

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

## Statement

Thursday, January 04, 2018/Pausha 14, 1939 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Question No. 241, Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan.

#### Construction of Barrages across Mahanadi River

\*241. SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN:

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has taken any permission from the Union Government for construction of six industrial barages across the main arm of inter-State river Mahanadi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether demands of Odisha have been considered while planning the development of water sector in Mahanadi river basin to the tune of 33898 MCM of water by Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to release flood water from Chhattisgarh to Odisha in the downstream of river Mahanadi during the period of high floods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the provision of quantum of minimum flow kept at inter-State border by the State Government of Chhattisgarh for the fulfilment of the riparian requirement of Odisha and to maintain the river health in the shape of environmental flow?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) carries out techno-economic appraisal of major (command area more than 10,000 ha) and medium (command area 2000 to 10,000 ha) irrigation projects which are planned on Inter-State river/river basins. List of projects of Chhattisgarh approved and accepted by Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of MoWR, RD & GR is attached as Annexure-I.

In the inter State meeting convened by MoWR, RD & GR on 17.09.2016, with Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Odisha, Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh stated that six barrages namely, Samoda, Sheorinarayan, Basantpur, Mironi, Saradih and Kalma individually has less than 2000 hectares irrigation potential, hence each of them falls under minor irrigation projects category. Keeping in view the statement of State as above, the six barrages being minor irrigation projects are not required to be approved and accepted by TAC of this Ministry.

However, Environment Clearance for six barrages on River Mahanadi has been accorded by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Chhattisgarh. The details are at Annexure-II.

(b) to (d) As per the claim submitted by Odisha to the Ministry through complaint dated 19.11.2016 under Section 3 of the Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the requirement of water in Chhattisgarh for the purposes of existing, ongoing and future irrigation, industrial use and domestic projects will be to the extent of 33.89 BCM. In this complaint, the Government of Odisha raised the issues like quantum of minimum flow in Hirakud dam, surplus flow and shares of States in minimum and surplus flows.

The Central Government in accordance with Sec 4(1) of ISRWD Act, 1956 set up a Negotiation Committee on 19.01.2017, which comprised of members from basin States and concerned Ministries of Central Government, Central Water Commission, India Meteorological Department and National Institute of Hydrology for finding a negotiated settlement for the water dispute. Two meetings of the Negotiation Committee were held. However, there was no participation from the

Government of Odisha. In absence of submission of any data by Government of Odisha in support of its claim and non participation in the meeting by Odisha, the issues of water availability, water utilization and minimum flow etc. could not resolved by the committee. The Committee submitted its report to MoWR, RD & GR on 27.6.2017.

The dispute can be settled by arriving at a permanent, amicable and enduring solution by negotiations, through Joint Control Board under 1983 Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between erstwhile Madhya Pradesh and Odisha or in any other appropriate way.

Govt. of Odisha has filed Original Suit No. 1/2017 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court for restraining Govt. of Chhattisgarh from continuing construction and operation of six industrial barrages and taking up any future project. The case was last heard on 11.12.2017. The next date of hearing is 16.01.2018. The matter is subjudice in the Court. A judicial verdict in the matter is awaited.

#### **Annexure-I**

*List of Projects of Chhattisgarh Approved and Accepted by TAC of MoWR, RD & GR*

Sl. No.	Meeting Number	Date of Meeting	Project Name
1	2	3	4
1.	80th	07.02.2003	Mahanadi Reservoir Project
2.	80th	07.02.2003	Sutiapat Irrigation Project
3.	81st	04.08.2003	Mongra Irrigation Project
4.	82nd	19.02.2004	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)
5.	90th	26.09.2007	Mahanadi Reservoir Project (Revised)
6.	95th	20.01.2009	Kelo Irrigation Project
7.	98th	09.07.2009	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Multipurpose Project (Revised)
8.	99th	24.08.2009	Koserteda Irrigation Project (Revised)

1	2	3	4
9.	104th	12.05.2010	Karra Nalla Irrigation Project
10.	104th	12.05.2010	Ghumariya Nalla Irrigation Project
11.	104th	12.05.2010	Sutiapat Irrigation Project (Revised)
12.	105th	25.06.2010	Khrung Tank Project-ERM
13.	106th	16.09.2010	Maniyari Tank Project-ERM
14.	115th	24.07.2012	Minimata (Hasdeo) Bango Project
15.	130th	30.09.2016	Arpa Bhaiasajhar Barrage Project

#### **Annexure-II**

*Details of Environment Clearance for Six Barrages on River Mahanadi, Accorded by State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of Barrage	SEIAA, Chhattisgarh letter No. and Date
1	2	3
1.	Samoda Barrage, Samoda Raipur	1643/SEIAA-CG/EC/Diversion/RYP/260 dated 21.3.2014
2.	Sheorinarayan Barrage, Janjgir Champa	417/SEIAA-CG/EC/Tank/JANJ/158 dated 22.5.2014
3.	Basantpur Barrage, Janjgir Champa	419/SEIAA-CG/EC/Tank/JANJ/159 dated 21.3.2014
4.	Mironi Barrage, Janjgir Champa	565/SEIAA-CG/EC/Tank/JANJ/264 dated 4.6.2014
5.	Saradih Barrage, Janjgir Champa	563/SEIAA-CG/EC/Tank/JANJ/160 dated 4.6.2014
6.	Kamla Barrage, Janjgir Champa	415/SEIAA-CG/EC/Tank/JANJ/263 dated 22.5.2014

[English]

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that those six projects which have been constructed are minor projects and that is why permission of the Central Water Commission is not needed. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, that these six barrages which have been constructed are on the upper side of Hirakud Dam. Even though permission of the CWC is not needed, they have been constructed very close to one another so as to intentionally give water to industries and an inter-connection canal is also there. So, will the Minister be in a position to say whether these six projects, which have been named as minor projects, are inter-linked or not. If so, should we not conclude that intentionally the Government of India has given importance to Chhattisgarh ...\*

HON. SPEAKER: No allegation should be there.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, as mentioned by the hon. Member, all six barrages and storages have been constructed in Chhattisgarh. I have with me their project-wise capacity. These projects are under 2000 hectare area and a total of 2000 hectare of land is irrigated through them. No permission is required for them. Not only in Chhattisgarh, such projects have been set up in several other States which have been completed through the State funds. There is no need to take any permission from the Union Government. Such a project has been set up in Odisha as well, for which there was no need to take any permission. I would like to assure the hon. Member about the basic problem over there. Flood comes during the rainy season which causes a loss of about 800 crore rupees in Odisha and inundates 50 lakh hectares of land. However, during non-rainy season, there is shortage of water. This is the problem of Odisha. Therefore, we have taken up a number of projects on behalf of the Union Government which have been divided into two departments. One is regarding the rivers emanating from the Himalayan valley and the other is connecting those rivers which are from non Himalayan valley. About 3000 TMC water of Godavari flows into the sea. I would like to tell the hon. Member that there is no

shortage of water in Odisha. Four and a half per cent of water from the Hirakund dam in Odisha overflows due to lack of capacity. The need for shortage and water management. The availability of water is so much there that Odisha can take whatever amount of water it wants to and the same applies to Chhattisgarh as well. Water is flowing into the sea. We have made a study in this regard.

[English]

The total water availability in Mahanadi is 51 BCM; water requirement of Chhattisgarh from Mahanadi is maximum 33 BCM; water requirement of Odisha from Mahanadi is 26 BCM; and regeneration is 18 BCM. [Translation] So, 51 plus 18 i.e. 69 BCM water is available, 33 BCM is for Chhattisgarh, Odisha can get 26 BCM and the rest 10 BCM is flowing into the sea.

Secondly, I would like to inform him that there is no shortage of water. I would like to submit this much only that when this dispute was going on, I had just then become a minister, the erstwhile minister had also made an effort. I have written a letter to the Chief Minister inviting him here. We got the dispute between Maharashtra and Gujarat solved. We resolved the dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh regarding Kane-Betwa, Bundelkhand. I would like to assure you that the Union Government will not do any injustice to you. We are ready to provide you water and every assistance. I understand the problem of water. You may visit me and if no solution is arrived at in the meeting with me, you may approach the hon. Prime Minister. You said that I should come in the meeting with the Prime Minister. I would like to assure him that there will be no injustice in resolving the water problem of Odisha and Odisha will definitely get water. I am ready to solve this problem. You can hold a meeting with me. You do not come for the meeting, do not submit any paper or report and talk about the Tribunal. It doesn't seem proper to tell you this, but after my birth...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, this is wrong.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Let him complete, Mahtabji. I will allow you also.

...(Interruptions)

\* Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. I will allow you also to put your Supplementary. Do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: First of all, I am not leveling any allegation. If there is any allegation, I take it back. I would like to give this much information to him that three types of committees were constituted for this purpose. Hon. Member, I am not leveling any allegation. Papers were taken from Chhattisgarh, the Government of Odisha could not give them due to some reasons. It is my submission that let the bygone by bygone. You need water, we are ready to provide. Please come to us for a meeting, there will be no injustice with you. There will be justice with you and you will get required water. The catchment area of Mahanadi is in Chhattisgarh from which 57 per cent water is flowing over there. They have 57 per cent share from it and 47 per cent is yours. One and one and a half per cent is of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. We are ready to provide you water in that proportion or even more than that. For that you need to sit in a meeting and we are ready to find a way out. This is my request...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will give all of you an opportunity to speak today.

[English]

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. He has given the answer about the quantum of minimum and surplus flow of Hirakud Dam.

Here, I would like to share the information about water received by the Hirakud Reservoir from the upper catchments of Mahanadi Basin during non-monsoon season period, 2016-17, up to March. It was recorded as 41.1 per cent in November, 32.8 per cent in December; 31.1 per cent in January, 39.1 per cent in February and 27.6 per cent in March.

My point is that whatever normal water that has been received by the Mahanadi in the summer season is less than 50 per cent. In some months, it is 41 per cent; in some months, it is 21 per cent; and in some months is 25 per cent.

Therefore, what is the mechanism being adopted by the Government of India to regulate it so that during the entire summer season, Mahanadi will get water?

Secondly, Madam, we demand formation of a Tribunal to sort out disputes between the State of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. I want a specific reply on my both these points that I have raised.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam, what the hon. Member is saying is correct. Particularly after the end of the rainy season, the natural flow of river diminishes and therefore water problem arises during October, November, December, January, February, March and April.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: It had not happened earlier.

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: This is also true that due to excess flood from the Mahanadi, losses to the tune of Rs. 800 crore occur every year. 50 lakh hectares of land come under water and the whole crop gets damaged. This happens during flood or during rainy season. I am mentioning this point only that the water which comes during the rainy season or with the flood can be taken in the water storage by diverting the same, if the government of Chhattisgarh and Odisha jointly make an endeavour. The Government of India may consider extending assistance for a number of such projects leading to the storage of water which could be used during the shortage of water during March-April. It would solve the problem in approaching the Tribunal and we do not have any objection to it. The only thing is that we have taken a decision that instead of constituting separate tribunals for different States, a single Tribunal may be set up for the disputes of all the States. The process for this purpose has begun. Proposed for enactment of a law for the same had come in the Parliament. Subsequently, a Joint Select Committee was constituted which gave its recommendation and it is with the Law Ministry at present and a law in this regard is being formulated. If I tell you about this today, all the tribunals will get merged into it as per the law. After its constitution and subsequently start of work, probably it will take three-four months. We had been waiting for it to

refer it there. There is no bottleneck in this regard. In case of their request, we do not have any problem in going through the formality. We are not in opposition to it, there is no difficulty in it as well. I would like to tell you one thing that I have the records with me that the Tribunal could not decide even in 28-30 years. I am telling you that after I took over as Minister, the dispute between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat was solved. Let us try to resolve the dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh. If we could not resolve the dispute, going to the Tribunal or to the Supreme Court is an option open for you and it is your right. If the question between the two States could be resolved through a dialogue and you could get as much as you want, then why you want to proceed further in this regard.

Madam, through you, I would like to put forth a question before this House and the people of the country. Not a single person writes any article, nor a single NGO raises any objection, not a single newspaper on TV channel starts a discussion about the water that is flowing into the sea. No discussion is held about the 68 to 70 per cent water if the rainy season which is going into the sea and in the meantime, two States continue to indulge in small disputes in this regard. It is our country, we need to develop it together, it is our 'mantra' to develop all taking along all the people - 'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas'. If we take the dispute to the Supreme Court, we do not get a decision for 30 years together. I once again appeal that the concerned Chief Ministers, Ministers and all concerned Members of Parliament sit with me and we will try to make available as much water as you require. If there is any capital cost involved in making available water, the Union Government is ready to bear it to resolve the water dispute between the two States. Why do not they come forward for this purpose?

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: Madam, hon. Minister has expressed his feelings in very kind and nice words. I wish the same kindness was shown by the Government in 2014 when Odisha had first complained about this current issue. I wish, at that time, the Government had stopped the construction of barrages at Chhattisgarh and listen to us. With what face and what confidence do we go to the Government? [Translation] Today, you are committed to Inter-State River Water

Disputes Act, 1956. [English] It is statutorily mandatory for you to form a tribunal within one year. One year has passed. These are all excuses that you would bring a new law and you are trying to resolve the dispute. The Act is expressly clear. You need to form a Tribunal within one year. Your Act is still relevant and valid today, yet, you have not formed the tribunal. We have gone to the Government of India many times.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You ask your question. Don't repeat the things. He has spoken on this matter.

[English]

Again, you are repeating the same thing.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: We have gone to the Government many times with a complaint. Neither the Government acted on our complaints nor is it following its own law and act.

HON. SPEAKER: Do you not have any question? This is a Question Hour. Discussion is not going on. I am sorry for this.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I am coming to the question.

HON. SPEAKER: Do not say that you are coming to the question. You have to ask the question directly.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: The fact is that the Government is bound to form a Tribunal. Why is it when it has not followed its own law and act and enacted a Tribunal as per the Section 4(1) of the inter-State Water Dispute Act?

HON. SPEAKER: Again it is the same question.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam, it is true that Tribunal should be formed in a year, but the history till date is such that not even a single Tribunal has been set up in a year. It takes time in legal procedure.

First thing is that you have a right to go to the Tribunal and it is our duty to make a Tribunal. This is our constitutional responsibility. I am not escaping from that. But I would like to say to the Hon'ble Member that if someone is going to get water only through the Tribunal tomorrow, then I set up it today by completing all the

process within 24 hours. It's not a problem. Secondly, even after the tribunal has been created, no decision is taken for 28-30 years. If you sit with me for eight days or fifteen days, then I will try to arrive at a decision as per your wish. If I do not take a decision, then you can go to the Tribunal. You have also gone to the Supreme Court. You can go to every available channel. But we should discuss with each other and you have a right to get what you want. When you are getting an opportunity, then why are you insisting on going to the Tribunal? If you politically demand it, then I'll tell you one thing. Before I became a minister, we had a national highway of 4,610 kms. We doubled it in the three and a half years and now it is 9400 Kms...*(Interruptions)* We have invested Rs. 35,000 crore in Paradip Port. In the railways, in 2013-14, you had got Rs. 812 crore only, and now you have been given Rs. 5102 crores. Our Petroleum Minister has given to Odisha an investment of Rs. 1,26,682 crore. We are doing double or triple amount of work. We are not working with the anti-Odisha mentality. Even being a different party, we will not discriminate with you. ",SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS. Sit down with us, we will take you along.

*[English]*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam Speaker, I have a specific question. As hon. Minister has already stated that they are agreeable for Tribunal and they have also assured the Supreme Court of India and the Supreme Court of India has also specifically asked whether you are going to form a Tribunal or not. On behalf of the Government of India, they have agreed. Why are they not forming the Tribunal? We can wait for hundred years. Today, they say that yes, we will constitute the Tribunal. What is the difficulty?

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: It is true that a Bill to create a single Tribunal for the entire country was introduced in this House. Then, it was referred to the Standing Committee, which forwarded the same to the Ministry with its recommendations. The Ministry has forwarded it to the law Ministry and perhaps it will come back within one or two months. It will resolve all your disputes. When

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\* Not recorded.

a single law will be enacted for the entire country, then this Tribunal will be merged with that. We, therefore, don't have any problem in forming a Tribunal. It is happening because you had approved it...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: What is the difficulty in forming a Tribunal?

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: It is in the process. As early as possible, it can be done. That is why, in the Supreme Court, we have said that we are ready for this. We have never said 'No' to this...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Madam.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: One of you may speak. *[English]* Because all of you are asking the same question. And the Minister is answering in the same way. So, please do not repeat that.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, the answer remains the same. The Question is not the same. The answer is repeatedly being repeated. It is being repeated. It is repeated in the sense, whether the tribunal is going to be formed as per the Constitutional provision or not. You are violating the Constitution. You have not formed the tribunal within one year. That is the stipulated law. You have gone to the Supreme Court by taking a stand that you are not going to form the tribunal because one Bill is pending. Is this the way how the law has to be maintained in this country? ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No, nothing will go on record like this.

...*(Interruptions)*... \*

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Pinaki Misra, I have not allowed you.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\* Not recorded



HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. Are you opposing your own Member or what? You are not allowing him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry. Nothing will go on record like this.

...(Interruptions)... \*

HON. SPEAKER: Only what Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab is saying will be answered. That is the thing.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this.

...(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, this is not a discussion that we are having.

HON. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: A specific question is being asked. A commitment was given by the Government on this floor of the House that yes we are going to form a tribunal. I had raised it earlier. In the Supreme Court, the Government has gone back saying that we are not going to form a tribunal. Now here we are hearing from the Minister that they will wait for the new Bill to come. Is the Minister aware that during the previous NDA regime, during Atal Ji's time, an amendment was moved relating to the 1956 Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal Act that it would be in a time bound manner that the resolution has to be found? If that is there, why should you wait for a new composite Bill for all the tribunals to be formed? That provision is already there in the law. Today, you do not give us the example of Cauvery or of Punjab. That provision is still there. It was during Arjun Babu's tenure as Water Resources Minister, in this House during Atal Ji's time, an amendment was moved and it was part of the law.

