Agriculture Minister as to what happened to that project of transferring of water from surplus basins to deficit basins.

You may know, Sir, that the entire North India—Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand—and entire Northeast, even Orissa and Bengal, are always influx with water. The Western India as well as the Southern India—Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra including Vidharbha, Karnataka—are always under drought. More than 58 years of our Independence has passed. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee started with the vision of inter-linking of rivers. He set up a Task Force but that Task Force is in limbo. In the Mid Term Review of the UPA Government, there is no mention of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana. I do not know, whether they have abandoned it. Regarding farmers' suicide there is no answer, no solution, no prevention or no corrective measure.

Therefore, before concluding, I would like to say that though agriculture is prospering, the farmer has become bankrupt and is committing suicide. We need to come out with a long-term policy, basis institutional mechanisms, like the Agriculture Budget and putting it in the Concurrnet List. Some great infrastructure projects, like inter-linking of rivers, should be taken up. Then only agriculture will flourish and the Agricluture Minister will become an important Minister. Sir, there are Youth Affairs Ministry, External Affairs Ministry, Consumer Affairs Ministry, but it pains me to say that there is no Farmers Affairs Ministry....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already pointed out all these things. Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : There is no Ministry in the Union Government to look into the farmers' affairs. Therefore, I would request that there should be an integrated Ministry looking after agriculture and farmers affairs which will look after the welfare of the farmers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that still there are 52 Members to speak. I request all the hon. Members to stick to their time so that we can finish it in time.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Sir, an hour back the hon. Chair announced that there were 52 Members to speak and an hour later still there are 52 Members to speak!... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will certainly try to adjust all the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT (Dausa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing a serious matter in the biggest Panchayat of the country. In my view if there is a class that needs help and protection of society and the country it is farmer's class. If we have to strengthen any class that is farmers'. Our country is an agricultural country. Two-third of the people of this country are dependent on agriculture. Before me several hon'ble Members raised the question of farmers not getting the right price for their yield. The food grains produced by the farmer reach the consumer after a long journey from the field to the mandi, mandi to the market and their price, rises 8-10-15 times. The farmer gets only a small part of the price paid by the consumer for that product.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to request the Agriculture Minister that the Government will have to check the hoarders, middle men, black marketeers and their activities, and we have to eradicate this problem. Today we need that the yield of the farmer reach the market in time. The famer produces foodgrain with hard manual work and with tractors and ploughs. He feeds the whole country and it is our duty to take care of their well-being. We have to ensure that they get the right price for their yield.

As per the figures of 2003-2004, 211 million tonnes of foodgrain was produced in India. In comparison to the previous year it has increased by 9.1 percent and agriculture has increased areawise also. But even today the farmers neither have economic resources nor appropriate insurance scheme to protect themselves. All the hon'ble Members of Parliament have spoken before this and it is the irony of fate that when big industrialists, owners of factories need loan they just get in on phone, the banks themselves rush to their place to deliver the cheque. But when a poor man of farmer needs ten thousand rupees to buy a cow or buffalo he has to go to the bank several times for that ten thousand rupees. Numerous formalities are required to be completed. He is required to take a No Objection Certificate from the Tehsildar, Pradhan, Sarpanch and the Bank Manager. And to cap it all, when he gets the loan, five hundred rupees from that is taken by the middleman. I request the hon'ble Agriculture Minister to improve this system. This should be improved at the earliest and it will happen only when we expand our regional rural banks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has a very important cooperative mission which I would like the Government to turn is into a movement, and only then the farmers will be able to get the credit facilities. As per the estimated figures, last year approximately 80,000 crore rupees were disbursed by way of loans. In 1991 banks were directed to provide 40

[Shri B. Mahtab]

percent of their loans in the priority sector. The definition of priority sector has been kept changing, Basically it was expected that in the priority sector direct loan should be provided to the farmers engaged in agriculture but for the banks this definition has changed over a period of time and cottage industries, small businessmen, transport operators, rural artisans and weaker sections have also been included in it. In 1991, all the banks disbursed 40.9 percentage of loans in the priority sector out of which only 16.4 percent was given directly to the agriculture sector. During 2002 the priority sector received 43 percentage of the total loans, but the loan which was meant for the agriculture and farmers fell by one percent. We will have to make efforts to bring improvement in this situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to irrigation. Irrigation is an important subject as far as agriculture is concerned. As of now only 57 million hectare agricultural land is irrigated and most of the farmers depend on rains. The means of irrigation are more or less imbalanced in Indian States. For instance in Punjab 91% of agricultural land is irrigated whereas in Rajasthan only 36% of agricultural land is irrigated. This situation will change only when all of us work together with the State Governments as well as the Central Government. I want to give an example which has already been cited here that the cost of the Indira Gandhi project part-II of Rajasthan was Rs. 92 crores in 1972. It was started five years prior to my birth and today its cost has escalated by 10-15 times. I would like to draw the Government's attention towards this. This irrigation projects in the country will be expanded only when we, in association with the Government and the society, give a new shape to projects like the artificial canal project, lift irrigation project and conservation of water project by using new techniques. I am glad that the hon'ble Finance Minister stated in his budget speech that 10 lakh water resources would be developed in the coming years. It will improve water level and the problem of water shortage in animal husbandry and farming will also be solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even pesticides, fertilizers, Urea, Seeds etc. are not available to the farmers in time and at reasonable rates. For this, a collective effort of the Central Government and the State Government is required and it is possible if the Panchayati Raj institutions in the States, Panchayats, Village councils and municipalities and all of us make a collective effort. I want to give a pointed suggestion to the Agricultural Minister that FCI keeps on buying agricultural products even if there is no space in their godowns and most of the products get damaged, so a private partnership in each tehsil headquarters should be established for this purpose, for which the funding should be done partly by the Government and partly by the Villagers for constructing a ware-house where their agriculture products can be stored and until they get fair price for their produce, they are not forced to sell their produce at throw away prices.

I would like to make a brief reference to a statement of hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh in this House. In June 2004 when our Government was formed, the poor, the farmers, the labourers, the backward clases and the minorities adopted a resolution that the previous Government which ruled this country for the last six years was not a well wisher of the farmers and to change this rule the people of India formed a Congress Government under the Prime Ministership of hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh. I would like to quote what hon'ble Dr. Manmohan Singh said at that time :

> "The common minimum programme of the UPA Government is for five years but we will give Prime importance to the problems faced by farmers."

It shows that the UPA Government and the Congress party are well wishers of the poor farmers of this country and are sensible to the problems of their families and will take every possible step to improve their standard of living. I am fully confident and hopeful that in the coming times the Agriculture Minister and all others in the Government will execute this. Many hon'ble Members have expressed the view that it is a kind of problem on which we have to adopt a common approach rising above party line. I fully appreciate this move. I would like to submit through you that agriculture must be given the status of industry in this country. If a small industry is set up in this country and if ventures into shoe manufacturing he puts in rubber, leather, thread and hard work. The total cost comes out to be 80 rupees. The industrialist adds 20 rupees as profit margin and sells it at 100 rupees in the Market. But the minimum support price a farmer gets cannot even recover the cost incurred by him on inputs like fertilizers, water, electricity and hardwork. My humble submission is that agriculture may be given the status of industry and for this let's work together and I am well aware that the Government is also sensible to this issue. I again request you that a scheme may be formulated for the poor peasants of this country so that every one could be benefited. The insuance scheme in particular has many shortcomings. Unless and until a tehsil or District is declared as flood affected or drought affected the farmers cannot get his claim but if a car is stolen its owner gets the insurance claim for his car. My request is that these shortcomings should be removed otherwise when the crop of one or two farmers get affected by hailstorm or disease they are not able to file their insurance claim, until the whole of the area is declared affected. My request is that a serious consideration may be given to this issue and this shortcoming may be removed so that the farmers may get the maximum returns from their crops.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I want to thank you for the time given to me. Achariaji is three times older than I but you have not given me even one third time. Even then I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak for the first time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I compliment you on your maiden speech.

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK (Unnao) : Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing the problem faced by farmers and the discussion is going on quite seriously. Today the farmers in India are facing different problems, he belong to Bihar, or Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh or Maharashtra, Rajasthan or of Karnataka, but he faces common problems. These problems are concerning the farmers of the whole country. This fact is not hidden to anybody, but we need to have a consideration in view of these facts and we shall have to consider the problems of the farmers seriously. All farmers related policies are formulated, they are considered too, but they are not to be treated like five stars policies. The policies for the farmers are influenced by the elite class people and the interests of the farmers are suppressed and crushed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is quite infortunate that today the industrialists are being promoted and not the 75% people residing in villages, who are engaged in agriculture, who are related to farmers and who are farmers themselves, It's a well known fact that the industrialists who settled after 1950 after independence, are flourishing and for this one or the other government has certainly been instrumental, directly or indirectly. If this kind of cooperation had been with the farmers, we would not have been forced today to shed crocodile tears on the plight of the farmers.

Sir, it is highly unfortunate that industrialists fill their coffers at the cost of the poor, in the name of electricity, shares etc. and move in luxury cars. My friends this fact is quite evident. It's matter of shame that today whatever the farmer grows, may be wheat, rice, sugarcane or cotton, fetches a price much lower than its cost of production. The real profit goes to the middleman. Many things have been stated here. What I want to state is very important. What is happening today is when the farmer is going to reap his crops, the middle man approaches him and pays him in advance and buys the whole crop. It is this business class, which is eating into the corpus of this country discretly and which is not even sparing farmers. We shall have to think about the farmers from our inner heart only then we shall be able to strengthen the farmers.

Sir, may it be the issue of electricity or some other issue, in every case the farmer has to face difficulty. Farmers do not get electricity but the cold storage owners, the industrialists, their industries directly get electricity. It is very pathetic. My colleague Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chouhan, who has just left, rightly raised a very apt question that the farmers are son's hand is on the starter and the second son is towards the pipe and he himself is repairing the drain waiting for the water to come, but when he moves towards the starter the power supply is gone. We shall have to consider as to how the industrialists get electricity and who are the people not providing power to the poor farmer. We shall have to think about them. I want this House to pass a resolution in order to penalise the persons. People who are engaged in providing direct supply of electricity to the industrialists instead of the farmers. I do not want to blame any one, be it from the ruling side or from the opposition all to blame. I may also be guilty.

Sir, I am telling this because our party, Bahujan Samaj Party has not got the chance to form a Government. The day Bahujan Samaj Party comes to power in India, through you I assure the entire House that from the day electricity will go to the farmers, the reality of India instead of the industrialists.

Sir, there is a lot more to say, farmers are not getting fertilizers. Ground salt is being sold as fertilizer. Industrialist and businessmen are smuggling fertilizers. Visit Unnao District in UP where you will find that D.A.P. is not available. and similar is the case with any other fertilizer, this problem is there in the whole U.P., Gonda is no exception, there is no fertilizers, there is no electricity and even there is no water there. If the farmer of Rajasthan demands, for water he receives bullet in turn, this is an open fact.

Sir, my senior colleague Mohan Singh ji was sitting here in the morning. He told me that if the farmer asked for the price of his sugarcane, or even asked for the cost of his produce, he received bullets, this is known to all. How unfortunate it is that the people who have elected us, whom we are representing are receiving our least attention. We have no time to think for them, listen to them by virtue of whom we are holding seats in this house as most of the people are elected by farmers, very few people are elected from cities. Every where, the politics of manipulation has become the order of the day. It's a matter of shame and this is not hidden to anyone. We need to think about the farmers from our inner minds and bring them into the mainstream.

Sir, through you I want to ask whether the Government which is in power today, is the Government of those people who gave the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' after independence. We shall appreciate of this government realises this slogan of former Prime Minister for this purpose the people of the Bahujan Samaj Party and our allies will fully support the Government and its policies meant for the farmers. If the farmer prospers, India will prosper.

Sir, it's a matter of pride that my senior colleague and leader and speaker Shri Basu Deb Acharia also discussed the problem faced by the farmers from this chair. One of my friend said that it's a good thing that communist party people have also started thinking about the farmers. It is that very communist party which used to raise slogan like 'Dhan-Dharti' Bant Kar Rahegi, Bhukhi Janta Ab Na Rahegi' but my friends it is unfortunate that the spirit of this slogan has vanished today.

[Shri Brajesh Pathak]

17.35 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

It's unfortunate that the slogan of equal distribution of money and land holds no water now, and this is open to all. Neither money nor land has ever been distributed. The rich kept on getting richer, they kept on gaining assets. Mr. Chouhan said that the farmer who grows cotton, fights the severe cold sitting by the fire, has no quilt to protect himself. In our school days, we used to read a lesson which stated that there was a farmer who could not even purchase a blanket for himself and his whole family used to spend the winter nights sitting by the fire. Today we should rise above the party line and unanimously pass a motion for the farmers that the farmers will be given priority over the industrialists who, after the farmers by whom India is known, will be placed second in the order of precedence. My senior colleague Shri Nandu is also sitting here, he knows that in Andhra Pradesh farmers are forced to commit suicide. Books are published on them. Newspapers, report them, we raise this issue in the parliament but nobody cares, nothing concrete comes out and whatever we are discussing today is also not going to bear any fruit.

Sir, nobody has time to think about the farmers. Now we have waken up. If efforts are made to bring the farmers forward then it is certain that. India, which was once khown as the 'sone ki chidiya' will be able to regain its lost dignity and status.

Sir I want to appeal that farmers should be provided cheap manure, water, electricity and diesel. We need to make law for this and farmer should get loan at low rates of interest. Take Kisan credit card for instance. Previous Government had said that farmers would get loan through credit card. They were supposed to get Rs. 50 thousand. But everyone knows the truth that they took bribe of Rs. Five thousand in the name of credit card. I am a witness to it. We have observed that none of the bank issue credit card in the normal course. Farmers are a harassed lot in this matter. We need to provide cheap water, electricity, loan at low rates of interest to the farmers and give them respect and dignity in order to bring them in the mainstream. When an industrialist comes to your doorstep you treat him well but if farmer comes, you mistreat him. People of India will never accept such schemes of yours. The battle will continue, whether we will be there or not, however people will know that there was a young man who raised his voice to say that those who neglect the farmers will not remain in power. With these words I conclude and assure you that Bahujan Samaj Party has always seriously handled the problems of farmers and will continue to do so in future

[English]

*SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam) : Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the sorry plight of farmers and the problems faced by them during this discussion under rule 193. Sir this is not the first time we raise it. It is a continuing sad tale. As a member of 13th Lok Sabha, the previous one I have witnessed these sorrowful incidents being narrated. They are going on as in a serial. As a present member of this 14th Lok Sabha, I have got yet another opportunity to highlight the problems faced by the farming community in Tamil Nadu especially in the Cauvery Delta region. I come from an agricultural background. I hail from a district which is entirely dependent on agriculture. Not much of industry there and hence cultivation is the main occupation over there.

I would like to draw your attention to the consecutive monsoon failure for the past 3 years and the gripping drought situation in all the 3 districts like Thanjavur, Thiruvaroor and Nagapattinam in the Cauvery Basin. Hon. Members who spoke ahead of me listed out the suicidal deaths of farmers in other States. It was highlighted that 6 farmers have died in Rajasthan, 15 in Punjab, 641 in Andhra Pradesh. But it is more agonising to note that none of them referred to Tamil Nadu and their lists do not include the suicidal deaths of farmers in Tamil Nadu as it is sought to be done by the State Government there. You may know the reasons for such concealing for yourself.

Thanjavur Lok Sabha constituency, Mayiladuthurrai Lok Sabha constituency and Nagapattinam Lok Sabha constituency in the Cauvery Delta region which formed part of the erstwhile Thanjavur District had seen 22 farmers committing suicide due to failure in every aspect of agricultural occupation. The official list issued by the State Government gives this much number of suicidal deaths while ignoring many such deaths of farmers that might cross even a hundred. In a village called Palaya Kottai in Mannargudi Taluk in my constituency a 55 year old farmer called Arumugan due to consecutive crop failure and increasing debt burden. But his name has not been included in the official list of the State Administration in Tamil Nadu, Before his death he had written a letter addressed to Jayalalitha the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and also to the District Collector, stating that he was forced to resort to the extreme step of taking away his life due to increasing debt burden that went on for 3 years in succession. In his letter he had added that he tried to carry on with cultivation even by pledging the Thali—the Mangal Sutra of his wife. He could not redeem the jewel as he failled miserably due to monsoon failure and crop failure. As he could not bear the sight of his wife without the nuptial jewel he decided to end his life as it may not make any difference

*Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

after his death. This was one among the pitiable cases of death that too in Cauvery Delta.

Traditionally the Cauvery Delta region in the Chola Mandalam remained a rice granary of the south. There is a saying that tilling of paddy was to be carried on with elephants rather than with the usual bulls and bullocks considering the plentiful growth of paddy. But cultivation has been greatly affected for the past 3 years in the Cauvery Delta region. When this traditional paddy growing region of the country has been heavily affected, the administrative mechanisms especially of the State Government could not rise up to the situation, wake up to the ground reality and come to the rescue of the Cauvery Delta farmers. The State Government led by Jayalalitha ignored the devastating situation arose out of the disastrous drought in a traditional rice bowl. When starvation deaths were highlighted by some legislative assembly members the indifferent Chief Minister Jayalalitha even resorted to ridiculing the hon. Members taking even their caste names. Such an audacity to ignore ground realities reign over there in Tamil Nadu. Indifference is not merely there. It is found here also. Because none of the members pointed out the 22 starvation deaths in Tamil Nadu which is even more in real terms. My colleagues have failed to refer to it.