Are you going to implement or enforce a tribunal as early as possible? It is because your predecessor in the Government said in this House that he had no power to restrain Chhattisgarh from constructing the dams. That is the reason why we are not coming forward to sit with you; and why the Odisha Government is not coming forward.

\* Not recorded.

It is because you are not restraining them. One year has already gone. At least the tribunal will restrain them from doing further construction. I want specific answers from you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam, I have already responded. In the list I have read about Chhattisgarh, there are all barrages under two thousand hectares. If any law of the Indian government is below it, then we have no right to postpone that work and till date we have not even used it. Even in Odisha, you have made two such barrages, but our permission has not been sought

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not a discussion. You only answer and that will be finished.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: In the Hon'ble Supreme Court also, an affidavit has been filed and we have said that we are ready for the Tribunal and it is our responsibility to do so. We have not denied it.

I want to make a small point, you please understand it technically. An Act was brought in this House. The Standing Committee was formed, and it gave its report and the Ministry after filing it has sent it to the Law Ministry. I do not promise here but I have the information that maybe within one and a half months, the things will be done. If after the process of one and a half or two months it is formed, it will get merged. In this way, when two things are happening within two months, then what is the use of doing another new thing? That was the subject, otherwise it would not have worked. You have the right to talk about the Tribunal and you will get the right for Tribunal within the next three months.

[Translation]

#### Unused Airstrips and Airports

\*242. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of airstrips and airports in the country are still lying unused;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to make these airstrips and airports operational;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard till date; and

(e) the names of airlines which have shown interest in starting services from/to these airstrips/airports?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Out of a total of 476 airports/airstrips in the country owned by Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Private companies etc., only 129 airports are owned and managed by AAI. The State/UT wise list of unused airports/airstrips of AAI is at Annexure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 provides for revival of un-served and under-served airports on demand basis depending on firm commitment from the airlines operators and the State Governments who agree to provide various concessions envisaged in the policy. The Government has granted a budgetary support of Rs. 4500/- crore for revival of 50 un-served and under-served airports/airstrips of the AAI, Civil Enclaves, State Governments and other Central Public Sector Undertakings. Out of these 16 airports have already been revived under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS).

(e) In the first round of RCS bidding, five airlines viz., Airline Allied Services, Spicejet Ltd., Turbo Megha Airways Pvt. Ltd., Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd., and Air Odis' a Aviation Pvt. Ltd. have shown interest to start services from these airstrips/airports.

**Annexure**

*Non-Operational/Unused Airports of AAI*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Airport	
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Daparizo	
		2. Passighat	
		3. Tezu	

1	2	3	4
2. Andhra Pradesh		4. Donakonda	
3. Assam		5. Rupsi	
		6. Shella	
4. Bihar		7. Jogbani	
		8. Raxaul	
		9. Muzaffarpur	
5. Chhattisgarh		10. Bilaspur	
6. Gujarat		11. Deesa (Palanpur)	
7. Jharkhand		12. Chakulia	
		13. Deoghar	
8. Madhya Pradesh		14. Khandwa	
		15. Panna	
		16. Satna	
9. Mizoram		17. Aizawl (Tural)	
10. Odisha		18. Jharsuguda	
11. Tamil Nadu		19. Vellore	
		20. Tanjavour (CE)	
12. Telangana		21. Nadirgul	
		22. Warangal	
13. Tripura		23. Kailashar	
		24. Kamalpur	
		25. Khowai	
14. Uttar Pradesh		26. Lalitpur	
		27. Bareilly (CE)	
15. West Bengal		28. Asansol	
		29. Balurghat	
		30. Malda	

SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Madam, the answer is given ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU: ...*(Interruptions)* Our Chief Minister and the hon. Minister of Water Resources ...*(Interruptions)* has written a letter to him. Our Chief

Minister wants to take part but they want him to stay away ...*(Interruptions)* He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)* They want to do politics...*(Interruptions)* The BJP Govt. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record like this.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not good. Don't fight here over Chhattisgarh.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Out of 476 airports, 129 airports and airstrips are being used in this country. The Minister has given a detailed answer pertaining to 15 States which have unused airports and airstrips, but it does not include the unused airports and airstrips in Karnataka.

How many airports and airstrips have been identified under UDAN scheme in Karnataka? Kempegowda International Airport of Bengaluru is the third largest airport in the country. The air traffic has already increased. The second airstrip is also getting ready. Keeping in view the way the traffic is growing, I think, we need a second airport in Bengaluru. Has the Ministry any proposal to re-open the HAL airport?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam Speaker, the list he is talking about is of non-operational/unused airports of AAI (Airports Authority of India). Airports in India are owned by a lot of people. Since the AAI comes under the Government of India, we have given a break up of non-operational/unused airports available with

Government of India. The State Governments also own airports. There are defence airports also. They are also Government of India's airports, but they are not commercial airports. The details have been given.

Karnataka will be having a lot of airports. I think, there are 476 and odd airports or airstrips throughout the country. I can read out that list to the hon. Member. If I start reading it out, it will generate another type of problem here.

HON. SPEAKER: No, you need not read it.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: So, if the Member wants, I will reach out those details to him.

In the supplementary, he has asked for another airport in Bengaluru. There is already an agreement with the Government. I think, if I remember correctly because it is not part of the main Question, up to 2035 or so, no other airport within 150 kilometres can come up. I am not correct about the year, but subject to memory, it is that. After that, it is open for all.

SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Madam, I feel that the Government should have a re-look at that matter. The airport in Bengaluru is getting congested and a city like Bengaluru requires a second airport. London has got two airports and New York has also got two airports. So, the Government should definitely rethink about this matter. I want an answer from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: ...\*

HON. SPEAKER: No, I have not allowed you. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am just seeking your indulgence. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: In Question Hour, it should not be something like that. I am sorry.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. Nothing has gone on record. I have also said that.

...*(Interruptions)*

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: This will not be recorded. No one has got this right.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Why should I interfere, when it is not being recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You should not speak like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: ...\*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: ...\* Please go through the record. ...\*

HON. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: That is what I am saying. ...\*

HON. SPEAKER: No, I have not said anything.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: No, I cannot say something like that. I am allowing you again and again over water problem. You can see the records. I have reprimanded him after talking about Chhattisgarh, etc.

[English] I have not said anything.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, please go through the record. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have not commented this.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have just said that you are repeating asking the same question and the same answer is being given.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, please go through the record. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This was my only comment.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Same answer will be given for the same question. I have just said that and nothing else.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Madam, ...\*. ... (Interruptions) We are really heart-broken. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Don't accuse me.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I have not said it.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I am very conscious in this matter. Bhartruhari ji, when you raised this question, I have allowed you. There is nothing otherwise. Even today, I said that I will give all the members an opportunity. Please do not level such allegations.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am requesting that you check the record... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will see the record, but I have not said anything otherwise. When another member is speaking, I am not allowing him.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: It is not very good. No, I have not said something like this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I have only said that same question and answer is being repeated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: This was the only thing. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam Speaker, the thing is that when this Greenfield policy and privatization of airports started, Hyderabad and Bangalore were one of the first few that happened in our country. So, based on knowledge at that time available to the various Governments -- State and Centre, these things were drawn up. Subsequent experiences showed and that is why Delhi and Mumbai are on the number of footfalls and not on the year. Now, if we violate those agreements, then we are inviting litigation and litigation is something that is time consuming. So, this is our problem.

If those airports reach their full capacities, then we can call and ask them and go ahead with it. I still understand that Bangalore is having a second runway and it has capacity. So, this is the issue with Bangalore. In places where the State Governments have taken interest like I understand that Bidar came in that 150 kms range, now I have advised the State Government; they have talked to the concerned entrepreneur; and they have arrived at a solution. So, we will facilitate, and we cannot dictate.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Madam Speaker, as we all know that under the regional connectivity scheme, there has been good response to the government's effort to add many non-operational airports of the country. In spite of this, you have taken the initiative to connect small towns. Airports of big towns have already been saturated and it is the biggest problem

ever since. For example, if I talk about the Mumbai Airport, it has already become saturated. There is an effort to introduce some flights under the Regional Connectivity Scheme, but due to saturation in Mumbai, there is a limit for landing of new aircraft. I would like to know from you, through the House, whether the Government will think of diverting the operational flights which come from other cities or metro cities to Mumbai, to small cities through regional connectivity and it will not create traffic in a city like Mumbai. Then it will be easier to come to Mumbai. There is no space to land more aircrafts in Mumbai. Will the government consider about linking small towns and other cities with Mumbai?

[English]

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member is correct that the Mumbai airport is a congested airport. As it is, we are having 52 movements in an hour in Mumbai and it compares with the better airports in the world. So, the existing airport is just saturated as far as traffic is concerned and that is generating some problems. Mumbai is a premier city of India and it is in desperate need of an airport.

At least they have started work in Navi Mumbai. I personally wished that it had happened 10-15 years back but it had not happened that way. We would try to motivate all concerned to expedite that and to try and see that Mumbai problems are solved.

About regional connectivity, I would say that we have done two rounds of auctions. In the first round, we were looking at 31 airports, out of which 15 have already become functional. Second round has started. We are looking at 41 airports there. We are looking at something like 80 airports. Since Independence, we have 75 active airports. In this Government's tenure, 80 active airports are on site, and we are all working on it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT: Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask a question. I want to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister for Civil Aviation that under the Regional Connectivity Scheme, the smaller cities have been included which is the need of the hour.

I also wish to ask through you, about the airstrips which lie unused like the airstrip in mu district which is

used by Shri GD Birla. The land is owned by the government and an airstrip is already constructed there. I ask the Honorable Minister whether the government propose to operationalize that strip. From the strategic point of view, my district has become very important. In this district, two new cantonments have been established. There is no weekly train and air connectivity also. Will the hon. Minister make an effort to operationalise this airstrip.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: The Finance Ministry was kind to us. They gave us a ballpark figure of Rs. 5,200 crore to target 50 unused airports but these are not going to be allotted and money is not invested on some hunches. This is a demand driven scheme. As it is, it has started in our country and we have been able to repair airports; we have spent money on quite a few airports. We have spent so far Rs. 46 crore. So, we have the money. If a demand is there; if an airline can come forward and give us a firm demand, we are willing to revive any of these strips. It does not matter who owns these strips.

SHRIMATI ARPITA GHOSH: Thank you for giving this opportunity, Madam, in the list of non-operational or unused airports of AAI, my constituency, Balurghat is there. I just want to know as to how long it would take to complete these airports. Have airlines taken up all these airports? I wanted to know especially about Balurghat as to which airlines have taken it up. What steps have been taken by the Government on this? Have the Government taken up with the airlines on this?

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: The Government's interaction with airlines is a continuous process because continuously problems are coming up, which require attention and solution.

With regard to Balurghat, I will find out the status and reach out to the hon. Member. It is very difficult to remember all the 476 airports and at what stage each one is. The principle is that if an airline comes and gives a firm commitment to any airport within the country, the Government is willing. It does not matter who owns it. The Government of India is willing to invest money, and bring it to an operational stage.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, I appreciate the Minister's answer and the initiative taken by the Prime

Minister to ensure regional connectivity. At the same time, the Minister is expressing his inability because of an agreement between the airports and the Civil Aviation Department wherein within a range of 150 km. a new airport cannot be constructed. Bengaluru and Hyderabad airports are facing problem on this count.

How can they allow monopolisation by one agency? For example, if we take the Bengaluru Airport, it is already saturated. When we come to the Bengaluru Airport, we are facing a difficulty. We have to reach the Airport three hours before to catch the flight. Therefore, Hosur is the other alternative which is available there. He has already said that Hosur Airport is going to be included in the UDAN Scheme. But, at the same time, what I have learnt from the News Agency and also from the hon. Minister when I had a discussion with him is that the Bengaluru Airport Authority is objecting to that project because Hosur Airport is coming within 150 kilometres. Why is such type of an agreement still prevailing? When they entered into an agreement, at that time, the traffic was normal. But, now it is saturated. Why are they not allowing this kind of an Airport to operate? Our Transport Minister is spending a lot of money in developing roads. In spite of that, people prefer to travel by civil aircraft through airports. We have to encourage that. Therefore, they should try to cancel such agreements and get the legal opinion. They must see to it that this kind of monopolisation is not allowed by private airports. Therefore, I would request him to allow the regional airports to operate. What are the steps they are going to take to make operational the Hosur Airport? I want to know about this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: I need not mention that the Government is a continuous process. I may mention that agreements have taken place at a particular point of time. It is my inability that I cannot put the clock back. Now, if there is a new suggestion, we have to take those people into confidence. We do not want litigation. The Government should be using its offices to reduce litigation and not to increase it. Of course, hon. Member's suggestions are accepted and we work in that direction. We also learn from experiences. That is why, after Hyderabad and Bengaluru, there are a number of footfalls in the case of Delhi and Mumbai. In fact, the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has told us that Delhi is going to be saturated in 2023.

Now, we have already reached 2018. That gives us a very little time. In fact, I am happy that a few State Governments around are showing interest for a second airport for Delhi. But, we are still running against time. So, these problems are there. All this can be negotiated. I do not think we should increase litigation.

[English]

### Transmission Towers of AIR

\*243. SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transmission towers available with the All India Radio (AIR) in the country;

(b) whether these towers are also used/rented its towers to relay programmes of private radio channels to get additional revenue and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AIR has received any proposal from the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for using their transmission towers for mobile network;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the use of some of the transmission towers by both AIR and BSNL so as to reduce the expenditure on installation of these towers?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJAYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd.)): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) Prasar Bharati has informed that towers of various heights are available with Air India Radio (AIR).

(b) Presently, 57 Air towers are shared with Private FM Broadcasters on rental basis. The details are given in Annexure-I in addition to that 37 Doordarshan (DD) towers are also shared with Private FM Broadcasters on rental basis. The details are given in Annexure-II. The

revenue from sharing of AIR/DD towers during 2016-17 was about Rs. 41 crore.

(c) and (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that as of now, at 32 places BSNL/MTNL are using Prasar Bharati (AIR & DD) infrastructure on rental basis. The details are given in Annexure-III. At 6 places proposals are with BSNL for signing of agreement. The details are given in Annexure-IV. Proposals from BSNL for sharing of AIR/DD towers at 13 places have been received as per details given in Annexure-V.

(e) It is stated that in order to synergize efforts for multiple utilization of resources and sharing of existing capacities/communication towers of both Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Department of Telecommunications, a committee of officers of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (including DD & AIR) and Department of Telecommunications (including BSNL & MTNL) has been formed on 28.01.2015 to ascertain technical feasibility and decide terms and conditions of infrastructure sharing.

### Annexure-I

#### AIR Towers Shared with Private FM Broadcasters

Sl. No.	Location of towers	State
1.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Surat	Gujarat
3.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Asansol	West Bengal
5.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
6.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Vadodara	Gujarat
9.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
12.	Akola	Maharashtra
13.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Bikaner	Rajasthan
15.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Location of towers	State
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT
17.	Dhule	Maharashtra
18.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Gulbarga	Karnataka
20.	Haflong	Assam
21.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Kannur	Kerala
24.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
25.	Kozhikode	Kerala
26.	Mangalore	Karnataka
27.	Nanded	Maharashtra
28.	Nasik	Maharashtra
29.	Patiala	Punjab
30.	Puducherry	Puducherry
31.	Rourkela	Odisha
32.	Sangli	Maharashtra
33.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
34.	Sholapur	Maharashtra
35.	Siliguri	West Bengal
36.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu
37.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
38.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
39.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
40.	Thrissur	Kerala
41.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
42.	Warangal	Telangana
43.	Aizawl	Mizoram
44.	Hissar	Haryana
45.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
46.	Panaji	Goa
47.	Junagarh	Gujarat

Sl. No.	Location of towers	State
48.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir
49.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir
50.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
51.	Godhra	Gujarat
52.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
53.	Amravati	Maharashtra
54.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh
55.	Dhubri	Assam
56.	Delhi (Mall Road)	Delhi
57.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra

**Annexure-II***Doordarshan Towers shared with Private FM Broadcasters*

Sl. No.	Location of towers	State
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
4.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Pune	Maharashtra
6.	Agartala	Tripura
7.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
9.	Amritsar	Punjab
10.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
13.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
14.	Delhi	Delhi
15.	Gangtok	Sikkim
16.	Guwahati	Assam
17.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh



Sl. No.	Location of towers	State	Sl. No.	Location of towers	State
18.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	28.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
19.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	29.	Patna	Bihar
20.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	30.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
21.	Jalandhar	Punjab	31.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	32.	Rajkot	Gujarat
23.	Karnal	Haryana	33.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
24.	Kolkata	West Bengal	34.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
25.	Kota	Rajasthan	35.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu
26.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	36.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Mysore	Karnataka	37.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh

**Annexure-III**

*Station Wise Details of Sharing of Prasar Bharati Infrastructure with BSNL/MTNL*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	AIR/DD	Place	State/UT
1.	BSNL	DD	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
2.	BSNL	DD	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
3.	BSNL	DD	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	BSNL	AIR	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
5.	BSNL	DD	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
6.	BSNL	Radio Kashmir	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
7.	BSNL	AIR	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
8.	BSNL	AIR	Kolkata	West Bengal
9.	BSNL	AIR	Jaipur	Rajasthan
10.	BSNL	AIR	Yavatmal	Maharashtra
11.	BSNL	DD	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
12.	BSNL	AIR	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana
13.	BSNL	AIR	Nagpur	Maharashtra
14.	BSNL	AIR	Ratnagiri (Studio)	Maharashtra
15.	BSNL	AIR	AIR, Ratnagiri (T/R site)	Maharashtra
16.	BSNL	AIR	Mount Abu	Rajasthan
17.	BSNL	AIR	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Company	AIR/DD	Place	State/UT
18.	BSNL	AIR	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
19.	BSNL	LPTV	Chiplun (Satara)	Maharashtra
20.	BSNL	DD	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
21.	BSNL	DDK	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana
22.	BSNL	DD, HPT	Bikaner	Rajasthan
23.	BSNL	LPTV	Lunawada	Gujarat
24.	BSNL	DDK	Warangal	Telangana
25.	BSNL	AIR	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
26.	MTNL	DDK	Mandi House	Delhi
27.	MTNL	AIR	AV Bhavan	Delhi
28.	BSNL	AIR	Mysore	Karnataka
29.	BSNL	DD	Ajmer	Rajasthan
30.	BSNL	AIR	Dhule	Maharashtra
31.	BSNL	AIR	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
32.	BSNL	DDK	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh

**Annexure-IV**

*Station Wise Details of Proposal from BSNL which are with BSNL for Signing of Agreement.*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	AIR/DD	Place	State/UT
1.	BSNL	LPTV	Lunawada	Gujarat
2.	BSNL	DDK	Warangal	Telangana
3.	BSNL	AIR	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh
4.	BSNL	AIR	Mysore	Karnataka
5.	BSNL	DD	Ajmer	Rajasthan
6.	BSNL	DDK	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh

**Annexure-V**

*Station Wise Details of Proposal from BSNL for Sharing of Prasar Bharati Infrastructure Under Examination.*

Sl. No.	Name of Company	AIR/DD	Place	State/UT
1.	BSNL	AIR	Silchar	Assam
2.	BSNL	NABM, AIR & DD	Bhubaneshwar	Odhisha
3.	BSNL	DD	Lunglei	Mizoram
4.	BSNL	AIR	Hospet	Karnataka
5.	BSNL	AIR	Dhule	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Company	AIR/DD	Place	State/UT
6.	BSNL	DMC	Nainital	Uttarakhand
7.	BSNL	AIR	Vizag	Andhra Pradesh
8.	BSNL	AIR	Sangli	Maharashtra
9.	BSNL	DMC	Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
10.	BSNL	AIR	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
11.	BSNL	DMC	Karad	Maharashtra
12.	BSNL	DMC	Phaltan	Maharashtra
13.	BSNL	DMC	Khed	Maharashtra

Note:

- (i) NABM stands for National Academy of Broadcasting and Multimedia.
- (ii) DMC stands for Doordarshan Maintenance Centre.

SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Hon. Speaker, Madam, Doordarshan Akashwani and BSNL are the three agencies of the Government of India. But, when we take a meeting of the Telephone advisors, we receive a lot of complaints about BSNL as in the maintaining, its signal are not received in the first place. They don't have towers there and if there is a tower in the absence of generator and electricity, it is remain shut down. I had asked the hon. Minister that there were 1700 transmission tower of Doordarshan and even Akashwani has got transmission tower in the country. BSNL can enhance its coverage by using them. Today, 97 percent of population is covered by the Akashwani and Doordarshan. BSNL can use their towers, but the government did not even think about it. BSNL is using only about 53 out of 280 towers of Akashwani. If all the tower of Akashwani and Doordarshan are used, BSNL can provide service even in hilly areas.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, I want to ask as to what measures the government is taking to help BSNL which is lagging behind while competing with private companies.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHOR (Retd.): Madam Speaker, I appreciate the feelings of the hon. Member that the assets of the country are used by the multiple agencies. There are basic challenges in putting Antennas of BSNL on DD and AIR towers, such as Doordarshan and All India Radio have very heavy transmitters and mobile antennas are lightweight. There is a lot of difference in the heights of the tower and Doordarshan

and AIR tower are about 300 meters high, while BSNL's towers are less in the height. Apart from this, there are 32 such places where the towers are combined for 19 places and proposal is there for such exercise.

Keeping in mind what has been said by the Hon'ble Member, a committee has been formed in which the officials of the Department of Telecom and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will sit together and define which towers can be used in a better way.

Further, the tower of All India Radio and Doordarshan are used by the private FM channels. All India Radio has about 57 such towers, which are being used by private FM channels and there are 37 such towers which are used by private FM broadcasters and by this, revenue of 40 crore rupees is being generated.

SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to get a common agreement signed among Doordarshan, Akashvani and BSNL under the Barter System?

MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the respected Member, through you, that as our Minister of State has said, a committee has already been constituted consisting Doordarshan, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Department of Telecommunications in the year 2015. Prasar Bharati is

an autonomous institution and hence, the final decision of using any of their towers is in the jurisdiction of autonomous institution like Prasar Bharati. Hence we can convey the concerns of hon'ble Member to Prasar Bharati through our Ministry.

DR. YASHWANT SINGH: There is an Akashvani Radio Station at Najebabad in my Parliamentary constituency. This station is an old station and it is important for both Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh, especially when it broadcasts the programme "MANN KI BAAT" by the Prime Minister. It is very useful for that. There is no FM facility yet at this station. It's Announcer came to me many time. Interview for Announcer is conducted there every year and a large number of people are selected. Selection of candidates is made 10-15 times more than the requirement and they don't get an opportunity to do the Announcement job even for a single day in a month. They say that when working in a public enterprise, they don't get proper wages. My request to the hon'ble Minister is that FM facility be provided there and it should be so regulated that Announcers there get the opportunity to work at least for a few days so that they remain engaged and they earn something. I want to ask only this much?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHOR (Retd.): Madam Speaker, this question is not at all related to the main question. As Hon. Minister has said, these are policy decisions of the Board and the Board takes its own decision.

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has just stated that 57 towers of Akashvani are being used by the companies associated with the private sector and Doordarshan and Akashvani stations are operated from there. Again, in reply to a question recently, he informed that it is not related but Akashvani is broadcasting from all the towers. Akashvani Station, Pune, Satara, Solapur, Ahmednagar, etc. cover almost all areas and reaches 3 crore people. Likewise another area is Konkan where Sindurgarh, Ratnagiri, Raigarh regions are there with which almost 70 lakh people are connected. A number of private FM channels operate and FM channels are popular also, but many programmes broadcast from the Akashvani Station do not reach people, only number of towers has been

shown. People don't benefit from them. What steps are being taken by the government for smooth broadcast of programmes from this tower.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (Retd): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, when a private channel is launched, it is mentioned in the Memorandum of Understanding of Prasar Bharati that in order to help them they can be allowed to use our infrastructure, but they have to pay fee for this. It is a different issue. But, what the hon'ble Member has stated, he would be happy to know that 52% of population of India has been covered by FM as on date and we will take it up to 65% of population of India.

*[English]*

\*SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Let me bring to your kind attention that in 2007, during the tenure of the UPA Government, the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji had announced the setting up of three high-frequency towers at Amethi, Rae Bareilly and Amritsar. Two towers of 1000 feet were completed in 2013. However, it has not yet started functioning. Pakistan continues to spread misinformation in our border areas. These towers were set up to counter the malicious propoganda of Pakistan. Why has the tower at Amritsar not been made functional till now?

Why is the height of the tower at Amritsar being reduced? If there is a technical reason for this, the problem should be solved.

My pointed question to the hon. Minister is this. When will this tower start functioning? Will its height remain 1000 feet? Thank you.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Madam Speaker, since the Minister of State does not know Punjabi. *[English]* That is why I am compelled to answer this question. *[Translation]* The concern you have expressed here, we will convey your concerns to the All India Radio pertaining to the transmission and functionality issue, specially related to the areas adjacent to the border and we are optimistic that the Prasar Bharati will address your concerns soon.

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\* English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Punjabi.

[English]

**Air Taxi Service in Delhi/NCR**

\*244. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to start Air Taxi services to connect Delhi/NCR with nearby areas to promote the aviation industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the plan outlay for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (d) No, Madam. Further, with repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian Aviation Sector has been deregulated. Airlines are now free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever market and network they wish to service and operate.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Madam Speaker, I have got an opportunity to ask a question and there is order in the House as well. My question is related to the air taxi plying through Delhi NCR, because 40% population commutes to Sonapat-Faridabad-Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation whether the government has any proposal to launch air taxi since to connect the areas adjacent to National Capital Region, Delhi to promote aviation industry. If so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor? What are the details of the project outlay for the purpose?

[English]

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Madam Speaker, I have already mentioned in my answer that since the liberalization has taken place and the sector is deregulated in 1994, the airlines are free to induct capacities which they would like and market it whichever way they like. We have NSOPs as it is. About 111 NSOPs are registered with us and are flying in Indian

skies. Besides that, UDAN scheme also has connected a lot of places to Delhi. Already 15 places throughout the country are connected to various destinations and Delhi is one of them. So, there is nothing that is stopping them. They can have their business plan and go accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to Hon. Minister for his reply. My supplementary question is that since air traffic congestion is there in Delhi, the number of aircrafts cannot be increased here. So, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, through you, as to what is the position of construction of proposed international airport at Jewar in Greater Noida? Has the land been acquired and what is the cost of its construction and by what time it is likely to be completed? Is this airport being opposed by some big airport operators? With the construction of Jewar airport, the regional connectivity would be strengthened for which the government is making at least efforts. Hon. Minister may please reply.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Jewar is an airport which has been proposed by the Uttar Pradesh Government. They have already taken an Expression of Interest from us and they are keen on it. The Government of India will support the State Government in this endeavour. Whatever technical help they want, we will give them. I understand from the State Government that they are acquiring land and making this airport a reality.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Bhuria ji, ask your question. This question is related to Delhi and its surrounding areas.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, I would like to say through you that he is showing a very liberal attitude but in a tribal area like my Parliamentary Constituency, there is an airstrip in Jhabua

...

HON. SPEAKER: If you want, you can speak, but it is related to Delhi and surrounding areas only.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Madam Speaker, there is an airstrip at Ratlam where small planes are landing. Will you connect it with the air taxi? Indore airport is 200 kms away and Baroda airport is 300 kms away. Will you try to connect Ratlam and Jhabua with air taxi? I want to know this much only.

[English]

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU: Under the UDAN scheme, unconnected and under-served airports are getting connected. As I mentioned to the hon. Member, in two rounds we are looking at 80 and 15 have already happened. So, these things can be done by scheduled airlines. Non-scheduled airlines can go anywhere. You are free to motivate anybody. If anybody is willing to use that airport, we are willing to support it.

#### Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

\*245. DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any time frame to speed up the execution of rural roads so as to achieve full rural connectivity by March, 2019 and if so, the details thereof along with the total number of habitations covered by all weather roads under PMGSY so far;

(c) whether some of the States are facing problems in implementing PMGSY, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to help those States to overcome the problems and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has launched Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of all rural roads, if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said mapping is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The progress of implementation of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is regularly reviewed by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs). Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings, Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee Meetings with the States etc. At District level, the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha) headed by a Member of Parliament (LS) monitors the implementation of various schemes of Government of India including PMGSY. In addition to this, special review meetings are also held by Secretary/ Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development with Chief Secretaries of the States. For effective monitoring of road works constructed under PMGSY, an On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) ([www.omms.nic.in](http://www.omms.nic.in)) has also been developed. A review meeting was held at the level of Minister of Rural Development with all the States on 15th December, 2017.

The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of PMGSY to substantially complete the habitation connectivity as per the Core Network by PMGSY by March, 2019. Under PMGSY, the number of eligible unconnected habitations as per the Core Network is 1,78,184 out of which 1,64,547 habitations have been sanctioned by the Ministry (till November, 2017). The States have reported that 1,30,974 habitations (73.5%) have been connected by constructing/upgrading 5,23,172.522 Km till November, 2017. The States have further reported that about 14,620 habitations, which were part of the original core network of PMGSY, have also been connected through State Sponsored Schemes, bringing the total connectivity to 1,45,594, which is 82%. The pace of construction under PMGSY has also been speeded up in the last three years and the average construction reached the level of 130 Km per day during the year 2016-17, which is highest in the last 7 years.

(c) and (d) Reasons for the delay in the implementation of PMGSY in some of the States as reported by them, *inter-alia*, include:

- (i) Inadequate execution and contracting capacity;
- (ii) Less working season and difficult terrain particularly in Hill States;

- (iii) Scarcity of the construction materials;
- (iv) Security concerns particularly in LWE areas, etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development has taken a number of initiatives to meet the above challenges faced by the States. The Ministry has engaged Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in some of the States to augment execution capacity of the States. The Ministry has also conducted number of Contractor's Outreach Programmes in the States to attract the Contractors in the implementation of the Programme. Further, in order to encourage locally available materials and use of green technologies, guidelines were issued by the Ministry, wherein the State Governments are required to propose minimum 15% of total length of annual proposals under New technologies such as Cement stabilization, Cold mix, Waste plastics, Cell filled concrete, Paneled cement concrete pavement, Fly ash etc. The Ministry is also in constant touch with the State Governments and other stake holders to address the security concerns for smooth implementation of PMGSY.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 through which all rural roads including roads under PMGSY in the country are mapped on Geographical Information System (GIS) platform. The work of GIS has been commenced in all the Districts in the 28 States and State-level data has been created on GIS platform in 10 States namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand. The soft launch of GIS implementation for the aforesaid States was held on 15.12.2017. The Ministry has advised the remaining States to complete the State-level data on GIS platform by 31.03.2018.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, there has been a constant delay in the release of funds under the PMGSY to the State Government, thereby delaying the implementation of the project. Under PMGSY phase 8, the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 1021 crore as Central share of the projects in Tamil Nadu. However, only Rs. 443 crore was received by the State. Our hon. Chief Minister submitted a memorandum to the hon.

Prime Minister in this regard after which necessary action was taken. I would request the hon. Minister for early release of the funds due to the States to avoid delay in these projects.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): The Central allocation for Tamil Nadu from the Ministry in 2017-18 was Rs. 598 crore, out of which Rs. 591 crore has already been released. For additional demand, it will be possible only after the next Budget.

**12.00 hrs**

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN: The first question which I had asked was pertaining to the delay in the release of funds. Our CM had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister and it was only then that funds were released.

My second question is this. Several rural areas in the country remain unconnected. For rapid economic development of our country, infrastructure and road connectivity in rural habitation must be improved. Therefore, I request the Government to substantially increase the funds allocated for rural road development more than what is provided now under the Scheme.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the House that under PMGSY, the target was to complete the project by the year 2022, but now it has been decided to do it by the year 2019. 1,78,000 villages are proposed to be connected under it. The work related to connecting 1,64,000 villages has to be completed by 31.01.2018. In addition, I would like to inform that in the year 2012-13, work on Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana was going on at the speed of 66kms/day only. It was 70 kms per day during 2013-14. With the formation of our government headed by Prime Minister Shri Modi, the road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was being executed a scale of 104 kms per day during the year 2014-15. Work on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana continued at a speed of 100 kms per day during the year 2015-16 and I am happy to inform that the speed of work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana escalated to 130 kms per day during the year 2016-17. We have already sanctioned a road length of

21148 kms. 12456 kms road length has already been completed. New technology like waste plastic, cold mix, cement, etc. is being used in road construction. Such a big target has never been achieved till date. We have set a target to complete the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the year 2019 instead of 2022. I firmly believe that we would certainly complete this work. The government is executing this work on priority and the government is focused on it.

[English]

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT: Madam, we have observed a lot of corruption under PMGSY in my constituency. That report has also been sent to the Ministry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, in what time frame would action be taken. The roads are not complete and half-length complete roads are shown as full-length complete roads. There is a lot of problem in that area because of the hilly terrain and there is no connectivity.

[Translation]

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: Madam Speaker, I don't have details of the constituency of the hon'ble Member. It is in the jurisdiction of the Government of Maharashtra as the work pertains to the State Government. As hon'ble Member has stated that an enquiry report on this has been sent to the Government of India, I assure her that expeditious action will be taken in this regard

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Char Dham Highway Project

\*246. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Char Dham Highway Project in Uttarakhand will be completed in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Char Cham National Highway (NH) connectivity programme comprises projects of improvement/development of 889 km length of NHs leading to Yamunotri Dham, Gangotri Dham, Kedarnath Dham, Badrinath Dham and part of route leading to Kailash Mansarovar yatra at total project cost for Rs. 11,700 crore. This consists of 7 packages viz. Rishikesh to Rudra Prayag (NH-58), Rudra Prayag to Mana Village (NH-58), Rishikesh to Dharasu (NH-94), Dharasu to Gangotri (NH-108), Dharasu to Yamnotri (NH-94), Rudraprayag to Gaurikund (NH-109), Tanakpur to Pithoragarh (NH-125). These 7 packages are subdivided into 51 projects covering the entire length of Char Dham. Ministry has already sanctioned 24 projects of 395 Km length amounting to Rs. 4200 crore, out of which 22 projects involving 340 km length amounting to Rs. 3600 crore have been awarded. The balance 27 projects are targeted to be sanctioned by March'18. The pre-construction activities viz. Land acquisition, utility shifting, forest clearance etc. are in advance stage and likely to be completed by June'18 except the NH leading from Dharasu to Gangotri (in about 94 km length) which lies in Bhagirathi Eco Sensitive Zone and where change of land use is not permitted. Efforts are being made to complete the work in time. An expenditure of Rs. 535 crore has been incurred so far.

### Career in Sports

\*247. SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE;

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

(a) whether the schools and colleges provides appropriate/adequate opportunities to children interested in pursuing their career in sports;

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

(c) whether India spends only 3 paise per capita per day on sports and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government currently has any programme to encourage children and youth to participate in sports, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and



(e) whether the Government has adequate facilities in the country to provide training to children and youth in sport and if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken by the Government to help people to have better/greater access to sports facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): (a) and (b) Schools and colleges in the country come under the Subject of Education and are geared primarily towards academic education. Therefore, many of them are not equipped to provide appropriate/adequate opportunities to children to pursue Sports as a career. However, this Ministry has academic institutes for training in sports coaching and physical education. It is also setting up a National Sports University in Manipur to provide opportunities to children to pursue a career in Sports.

(c) The total outlay of the Department of Sports of this Ministry during the year 2017-18 is Rs. 1393.21 crores. As per figures of The Census 2011, the population of India is 121 crores. Thus, per capita per day spend of the outlay of the Department of Sports of this Ministry alone is around 3 paise.