When we are to talk of water for irrigation and the availability of water in Cauvery, we are to express our deep concern. Hon. Member Shri Ananth Kumar also referred to it. There is a need for a lasting solution. Inter-linking of rivers can also help save the situation. Cauvery river water tribunal was set up in 1990 by the then Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh. Interim award from the tribunal also came. But even that interim award has not been implemented. There was a direction to this effect from the highest judicial forum of this country. But that too has been ignored for the past 3 years when monsoon too failed in our part of the country. Centre is expected to intervene positively. Due to increase in aryacuts in Karnataka the level of scarcity has also increased. Farmers of Cauvery Delta region have been hit hard by the indifference and intransigence of those who are to execute the tribunal's award. That is why such pitiable incidents are taking place in the cauvery basin.

Our leader Dr Kalaignar Karunanidhi when he was in power took effective steps to overcome these problems and he could still make Tamil Nadu to emerge as the leading State in India in paddy cultivation. This was achieved during his reign especially between 1996 and 1999. Cauvery river water sharing problem can be solved with the inter-linking of rivers of the south....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Sir, he has mentioned my name...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vijayan, are you going to yield?

SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN : No, I am not yielding.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : It is not a question of yielding. He has mentioned my name on a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : It is not a question of yielding. He has mentioned my name. I have got a right to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can do it after his speech.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : I just take a minute. During my speech I said that in the Cauvery basin, there is only 880 TMC feet of water. The Cauvery originates from Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ananth Kumar ji you are a senior Member.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : It is a part and parcel of Karnataka. The people of Karnataka have every right to get Cauvery water....*(Interruptions)* Therefore, even Karnataka needs to get justiice from the Cauvery Tribunal. It is not only Tamil Nadu which has got the right but also Karnataka has every right to get water.

SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN : Sir, I mentioned his name only in connection with the highlighted need to go in far inter-linking of rivers....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Vijayan.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ananth Kumar, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN : Sir, during his third stint as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr Kalaignar Karunanidhi took several measures to ameliorate the sufferings of the farming community. He saved the distressed farmers with free electricity for irrigation purposes. He extended several social security measures that will help the farmers especially the agricultural workers.

Some of the hon. Members during their interventions have stressed the need to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers. They must be given protection in this regard. As such farmers have no say in determining the prices for their

*Not Recorded

[Shri A. K. S. Vijayan]

produce. A weaver can determine the price for the product he manufactures. For instance he can fix a selling price as Rs. 40 per metre and so on. Industrial units decide on prices of their products. Even manual workers like smiths determine their remuneration for their labour. Even big companies have started selling small agricultural implements like sickles and spades. They fix huge prices and make big margins even in agricultural implements. But farmers are not in a position to determine prices on their own. Middlemen make money at the cost of the farmers and market trends determine prices and decide the future of already suffering farmers. Effective pricing mechanisms must be in place to help save the agricultural community especially poor farmers. Paddy is procured at a throwaway price. But rice made of paddy assumes enhanced price tag. Even governmental agencies are not free from it leave alone private traders who fleece farmers.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the present regime in Tamil Nadu led by Jayalalitha is neglecting the agricultural sector ignoring their needs. Timely help is not forthcoming to benefit the farming community. Tamil Nadu Government's only achievement is in withdrawing and rolling back their own earlier draconian measures. So there is an urgent need for the Centre to intervene directly to help Cauvery delta region one of the age-old paddy cultivating regions in the country. Due to increase in ayacuts in Karnataka, cropping pattern in Thanjai Mandalam has changed vastly. So agricultural extension services have to be increased to help augment the living conditions of the farming community in the Cauvery delta.

As far as paddy procurement is concerned, when Dr Kalaignar Karunanidhi was Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he opened more procurement centres other than the existing ones. He even provided cartage to the agriculturists to transport paddy from the field to the storage godowns. He was considerate while the present regime has left the farmers high and dry to fend for themselves. Our leader Dr Karunanidhi even went to the extent of paying more procurement price than the minimum support price fixed by the Centre.

Chola period water systems in the Thanjai Mandalam especially in Cauvery Delta region were renovated. Desilting of canals were taken up in a big way during our leader Dr Karunanidhi's stint as Chief Minister. He also established about 100 farmers' direct marketing centres called Uzhâvar Santhai to benefit both farmers and consumers which provided access to agricultural produce reaching the masses directly from the farmers.

But recently a 7 year old boy named Pragasam son of an agricultural worker called Chandra Sekhar died of hunger in the light of abject poverty due to failed crops and monsoon. This kind of saddening ends has become a continuing feature in the lives of Cauvery Delta farmers. Such starvation deaths are on the increase during Jayalalitha's rule in Tamil Nadu. I would like to record it in this august House. It goes on even now.

When we take inputs the situation is far from encouraging. For instance the fertilizers like the DAP which costs Rs. 650 and urea which costs Rs. 350 are not available to a required level. The scarcity for such essential inputs affects farmers. It should not be in short supply. Necessary measures must be taken in this regard.

Last year a central team visited our Cauvery Delta region. It was a fact-finding team to study the drought-related problems in the Cauvery Delta. Its reports and recommendations are still under the consideraton of the centre. Last week there was another central team to visit the flood affected areas due to heavy rains in the Cauvery Delta region. In view of the disputes in water sharing and denial of needed water to Cauvery Delta farmers their miseries have increased manifold. Hence I urge upon the Centre to be liberal to Cauvery Delta farmers. You may even go for a loan waiver to the farmers of this area.

Many of the Central schemes are not reaching the needy poor. A way out must be evolved to ensure that they benefit the targeted group. Andhyodaya scheme of the Centre is not properly implemented in Tamil Nadu and the beneficiaries as I understand are made to pay Rs 250. Such is the state of affairs in Tamil Nadu where the plight of farmers and rural poor are ignored and they are rendered as neglected hapless mass.

The enemies of the farmers are not only natural calamities, pests and diseases but also the neglect of the State. I urge upon the Union Government to take special measures to save and protect Cauvery Delta farmers.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Sir, you told me that you would allow me to clarify my position.

The hon. Member referred to my name vis-a-vis Cauvery River basin. I want to place on record that Cauvery is the lifeline of Karnataka. Cauvery originates in Karnataka. People of Karnataka have every right on Cauvery...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. Please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Sir, at the same time, I was telling in my speech that the only solution to Cauvery River dispute is, firstly, National River Water Policy, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture that as has been enunciated, they should come out with a National River Water Policy. There should be a dialogue...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ananth Kumar ji, you have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

[Englilsh]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record now.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Shri Anant Gudhe to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record, expect Shri Ananth Gudhe's speech.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Anant Gudhe, do you want to speak or not?

SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Yes, Sir.

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati) : Honourable Chairman, Sir, we have discussed the problems of farmers on several occasions in the House. In every session we hold discission on the problems of farmers but neither the problems were solved nor any specific steps were taken to solve the problems of farmers.

Sir, every year budget is presented but no special provision is made for the farmers in the budget. Agriculture Ministry is quite a big Ministry of the Govt. of India. There is an Agriculture Ministry in each State. Concerned officer of agriculture department work in each district and in each village. Today, second generation is replacing the previous one in agricultural sector. But for the past 50 years we are stuck up in solving the problems of water and electricity. As new generation is taking over we need to think in a new direction. I am not standing here to make a complaint about it. Today, food processing is being done on a very large scale. Processing of fruits and vegetables is being done in many countries and they are using the processed food. If we reconsider our standing in the food processing business then we shall find that India's share is hardly two per cent.

Agriculture sector is the largest in the matter of employment generation. The second generation which is coming forward today thinks that merely ploughing the fields is not agriculture because technology is developing in this sector. So, the new generation is experimenting in the agriculture sector. But, unfortunately, this second generation farmers are not getting the protection, economic help, loan etc. which they require. Hence, today they are looking for jobs elsewhere after getting their B.Sc, M.Sc degrees in agriculture and other disciplines. But we are not making efforts to involve farmers in agriculture so as to improve farming and to ensure that food processing on large scale is done in the country.

There are so many Ayurvedic medicines being produced in our country which are in great demand all over the world. Take the example of Tulsi plant. It is used in every house. If Tulsi plant is cultivated commercially then its production would be huge. Today, we do not undertake farming of the Tulsi plant on commercial lines. If we start farming it then the seed of the Tulsi could be exported to other countries on a very large scale as the same is in great demand. Tulsi plant survives in deficient and excessive rains and it could be grown in less fertile soil also. But we didn't encourage it. The same is the case with turmeric. It is used for the treatment of diseases like mental disorder and cancer. Turmeric is used in medicines. It is grown on a very large scale in our country. If it is processed than we can get Rs. 20,000, Rs. 25,000 even upto Rs. 40,000 per kg. for it. The list of such plants is countless. Black plum also comes in this category which is used to make medicine for eyes. Likewise, small pestle (Safed Musali) is used for various purposes in Sexology.

Indian mango has a world wide export. But on ripening mango starts rotting. Efforts are not being made to preserve such ripen mangoes before the rot starts. It causes heavy losses to farmers. In Isreal they have made a chemical which slows down the process of ripening so that it can be exported easily to other countries. If we could start research on such chemicals and develop it here then we could produce mangoes on large scale. This could also benefit the farmers tremendously.

Many honourable members have expresed their views about cotton. I come from Vidarbha. Cotton was also called white gold there. Cotton was being grown extensively in that region. Shri Sharad Pawar presently the Union Minister of Agriculture had been the Chief Minister of Maharashtra two-three times.

18.00 hrs.

He knows every nook and corner of the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gudhe, please take your seat for a while.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Houourable Chairman, Sir, I request you to kindly extend the time of the discussion by one hour and continue it tomorrow as there are many members left to speak.

*Not Recorded

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : Sir, what the hon. Member, Prof. Malhotra says—extending the sitting of the House up to 7 p.m.—is all right. But tomorrow, this discussion will be coming in the Rajya Sabha. The Minister will only give the reply here tomorrow.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject is very important. With the consent of the House, the time is extended by an hour.

18.01 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Sir, the honourable Minister of Agriculture has held the position of Chief Minister thrice. When honourable Shankar Rao Mohite was Minister in Maharashtra then he had said that cotton mills should be set up in the area where cotton is grown. 30-35 years have passed since then but what is the condition of cotton? Cotton which was selling at Rs. 2700-2800 then has slumped to Rs. 1700-1800 per quintal now. I request the honourable Minister of Agriculture that since his party is in power both at the centre as well as in the State, he may please make efforts to ensure that farmers get Rs. 2700/- as the price for cotton so that they may get some relief. Cotton also needs to be processed. If a plant is set up in Vidarbha, it can mitigate the problems of farmers to some extent. But there is water problem. Government has introduced crop insurance scheme for the farmers. To what extent did it help farmers? If there is no invlovement of panchayat and district in the scheme then what is the use of such crop insurance scheme? Until the Government formulate insurance scheme taking into consideration the interests of farmers it will not serve the interests of the farming community. Today, insurance companies are enjoying the benefits of the crop insurance scheme whereas farmers are not getting benefits of such schemes. Hence there is a need to evolve crop insurance policy which takes into consideration the interests of the farmers.

Sir, there is drought in Vidarbha this year. When hon. Shri Shivankar and Shri Geete has raised the issue in the last session. the honourable Prime Minister took notice of it and the Union Agriculture Secretary visited the State. During his visit he visited Bhatkuli, Mana, Kurum and Aasra. Announcement of assistance of Rs. 35-36 crore was made but they are yet to receive it. That is why farmers are committing suicide in Vidarbha. The whole country is talking of such suicide cases. My suggestion is that if we want to provide employment to the new generation involved in farming then we must pay attention to food processing. We must set targets to ensure that food processing worth a set amount will be undertaken. We had an agreement with WTO. An import duty of only 5 percent has been imposed on cotton that we import. It adds to the difficulties of farmers. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture that there should be heavy import duty on agro-products. There should be 40 to 50 percent import duty on imported cotton so that farmers can get good price of indigenous cotton.

Apart from it adequate funds should be allocated for the irrigation projects and the said projects should be completed expeditiously. Electricity problem should be solved. Farmers cannot irrigate their fields due to the non-availability of electricity. If irrigation projects are completed then we will be able to provide water to the farmers. Please make sure to complete Upper Vardha, Purna and Chargarh projects immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have still 14-15 speakers names with me and discussion has to be completed by 7 p.m. Please be very brief.

[English]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur) : Sir, I am happy that this House is today discussing the problems of our peasantry and the problems of our rural economy. I think there is a general agreement in the discussion about the importance of our agrarian economy.

It is a fact that the agrarian economy provides food security. It provides 60 per cent of employment and livelihood. It constitutes 30 percent of the GDP. It helps 40 percent of our export. It provides industrial raw materials. This itself speaks volumes about the importance of this sector, but this sector, though so important, is facing a very serious crisis. This crisis is reflected today in the agrucultural sector that farmers are committing suicide. It is poverty-ridden. People are suffering from hunger, and unemployment is maximum in that area. It is in this context that some of the important aspects of the agrarian economy should be discussed.

Our National Movement realised the importance of the agrarian economy. As far back as in 1936, the Karachi Resolution of the Indian National Congress spoke about radical land reforms. Land reforms even today remain a far cry. They have been meaningfully implemented in those States where the Left came to power. Some people were asking what the Left had done for the agriculturists. We can proudly say that it is only in those States where the Left came to power that radical land reforms have been implemented, and a new life, a new future has been provided to the peasants and to the agricultural workers.

Sir, take the case of our National Movement. It was Mahatmaji who organised the peasants in Champaran from

where our Minister for Rural Development is coming. It is in Champaran that the Indian peasantry learnt their importance that they can fight back the British people for the crop that they wanted to cultivate in their lands. They succeeded in that struggle.

Instead of *neelam* cultivation, they started cultivating food grains.

Again, today, we are discussing this problem not only of land reforms but also of remunerative prices. Remunerative prices are not at all guaranteed. Probably because remunerative prices are not offered, the peasants are committing suicide. They are in debt trap. They are not getting remunerative prices. There is no meaningful crop insurance. Cheaper and easy credit facilities are not there. Quality seeds are not available. Better irrigation facilities are not there. Reasonable subsidies are also denied to the peasants. There in no co-operative movement to help the peasantry in the manner that it should help. Unless we find solutions to some of these problems, we would not be able to find solution to the problems of agrarian India. So, we demand more subsidies to the peasants.

There are people who are against subsidies. When we entered into the WTO, the Americans, the British, the European Community, the Japanese and all others were advising us that Indian peasants should not be given any subsidy. Based on that, the Government then in power started denying subsidies one after another. Now, ignoring the WTO stipulations and ignoring the world public opinion, it is President Bush who has pushed through his farm legislation and $900 billion worth subsidies have been provided in America to their peasants. I do not want to go into the details. People like Rockfeller and world-renowned industrialists are getting subsidies in the name of agricultural subsidy in America. Here, on the basis of their advice, we have taken away all the subsidies, one after another. I want that electricity should be subsidised, water should be subsidised, and more subsidies should be given on fertilisers and pesticides. It is only then that we can expect the peasantry to have some consolation that they are helped in a manner that they deserve.

The Government might ask where is the money. Yesterday, it was the hon.Minister of Rural Development who introduced a Bill providing a scheme of a hundred days' job guarantee. If you really want to implement that programme throughout the country, without confining it to 150 districts, per year, it would require no less than Rs .40,000 crore. The Government feels that it could find that money because there is a political will that it should be done. We spend Rs. 60,000 crore for Defence. It is not that we are so rich but it is a need that we have to defend this country. So, we find that money. If we have to provide subsidy to the peasants. if we are to offer cheaper credit to them, if we are to offer such facililties so that our agrarian sector would become stronger, we might have to find some Rs. 40,000 crore to Rs. 50,000 crore. If there is a political will, I feel that we would be able to find that money.

There is a non-performing asset to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crore. 'Non-performing asset' is a grand name they have given to the money that is taken away by industrial tycoons and not returned to the banks. If they could be more stringent and we could collect that money under the category of 'non-performing asset', it could help us in providing relief to our farmers. We also have income tax arrears amounting to Rs. 70,000 crore and the collection is so slow that we get only Rs. 3,000 crore a year. If we come to tax evasion, probably, our country stands first in the global map where tax evasion is taking place. If in this area, the Government acts with determination, we would be able to probably find money that would strengthen our agrarian economy.

So, I would like you to think on that line.

Finally, I would like to say a word about my State. I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar that he is coming to Kerala. When you come to Kerala, please call the MPs and other represntatives to have a discussion about the plight of the commercial crops in Kerala. The commercial crops in Kerala are facing such a crisis that peasants are committing suicides there.

I was reading an article written by Shri Sharad Joshi wherein he mentioned about Marathi poets. I do not know about Marathi poets. I will just read a few lines from his article. I quote :

> "There is a heart-rending verse by Bhartruhari, poet laureate of Vidarbha, that translates thus : A poor man goes to a burning ghat and envying the peace of a dead body lying there, requests the dead body to exchange places if only for a moment; but the shrewd corpse, knowing full well that the death is preferable to poverty, just does not budge."

This is written by Shri Bhartruhari, poet laureate of Vidarbha. I think, the peasants' condition is like that that they prefer suicide rather than cultivating. The UPA Government should realise this situation and take steps so that they may create a better conditions in which the peasant will hold high his head with dignity and do his work to make this country's economy stronger.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara) : Hon. Chairman Sir, I would place my views in Oriya.