Sports being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for development of Sports and have their own budget for purpose. The role of the Central Government is to only supplement/complement the efforts of the States in this regard. Apart from the Central and State Governments, many non-Governmental organizations are also involved in development of Sports in the country.

Besides, training to promote rural sports, nationally recognized sports, Paralympic sports and Olympic sports is one of the Activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility Policies as per Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Since the entries in the said Schedule VII are to be interpreted liberally so as to capture the essence of the subjects enumerated in the said Schedule, the items enlisted in the Schedule VII of the Act, are broad-based and are intended to cover a wide range of activities, including other sporting activities. Therefore, the actual per capita per day spend of India on sports is certainly higher than 3 paise at present.

(d) The Ministry is implementing a number of sports promotional schemes promotion and development of sports in the country. The Khelo India Scheme being implemented by this Ministry aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country by encouraging sports for all, thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children and youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development through its twelve verticals. A brief on the Scheme, delineating its salient features, is given in enclosed Statement.

National Sports Federations (NSFs) are responsible for promotion and development of their respective discipline of sports. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, Government provides financial assistance for participation of sports persons / teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of sports persons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc.

School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have been recognized by the Government of India as National Sports Federation and National Sports Promotion Organization (NSPO), respectively and are eligible for the financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. SGFI and AIU are involved in promotion and development of sports and games in schools and colleges/universities respectively.

Government has also recognized Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament Society and Subroto Mukherjee Sports Education Society as NSPOs for promotion of the sport of hockey and football at school level. Financial assistance, at par with the NSFs, is given to them for organising the championships at school level.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, is also implementing a number of sports promotional Schemes throughout the country to promote sports among the youth in various sports disciplines, and identify and nurture sports talent in identified sports discipline. Talented sports persons in the age group of 8 to 25 years of age are selected through scheme selection criteria

under these schemes. The sports promotional Scheme of SAI are as under:

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA)

(e) Though development of sports, including creation of sports training facilities, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments, this Ministry has been implementing various sports promotional schemes for creation of sports infrastructure in the country. The Department has sanctioned a total of 127 sports infrastructure projects, comprising Multipurpose Indoor Halls, Synthetic Athletic Tracks, Synthetic turf for Football and Hockey, Swimming pools, in States/UTs (till 22.12.2017) under its sports promotional schemes, out of which a total of 89 projects were sanctioned during the last three years and current year (till 22.12.2017).

SAI has also established 10 Regional Centres and 2 educational institutions to implement its sports promotional schemes in the country through 303 SAI sports centres. Presently, 14505 talented sports persons (10195 boys and 4310 girls) are being trained in these centres on residential and non-residential basis.

#### **Statement**

##### *A Brief on the Revamped Khelo India Scheme*

##### Vision

To infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country.

##### Mission

To encourage sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

The Khelo India Scheme would include the following components/ objectives :-

- i. Play Field Development
- ii. Community Coaching Development
- iii. State Level Khelo India Centres
- iv. Annual Sports Competitions
- v. Talent Search and Development
- vi. Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- vii. Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- viii. Physical Fitness of School going Children
- ix. Sports for Women
- x. Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- xi. Sports for Peace and Development
- xii. Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

##### Financial Implications

Rs. 1756 crore is the estimated expenditure to be incurred during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

*[Translation]*

#### **Propagation of Education by Doordarshan**

\*248. SHRI ARJUN LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of channels being telecast by Doordarshan for the propagation of education in the country;

(b) the names of the States where the programmes of the said channels are being telecast;

(c) whether the Government proposes to start a special Gyan Darshan channel for the tribal people;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said channel is likely to be started; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan does not have a dedicated educational channel. However, as per the mandate of Prasar Bharati to inform, educate and entertain, the 23 Satellite Channels of Doordarshan broadcast programme for propagation of education also.

(b) The name of the States are given in enclosed Statement. However, the programme of these channels is available throughout the Country through satellite transmission.

(c) to (e) At present there is no such proposal. Doordarshan has entered into an MOU with IGNOU for facilitating the up linking of Gyan Darshan Channel

**Statement**

The All India 24x7 Satellite Channels are the following:

1. DD-National
2. DD-News
3. DD-Sports
4. DD-Bharati
5. DD-Urdu
6. DD-Kisan
7. DD-India

Regional Language Satellite Channels (24x7)

1. DD-Malayalam	-	Kerala
2. DD-Bengali (DD-Bengla)	-	West Bengal
3. DD-Telugu (DD-Yadagiri)	-	Telangana
4. DD-Gujarati (DD-Girinar)	-	Gujarat
5. DD-North East	-	Entire North East
6. DD-Bihar	-	Bihar
7. DD-Tamil (DD-Podhigai)	-	Tamilnadu
8. DD-Kannada (DD-Chandana)	-	Karnataka
9. DD-Marathi (DD-Sahyadri)	-	Maharashtra
10. DD-Punjabi	-	Punjab

11. DD-UP	-	Uttar Pradesh
12. DD-Oriya	-	Odisha
13. DD-Telugu (DD-Saptagiri)	-	Andhra Pradesh
14. DD-Kashmiri (DD-Kashir)	-	Jammu and Kashmir
15. DD-Rajasthan	-	Rajasthan
16. DD-MP	-	Madhya Pradesh

[English]

**Incentive Scheme for Faster Completion of Projects**

\*249. SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to start an incentive scheme for its officials for faster completion of the various projects before the scheduled time;

(b) if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) the names of the projects where the said scheme has been implemented so far;

(d) the details of the criteria fixed under the scheme including the officials who are covered/likely to be covered thereunder; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to save/check time and cost overruns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) No, Madam. However, the NHAI, in order to expedite implementation of project, especially the Bharatmala Pariyojana, has issued a Policy Circular regarding an incentive scheme for its officials. The scheme not only envisages completing the projects earlier than the scheduled time, but also aims at savings on account of cost overruns due to time delays. The scheme aims to reward hardworking meritorious officials and to act as a catalyst to motivate other officials to work more efficiently. Under this scheme, cash incentives and

other rewards such as Certificates, Trophy, Appreciation letters, etc., are proposed be given to the NHAI Officials to complete the assigned task in a time bound manner to expedite implementation of projects. A copy of the scheme introduced by the NHAI is enclosed a Statement for information.

**Statement**

*National Highways Authority of India*

*(Ministry of Road Transport and Highways)*

*G-5 & 6, Sector 10, Dwarka, New Delhi - 110075*

NHAI / Policy / Guidelines / Mechanism for providing performance based incentive to officials in NHAI/2017

No. 18.29/2017, Dated the 11th December 2017

*(Decision taken by Executive Committee in the meeting held on 29-11-2017 on agenda Item NO.326.25 & File No. 11013/1/2k/Env)*

Sub: -Mechanism for providing performance based incentive to officials in NHAI

With the approval of the Competent Authority it has been decided to grant performance based incentive to officials in NHAI with a view to expedite implementation of projects, especially Bharatmala. The categories under which the incentives Will be provided are given below;

- i. Best Project of the year.
- ii. Best Managed Highway of the year.
- iii. Award of Projects (For HQ)
- iv. Completion of Project (For RO/PD)

The criteria, methodology for selection of eligible officials, and the quantum of incentives are given as under.

1. Criteria, Methodology and Quantum of Incentive:

1.1 Best Project of the year.

Periodicity (Calendar year)

1.1.1 Methodology for selection:

- (i) Each RO would recommend Projects for grant of Incentive for consideration of concerned Member. The RO can recommend maximum projects upto 10% of the total. projects under implementation in

his jurisdiction. The recommendations may be based on the following broad parameters:

- i. Length of the Project
  - ii. Quantum of Budget
  - iii. Timely Award
  - iv. Timely completion of pre-construction activities (Land acquisition, environmental and other clearances, Utility Shifting etc.)
  - v. Timely completion of the project
  - vi. Quantum of disputes
  - vii. Degree of Difficulties and constraints (terrain and location, support from State Govts, shortage of Staff etc.)
  - viii. Feedback from other stakeholders in the project including the Contractor / Concessionaire. consultants. etc.
- (ii) Apart from the above parameters. RO may consider other parameters also which he thinks are important in judging the project.
  - (iii) Based on the recommendation of the RO, concerned Member would recommend some projects deemed fit for consideration of the Committee of Members. The concerned Member would also recommend the name(s) of officers associated with the project, to whom the grant of incentive is deemed justified, in consultation with the concerned RO and CGM.
  - (iv) The Committee of Members would recommend nominations for best projects for grant of incentive, along with the name of the Officers, for consideration and approval of Executive Committee (EC).
- 1.1.2 Quantum of Incentives: Each Officer, as approved by the EC, would get an amount of Rs 25,000/-per project as performance based incentive.
- 1.2 Best Managed Highways of the year:
- Periodicity (Calendar year)
- 1.2.1 Methodology for selection:

- (i) Each RO would recommend Projects for grant of Incentive for consideration of concerned Member. The RO can recommend maximum projects upto 10% of the total projects under operation in his jurisdiction. The recommendations may be based on the following broad parameters:
- i. Quality of Road
  - ii. Quality of Toll Plaza (e.g. time taken, working lanes, basic amenities etc.)
  - iii. Availability of facilities (for users, vehicles, medical facilities, eatery facilities, recreation facilities etc.)
  - iv. Safety features
  - v. Overall appeal (plantation, illumination, signages etc.)
  - vi. Degree of Difficulties and constraints (terrain and location, support from State Govts, shortage of Staff etc.)
  - vii. Feedback from other stake holders of the project including feedback from the Contractor / Concessionaire and the consultants
- (ii) Apart from the above parameters, RO may consider recommending other parameters also which he thinks are important in judging the project.
- (iii) Based on the recommendation of the RO, concerned Member would recommend some projects deemed fit for consideration of the Committee of Members. Member would also recommend the names of Officers associated with a project for grant of incentive in consultation with the concerned RO and CGM.
- (iv) The Committee of Members would recommend nominees for best project highway projects for grant of incentive, along with the names of the Officers, for consideration and approval of Executive Committee (EC).

1.2.2 Quantum of Incentive: Each Officer, as approved by the EC, would get an amount of Rs 25,000/-per projet as incentive.

### 1.3 Timely Award of project :

Periodicity (Bi annual in April and October)

#### 1.3.1 Methodology for selection:

- (i) Each CGM in the HQ would recommend Projects for grant of Incentive for consideration of concerned Member based on the time taken in award of projects.
- (ii) Based on the recommendation of the CGM, concerned Member would recommend some projects deemed fit for consideration of the Committee of Members. Member would also recommend the names of Officers associated with the nominated projects for grant of incentive in consultation with CGM.
- (iii) The Committee of Members would recommend shortlisted nominees of Projects for grant of incentive, along with the name of the Officers for consideration and approval of Executive Committee (EC):

#### 1.3.2 Quantum of Incentive:

Category	Quantum of Incentive
Completion of Process from commencement of DPR to the Award of Project within 9 months time period	Rs 25,000/- per Officer as per recommendation of the Member
Completion of Process from commencement of DPR to the Award of Project within 6 to 9 months time period	Rs 35,000/- per Officer as per recommendation of the Member
Completion of Process from commencement of DPR to the Award of Project within 6 months of time period	Rs 50,000/- per Officer as per recommendation of the Member

### 1.4 Completion of Projects;

Periodicity (Calendar year)

## 1.4.1 Methodology for selection:

- (i) Each RO would recommend Projects completed in time for grant of Incentive for consideration of concerned Member.
- (ii) Based on the recommendation of the RO, concerned Member would recommend some projects deemed fit for consideration of the Committee of Members. Member would also recommend the names of officers associated with the projects eligible for grant of incentive in consultation with RO.
- (iii) The Committee of Member would recommend shortlisted nominations for grant of incentive, along with the names of the Officers, for consideration and approval of Executive Committee (EC).

## 1.4.2 Quantum of Incentive

Category	Quantum of Incentive
Completion of project within scheduled time	Rs. 25000/- per officer based on recommendation of the Member
Completion of project within 90% scheduled time and PCC/PCOD issued	Rs. 35000/- per officer based on recommendation of the Member
Completion of project within 80% scheduled time and PCC/PCOD issued	Rs. 50000/- per officer based on recommendation of the Member

2. The Committee of Members can 'recommend any number of Projects/Officers which they find deserving-for grant-of Incentive.

3. Apart from the above cash incentives, the following incentives also be considered;

- i. Certificate / Trophy / Appreciation Letter to Commissionaire, Consultants and Officers of NHAI.
- ii. Felicitation of Officers, who received maximum incentive in a year during NHAT day/Any other major event

## iii. Priority for Foreign Training

(A.K. Sadhu)

Chief General Manager (Coordination)

To

All Officers and Employees of HQ/ROs/ PIUs/ CMUs/ Site Offices.

Hindi Officer for translation in Hindi.

**Generation of Solar Power**

\*250. SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is lagging behind in achieving the targets set for generation of solar power in the country;

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

(c) the details of the funds provided by the Government for generation and creation of additional capacity of solar power in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by the Government for promoting the use of solar power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government have planned to install 100 GW of capacity through solar projects by 2022. Against this target, grid connected solar capacity of 16.68 GW has been installed as on 15.12.2017 with another 6.50 GW under implementation. The trajectory for bidding of solar power projects has been finalized as under:-

Year	Total tenders planned (In GW)
2017-18	20*
2018-19	30
2019-20	30

\* Of this, 3.6 GW capacity has already been bid out

(c) State-wise budgetary allocations are not made under the schemes/programmes. However, details of amount released by the Ministry for generation and creation of additional capacity of solar power in the country during last three years and current year are given below:-

Year	Total funds released (Rs. Crore)
2014-15	1158.19
2015-16	3146.24
2016-17	2590.59
2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)	1577.84

The state-wise details of funds released during the last three years and current year under few schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Government have launched several schemes for promotion of solar energy in the country providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

In addition, Government provides capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

### Statement

#### Details of Funds Released Under the National Solar Mission

#### (I) PILOT-CUM-DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF GRID-CONNECTED SOLAR PV POWER PLANTS ON CANAL BANKS AND CANAL TOPS

State-wise details are given below:

#### CFA Released by SECI to Project Implementing Agencies Under Canal Top & Canal Bank Solar PV Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Implementing Agency	Project Details		CFA Released (Rs. in crore)		
			Project Type	Capacity (MW)	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP)	CT	1	0.58	0.32	0.90
2.		Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO)	CB	5	1.50	1.50	3.00
3.	Gujarat	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited (SSNNL)	CT & CB	10 & 15	10.50	10.32	20.82
4.	Karnataka	Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL)	CT	10	4.82	3.39	8.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board Limited (KSEB)	CT&CB	2 & 1	1.50	1.21	2.71
6.	Punjab	Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA)	CT	20	12.00	3.00	15.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department	CT	3.5 & 2.5	2.83	0.0	2.83
8.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited	CT & CB	1 & 19	6.30	6.30	12.60
9.	West Bengal	West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (WBSEDCL)	CB	10	3.00	4.80	7.80
Total of CFA to States			CT&CB	50 + 50	43.03	30.83	73.86

CT: Canal Top, CB: Canal Bank

Note: No funds released during 2017-18.

(II) DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR PARKS AND ULTRA MEGA SOLAR POWER PROJECTS (As on 31-12-2017)

Year wise CFA Released under the Solar Park Scheme

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Solar Park	Agency/ Authority	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	NTPC	NTPC	0	0.2525	0	0	0.2525
		Ananthapuramu Solar Park	APSPCL	73.5775	63.015	0	0	136.5925
		Kurnool Solar Park		50.7525	40.4	0	18.1175	109.27
		Kadapa solar park		0	0	10.35	10.1	20.45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapuramu-II Solar Park		0	0	5.3	5.048	10.348
		Ext Trans Infra for Ananthapur Solar Park	PGCIL	0		26.7410125	33.52375	60.2647625
		Ext Trans Infra for Kumool Solar Park	APTRANS-CO	0		31.131735	43.608265	74.74



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit Solar Park	APDA	0	0.25	0.824665	0	1.074665
4..	Chhattisgarh	Solar Park in Chhattisgarh	CREDA	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
5.	Gujarat	Radnesada Solar Park	GPCL	2.7775	30.667135	0	0	33.444635
		Harsad Solar Park		0	0	0	0.25	0.25
6.	Haryana	Solar Park in Haryana	SUN Haryana	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Solar Park in HP	HPSEB	0	0.2525	0	0	0.2525
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Solar Park in Jammu and Kashmir	JAKEDA	0	0	0.25	0	0.25
9	Karnataka	Pavagada Solar Park	KSPDCL	0	90.5	80.8	0	171.3
		Ext Trans Infra for Pavagada Solar Park	PGCIL	0	0	28.28	12.12	40.4
10.	Kerala	Kasargod Solar Park	RPCKL	0	2.27	0	0	2.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch-Mandsaur Solar Park	RUMSL	1.5150	0	0	1.515	
		Rewa Solar Park		1.515	31.98	30.3	8.9235	72.7185
		Rajgarh-Morena Solar Park		0	0	0.25	0	0.25
		Chhatarpur Solar Park		0	0	0.25	0	0.25
		Ext Trans Infra for Rewa PGCIL Solar Park		0	0	25.755	4.545	30.3
12.	Maharashtra	Patoda Solar Park	MEDA	0	0.25	5.05	0	5.3
		Dandoicha Solar Park		0	0.25	0	0	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Manipur	Bukpi Solar Park	MTDC	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
14.	Meghalaya	Solar Park in Meghalaya	MePGCL	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
15.	Mizoram	Vankal Solar Park	P & E Dept	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
16.	Nagaland	Solar Park in Nagaland	DNRE	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
17.	Odisha	Solar Park in Odisha	GEDCOL	0	0	0.25	0	0.25
18.	Punjab	Solar Park in Punjab	PEDA	3.03	0	0	0	3.03
		Bhadla Ph-II Solar Park		33.7775	28.272	0	0	62.0495
		Bhadla Ph-III Solar Park		0	46.2525	4.5	17.788751	68.541251
		Bhadla Ph-IV Solar Park		0	0.25	27.27	24.24	51.76
		Phalodi-Pokaran Solar Park	RRECL	0	0.25	0	0	0.25
19.	Rajasthan	Fatehgarh 1B Solar Park		0	0.25	0	0	0.25
		Jaisalmer Ph I Solar Park		0	10.3525	0	0	10.3525
		Nokh Solar Park		0	0	0	0.25	0.25
		Ext Trans Infra for Bhadla-II, III, IV SP	RVPN	0	0	50.81451	0	50.81451
		Ext Trans infra for Bhadla-III & Bhadla-IV	PGCIL	0	0	30.2592	0	30.2592
20.	Tamil Nadu	Kadaladi Solar Park	TNEB	0	0	0	0.25	0.25
21.	Telangana	Gattu Solar Park	TNREDCL	2.7775	0	0	0	2.7775
		UP Solar Park	LSPDCL	2.7775	18.261	0	0	21.0385
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Ext Trans Infra for UP solar park	UPPTCL	0	0	0	17.363415	17.363415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Uttarakhand	SIIDCUL Solar Park	SIIDCUL	0	0.25	2.3558249	0	2.6058249
24.	West Bengal	Solar Park in West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0	0.2525	2.121	0	2.3735
Total				172.5	365.727635	367.9029474	196.628181	1102.75876