*Today the House is discussing about a very serious issue which pertains to the problems of agriculture and agriculturists. The country is facing a serious situation and

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shrimati Archana Nayak]

the farming community in particular is worst affected. It is thus only natural that we must discuss about this grave problem. Many hon. Members have already placed their valuable views regarding the problems of farmers. I will also do the same.

Sir, the problems of farmers are not something which concern only a particular party or the NDA or the UPA. It is a problem which concerns us all, beyond party affiliations. It is a matter that involves the common man and the whole of India. That India, 70% of whose population depends upon agriculture. The community which provides food to millions in undergoing such a pitiable condition is certainly a matter of shame and anguish. It is irony of fate that the farming community is in such a deplorable condition in independent India where a farmer is forced to commit suicide. Sir, we should feel ashamed that while we are sitting here in this House amidst luxury and opulence, the very people who had voted us to power are languishing in poverty and squalor. There is definitely absence of a constructive mind. We should find out what went wrong with our agricultural policy. Where are we heading? We must formulate a new agricultural policy with requisite thrust to benefit the farmers in tune with a healthy democratic trend. Then only India can move ahead with optimism.

Let us do a little bit of introspection. On the one hand we say that we have adequate production of food grains and India is self-sufficient. On the other hand there is distress selling by the farmers. There is absence of a proper marketing facility for which the farmer is forced to sell his hard-earned produce at a much lower rate. Whether it is facility for loan, marketing or *Kissan* Credit Card, the poor farmers hardly get any benefit. Many high-sounding plans, programmes and schemes remains confined to paper only, never really percolates to the lower rung.

After 50 years of independence the farmer has no access to information. He does not know anything about the facilities Government has to offer. Either it is beyond the control of Government or may be the banking network is now controlled by big industrial houses. The hapless farmer is unable to avail loan. He is harassed and feels frustrated.

Sir, I want to speak particularly about my region. I belong to an area which is dominated by farmers. They are confronting a very serious problem. The Oswal Fertilizer Plant which is situated near Paradeep port in emitting poisonous gases which is adversely affecting the people of Kendrapara become unsuitable for agriculture. No step is being taken to curb this menace. Just because the group happens to have contact at the right places, it is gradually expanding business, while the poor farmer is going through hell. I have repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of this House as well as the concerned hon. Minister, but has not got any reply so far. Now I want to give some suggestions for the betterment of farmers...*

Sir, I want to make some suggestions. A new agricultural policy should be made and more allocation to agriculture in the Budget provision should be made. A farmer's life security and accident insurance policy should be introduced. A farmer's welfare commission should be set up in each State.

The next is setting up of agricultural consultation centre at district level and setting up of sufficient number of cold storage and market networking facilities which should be done.

The Government should give pension to farmers who are above 60 years of age. The Government should encourage diversification of crops. The investment in the field of agricultural should increase. The banking sector should be bound to give more credit to farmers at lowest rate of interest. In regard to crop insurance, village should be taken as a unit instead of a block. The Government should procure all the requirements under PDS from within the State itself. The Government should increase the number of agro and food processing industires. The Government should open more schools for giving diploma education in agriculture. There should be provision for water conservation.

If you would take all these measures, I think we will improve our agricultural facilities and we will solve some problems of the farmers in our State.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Brijbhushan Sharan Singh please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Sir, if you say I can conclude in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is my duty to remind you.

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Balrampur) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, we are fortunate to have been born in a country which is bestowed with natural gifts which many countries can hardly dream of. There are total 60 types of soils that are found in the whole world out of which 46 types are found in our country and I had read a poem in my childwood. It read 'Uttam Kheti madhyam ban, Nikhad Chakri, bheekh nidan.' Respect that farmer enjoyed in ancient times in the country was unparalleled. Even sages and saints had showered respect on farmers, but today the situation has changed and has changed for the worse. Kabir in his couplet describes it thus : 'Kabirdas ki ulti bani, barsein kanble bheeje paani.' That exactly is the condition of farmers today.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, we have got independence and country has made progress in all fields after independence. Progress has been made in the agricultural sector also but I want to make a comparison by citing the case of purchase of first tractor in the family. I had heard from my elders that it cost around Rs. 4000 in 1947-48. At that time one could get Rs. 4000 after selling 50-60 quintal of wheat. One could purchase tractor out of that amount. Today, one has to sell more than 800 quintals of grain to purchase one tractor and the cost of 800 quintals of foodgrains is Rs. 4 to 4.5 lakh today and the same is the cost of a tractor.

Sir, I have heard the speeches of all Members quite patiently. I am not a genius but I come from a village and want to share my experience. The cost of a tractor was Rs. 4000 in the year 1947-48 and today it costs Rs. 4 to 4.5 lakh and if that be so it is useless to assume that the farmer of our country is living a happy and prosperous life. We do not want to accuse anybody but I have brought the subject to the notice of honourable Minister of Agriculture by making this comparison.

Sir, when I was a child the election symbol of the Congress Party was a pair of oxen. At that time Late Smt. Indira Gandhi was the President of the Congress Party. After that the symbol of the Congress Party changed to cow and calf and it was very popular too. The honourable Minister of Agriculture knows as to what is the condition of cow and calf in the villages today. The Honourable Member of Parliament, Shri Mitrasen is sitting here, ask him why people of Uttar Pradesh stopped domestcating oxen. If cow gives birth to calf they leave him on the road. The pair of oxen of farmers on which several films were made but today they are stray cattle. Now they are only useful for the butchers.

Sir, I want to suggest to the hon. Minister of Agriculture, through you that we should have a concern about those oxen. For this, instruments based on oxen and tractor should be developed and the Govt. should provide special help for this purpose. During the last Lok Sabha in this very chamber the hon. Members made loud protests on the issue of small increase in the rates of milk. Today, the milk sells at Rs. 10 per litre whereas water is selling at Rs. 12 per litre and milk sells at Rs. 10 per litre. Who will domesticate the oxen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now one of our colleagues talked about China which became Independent after us. It increased its production capacity and we also did that. The area of China is more than ours but they have less cultivable land as compared to us but may have increased their productivity many times more than us and may be this is the reason for China's economy going strong day by day. They focused on biological manure but we are using chemical fertilizers by blindly aping the western countries.

Sir, I want to request the hon. Agriculture Minister that we need to pay attention to biological manures and should encourage their use otherwise our earth will not sustain our agriculture for long time. Irrigation is the basic problem of agriculture and the Government has allocated minimum Budget for this. Many hon. Members have made a mention of the scheme of inter linking the rivers, envisaged by the Government. I also lay emphasis on it. In India, farmers are small and we need to give special attention to these small farmers. The issues which I wanted to touch upon have almost been covered, therefore I won't speak much about them. Today WTO is also weilding a stick on us. America provides 70 percent subsidy to its farming community and is compelling us not to do the same, whereas we provide only 3 percent subsidy to those engaged in the work based on agriculture. This situation compells us to think as to how we can compete with China and America.

Sir, I would like to give some suggestions. Several hon. Members appealed to the Government regarding providing the status of industry to agriculture. I would like to submit that the Government should provide the status of industry to agriculture and the farmers should be allowed to fix and control the price of their products. The Government should increase the amount of National Calamity Relief Fund by three times to tackle the menace of calamities. There is ample possibilities for bio-products in the international market so the Government should pay special attention to develop bio agriculture in the country. The production of seed at the village level should be encouraged and the Government agencies supplying substandard and low quality seeds should be closed. The pending irrigation projects should be completed at the earliest. The agro-based industries shuold be promoted. The rules regarding distribution of agricultural loans by the public sector banks should be made flexible so that small and marginal farmers may also avail the loans. Agriculture Insurance Scheme should be implemented all over the country for all types of crops and the farmers not availing banks loans should also be included under the scheme.

Sir, with these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we have a very serious matter before us for discussion... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are representing both Punjab and Haryana.

[English]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA : Sir, thank you so much.

[Translation]

This issue is concerned with the entire nation and is

[Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda]

very serious, Just now many of our colleagues have submitted about their respective States, some one submitted about Andhra Pradesh and some one about Kerala. They informed that farmers are committing suicide.

Sir, there is cultural diversity in our country, however, there is only one common culture that is agriculture which is one and the same in all the States all over the country. Agriculture is spread from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and 75 percent people of the country are dependent on agriculture or agriculture related activities.

The farmers are committing suicide in several States. The farmers have suffered before independence as well and at that time their condition was worse than what it is today. You have especially mentioned Punjab and Haryana. Then Haryana and Punjab were not bifurcated and the farmers of the region including the present West Pakistan were burdened with heavy debt. At that time Chaudhary Chhotu Ram had introduced a policy and had saved them from the debt. Today the agriculture is adopted not as an option but as a compulsion. As one of the hon. Members was submitting that in Veda agriculture has been regarded as the best profession however today, farmers are engaged in agriculture out of compulsion and the situation has deteriorated to the extent that farmers are committing suicide.

At one point of time the situation was such that Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the bank and opened the door of the banks for farmers. Then the country witnessed green revolution and we got some courage. However, the present situation in the country is very serious. Today this short discussion is not going to solve the problem. The new Government has taken a decision a double t he amount of rural credit. But this alone cannot solve the problem. It is a very serious issue and several reasons are responsible for this. Some of the main reasons are the burden of debt unavailability of water for irrigation, unemployment and education and basic infrastructure. All these reasons together have cumulative effect. Education is also a major reason. I would like to elaborate it through an example. Several years back when last time, I was a Member of Parliament, a farmer came to me. He requested me to help him in getting a job for his graduate son. When his son did not get job he again came to me after some time and requested me to do a favour for his son to convince his son to forget that he is a graduate so that he may at least engage himself in agriculture. We will have to change the Macauley System of education. We will have to provide vocational education to villagers that may help them in finding employment.

Today unemployment is increasing in the name of employment. Now, right from needle to aeroplanes are being manufactured by Tata. Earlier, our blacksmiths in villages used to make iron appliances and tools but today they have become unemployed. Similarly earlier shoes were mady by village shoemakers but now Bata is making the shoes. Several thousand crore rupees of loan is being given to Bata to provide employment to one thousand people, however in the name of providing employment to one thousand persons one lakh people have become jobless in villages. One was ruined by TATA and other by BATA. The village weaver have become jobless due to competition with Mafatlal and umeployment is increasing very fast in the village and now the situation there has deteriorated to the extent that they are compelled to commit suicide.

Our colleagues said many things about agriculture that public investment is declining and the rate of capital formation and GDP are also declining. The share of agriculture in total export is declining in comparison its share in export at the time of independence. We failed in exercising the options in WTO that we could have done and it is on account of this that we are in loss.

Our colleague submitted about petrol and diesel. I am not submitting this out of any party politics but it was a wrong decision of the previous Government against the interests of the farmers of the country to club domestic market with international market. Now it has been doubled, however, one should see the situation during last few years. For example, the discussion was held on cotton. Earlier the farmers got Rs.3000 per quintal for paddy. Similarly earlier farmers got Rs.27,000 per quintal for black pepper but now it has declined to Rs. 7,000 per quintal. In 1997, Coffee was Rs. 11,000 per quintal which is now Rs. 2800 per quintal. In 1996-97 the tea was Rs.1800 per quintal which is now only 400 per quintal. Thus, if one calculates the loss it is evident that farmers are becoming poorer day by day. It is due to price crash that the income of the farmers of the country amounting to Rs.1.162 lakh crore is declining. How much loan can be increased for farmers if they are losing Rs. 1,16,000. Today, discussions have been held in the House about Punjab and Haryana. If it is calculated on an average the burden of loan on the farmers of Punjab is Rs.12 thousand crore. That means nearly Rs.10,000 per acre is outstanding against tha farmers of Punjab. Similar is the case of Haryana. Banks were nationalised. Our colleague Shri Sachin pilot was submitting that banks were nationalised and priority sector was fixed. I was the director of a bank. One should assess as to whom the private sector banks gave loans.

The poultry farm which contributed 5 crore rupees has also been put in priority sector by them. In the last few years 34 thousand crore rupees have been put in the nationalised banks and in RIDF instead of providing it to the farmers. We need to seriously think about the emerging situation. Today merely tendering suggestion will not work. I request that a radical change should be made and this process not complete in a single discussion or even ten discussions and it will not be done in one stroke, but some decisions need to be taken

today itself if we want some change.The first decision that requires to be taken is to free the farmers from the debt as some of my colleagues have said. But some other people, industrialists also take loan. Hundreds of crores of rupees are recovered through Income tax. I have never heard of a big industrialist committing suicide. While a farmer who takes a loan of 10 to 15 thousand has to commit suicide due to his inability to repay the loan. I am myself a farmer's son and I know the circumstances and culture under which a farmer is born and brought up he is taught only one thing from his childhood to repay debt and to work hard. He hails from Punjab Haryana. If a grandfather dies without repaying his loan then the grandson repays it and if a grandfather is murdered then his grandson takes the revenge. Which is why he commits suicide if he is not able to repay a loan of 10 thousand rupees on the other hand when a company is disbanded if it fails to repay the loan. Today, banks have written off the loan of 40 thousand crores of rupees... *(Interruptions)* I will not prolong it though I can speak on such an issue till tomorrow. It will be a new thing if we free the farmers from debt of 40 thousand crore rupees, of one lakh 60 thousand crore rupees.

It is my suggestion to the hon'ble Minister of Agricultrue to announce year 2005 as Agriculture year and the policy of the entire country should be changed. There was a dispute over Cauveri, SYL issue of Punjab is also pending for long, and discussions on this issue has taken place here. There is only one solution to it that every drop of water should be national property otherwise nothing can be done about this country. There was a discussion on linking all the rivers of the country. They should read Dr. K. L. Rao's book, he had done complete garlanding many years before.We have the best of engineers and sources but the priorities of our country need to be refixed. Today, it is being stated that a sum of Rs. 40 thousand crore would be provided for Aerodrums but our country will not progress until the farmer b ecomes happy and priorities are refixed.

I would like to congratulate Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, she was the first leader who visited those farmers families who committed suicide in Haryana four years back. When a discussion is being held the solution should be found out. As I said, that year 2005 should be celebrated as Agriculture year. I would like to request the Government to constitute an advisory committee headed by Smt. Sonia Gandhi to formulate a policy and determine the priority unanimously for the welfare of the country.

Waiving off the loan for once and reducing the amount or interest rates waver slove the problem. Our country will not strengthen until our farmers are made strong.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Prof. Ramadass to speak.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, if the House is adjourned at 7.00 p.m., I think, the Minister can reply only in the next session. The farmers' issue will always be a burning issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. S. V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul) : I advocate his view...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see that later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important issue hence discussion should be held on it...*(Interruptions)* We are born in farmers families. *...(Interruptions)* You please give a few minutes to everybody to speak on this issue....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This discussion will continue. But I cannot say whether everyone will get time or not.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, enough has been said about the problems of Indian farmers who constitute the backbone of this country and the wheel of the social chariot of India. I would only describe the problems of the Indian farmers by saying that the Indian farmers are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. This was the statement made 100 years ago about the Indian farmers and the Indian Five-Year Plans launched since 1951 should have erased this impression. But unfortunately, during the last 53 years, Governments have come and Governments have gone, but the problems of Indian farmers continue last for ever.

India today has about 58 percent of its farmers as marginal farmers whose problems are very acute. When we consider the problems of the farmers, we should grade them according to the land ownership. We have large farmers, medium farmers, small farmers and marginal farmers. There is a degree of difference in the problems faced by these people. Today, most of the problems we find among those Indian farmers who happen to own less than one hectare of land. These problems are reflected by high incidence of unemployment, under-employment, disguised unemployment, poverty and pauperisaton. These are all the symbols of the problems of farmers. These problems are caused by nature, caused by man and caused by the policies of the Government. When we look at the man-made problems, we find a large number of intermediaries who are exploiting the hapless and helpless farmers of this country. When take the policy issue, the problems of Indian farmers have become accentuated

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

only after 1991 when we launched the process of the economic reforms in this country. It is true that these problems were there but they got accentuated after 1991 because we have gone into the scheme of declining public investment in agriculture.

Now as far as nature is concerned, nature is niggardly. We get either abundant rainfall when we do not want it or we do not get rainfall when we want it. So, nature has also been niggardly. What we should do is to help the farmers for providing all the incentives that are required...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : I have taken not even two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken five minutes.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Interruptions have taken three minutes. My speech is only two minutes.

I would only suggest that as far as monsoon is concerned, we should develop and implement drought-flood-good-weather codes as suggested by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, designed to enhance our capacity to minimise the adverse impact of aberrant monsoon behaviour and maximise the benefits of a good monsoon.

We should build the capacity of panchayats to deal with the excess, deficient and skewed distribution of rainfall. They should become monsoon managers. The establishment of a community food security system consisting of seed, grain and water banks, provide the most effective way out of the problem.

The second important measure that we should do is to enhance the plan outlay from this year onwards. We should know that the Tenth Five Year Plan has provided only Rs. 58,937 crore, which works out to only Rs. 12,000 crore per annum, and it is not sufficient. Therefore, at least, for the remaining two years of the Tenth Five Year plan, we should enhance the plan outlay to Rs. 20,000 crore so that we will be able to have adequate investment in agriculture, on research and extension, rural infrastructure, irrigation and also give a favourable treatment to backward and poor regions.