## (III) GRID CONNECTED SOLAR ROOFTOPS

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Released amount	Released amount	Release Amount	Release Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.41	3.87	9.150	4.8191391
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	38.4615	0.0000000
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.525	7.0032000
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	3.60	5.495	3.2984324
5.	Delhi	0.00	5.76	19.467	21.4000000
6.	Gujarat	0.00	4.50	17.43	23.1750000
7.	Goa	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.0000000
8.	Haryana	0.00	3.60	16.2225	0.0000000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	3.675	0.0000000
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	12.7125	0.0000000
11.	Kerala	0.00	4.68	4.05	9.4140000
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.0000000
13.	Lakswadeep	0.00	0.00	0.455	0.0000000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1.24	31.95588	3.1356578
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	23.175	0.0000000
16.	Odisha	0.00	2.88	0.86	1.6068000
17.	Puduchhery	0.00	0.00	1.1045000	0.0000000
18.	Punjab	0.00	9.22	4.50	0.0000000
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	4.26	14.79	11.6802000
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	8.23	69.67	0.0000000
21.	Telangana	0.00	3.78	20.12	2.7222855

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7000000
23.	Uttarakhand	0.01	22.13	25.973	10.3500000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.86	1.16	2.3174000
25.	West Bengal	0.00	3.09	0.17	6.3000000
26.	Chandigarh	1.26	9.09	6.72	1.7257228
27.	Manipur	0.00	0.91	8.11	0.0000000
28.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.4315	0.0000000
29.	Mizoram				4.5423000
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0000	14.0595000
Sub- Total		3.68	98.14	343.89	128.2496376
31.	PSU/Govt Department	0.00	18.52	74.7439	16.5235337
32.	SECI	0.00	128.00	250.00	0.0000000
33.	NISE	0.00	2.62	0.00	0.0000000
34.	TERI	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
35.	others (NFDC)	0.00	0.017	9.380	0.00
Total		3.68	247.39	678.01	144.7731713

## (IV) OFF-GRID SPV SCHEME

*State-Wise Details of Funds Released for Solar Off Grid Applications for  
the Last Three Years and Current Year (upto 31.12.2017)*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3205	10368	3953	6530
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	261	57	694	155
3.	Assam	57	439	1358	377
4.	Bihar	648	1541	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3014	3327	6549	11163
6.	Delhi	102	124	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1689	1797	2608	2622
8.	Haryana	624	1922	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1628	4100	2650	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1915	4395	2466	0

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
11.	Jharkhand	651	1551	0	555
12.	Karnataka	834	66	3901	
13.	Kerala	2370	965	2359	778
14.	Lakshadweep	0	375	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1570	41	66	2536
16.	Maharashtra	3431	2442	0.	0
17.	Manipur	147	1160	442	0
18.	Meghalaya	573	312	1354	167
19.	Mizoram	702	753	1354	1266
20.	Nagaland	350	555	1501	772
21.	Odisha	1294	195	1700	609
22.	Puducherry	26	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	1024	824	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	11489	20063	6711	3647
25.	Sikkim	141	28	282	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	2939	8262	207	0
27.	Telangana	2232	1502	0	2070
28.	Tripura	113	347	1372	0
29.	Uttarakhand	115	2510	373	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	4481	3851	1896	2666
31.	West Bengal	167	34	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	276	0	0	0
33.	Others/NABARD/Channel Partners etc.	13411	26515	11266	26207
<b>Total</b>		<b>61479</b>	<b>100421</b>	<b>55065</b>	<b>62120</b>

**Water Conservation Fee**

\*251. SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH  
SHANKARRAO

SHRI BALKA SUMAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criteria has been fixed to determine the water conservation fee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether draft guidelines for ground water extraction are likely to destroy ground water life line as the district and State level entities may not understand the implication of giving No Objection Certificates for the purpose, if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by all sectors to ensure sustainability of ground water resources?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In the draft guidelines for ground water extraction framed by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), it is proposed to levy a water conservation fee for issuance of 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for ground water abstraction. The rates of water conservation fee have been proposed based on the quantum of ground water abstracted, category of ground water assessment unit and use of ground water. The draft guidelines have been circulated to all States / UTs and uploaded on the website of this Ministry and CGWA. The details of rates proposed are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The draft guidelines are intended to further streamline the current application process and will lead to strengthening of States' role in ground water conservation and management. Implementation of these guidelines will lead to sustainable management of ground water. Also, 13 States/ Union Territories are already regulating ground water development through Ground Water Act or through Government Orders. Further, trainings / workshops shall be held for the capacity

II. Packaged drinking water/ mineral water/ soft drinks/ breweries/ distilleries

S. No.	Category of area Ground water use	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m <sup>3</sup> /day)			
		<500 m <sup>3</sup> /day	500 to <1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	1000 to <5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day and above
1.	Safe	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
2.	Semi-critical	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30
3.	Critical	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
4.	Over-exploited	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50

II. Other Industries

S. No.	Category of area Ground water use	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m <sup>3</sup> /day)			
		<500 m <sup>3</sup> /day	500 to <1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	1000 to <5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Safe	0.70	0.80	0.90	1.00
2.	Semi-critical	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10

building of officers authorized to issue NOCs. State Level Advisory Committees will have representative from the respective Regional Offices of the Central Ground Water Board.

(d) Other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL [http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW\\_Depletion.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW_Depletion.pdf).

**Statement**

Water Conservation Fee

Rates of water conservation fee are based on the quantum of ground water abstracted, category of ground water assessment unit and use of ground water. The following rates of water conservation fee are proposed :

I. Drinking & Domestic Use

Government infrastructure projects, Government water supply agencies and Group Housing Societies/ private housing societies with only basic amenities will be exempted from paying Water Conservation Fee. All other users covered under Infrastructure projects will be required to pay the same at the rate of Rs. 0.30 per m<sup>3</sup>/day (0.30 x quantum x 365).

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Critical	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20
4.	Over-exploited	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30

### III. Mining/ Infrastructure Dewatering Projects

S. No.	Category of area Ground water use	Rate of Water Conservation Fee (Rs. per m <sup>3</sup> /day)			
		<500 m <sup>3</sup> /day	500 to <1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	1000 to < 5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day	5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day and above
1.	Safe	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	2.20	2.40	3.00
3.	Critical	3.00	3.30	3.60	4.00
4.	Over-exploited	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00

Government mining projects will be exempted from paying 'Water Conservation Fee.

#### Growth of Domestic Air Traffic/Passengers

\*252. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pattern of growth of domestic air passengers in terms of percentage during the last three years in the country;

(b) the current share of Air India out of the total domestic air traffic/passengers in the country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the share of Air India in the domestic air traffic/passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU): (a) and (b) The percentage Growth of Domestic Air passengers in the country and the share of Air India on total domestic air traffic/passengers in the country during last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Inter-alia the following steps have been taken by Air India to improve market share:

- (I) Introduction of new routes.
- (II) Preferred seat selection on domestic and international routes.
- (III) Flash Sale of seats to increase revenues and Passenger Load Factor.
- (IV) Utilization of unsold inventory/launching of airfare equivalent to Rajdhani II AC fare on select sectors.

(V) Dynamic pricing and introduction of Advance Purchase fare.

(VI) Increase in Available seat kilometres (ASKM).

#### Statement

*Scheduled Domestic Passenger Traffic Carried by all Scheduled Indian Airlines and Air India During Last Three Years. Part: (a) & (b)*

Year	Total scheduled domestic passengers carried by all scheduled Indian airlines	Growth in percentage	Passengers carried by Air India (in million)	% share in total
2014-15	70.1	15.5%	11.7	16.7%
2015-16	85.2	21.6%	12.7	15.0%
2016-17	103.7	21.8%	13.7	13.2%

#### Air Services to Tourist Places

\*253. DR. BHAGIRATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy to promote air services to the small towns and unconnected places of tourist importance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to provide air services through public and private airlines; and

(c) the achievements made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of House.

(a) to (c) In compliance of the National Civil Policy (NCAP-2016), the Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to unserved and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. Promoting affordability of Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators

through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) Financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF). RCS-UDAN is a demand driven scheme where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on a particular route and bid under RCS-UDAN from time to time. The selection of the airline operators is made through transparent bidding process, in which, any eligible airline operator may participate therein. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Award for 27 proposals of five Selected Airline Operators to operate from 43 RCS (12 under-served & 31 unserved) airports in first round of bidding under RCS-UDAN). The list of RCS routes commenced and awarded are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

**Statement – I**

*List of RCS routes commenced*

S. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda- Delhi	Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda To Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi - Bikaner - Delhi	Delhi To Bikaner Bikaner To Delhi	Alliance Air
3.	Gwalior - Indore - Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore To Gwalior	Alliance Air
4.	Jaipur - Agra - Jaipur	Jaipur To Agra Agra To Jaipur	Alliance Air
5.	Delhi - Gwalior - Delhi	Gwalior To Delhi	Alliance Air
6.	Nanded - Mumbai -Nanded	Nanded To Mumbai Mumbai To Nanded	Trujet
7.	Hyderabad- Kadapa - Bangalore- Kadapa- Hyderabad- -Nanded- Hyderabad - Vidyanagar -Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Nanded Nanded To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Vidyanagar Vidyanagar To Hyderabad	Trujet



1	2	3	4
8.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada -Kadapa - Chennai - Salem - Chennai - Mysore - Chennai - Kadapa -Vijayawada - Hyderabad	Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai	Trujet
9.	Mumbai -Kandla -Mumbai	Mumbai To Kandla Kandla To Mumbai	Spicejet
10.	Mumbai -Porbandar - Mumbai	Mumbai To Porbandar	Spicejet
11.	Hyderabad - Puducherry - Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Puducherry Puducherry To Hyderabad	Spicejet
12.	Jaipur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur	Jaipur To Jaisalmer Jaisalmer To Jaipur	Spicejet
13.	Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi	Delhi To Ludhiana Ludhiana to Delhi	Alliance Air
14.	Delhi-Shimla - Delhi	Delhi To Shimla Shimla to Delhi	Alliance Air
15.	CSI Airport Mumbai -Ozar(Nasik) - Pune - Ozar(Nasik) -CSI Airport Mumbai - Aurangabad -CSI Airport Mumbai - Kolhapur -CSI Airport Mumbai -Jalgaon - CSI Airport Mumbai -Sholapur - CSI Airport Mumbai	Pune To Ozar(Nasik) Jalgaon To Mumbai Ozar(Nasik) To Pune Mumbai-Jalgaon	Air Deccan

**Statement – II***List of RCS Routes Awarded*

S. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda- Delhi	Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda To Delhi	Alliance Air
2.	Delhi -Pathankot -Delhi	Delhi To Pathankot Pathankot To Delhi	Alliance Air
3.	Delhi - Bikaner - Delhi	Delhi To Bikaner Bikaner To Delhi	Alliance Air
4.	Gwalior - indore - Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore To Gwalior	Alliance Air
5.	Jaipur - Agra - Jaipur	Jaipur To Agra Agra To Jaipur	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi - Kanpur - Delhi	Delhi To Kanpur Kanpur to Delhi	Spicejet
7.	Delhi - Gwalior- Delhi	Gwalior To Delhi	Alliance Air
8.	Nanded - Mumbai - Nanded	Nanded To Mumbai Mumbai To Nanded	Trujet
9.	Hyderabad- Kadapa - Bangalore- Kadapa - Hyderabad - -Nanded- Hyderabad - Vidyanagar - Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Nanded Nanded To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Vidyanagar Vidyanagar To Hyderabad	Trujet
10.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada - Kadapa - Chennai - Salem - Chennai - Mysore - Chennai - Kadapa - Vijayawada - Hyderabad	Vijayawada To Kadapa Kadapa To Chennai Chennai To Salem Salem To Chennai Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai Chennai To Kadapa Kadapa To Vijayawada	Trujet
11.	Shillong -Silchar - Shillong - Imphal - Shillong - Dimapur -Shillong - Aizawl - Kolkata - Aizawl - Shillong -Agartala - Shillong	Shillong To Imphal Imphal To Shillong Shillong To Dimapur Dimapur To Shillong Shillong To Aizawl Aizawl To Shillong Shillong To Agartala Agartala To Shillong	Deccan Air
12.	Mumbai -Kandla - Mumbai	Mumbai To Kandla Kandla To Mumbai	Spicejet
13.	Mumbai -Porbandar - Mumbai	Mumbai To Porbandar	Spicejet
14.	Hyderabad - Puducherry - Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Puducherry Puducherry To Hyderabad	Spicejet

1	2	3	4
15.	Jaipur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur	Jaipur To Jaisalmer Jaisalmer To Jaipur	Spicejet
16.	Bangalore- Vidyanagar - Bangalore	Bangalore To Vidyanagar Vidyanagar To Bangalore	Trujet
17.	Delhi - Gwalior - Lucknow - Gorakhpur - Lucknow - Gwalior - Delhi - Kanpur - Varanasi - Kanpur - Delhi - Dehradun - Delhi	Gwalior To Lucknow Lucknow To Gwalior Gwalior To Delhi Delhi To Kanpur Kanpur To Varanasi Varanasi To Kanpur Kanpur To Delhi	Air Odisha
18.	Delhi-Pantnagar - Dehradun - Pantnagar - Delhi -Kullu(Bhuntar) - Delhi- Shimla - Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi-Agra - Delhi	Pantnagar To Dehradun Dehradun To Pantnagar Delhi To Shimla Shimla To Delhi Delhi To Ludhiana Ludhiana To Delhi Delhi To Agra Agra To Delhi	Deccan Air
19.	Kolkata - Cooch Behar - Kolkata - Jamshedpur - Kolkata - Rourkela - Kolkata - Andal (Durgapur) -Bagdogra - Durgapur - Kolkata - Burnpur - Kolkata	Kolkata To Cooch Behar Cooch Behar To Kolkata Kolkata To Jamshedpur Jamshedpur To Kolkata Kolkata To Rourkela Rourkela To Kolkata Durgapur To Bagdogra Bagdogra To Durgapur Kolkata To Burnpur Burnpur To Kolkata	Deccan Air

1	2	3	4
20.	Bhubaneshwar -Utkela - Raipur - Utkela - Bhubaneshwar-Jeypore - Bhubaneshwar - Jharsuguda - Ranchi - Jharsuguda - Bhubaneshwar - Rourkela - Bhubaneshwar	Bhubaneshwar To Utkela Utkela To Raipur Raipur To Utkela Utkela To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Jeypore Jeypore To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Ranchi Ranchi To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Bhubaneshwar Bhubaneshwar To Rourkela Rourkela To Bhubaneshwar	Air Odisha
21.	Raipur -Bilaspur - Ambikapur -Bilaspur - Raipur -Jharsuguda - Raipur -Raigarh - Raipur - Jagdalpur - Vishakhapatnam - Jagdalpur - Raipur	Bilaspur To Ambikapur Ambikapur To Bilaspur Raipur To Jharsuguda Jharsuguda To Raipur Raipur To Raigarh Raigarh To Raipur Raipur To Jagdalpur Jagdalpur To Vishakhapatnam Vishakhapatnam To Jagdalpur Jagdalpur To Raipur	Air Odisha
22.	Ahmedabad - Bhavnagar - Surat - Bhavnagar - Ahmedabad -Mundra - Ahmedabad - Jamnagar -Ahmedabad - Mithapur -Ahmedabad -Diu -Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad To Bhavnagar Bhavnagar To Ahmedabad Ahmedabad To Mundra Mundra To Ahmedabad Ahmedabad To Jamnagar Jamnagar To Ahmedabad Ahmedabad To Mithapur Mithapur To Ahmedabad Ahmedabad To Diu Diu To Ahmedabad	Air Odisha

1	2	3	4
23.	Chennai - Puducherry - Salem - Bangalore-Salem - Puducherry - Chennai - Neyveli - Chennai - Kadapa - Bangalore - Kadapa - Chennai - Mysore - Chennai	Chennai To Puducherry Puducherry To Salem Salem To Bangalore Airport Bangalore To Salem Salem To Puducherry Chennai To Neyveli Nayveli To Chennai Chennai To Kadapa Kadapa To Chennai Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai	Air Odisha
24.	Mumbai - Nasik - Pune - Nasik - Mumbai - Aurangabad - Mumbai - Kolhapur - Mumbai - Jalgaon - Mumbai - Sholapur - Mumbai	Nasik To Pune Pune To Nasik Mumbai To Kolhapur Kolhapur To Mumbai Mumbai To Jalgaon Jalgaon To Mumbai Mumbai To Sholapur Sholapur To Mumbai	Deccan Air
25.	Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi	Delhi To Ludhiana Ludhiana To Delhi	Alliance Air
26.	Delhi - Adampur - Delhi	Delhi To Adampur Adampur To Delhi	Spicejet
27.	Delhi - Shimla - Delhi	Delhi To Shimla	Alliance Air

#### **Advertisements Promoting Condoms**

\*254. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued an advisory/order to TV channels not to telecast advertisements promoting condoms between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) the compensatory measures taken by the Government to create awareness regarding protected sex

as these advertisements were the major source of awareness about condoms;

(c) whether the Government has noticed any violation of the instructions issued to television channels in the matter during the recent past and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the condom companies are likely to incur loss due to this ban and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government is also considering to ban other kind of commercials which promote promiscuity on television and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) This Ministry received several complaints from the public against the condom advertisements which were allegedly indecent/inappropriate for viewing by children. The complaints were referred to Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) which is a representative body of advertisers and advertising agencies. ASCI suggested that Ministry of Information & Broadcasting may advise all TV Channels to ensure that the condom advertisements are aired only between 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM as these advertisements are meant to be seen only by the adults.

Accordingly, after due consideration, this Ministry issued an Advisory dated 11.12.2017 advising all TV channels that advertisements of condoms which are for a particular age group and could be indecent/inappropriate for viewing by children be telecast between 10:00 PM and 6:00 AM to avoid exposure of such material to children and to ensure strict adherence to the provisions contained in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. However, it has been clarified to M/o Health and Family Welfare that advertisements which do not sexually objectify women and are aimed at informing citizens regarding devices/products/medical interventions to ensure safe sex are not covered under the said advisory. It was also mentioned that advertisements on safe sex may be continued to be promoted without sexually objectifying women and/or without carrying sexually explicit content and without violating the Programme and Advertising Codes contained in Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

(c) No such violation has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) No such study has been done in this regard.

(e) Presently there is no such proposal.

### **Developing of New Express Highways and Elevated Roads**

255. SHRI PR. SENTHILNATHAN:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any new initiatives for the development of new Express Highways and elevated roads for easing the traffic in major cities and strategically important cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such special projects initiated during the last three years along with their budget and current status:

(c) whether the Government has adopted any comprehensive and innovative strategy by using safety and security gadgets and technological innovations to combat and address various road traffic problems including frequent fatal accidents occurring on National Highways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure incurred thereon during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of the projects on which work has been initiated during the last three years along with their approximate cost estimates and current status are enclosed as Statement-I

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The details are enclosed in Statement-II.

### **Statement – I**

*Details of Some of the New Initiatives for Development of New Express Highways and Elevated Roads for Easing the Traffic in Major Cities and Strategically Important Cities in the Country*

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Status	Project Cost Estimates (approx)
Delhi			
1.	Eastern Peripheral Expressway	Under execution	10,500 Cr
2.	Western Peripheral Expressway	Under execution	Govt. of Haryana

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Status	Project Cost Estimates (approx)
3.	Delhi - Meerut Expressway	Under execution	5,000 cr
4.	Urban Extension Road (UER-2)	DPR stage	3,000 cr
5.	Dwarka Expressway	Part stretches Under bidding + DPR Stage	7500 cr
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Jaipur Ring Road (Part)	Project Awarded	1377 cr.
<b>Bengaluru</b>			
1.	Satellite Ring Road along with Hosur Ring Road	DPR Stage	5000 Cr
<b>Chennai</b>			
1.	Nallur Flyway	DPR stage	1000 Cr
2.	Tambaram-Chengalpattu	DPR stage	2000 Cr
3.	Madhuravayol - Chennai Port	DPR stage	2000 Cr
4.	Madhuravayol - Sri Perumbadur	DPR stage	1500 Cr
<b>Lucknow</b>			
1.	Lucknow Ring Road	Under execution	1,000 cr
<b>Nagpur</b>			
1.	Nagpur Ring Road	Under execution	1,300 cr
<b>Varanasi</b>			
1.	Varanasi Ring Road	Under execution	1,500 cr
<b>Jammu</b>			
1.	Jammu Ring Road	Bids received	1,739 cr
<b>Srinagar</b>			
1.	Srinagar Ring Road	Under Bidding	2,000 cr

**Statement – II**

*Details of Comprehensive and Innovative Strategies for Road Safety and Security and Technological Innovations to Combat and Address Various Road Traffic Problems Including Frequent Fatal Accidents Occurring on National Highways*

1. Road Safety has been an area of concern with the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. As regards the accidents caused due to road engineering deficiencies, a total of 789 black

spots have been identified, of which 189 have been rectified. Work has been awarded in respect of another 219 black spots and 206 black spots are planned to be rectified over a period of next two years. The road safety provisions include construction of bypasses, flyovers, vehicular underpasses (VUPs), which are being implemented to ensure enhancement of safety features.

2. Special focus is being laid on improving geometry of the roads with the intent of removal of unsafe

turns and curves while taking up new road projects.

3. One of the Concessionaires has used Robots for traffic diversion signaling during the road construction/ maintenance works, leading to no accidents at construction sites. The feasibility of replication of this use of technology by other contractors is being explored.
4. Construction of elevated sections is being taken up in respect of National Highways which pass through the urban/inhabited areas in a number of cases. Details of the specific projects/ expenditure incurred thereon are being collected.
5. All the Concessionaires are mandated to make provision for recovery vans, cranes and ambulances stationed at various Toll Plazas in order to address the 'golden hour' rescue management operation in the event of accidents. The NHAI has now invited bids for 'Total Incident Management Services' in respect of two states of Rajasthan and UP as a pilot.
6. The use of effective technology solutions like ROMDAS & equivalent solutions have been introduced for monitoring the road conditions/ health of roads as part of the monitoring mechanism.
7. 100% of the lanes on 418 Toll Plazas managed by NHAI are being equipped with ETC systems, which is expected to be completed by 31.03.2018. Use of Fastags for efficient pass through the Toll Plazas is being enhanced. So far, more than 9.00 lakh Fastags have been issued.
8. Further, Information Technology (IT) enabled Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) is proposed to be implemented in the Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE). The use of ITS envisages the use of Advanced Traffic Management System (ATMS) along-with Automated Tolling, Electronic Toll Collection and Video Detection as well as incident management system. ITS is expected to play a significant role in reducing congestion project enabling seamless traffic flow and enhancing safety.

### **Project Uncover**

\*256. SHRI J.C. DIVAKAR REDDY:

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large deposits of heavy beach minerals were found along the 974 km. Andhra Pradesh coastline during a survey by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a comprehensive report to the Union Government recently with regard to 160 blocks identified by the agency to facilitate the auction of the areas containing 38.64 million tonnes of minerals and if so, the details and the present status thereof:

(c) whether GSI surveys using satellite data have found huge deposits of manganese in Vizianagaram, Bauxite in north coastal Andhra Pradesh and south Odisha and Baryte in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether GSI has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Geosciences Australia for assistance in this regard and a pilot project under the name 'Project Uncover' has been launched in Bundelkhand area of North India and Kadapa and Dharwad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines, has not assessed the heavy beach minerals along the coastline of Andhra Pradesh. However, GSI has delineated heavy minerals from the offshore regions of Andhra Pradesh from water depths between 5 and 40 meters(m). Total heavy mineral resource estimated up to 1 m below seabed from Andhra offshore is 53.61 million tonnes based on initial estimation through reconnaissance work. From this mineralized zone, a total of 160 mineral blocks of 1' latitude x 1' longitude size have been delineated. The estimated resource on the basis of reconnaissance survey of these 160 blocks is 38.64 million tonnes.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not submitted any report to the Union Government.



(c) Satellite data have been used by GSI in the preliminary stage of exploration for manganese in Vizianagaram, Bauxite in north coastal Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and Baryte in Kadapa district. It is to be noted that finding out mineral deposits exclusively based on satellite data is not possible.

GSI has carried out exploration for Bauxite deposits on the north coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, Baryte deposits in Cuddappah and Manganese deposits in Vizianagaram districts. A resource of 567.80 million tonnes of Bauxite has been established in Ananthagiri-Chintalapalli-Saparlagudem and Jeerala area of Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts in addition to 142.0 million tonnes of Bauxite in Gurtedu area of East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

As regards Baryte, 62.0 million tonnes of resource has been established in Mangampeta, Cuddappah district. In Vizianagaram district, 15.64 million tonnes of Manganese ore has been established in Kuduru-Garividi and Garbham area.

(d) GSI and Geoscience Australia (GA) have signed an Memorandum of Understanding on Scientific and Technical Cooperation on 1.9.2015. Subsequently, a Terms of Reference has been signed between GSI and GA to run a pilot project under the name "Project Uncover" for targeting deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits. The Project area covers 620 km. long North Delhi Fold Belt-Bundelkhand transect and 560 km. long Dharwar-Cuddappah transect.

#### **Air Services from Kerala**

\*257. DR. P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air services by Air India and Air India Express from Kerala to Middle East countries were reduced during the last six months;

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

(c) whether Air India is planning to increase its services from Kerala to Middle East countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU): (a) No, Madam. Air India and Air India Express have not reduced their services from Kerala to Middle East in the last 6 months.

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

(c) Air India plans to maintain the existing schedule from Kerala to Middle East countries in the near future.

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

#### **Water Transport**

\*258. SHRI KONAKALLA NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop water transport to run water trains and small boats in and around the Krishna river, near capital Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh on the lines of Amsterdam city, if so, the details and the progress made thereof;

(b) the role of the Government along with funding in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is also studying the climatic conditions of Amsterdam, Venice, Britain canal system before planning water transport in Amaravati, Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details and the progress made thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to run boat-cum-bus service from Pavitra Sangamam through ferry ghat and from Ibrahimpatnam to Velgapudi and if so, the details and the progress made thereof; and

(e) whether there are complaints from the tourists that there are no fixed rates for water sports activities and they are being charged high rates arbitrarily violating all the rules and as per the demand of the tourists, they are not being provided with life jackets risking their lives into danger, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken against errant tourist operators and their management?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has commenced works at a cost of Rs. 96 crore to develop shipping and navigation on National Waterway-4 in the

stretch between Vijaywada to Muktiyala along Amrawati on river Krishna.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Operation of boat-cum-bus services, tourism and related activities are normally administered by the State Governments and are not in the purview of IWAI. Various aspects of safety measures pertaining to mechanized vessels in the inland waterways are provided in the Inland Vessels Act, 1917 which are to be implemented by the respective State Governments. The National Disaster Management Authority has also recently circulated detailed guidelines on Boat Safety (for both mechanized and non mechanized boats) to the respective State Governments, including the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Financial Assistance for Drinking Water Schemes**

\*259. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from State Governments to provide financial assistance for the implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has reduced the Central share in drinking water schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SUSHREE UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, this Ministry has received some representations from various States during this year (*i.e.* 2017) to provide financial assistance for the implementation of rural drinking water supply schemes. The details of the representations are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The. details of fund allocated to this Ministry under centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for drinking water schemes in rural areas are as under:

#### **Fund allocated to this Ministry (Amount in Rs. crore)**

Financial Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)
2015-16	2611	4373
2016-17	5000	6000
2017-18	6050	-

This fund is meant for making the releases of central share to the states under NRDWP. It is evident from the above, that the central share has not reduced.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Action Taken on the Representation Received*

State	Representations from, vide letter dated	Subject	Action taken
1	2	3	4
Manipur	Hon'ble CM Dated 17.05.2017	Requested for Rs. 783 crore to provide drinking water to all the rural habitations of Manipur.	As there is no such provision of financial assistance to states over and above the fund allocated to them under NRDWP which is to be as per pre-approved criteria, it has been advised that state govt, may approach to external financial institutions for such funding.
Manipur	Hon'ble CM Dated 29.05.2017	Detailed Project Report amounting to Rs. 2300 crore for providing Drinking water Supply to Manipur State.	As there is no such provision of financial assistance to states over and above the fund allocated to them under NRDWP which is to be as per pre-approved criteria, it has been advised that state govt. may approach to external financial institutions for such funding.

1	2	3	4
Kerala	Hon'ble CM Dated 17.06.2017	For one time assistance of Rs. 500 crore to complete priority works under NRDWP.	As there is no such provision of financial assistance to states over and above the fund allocated to them under NRDWP which is to be as per pre-approved criteria, it has been advised that state govt. may approach to external financial institutions for such funding.
Maharashtra	Shri Babanrao Lonikar, Hon'ble Minister (WSSD) Dated 24.01.2017	For the allocation of Rs. 800 crore under NRDWP and requested for the permission to undertake New Scheme	As there is no such provision of financial assistance to states over and-above the fund allocated to them under NRDWP which is to be as per pre-approved criteria, it has been advised that state govt. may approach to external financial institutions for such funding. Due to substantial committed liability of large number of ongoing schemes, states have been advised not to take up new schemes and directed to focus on completing the schemes which are at advanced stage of completion.
Tripura	Shri M. Nagaraju, Principal Secretary, Finance Department Dated 27.11.2017	Project proposal worth Rs. 1519.15 crore for providing safe and potable drinking water for rural areas	After examination of the project proposal, State Govt, has been requested to resubmit the proposal as per the comments / observation of this Ministry. Reply is still awaited from State Government.
Uttar Pradesh	Hon'ble CM Dated 20.12.2017	To defer the period of implementation of new system implemented under the NRDWP from 10.11.17 to 2018-19.	This issue has been recently approved by the Cabinet in Nov. 2017. As such, the request can be considered by the Cabinet only.

#### **Per Capita Availability of Water**

\*260. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of water in the country at present;

(b) the reasons behind the decline of per capita availability of water, if any; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS; MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND

GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): (a) and (b) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors and is generally constant. As per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) report, the total water availability of India received through precipitation is about 4000 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) per annum. After evaporation, 1869 BCM water is available as natural runoff. Due to geological and other factors, the utilizable water availability is limited to 1137 BCM per annum comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 447 BCM of replenishable ground water. The average annual per capita availability of water in years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1820 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively.

The average annual per capita water availability in the country as a whole is reducing progressively due to increase in population.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources to ensure sustainability and availability are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, *inter-alia*, advocates conservation, development and management of water resources and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rain water harvesting, recycle and reuse of waste water, use of efficient agricultural practices and other management measures.

The Government of India has also formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. The inter-basin transfer proposals envisage additional utilization of available water to bring additional area under irrigation.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under this Ministry has also prepared a conceptual document entitled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India" during 2013. The Master Plan envisages construction of 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the Country at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,178 Crores to harness 85 BCM of water. The augmented ground water resources will enhance the availability of water for drinking, domestic, industrial and irrigation purpose. The Master Plan has been circulated to all State Governments for implementation.

CGWB has also undertaken Aquifer Mapping and Management programme during XII Plan, under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed at delineating aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of

aquifer/area specific ground water management plans. These management plans will be shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate corrective measures.

CGWB has been organizing mass awareness programmes in the Country to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water, including in urban areas.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisories to States and UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting. 30 States/UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory by enacting laws or by formulating rules & regulations or by including provisions in Building bye-laws or through suitable Government Orders.

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[Translation]

#### **Ganesh Sugar Mill**

2761. SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of her Ministry received letter no. MP/MRJ/1329/ 17 dated 25/07/17 written by me regarding Ganesh Sugar Mills, Anandnagar, Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the latest details of action taken on above letter;

(c) whether the Government is conducting or considering to conduct any probe against NTPC officers regarding the above mentioned mill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Member of Parliament in his letter had requested setting up of a textile related unit on the land of the Ganesh Sugar Mill (GSM), payment of dues to staff and an inquiry into negligence in handling the assets of the company by officials of the National Textile Corporation (NTC).

(b) to (d) The GSM came under the administrative control of the NTC through an order by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1988. As the company was incurring losses, it was referred to the BIFR in 1994. As attempts to revive the company failed, a decision was taken by the

BIFR to wind up the company, which was subsequently confirmed by the AAIFR, the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad and the Supreme Court of India. The plant and machinery of the GSM was sold for an amount of Rs. 12.01 crores through a tender process, which was supervised and approved by the Hon'ble High Court. No land assets of the company were sold by the NTC.

While confirming the winding up orders, the High Court of Allahabad in its order dated 9th May, 2017, directed that suitable action be taken against the person of NTC for making a false statement regarding Ministry's approval on setting up of powerloom unit/textile park and also directed the Official Liquidator to submit necessary report for disposal of assets of the company. In compliance the NTC has issued a charge sheet to the official concerned on the 30th June, 2017.

After the order dated 1.12.2017 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Ganesh Sugar Mill is under reference to the Official Liquidator. The payment of dues payable by Ganesh Sugar Mill, including those of its employees, now falls under the purview of the Official Liquidator, under the supervision of the Allahabad High Court.

[English]

#### **Grants to PRIs**

2762. SHRI HEMANT TUKARAM GODSE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has evaluated the outcome of the Finance Commission grants to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) including Municipalities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether his Ministry proposes to recommend to the Finance Commission for substantial increase in such grants on the basis of the evaluation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) Evaluation of transfer and utilization of Twelfth Finance Commission Grants to rural local bodies in selected

district, block and gram level Panchayats in six States viz. Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal was got done by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2008 and 2009.

The Ministry also constituted Common Review Mission (CRM) to assess the effectiveness of utilisation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants by the selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) in eight States viz. Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh during 2017. The main focus areas of CRM were availability of fiscal resources in the Panchayats; transfer of FFC grants; devolution of functions; convergence of schemes; timely transfer of funds to GPs; effective utilization of the funds in basic services; preparation of plans and public perception; maintenance of records including accounts; transparency and accountability.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has not evaluated the outcome of the Finance Commission Grants to Municipalities.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at this stage.

[Translation]

#### **International Level Stadium**

2763. SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented in Chhattisgarh for development of sports during the current financial year;

(b) the details of the amount of the funds allocated/spent in this regard;

(c) whether preparations have been made for construction of international level stadium in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) During the current financial year, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports is implementing a

pan-India scheme called Khelo India Scheme for development of Sports in the entire country, including Chhattisgarh. Salient features of the Khelo India Scheme are given in enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), is also implementing the following sports promotional schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and International competitions:

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG
- Centre of Excellence (COE)
- National Sports Academies (NSA)

State-wise allocation of funds are not made under any of the sports promotional schemes of this Ministry. Proposals, as and when received from States under these Schemes, if complete in all respects and technically feasible, are sanctioned subject to availability of funds.