Now, as far as the agricultural credit is concerned, it is true that the hon. Finance Minister has told several times that he is going to double the flow of the agricultural credit, and this year he is going to give Rs. 1,05,000 crore. It is a commendable step. But what is happening at the lower level is that the marginal farmers do not get even the normal consideration from the banks and other institutions. Now, the cooperatives give 42 per cent of the total institutional credit. But this must be enhanced to 50 per cent.

Sir, I would feel that we should have a National Coorperative Bank as the apex institution in the country so that the problems of the cooperative system can also be taken up.

With regard to the remunerative prices, several experiments have been carried out by the Government. But I would urge the Government to think in terms of creation of farmers' sales market. These sales markets may be set up in different parts of the country.

With regard to the sugarcane farmers, Maharashtra is providing a good model, and that model should be suggested to all the State Governments in the country, and we should be able to help the farmers to wriggle out of this problem.

All the subsidies, which the hon. Members have said, have also to be given. Although the share of agriculture is declining in the GDP, nearly 60 per cent to 65 per cent of the Indian community is dependent on agriculture. So, unless the agriculture is retrieved and the farmers are provided with the necessary wherewithal, India's future is at stake. It is not only the Indian economy but also to some extent, global economy. We should not think that by globalisation and by liberalistion, we can relieve these Indian farmers. Agriculture will have to continue to be the mainstay for food, employment and productivity. We should be able to provide all the necessary help to the farmers so that they are happy, the Indian society is happy, the Indian economy is happy and everyone is happy.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the objection if the house sits till late night as the issue concerns farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please sit down, we will see it later.

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool) : Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that 80 per cent of the people live in the rural India. It is the essence of the farming community. Mahatma Gandhi had also said that 'it is always the strong Rural India that makes the strong urban India.'

What are the factors, which influence the farming community? They, mainly are : irrigation, water, quality seeds, quality pesticides and fertilizers, loans from the banks, private crop insurance and remunerative prices. All these factors make a healthy rural India.

But actually, what is the status of the Indian farmers in the rural areas? They do not have proper irrigation facilities and water. Spurious drugs and spurious pesticides and fertilizers are rampant in the market and they are being sold unchecked.

As regards crop insurance, it has not been taken up. Due to this, the farmers are suffering.

As regards loan assistance, be it the commercial banks, be it cooperative banks or be it the regional rural banks, they are not coming up to the expected lines. These District Co-op. banks, because of non-realization of loans, have become bankrupt and they are not in a position to lend anymore loan. Therefore, because of so many restrictions on the small and medium farmers from the commercial banks and cooperative banks, the farmers are not able to get the loan.

Here, what is the duty of the Government? Basically, they have to provide irrigation, water, good seeds, good pesticides and good fertilizers. But at present, the status of the farming community in the rural areas is desperate. They are so fear-stricken and psychologically disturbed that they are opting for suicides, not in one State or the other, but all over the country.

This should not be taken as a State issue. It should not be politicised. Time and again, in the same House, this issue has been discussed by the successive governments but without any concrete result to help the farming community by giving them remunerative price.

If the Government wishes to offer good facilities to the farming community, it should undertake major irrigation prijects. Thousands of crores of rupees are being spent on major irrigation projects. As Shri Ananth Kumar has said, 440 major irrigation projects are going on for the last 40 years. I must say that the amount spent on these projects is just a debt as it has not yielded good results. In such a case, we should think of implementing smaller projects, which can give immediate results and the farmers are benefited the most.

Coming to the issue of farmers' suicide, it is happening all over the country. In recent past, some of the States like, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, have figured a lot with regard to suicidal deaths of farmers, Sir, our Congress friends before elections were campaigning that 3000 farmers committed suicides. As Shri Mohan has said, if we go through the facts given in this booklet or believe in what is appearing in Papers daily, the figure given appears to be inflated. The UPA Government at the Centre is headed by the Congress Party and in the affected States also there is a Congress Party rule. So, it can inquire into and let the country know the real picture. Is it really an inflated figure? Was it not falsely campaigned that 3000 farmers committed suicides during Telugu Desam regime?

I may tell the House that during that period, Andhra Pradesh had faced four successive years of drought. The then NDA Government helped us a lot in the form of both money as well as foodgrains. Nearly 45-50 lakh MT of rice was taken to Andhra Pradesh to give succour to the farming community as well as the labourer. Employment opportunities were also provided to them.

Now, coming to the projects, various projects involving a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000 crore were taken up. Projects started 30 years back during the Congress Government were also completed. About 10 lakh acres of land was brought under cultivation. What did the Congress do? In their tenure, by spending Rs. 2,400 crore, it brought only 2 lakh acres of land under cultivation. I may ask the House, which is the pro-farmer Government, whether Telugu Desam or Congress. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had visited Andhra Prades State in 2002 after the farmers had committed suicides. It was a good gesture and we welcomed her in the State. My question is, being in power both at the Centre and in the State, when within a span of 200 days, more than 200 farmers and 150-200 weavers committed suicides, why has she not visited the State. Is it that she had to visit the areas only before elections to give false promises so as to get elected?

SHRI S. K. KHARVENTHAN : What is the meaning of Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh's visit to the State? *...(Interruptions)*

DR. M. JAGANNATH : I am coming to it, Sir. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh visited Andhra Pradesh twice. The Government of Andhra Pradesh announced rupees one lakh fifty thousand out of the State fund to help farmers to come out of the situation and the Prime Minister offered only Rs. 50,000 out of the Central Government fund for this. How many farmers did get the benefit out of it? I would say. only a handful of them got the benefit. On the contrary, they allege that 3000 farmers died during Telugu Desam rule. Only 600 farmers were given the benefit. Is it not a blatant untruth? People should know the reality. Why is Shrimati Sonia Gandhi not visiting the State? I do not have anything against her.

In total, 82 farmers had died. Being the head of Congress, when she went there, according to the Congress Party's analysis as also newspaper report. she gave relief only to 32 people...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : It is absolutely irrelevant *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can give an explanation in your reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever you are saying, will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

DR. M. JAGANNATH : Why is she not going there now?...*(Interruptions)*. The country should know that... *(Interruptions)*. It was done to have political mileage... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The subject is very important and we are all very much concerned. Therefore, the discussion will continue. You may continue tomorrow.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 23rd December, 2004 at 11.00 a.m.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 23, 2004/Pausa 2, 1926 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred List of Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Ahamad, Atiq	321
2.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	314
3.	Shri Azmi, Ilyas	309
4.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	316
5.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	312
6.	Shri Chandel, Suresh	318
7.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	319
8.	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	308
9.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	320
10.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	317
11.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	310
12.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	303
13.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	305
14.	Smt Mane, Nivedita	304
15.	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	309
16.	Mohd., Mukeem	322
17.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	305
18.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	311
19.	Shri Pingle, Devidas	315
20.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	313
21.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	303
22.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	307
23.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	306
24.	Prof. Shiwankar, Mahadeorao	315
25.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	307
26.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	304
27.	Shri Singh, Sitaram	318
28.	Shri Singh, Suraj	313
29.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	319
30.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	306

Member-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	3493, 3603, 3628
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	3463, 3557, 3601, 3627, 3645
3.	Shri Ahamad, Atiq	3498
4.	Shri Ajay Kumar, S.	3483, 3555
5.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	3469
6.	Shri Ansari, Furkan	3494
7.	Shri Appadurai, M.	3541
8.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	3552, 3598, 3625, 3642
9.	Shri Bansal, Pawan Kumar	3539, 3592
10.	Shri Barad, Jashubhai Dhanabhai	3537, 3597, 3624, 3641
11	Shri Barman, Hiten	3432, 3440
12.	Shri Barman, Ranen	3432
13.	Shri Baxla, Joachim	3432, 3433
14.	Shri Bhakta, Manoranjan	3489, 3574, 3614
15.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	3442
16.	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	3592
17.	Shri Bose, Subrata	3432
18.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	3494, 3498
19.	Shri Chaliha, Kirip	3445, 3529, 3587, 3619, 3639
20.	Shri Chandel, Suresh	3534