A project, namely, laying of synthetic hockey turf at Jaspur was sanctioned on 28.07.2017 to Chhattisgarh under Khelo India Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.44 crore out of which Rs. 2.50 crore has been released as first installment.

Presently, under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes 180 talented sports person 86 boys and 94 girls are provided with regular sports training in 09 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis in 02 SAI sports centres located at Raipur and Rajnandgaon in the State of Chhattisgarh.

The list of SAI Centres presently run in the State of Chhattisgarh along with discipline-wise number of boys and girls being trained is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Statement – I**

#### *A Brief on the Revamped Khelo India Scheme*

##### Vision

To infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the country.

##### Mission

To encourage sports for all thus allowing the population across gender and all age groups to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

The Khelo India Scheme would include the following components/ objectives:-

- i. Play Field Development
- ii. Community Coaching Development
- iii. State Level Khelo India Centres
- iv. Annual Sports Competitions
- v. Talent Search and Development
- vi. Utilisation and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- vii. Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- viii. Physical Fitness of School going Children
- ix. Sports for Women
- x. Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- xi. Sports for Peace and Development
- xii. Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games

##### Financial Implications

Rs. 1756 crore is the estimated expenditure to be incurred during the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

**Statement – II***The Details of Sai Training Centres Trainees in the State of Chhattisgarh During the Year 2017-2018***SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme**

S. No.	State/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Chhattisgarh								
1.	Raipur	Archery	08	05	13	0	0	0
		Badminton	0	0	0	04	05	09
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	10	10	20
		Kayaking & Canoeing	01	03	04	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	13	13	06	03	09
		TOTAL:	29	21	50	20	18	38
2.	Rajnandgaon	Basketball	15	21	36	08	08	16
		Hockey	05	12	17	09	0	09
		Kabaddi	0	13	13	0	01	01
		TOTAL:	20	46	66	17	09	26
		G. TOTAL:	49	67	116	37	27	64

*[English]***Use of Wi-Fi During Flights**

2764. SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given its approval for use of Wi-Fi during flights;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been made clear that Wi-Fi signals do not interfere with communication between the crew and the Air Traffic Control which may jeopardize flight safety and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the security agencies had argued that risks arising out of onboard Wi-Fi include potential terrorists, hacking into the aircraft system and using them for their own purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The approval given for Wi-Fi streaming (internal in-flight entertainment) is only for use of entertainment and not for communication. (c) to (e) The Wi-Fi system (accepted vide supplemental type certificates) is independent of the aircraft system. Further, it is used for entertainment purposes only and not for communication.

*[Translation]***IGNWPS**

2765. SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separated and unmarried women above the age of 50 years are likely to be included under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) to (c) No Madam, at present there is no proposal to include separated and unmarried women who are above 50 years of age under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) as the scheme is a welfare scheme and is targeted to extend benefits only to the widows of 40 years plus age belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) Category.

#### **Assistance Under BRGF**

\*2766. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been provided for Narmada district in Gujarat under Backward Regions Grant Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilised for the district under this fund during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Under the District component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, total Rs. 58.95 crore was released to the State Government of Gujarat for Narmada district in different years. The BRGF Programme was delinked from the budgetary support of the Central Government with effect from the financial year 2015-16.

(c) During the year 2014-15, Rs. 6.65 crore was released under BRGF Programme for Narmada district. Funds released under BRGF were utilized as per the Annual Action Plan of the district.

[English]

#### **Potential Capacity of Tidal Energy**

2767. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has the potential capacity of 8,000 MW of tidal energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to develop green energy along the coastal line of the country especially along Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat, 1200 MW in Gulf of Kutch and the Gangetic delta of Sunderban; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, in association with CRISIL (Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited) Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited, there is an estimated potential of tidal energy of about 8000 MW with 7000 MW in the Gulf of Cambay, 1200 MW in the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, and about 100 MW in the Gangetic delta in Sunderbans in West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Tidal energy cannot be presently harnessed on commercial basis due to the high capital cost ranging from Rs. 30 crore to 60 crore per MW. However, the Government is focusing on harnessing the offshore wind power.

[Translation]

#### **Film on Independence of India**

2768. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to produce a film on the Independence of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said film is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no Government proposal to produce a film on the Independence of India.



[English]

**Establishment of NINEI At Bhubaneswar**

2769. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has established the National Institute of New Energy and Innovation at Bhubaneswar, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise

**Financial Problems in Aviation Sector**

2770. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

SHRI RAGHAV LAKHANPAL:

SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken concrete steps to resolve the financial problems of the Civil Aviation Sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the losses suffered by various airports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, airport and year-wise; and

(c) the details of the remedial measures taken to make these airports viable and profitable, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government after extensive stakeholders consultation has notified a National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) which lays a roadmap to establish an integrated ecosystem with an objective for significant growth of Civil Aviation Sector covering 22 policy areas including regional connectivity besides promotion of entire aviation sector chain in a harmonized manner which inter alia includes cargo, Maintenance Repairs and Overhaul (MRO), general aviation, aerospace manufacturing and skill development etc.

(b) and (c) The details of the losses suffered by various airports in the country during the last three years and the current year is enclosed in Statement. These airports have incurred losses due to low revenue generation which was not adequate to meet the total expenditure pertaining to the respective airports. Airports Authority of India has taken several steps to make the loss making airports viable and profitable by development of cargo activities, allowing operations of flying schools at non-operational airports, encouraging MRO activities, revision of base rates, enhancement of non-aeronautic revenue which includes rationalization of parking charges, utilization of empty space at the terminal, leasing of unused land etc.

**Statement**

*Losses in Respect of Various Airports Under Airports Authority of India During the Period 2013-14 to 2016-17*

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		(Rs. In crores)			
		Loss (-)	Loss (-)	Loss (-)	Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agartala	-25.02	-32.46	-31.43	-27.82
2.	Agatti	-6.32	-6.24	-6.34	-8.39
3.	Agra	-11.09	-11.32	-12.06	-12.91
4.	Akola	-2.19	-2.23	-1.50	-1.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Allahabad	-26.20	-3.99	-2.76	-3.27
6.	Amritsar	-53.28	-50.29	-50.47	-50.52
7.	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.11
8.	Aurangabad	-41.04	-45.54	-49.50	-48.91
9.	Balurghat	-0.26	-0.27	-0.26	-0.25
10.	Bangaluru (HAL)	Profit	-11.54	-11.79	-41.86
11.	Behala	-3.50	-0.80	-0.52	-0.80
12.	Belgaum (Belagavi)	-7.38	-9.55	-10.08	-12.78
13.	Bhatinda	-3.23	-3.21	-2.79	-3.74
14.	Bhavnagar	-10.53	-12.69	-13.35	-13.20
15.	Bhopal	-50.46	-56.58	-52.55	-49.53
16.	Bhubneshwar	-23.26	-36.76	-15.30	Profit
17.	Bhuj	-4.02	-5.32	-5.70	-4.43
18.	Bikaner	-2.21	-3.93	-3.82	-3.29
19.	Calicut	Profit	Profit	-19.42	-12.73
20.	Chandigarh	-12.10	-13.65	Profit	-10.05
21.	Coimbatore	-20.24	-24.77	-24.97	-23.85
22.	Cooch behar	-4.65	-5.21	-4.29	-4.63
23.	Cuddapah	-4.11	-5.98	-7.52	-7.47
24.	Dehradun	-31.35	-30.08	-27.11	-19.65
25.	Delhi (Safdarjung)	-37.95	-37.99	-43.01	-92.30
26.	Deogarh	-0.11	-0.17	-0.19	-0.24
27.	Dibrugarh	-20.89	-20.30	-24.16	-25.82
28.	Dimapur	-16.77	-20.10	-18.43	-22.73
29.	Donakonda	-0.12	-0.15	-0.13	-0.14
30.	Gaya	-17.44	-18.62	-9.71	-36.00
31.	Gondia	-6.38	Profit	-7.68	-13.85
32.	Gorakhpur	-2.00	-1.51	-1.02	-2.18
33.	Guwahati	-36.55	-29.96	Profit	Profit
34.	Gwalior	-6.29	-8.78	-7.46	-13.98
35.	Hubli (Hubballi)	-6.28	-8.04	-7.33	-12.30
36.	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	Profit	-31.94	-11.21	-17.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Imphal	-22.74	-27.68	-20.60	-35.06
38.	Indore	-29.09	-33.56	-23.50	-16.41
39.	Jabalpur	-8.43	-7.15	-6.76	-8.72
40.	Jaipur	-25.45	-29.76	-16.97	-7.75
41.	Jaisalmer	-0.15	-1.23	-1.31	-0.89
42.	Jalgaon	-1.46	-1.92	-2.23	-1.98
43.	Jammu	-5.68	-4.63	-7.57	-6.24
44.	Jamnagar	-2.41	-3.13	-3.51	-2.75
45.	Jharsuguda	-6.30	-6.39	-7.07	-6.19
46.	Jodhpur	-6.29	-7.40	-9.35	-8.46
47.	Jogbani	-0.28	-0.27	-0.28	-0.28
48.	Jorhat	-6.50	-6.57	-8.08	-8.45
49.	Kailashahar	-0.11	-0.11	-0.09	-0.09
50.	Kamalpur	-0.15	-0.16	-0.19	-0.15
51.	Kandla	-5.30	-5.65	-6.58	-6.24
52.	Kangra(Gaggal)	-5.63	-7.04	-6.49	-12.83
53.	Kanpur	-12.32	-9.80	-10.82	-10.73
54.	Keshod	-2.18	-2.24	-2.19	-2.22
55.	Khajuraho	-16.59	-21.12	-23.06	-32.22
56.	Kishangarh (Ajmer)	-0.57	-0.19	-0.85	-0.96
57.	Kolhapur	-2.36	-2.94	-3.28	-3.38
58.	Kolkatta	-27.33	Profit	Profit	Profit
59.	Kota	-1.27	-1.49	-1.55	-1.28
60.	Kulu (Bhuntar)	-10.85	-12.29	-12.57	-13.37
61.	Leh	-1.76	Profit	Profit	Profit
62.	Lilabari	-10.44	-10.55	-10.64	-12.88
63.	Lucknow	-39.87	-23.90	Profit	Profit
64.	Ludhiana	-4.96	-5.45	-3.28	-3.19
65.	Madurai	-30.92	-34.61	-31.97	-30.61
66.	Malda	-0.39	-0.40	-0.17	-0.24
67.	Mangalore	-10.15	-30.81	-8.41	Profit
68.	Muzaffarpur	-0.24	-0.18	-0.18	-0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
69.	Mysore	-11.72	-10.42	-7.28	-7.05
70.	Pant nagar	-7.14	-7.47	-6.99	-7.00
71.	Passighat	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.00
72.	Pathankot	-3.51	-4.57	-2.57	-2.20
73.	Patna	-17.37	-20.60	-5.05	Profit
74.	Puducherry	-6.67	-7.99	-5.78	-10.19
75.	Porbandar	-10.47	-8.45	-11.01	-13.05
76.	Raipur	-22.14	-28.11	-17.01	-1.28
77.	Rajahmundry	-9.93	-10.95	-10.86	-11.57
78.	Rajkot	-9.24	-13.73	-15.86	-17.66
79.	Ranchi	-33.40	-39.86	-31.45	-16.20
80.	Raxual	-0.25	-0.27	-0.25	-0.25
81.	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	-0.09	0.00
82.	Salem	-6.14	-5.99	-3.16	-4.81
83.	Shillong (Barapani)	-8.62	-10.32	-8.78	-11.50
84.	Shimla	-7.43	-8.17	-10.17	-10.86
85.	Sholapur	-4.20	-0.85	-1.64	-2.04
86.	Silchar	-10.46	-11.46	-9.81	-21.21
87.	Srinagar	-18.17	-13.35	-32.46	-1.20
88.	Surat	-25.10	-26.05	-17.00	-40.82
89.	Tezpur	-4.91	-4.01	-5.18	-5.88
90.	Tezu	-0.60	Profit	-0.23	-1.99
91.	Tiruchirapalli	-2.80	-7.10	Profit	Profit
92.	Tirupati	-18.05	-14.10	-27.40	-27.87
93.	Trivandrum	Profit	Profit	-21.90	-23.24
94.	Turial (Aizawl)	-0.08	-0.01	-0.04	0.00
95.	Tuticorin	-2.84	-3.64	-4.02	-4.34
96.	Udaipur	-35.69	-37.96	-41.31	-23.58
97.	Vadodara	-16.87	-26.68	-14.10	-19.18
98.	Varanasi	-38.37	-45.20	-43.65	-34.95
99.	Vellore	-0.15	-0.18	-0.15	-0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Vijayawada	-12.25	-15.77	-16.92	-20.25
101.	Visakhapatnam	-14.16	-23.45	-14.89	-3.22
102.	Warangal	-0.07	-0.12	-0.28	-0.74

[*Translation*]

#### **Sexual Harassment Cell at SAI**

2771. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres functioning without sexual harassment cells at present;

(b) the reasons for non-availability of complaint redressal cells in SAI centres; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent sexual harassment of women sportspersons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) All the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Centres have their Sexual Harassment Cells to deal with the Sexual Harassment cases pertaining to their concerned Regional Centres.

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

(c) Department of Sports, Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has constituted a High Powered Committee on 2nd May, 2017 comprising of officers from the Ministry, Senior Sportspersons, Sports Journalist & Advocate for Sports Women to resolve the grievances and complaints of women sports persons.

[*English*]

#### **Ghogha-Dahej Ferry Service**

2772. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for obtaining security clearance in respect of Ghogha-Dahej Ferry services has been submitted to the Central Government by the Government of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the present status of security clearance and the time by which it is likely to be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received for security clearance from Gujarat Maritime Board in 2016 for the Ghoga - Dahej Ferry services.

(b) Security clearance was granted directly to Gujarat Maritime Board for Ghogha-Dahej Ferry Services by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **ODF Areas**

2773. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to investigate the areas mentioned in the Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, dated November 10, 2017 which stated that claims have been wrongly certified as 'open defecation free';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to improve its methods of evaluation both prior to and post granting this certification, if it so transpires that the investigated areas are not *de facto* open defecation free and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) A United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights for safe drinking water and sanitation visited India from 27 October to 10 November, 2017. At the end of the visit, he made some inaccurate generalizations about the human rights aspects of India's water and sanitation programmes based on anecdotal evidence and incomplete information. The Government of India rebutted his inaccuracies and stressed that India's

sanitation programmes are fully compliant with human rights principles. Feedback from all quarters is used to improve the programme. Any instance of lapses brought to the attention of the Ministry are intimated to the States for appropriate action as sanitation is a State subject.

(c) Does not arise

(d) As per the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin guidelines issued by the Ministry, a village self-declares itself Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a transparent process at an Aam Sabha meeting, where citizens of the village come together and affirm that the village has become ODF, and that all households use toilets. The process of verification of this ODF declaration is the next step and happens within 90 days of the declaration. The Ministry has issued Guidelines for Open Defecation Free (ODF) verification dated 3rd September, 2015. The SBM (G) guidelines prescribe that verification be carried out within three months of the declaration. State Governments are conducting ODF verification using different processes, but all verifications are through a third party - inter-block teams, district teams, inter-departmental teams, hired third party agencies etc. The Ministry also carries out 3rd Party verification for ODF villages.

[Translation]

#### **Drinking Water Problem**

2774. SHRI VIKRAM USENDI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI DILIP PATEL:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH  
DWIVEDI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drinking water and sanitation schemes implemented in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of targets set and achievements made under each of the schemes for rural and tribal areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise separately for both the areas;

(c) the details of funds released and utilized under these schemes during the said period, year, scheme and State/ UT-wise with separate figures for Bastar zone of Chhattisgarh;

(d) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various States under the said schemes, scheme-wise and the action taken by Government thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether any time-limit has been fixed for completion of these schemes and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) In respect of drinking water: Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. States are empowered to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes which are approved by State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). As per information entered by States on Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, State / UT-wise details of schemes completed under National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWP) for the last three years, as on 02.01.2018 is as under.

S. No.	Financial Year	Number of Schemes completed					
		PWS (MVS)	PWS (SVS)	Tubewell / HP / Well etc.	Recharge Structure	Point Treatment System	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2014-2015	2698	70203	198578	26605	2996	301080
2.	2015-2016	2669	58691	124700	22205	3417	211682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	2016-2017	1934	20997	25234	12521	739	61425
4.	2017-2018 (till 02.01.18)	1058	8403	8228	1038	206	18933
Total		8359	158294	356740	62369	7358	593120

#PWS (MVS) - Piped Water Supply (Multi Village Scheme),

SVS: Single Village Scheme

In respect of Sanitation: The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (SBM (G)) has been launched on 2nd October, 2014, which aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. The focus of the scheme is on behavior change and usage of toilets. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), there is a provision of an incentive of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of Individual household latrine (IHHL) to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

(b) In respect of drinking water: As per information entered by States / UTs on IMIS, the details of targets set and achievements made under NRDWP for rural and tribal areas during each of the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I and I(A) respectively.

In respect of sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme; hence no year-wise targets are set. State/UT-wise number of Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed during last 3 years under SBM (G) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Adequate priority is given for Tribal areas of the country. 10% of Total Allocation is reserved for Schedule Tribes (STs) each year.