1	2	3
21.	Prof. Chander Kumar	3560
22.	Shri Chandrappan, C. K.	3468, 3564, 3605, 3629, 3648
23.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3472, 3498
24.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	3486
25.	Smt. Choudhary, Anuradha	3472
26.	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	3460, 3569
27.	Shri Chouhan, Shivraj Singh	3471
28.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	3477
29.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	3424, 3498
30.	Shri Chowdhury, Bikash	3494
31.	Shri Deo, Bikram Keshari	3488
32.	Shri Deshmukh, Subhash Sureshchandra	3498, 3518, 3548
33.	Shri Fernandes, George	3466
34.	Shri Gadhavi, P. S.	3487, 3571
35.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	3472
36.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	3565, 3607, 3635, 3651
37.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	3644
38.	Shri Gehlot, Thawarchand	3518
39.	Shri Gohain, Rajen	3469
40.	Shri Goyal, Surendra Prakash	3455
41.	Shri Hamza, T. K.	3436, 3536
42.	Shri Harsha Kumar, G. V.	3516, 3581, 3615, 3633
43.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	3540, 3599, 3626, 3643
44.	Shri Jena, Mohan	3541
45.	Shri Jha, Raghunath	3481, 3554, 3600, 3634, 3650
46.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	3511
47.	Shri Kamat, Gurudas	3472
48.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	3497
49.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	3503
50.	Shri Khan, Sunil	3494
51.	Shri Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Ret.) B. C.	3586
52.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	3446, 3641
53.	Dr. Koya, P. P.	3514
54.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	3520, 3585, 3600
55.	Shri Kumar, B. Vinod	3553
56.	Shri Kumar, Manoj	3498, 3500
57.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	3461
58.	Shri Kumar, Nitish	3517
59.	Shri Kumar, Sajjan	3475
60.	Shri Kumar, Virendra	3496, 3577
61.	Shri Kurup, Suresh	3560
62.	Shri Kushawaha, Narendra Kumar	3467, 3533, 3584, 3617, 3638
63.	Dr. Kusmaria, Ramkrishna	3478
64.	Shri Lonappan, Nambadan	3490, 3561
65.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	3454
66.	Smt. Madhavaraj, Manorama	3457
67.	Shri, Mahajan, Y. G.	3498
68.	Shri Mahato, Bir Singh	3530, 3590, 3623, 3640
69.	Shri Mahato, Sunil Kumar	3484, 3498, 3640, 3623
70.	Shri Mahtab, Bhartruhari	3462, 3570, 3612, 3632
71.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	3515, 3541
72.	Shri Mandal, Sanat Kumar	3544, 3594, 3620, 3649
73.	Shri Mandlik, S. D.	3464, 3582
74.	Shri Manjhi, Rajesh Kumar	3447

1	2	3
75.	Shri Marndi, Sudam	3515
76.	Shri Meghwal, Kailash	3449, 3532, 3591, 3636, 3652
77.	Shri Mehta, Alok Kumar	3499
78.	Shri Mehta, Bhubneshwar Prasad	3498
79.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	3455
80.	Shri Mistry, Madhusudan	3455
81.	Shri Modi, Sushil Kumar	3535, 3608, 3630
82.	Shri Moghe, Krishna Murari	3509, 3600
83.	Mohd, Mukeem	3505, 3573
84.	Shri Mohite, Subodh	3431, 3567
85.	Shri Moorthy, A. K.	3435, 3480, 3525
86.	Shri Munshi Ram	3467, 3472
87.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	3441, 3567
88.	Shri Murmu, Rupchand	3510, 3579
89.	Smt. Narhire, Kalpana Ramesh	3502
90.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	3443
91.	Shri Nishad, Mahendra Prasad	3498
92.	Shri Oram, Jual	3488, 3575
93.	Shri Osmani, A. F. G.	3451
94.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	34448
95.	Shri Palanisamy, K. C.	3424, 3453
96.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3549, 3596, 3622
97.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	3474, 3545
98.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	3425, 3527
99.	Shri Paswan, Sukdeo	3479
100.	Shri Pathak, Brajesh	3459, 3538, 3566, 3609, 3631
101.	Shri Patil, Balasaheb Vikhe	3476, 3550
102.	Shri Patil, D. B.	3519
103.	Shri Patil, Prakash Bapu V.	3522, 3586
104.	Shri Patil, Shriniwas Dadasaheb	3464
105.	Shri Prasad, Anirudh Alias Sadhu Yadav	3464, 3582, 3600
106.	Shri Pradad, Harikewal	3498, 3530, 3543, 3593
107.	Smt. Purandeswari, D.	3465, 3563
108.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	3512
109.	Shri Rajender Kumar	3450, 3531, 3589, 3618
110.	Prof Ramadass, M.	3444, 3588
111.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	3498
112.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	3576, 3593
113.	Shri Rao, K. S.	3424, 3521
114.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	3428, 3524, 3562, 3602, 3637
115.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	3498, 3504, 3551,
116.	Shri Rawat, Kamla Prasad	3476
117.	Prof. Rawat, Rasa Singh	3434, 3559
118.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	3513, 3580
119.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	3429
120.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	3495
121.	Shri Reddy, S. P. Y.	3430, 3498, 3558
122.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpat Rao	3644
123.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	3429
124.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	3547, 3595, 3621, 3647
125.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	3452, 3551, 3568, 3610
126.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	3604
127.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	3472, 3556
128.	Smt. Sen, Minati	3485

1	2	3
129.	Dr. Senthil, R.	3427, 3528, 3606
130.	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	3492
131.	Shri Shakya, Raghuraj Singh	3438
132.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	3518, 3557, 3582, 3613, 3653
133.	Shri Shivanna, M.	3508, 3578
134.	Smt. Shukla, Karuna	3474
135.	Shri Siddeswara, G. M.	3491
136.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	3556
137.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	3506, 3572
138.	Shri Singh, Kirti Vardhan	3520
139.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	3498, 3501, 3583, 3616
140.	Shri Singh, Uday	3470, 3498
141.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	3517
142.	Shri Subba, M. K.	3551
143.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	3456
144.	Shri Surendran, Chengara	3560
145.	Shri Swain, Harihar	3439
146.	Shri Thomas, P. C.	3458
147.	Shri Thummar, V. K.	3455, 3482, 3571, 3611
148.	Smt. Tirath, Krishna	3479
149.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	3545
150.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	3429, 3464, 3546, 3582
151.	Shri Varma, Ratilal Kalidas	3472, 3551
152.	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	3437, 3526, 3636, 3646
153.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	3484, 3498, 3576
154.	Shri Yadav, Paras Nath	3523
155.	Shri Yadav, Sita Ram	3507
156.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	3464, 3473, 3542
157.	Shri Zahedi, Mahboob	3426

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred List of Questions

Prime Minister	
Agro and Rural Industries	309
Atomic Energy	318
Coal	
Communications and Information Technology	304, 307, 316
External Affairs	
Health and Family Welfare	306, 308, 310, 313, 314, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322
Mines	303
Ocean Development	
Overseas Indian Affairs	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	311
Planning	
Science and Technology	312
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	305
Small Scale Industries	
Space	315
Statistics and Programme Implementation	

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred List of Questions

Prime Minister	
Agro and Rural Industries	3453, 3497, 3504, 3522, 3569, 3579, 3587, 3612, 3645
Atomic Energy	3434, 3578
Coal	3426, 3484, 3494, 3498, 3532, 3537, 3538, 3553, 3562, 3600, 3640
Communications and Information Technology	3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3447, 3457, 3460, 3464, 3474, 3478, 3486, 3487, 3500, 3503, 3507, 3510, 3514, 3519, 3520, 3525, 3534, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3548, 3552, 3557, 3560, 3563, 3566, 3568, 3574, 3580, 3595, 3609, 3611, 3621, 3622, 3624, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3652
External Affairs	3424, 3431, 3472, 3477, 3516, 3523, 3623, 3625, 3633, 3647
Health and Family Welfare	3425, 3428, 3430, 3432, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3458, 3459, 3462, 3469, 3476,

	3480, 3481, 3483, 3489, 3490, 3499, 3501, 3502, 3505, 3506, 3508, 3512, 3518, 3521, 3524, 3527, 3533, 3540, 3542, 3547, 3549, 3550, 3554, 3556,3558, 3559, 3561, 3564, 3565, 3567, 3571, 3573, 3576, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3586, 3589, 3594, 3597, 3599, 3601, 3606, 3607, 3615, 3616, 3618, 3626, 3627, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3641, 3643, 3650, 3651
Mines	3473, 3488, 3511, 3575, 3617, 3619
Ocean Development	
Overseas Indian Affairs	3429, 3592
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	3444, 3452, 3466, 3479, 3515, 3530, 3531, 3536, 3539, 3541, 3570, 3590, 3591, 3593, 3598, 3604, 3649
Planning	3463, 3465, 3496, 3526, 3529, 3572, 3577, 3605, 3610, 3642
Science and Technology	3436, 3461, 3471, 3493, 3495, 3513, 3588, 3646, 3653
Shipping, Road Transport and Highways	3427, 3433, 3435, 3445, 3446, 3448, 3467, 3468, 3470, 3475, 3482, 3491, 3492, 3509, 3517, 3528, 3535, 3551, 3555, 3602, 3603, 3608, 3613, 3614, 3628, 3639, 3644, 3648
Small Scale Industries	3585, 3596, 3620
Space	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	

P.L.S. 40. VI. 16/2004
487

© 2004 By Lok Sabha Secretariat
Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in
Lok Sabha (Ninth Edition) and Printed by Sunlight Printers, Delhi - 110006