(c) In respect of drinking water: The State/ UT-wise details (including Chhattisgarh) of funds released and utilized under NRDWP during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Separate figures of funds released and utilized for Bastar zone (*i.e.* districts of Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Kanker, Narayanpur and Sukma) of Chhattisgarh are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1.	Bastar	9.98	10.28	2.33	2.33	2.6	2.45	8.17	7.95
2.	Bijapur	6.39	6.62	2.84	2.64	1.79	1.72	0.41	0.4
3.	Dantewada	3.39	3.73	1.13	1.12	0.97	0.91	2.28	2.28
4.	Kanker	6.92	7.17	2.08	2.01	3.03	2.99	8.1	7.25
5.	Narayanpur	2.23	3.29	1.31	1.31	1.68	1.63	1.24	1.19
6.	Sukma	3.05	3.26	1.19	1.18	0.81	0.76	0.63	0.58
TOTAL		31.96	34.35	10.88	10.59	10.88	10.46	20.83	19.65

In respect of sanitation: State/UT-wise central share released and utilised under SBM (G) during last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-III(a) District-wise details of Bastar division are as under:-

*District-Wise, Central Share Released and Utilised in Bastar Division of Chhattisgarh During Last 3 Years (Rs. in lakh)*

District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised	Release	Utilised
Bastar (Jagdalpur)	100.00	152.47	90.00	417.55	720.00	236.09
Bijapur	0.00	2.47	120.63	346.27	330.00	122.64
Dantewada	50.00	11.46	61.08	162.93	540.00	460.84
Kanker	175.00	59.42	783.38	1182.45	1664.30	908.03
Kondagaon	75.00	42.67	122.81	315.87	630.00	410.62
Narayanpur	0.00	13.44	90.00	168.50	420.00	538.89
Sukma	75.00	3.10	122.81	258.21	420.00	212.09
Total	475.00	285.03	1390.71	2851.78	4724.30	2889.20

(d) In respect of drinking water: The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation had launched the National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) on 22nd March 2017 under NRDWP to provide safe drinking water to about 28,000 arsenic / fluoride affected habitations over a span of 4 years. State-wise number proposals submitted

by the States into Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, proposal considered and funds released under NWQSM as on 22nd December, 2017 is as follows:-

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposals (PWS & CWPPs) Submitted	No. of proposals considered	Fund released in Crore	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	Nil	Nil	Additional details / proceedings are awaited.
2.	Assam	122	Nil	Nil	Additional details / proceedings are awaited.
3.	Bihar	794	753	80.37	Balance proposals are under examination
4.	Chhattisgarh	15 (CWPPs)	Nil	Nil	Additional details / proceedings are awaited.
5.	Haryana	12	06	09.63	Balance proposals are under examination
6.	Jharkhand	01	01	07.25	Nil



1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan	1,052 (49-PWS & 1003- CWPPs)	Nil	Nil	Additional details / proceedings are awaited.
8.	Telangana	27	27	440.51	Nil
9.	West Bengal	07	03	154.37	Balance proposals are under examination.

# PWS: Piped Water Supply Scheme and CWPPs: Community Water Purification Plants.

In respect of sanitation: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is under implementation in 684 rural districts of the Country. All proposals received under SBM(G) from States have been sanctioned. No proposal is pending.

(e) and (f) In respect of drinking water: Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. States are empowered to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes. This Ministry provides technical & financial assistance to the states towards coverage of piped water supply in entire rural habitations.

This Ministry has directed States to focus more on Piped Water Supply schemes. States have also been directed to focus on early completion of the schemes which are in advanced stage of completion. While doing so, this Ministry has directed the States that priority is to

be accorded to the schemes meant for Arsenic / Fluoride affected habitation and Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages. Further, the states have also been advised to pool more funds from their own resources / loan from external / domestic financial agencies. With this increased devolution of funds, States/UTs can take up more schemes and achieve its ultimate goal. The complete coverage will depend on availability of resources *i.e.* required funds with the states and water. However, all schemes under NWQSM are planned to be completed by March 2021.

In respect of sanitation: Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), target is to provide toilets to all households by 2nd October, 2019.

**Statement – I**

S. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 02.01.2018)	
		Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieved	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieved	Target (As per Ministry) (PC+QA)	Achieved	Target (As taken by the State)	Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2744	2819	980	1905	1005	1373	1005	553
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	248	214	217	143	188	126	188	9
4.	Assam	9938	6399	3993	1659	1752	382	1752	101
5.	Bihar	13000	12236	5692	7189	7777	1289	7777	251

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chhattisgarh	10900	12173	3894	3670	4169	997	4169	399
7.	Goa	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
8.	Gujarat	1075	2509	961	1193	32	1605	32	499
9.	Haryana	534	523	248	317	263	290	263	74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2500	2560	1115	1536	1300	938	1300	406
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	803	642	359	233	380	260	380	70
12.	Jharkhand	16535	9185	7307	1868	1430	3074	1430	2701
13.	Karnataka	10003	15398	4551	19791	12000	17434	12000	6166
14.	Kerala	1000	221	429	432	463	291	463	158
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10876	12378	5421	11478	338	7420	338	6726
16.	Maharashtra	4200	3747	1611	1566	1955	1270	1955	177
17.	Manipur	200	224	52	80	50	103	50	21
18.	Meghalaya	200	285	280	242	110	82	110	8
19.	Mizoram	52	51	31	28	35	35	35	4
20.	Nagaland	120	190	24	168	54	167	54	48
21.	Odisha	13500	20521	8620	15224	9300	8196	9300	1454
22.	Puducherry	23	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
23.	Punjab	1850	570	261	251	779	647	779	723
24.	Rajasthan	3173	3513	1963	2763	2039	2908	2039	2592
25.	Sikkim	200	128	45	81	40	14	40	22
26.	Tamil Nadu	4805	8622	1494	1390	3269	2910	3269	937
27.	Telangana	2057	2143	802	1669	915	1121	915	476
28.	Tripura	1382	1538	525	938	565	571	565	99
29.	Uttar Pradesh	24500	10461	2334	4300	1354	1838	1354	403
30.	Uttarakhand	1056	976	473	479	495	484	495	350
31.	West Bengal	4620	5891	2497	5295	4766	5217	4766	2071
Total		142098	136117	56191	85888	56835	61042	56835	27498



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	442	242	129	103	296	588	1273	543
25.	Sikkim	58	57	15	32	10	3	20	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	57	159	0	0	4	3	1	0
27.	Telangana	552	488	167	317	296	411	262	325
28.	Tripura	810	862	840	532	319	299	131	49
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	14	23	5	0	2	0
30.	Uttarakhand	31	30	13	13	11	11	8	6
31.	West Bengal	421	495	574	317	420	449	541	168
Total		35170	33201	15441	19102	9942	13373	8904	6787

(Source: format C-14)

**Statement – II***State/UT-wise, Number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) Constructed During Last 3 Years Under SBM(G)*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	979
Andhra Pradesh	218242	350558	788495
Arunachal Pradesh	12901	19439	42552
Assam	150735	463045	1054912
Bihar	165448	427034	872331
Chhattisgarh	39849	356360	1465047
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Goa	0	28637	0
Gujarat	334729	919949	1559640
Haryana	106573	129170	124140
Himachal Pradesh	57977	62551	80519
Jammu and Kashmir	11112	61817	83438
Jharkhand	99706	313936	832214
Karnataka	779019	530913	720013
Kerala	32534	11153	195024

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Madhya Pradesh	512636	1016755	1860073
Maharashtra	488647	882103	1917198
Manipur	27681	46921	41423
Meghalaya	42001	44129	45973
Mizoram	534	6026	2872
Nagaland	103	22514	38112
Odisha	133533	1327220	1263966
Puducherry	0	0	2430
Punjab	9749	71420	106626
Rajasthan	649055	2090426	2791186
Sikkim	3562	3707	0
Tamil Nadu	380047	946386	1139671
Telangana	131955	238427	520029
Tripura	24802	60681	43828
Uttar Pradesh	511601	692113	1741169
Uttarakhand	57892	63971	334099
West Bengal	847055	1432006	2322347
	5829678	12619367	21990306

**Statement – III**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 02.01.2018)	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.81	0.43	0.16	0	0.22	0.00	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	377.78	427.08	170.05	190.6	204.00	157.38	165.68	130.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	109.83	119.5	65.4	66.23	110.84	90.68	58.4	4.07
4.	Assam	585.32	586.88	284.11	216.2	348.06	206.61	158.8	139.05
5.	Bihar	399.11	381.9	202.73	295.38	373.81	473.29	300.03	138.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Chattisgarh	150.74	173.08	60.83	64.64	84.28	65.66	49.84	36.9
7.	Goa	0	0	1.66	0	1.19	3.35	0	0
8.	Gujarat	405.58	491.44	238.91	274.78	278.50	265.16	225.51	132.49
9.	Haryana	277.98	228.82	122.65	150.74	111.53	116.42	83.55	52.11
10.	Himachal Pradesh	120.89	120.18	64.38	69.88	83.31	66.04	54.59	58.69
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	474.41	458.03	192.12	222.16	225.14	219.94	166.94	90.81
12.	Jharkhand	175.18	206.88	132.09	133.7	131.74	157.89	123.43	94.85
13.	Karnataka	563.91	622.37	278.08	366.68	343.72	341.33	123.58	187.25
14.	Kerala	124.1	131.86	48.05	64.45	75.22	74.21	70	24.78
15.	Madhya Pradesh	440.18	399.94	193.73	387.62	232.26	212.48	135.51	77.07
16.	Maharashtra	748.23	901.96	330.88	584	404.45	412.32	161.08	111.01
17.	Manipur	88.54	92.25	27.92	43.44	40.61	18.87	26.58	44.44
18.	Meghalaya	69.5	81.02	31.24	30.92	40.42	49.29	34.27	19.4
19.	Mizoram	34.5	39.81	17.32	23.16	24.49	24.82	10.91	11.05
20.	Nagaland	101.44	86.45	38.53	61.9	36.84	40.20	12.81	13
21.	Odisha	230.67	272.83	103.19	165.25	134.96	100.59	44.98	27.94
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0.29	0.00	0	0
23.	Punjab	97.38	90.23	42.79	36.57	51.89	53.56	43.9	44.61
24.	Rajasthan	1304.64	1386.79	526.75	480.21	1072.92	681.21	261.84	495.65
25.	Sikkim	31.7	32.03	12.05	12.49	19.42	16.51	2.91	7.74
26.	Tamil Nadu	382.46	432.39	182.35	164.85	174.68	188.98	101.77	62.88
27.	Telangana	212.24	189.25	97.71	106.42	133.09	111.89	555.37	386.8
28.	Tripura	68.31	64.81	31.68	39.97	43.73	38.73	28.85	20.43
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1073.22	1146.18	490.31	690.46	621.95	639.54	234.14	363.62
30.	Uttarakhand	111.48	138.05	60.06	99.79	88.19	99.95	58.81	77.14
31.	West Bengal	431.09	480.72	216.85	288.75	440.15	444.86	737.29	198.38
Total		9191.22	9783.16	4264.58	5331.24	5931.90	5371.76	4031.37	3051.76

(Source: format D-1, D0)

# Release for 2017-18 excludes Ministry Level Expenditure and 2% funds released for JE/AES affected habitations

**Statement – III (A)***State/UT-wise, Central Share Released and Utilised Under SBM(G) During Last 3 Years (Rs. in Crore)*

State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu						
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.20
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.58
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49

[English]

**Driver Training Institute**

2775. SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up driver training institutes for heavy vehicle drivers across the country in association with the Ministry of Skill Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of institutes to be established across the country, State-wise and NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Under the scheme of setting up of Institute of Driving & Training Research (IDTR), financial assistance up to Rs. 17.00 crore is provided by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways From 10th to 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has sanctioned 28 IDTR spreading in 22 States/UTs. List is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Institute of Driving Training & Research Sanctioned During 10th to 12th Five Year Plan.*

10th Five Year Plan

S. No.	Name of the State
1.	Dispur, Assam
2.	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Name of the State
3.	Bellary, Karnataka
4.	Jessore, West Bengal
5.	Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
6.	Eddappal, Kerala
7.	Sarai Kale Khan, NCT of Delhi
8.	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9.	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
10.	Jajpur, Odisha
11.	Dimapur, Nagaland
12.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
13.	Rohtak, Haryana

11th Five Year Plan

- Sarkaghat, Himachal Pradesh
- Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh
- Rajsamand, Rajasthan
- Pune, Maharashtra
- Bhiwani, Haryana
- Aurangabad, Bihar
- Agartala, Tripura
- Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

12th Five Year Plan

- Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh
- Karimnagar, Telangana



S. No.	Name of the State
3.	Dasri, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Imphal, Manipur
5.	Latur, Maharashtra
6.	Pakyong, Sikkim
7.	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

[Translation]

### Review of Electricity Policy on Private Sector

2776. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to address the shortage of electricity in the country and to review the electricity policy on private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information given by the States / UTs to the Central Electricity Authority, the peak & energy shortages have progressively reduced over the years i.e from 9.0% and 8.7% during 2012-13 to 2% & 0.7% in 2017-18 (Apr-Oct 2017) respectively. At present, the installed generation capacity in the country is around 331 Giga Watt (GW) which is sufficient to meet the electricity demand of around 165 GW in the grid.

Further, Conventional capacity comprising of 48,261 MW of Thermal, 6823 MW Hydro and 3300 MW Nuclear are at various stages of construction. Government has also set a target of 175 GW Installed Capacity from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) by 2021-22.

[English]

### Status of PMGSY in Andhra Pradesh

2777. SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN:

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year in the State of Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any requests from Andhra Pradesh for construction of roads connecting important areas under the scheme;

(c) the funds earmarked for construction of those roads in the State;

(d) the number of roads identified under PMGSY during the said period, district-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The total length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year, district-wise are given IN THE ENCLOSED STATEMENT.

(b) to (e) Under PMGSY, the State Governments are required to submit annual project proposals which are considered by the Pre-Empowered Committee/Empowered Committee in the Ministry of Rural Development after due scrutiny at State Technical Agencies (STAs)/ National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) and in case the proposals meet the programme requirements, the proposals get sanctioned.

Following proposals have been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh under PMGSY and Rural Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (RCPLWE) Affected Areas during the year 2017-18 for which the Pre-Empowered/Empowered Committee have been convened on 9th January, 2018:-

No. of roads/LSBs	Length in Km	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
91 roads	509.69 Km	445.08
6 LSBs	670.12 M	141.68

**Statement***District-Wise Length of Road Completed in Km in Andhra Pradesh Under PMGSY  
During Last Three Years and the Current Year*

S. No.	District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Road Length completed in Km	Road Length completed in Km	Road Length completed in Km	Road Length completed in Km
1.	Srikakulam	0.80	29	32.68	22.44
2.	Vizianagaram	26.84	50	34.44	6.20
3.	Visakhapatnam	161.35	190	194.44	52.50
4.	East Godavari	16.18	80	57.53	0.50
5.	West Godavari	0.00	52	66.27	0.00
6.	Krishna	0.00	81	12.99	0.26
7.	Guntur	0.01	93	35.66	6.70
8.	Prakasam	0.03	81	17.41	0.00
9.	Nellore	0.00	35	32.32	0.85
10.	Chittoor	0.02	70	51.07	0.00
11.	Cuddapah	0.00	33	35.78	0.00
12.	Ananthapur	287.55	163	53.77	18.07
13.	Kurnool	0.01	94	13.25	0.00
TOTAL		492.79	1051	637.61	107.52

**Youth Development Schemes**

2778. DR. ANSHUL VERMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for the youth for their personality and career development;

(b) the number of unemployed youth in the country; and

(c) whether the Government has any data regarding the number of youth provided employment in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Solar Power Capacity**

2779. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present total solar power capacity of the country and the growth rate achieved in this sector during the last three years, year and State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to popularize and make solar appliances affordable to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) A grid connected solar power capacity of 16,676 MW has been installed in the country as on 15.12.2017. The solar power installation has been consistently growing in last three years. The year and

state-wise details of installation of solar power during last three years are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) In order to popularize and make solar power/solar appliances affordable, the Government have launched several schemes in the country providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as capital and/or interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, waiver of Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) charges and losses, viability gap funding (VGF), financing solar rooftop systems as

part of home loan, preferential tariff for power generation through renewables, and permitting Foreign Direct Investment up to 100 per cent under the automatic route.

In addition, Government provides capital subsidy for setting up of manufacturing units for solar cells and modules and the entire value chain under Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

**Statement**

*State Wise/Year Wise Solar Capacity Installed in the Country*

(In MW)

Sr. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126.77	435.11	1294.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.24	0
4.	Assam	0	0	11.78
5.	Bihar	0		103.42
6.	Chandigarh	2.5	2.31	10.52
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	85.98	35.28
8.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	2.97
9.	Daman and Diu	0	4	6.46
10.	Delhi	0.32	20.3124	25.99
11.	Goa	0	0	0.71
12.	Gujarat	83.65	128.87	130.19
13.	Haryana	2.5	14.59	66.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.2	0.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0.36
16.	Jharkhand	0	0.19	7.08
17.	Karnataka	46.22	69.305	882.38
18.	Kerala	0	13.305	61.15
19.	Madhya Pradesh	205	217.79	80.67
20.	Maharashtra	82.23	34.257	66.61
21.	Manipur	0	0	0.03
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.01

Sr. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
23.	Mizoram	0	0.1	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0.5
25.	Odisha	2.26	35.16	12.5
26.	Puducherry	0	0	0.05
27.	Punjab	168.75	227.31	388.89
28.	Rajasthan	228.85	329.184	543
29.	Tamil Nadu	54.12	922.3366	630.01
30.	Telangana	61.25	360.8	759.13
31.	Tripura	5	0	0.09
32.	Uttar Pradesh	42.16	72.79	193.24
33.	Uttarakhand	0	37.95	192.35
34.	West Bengal	0	0.69	18.37
Total		1112.08	3018.88	5526

#### **Solar Power Prices**

2780. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar power prices in the country may be set to fall below those of thermal energy soon and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this is based on an expected cost of around Rs. 2.90 per unit for the solar power projects at Bhadla in Rajasthan that have received 51 bids and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the solar power has seen a significant fall in tariffs from Rs. 10.95 - 12.76 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) in 2010-11 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The solar power tariffs are discovered through open transparent competitive bidding. It had come down to the level of Rs. 2.44/kWh in May, 2017 for Bhadla solar project in Rajasthan. This tariff is below the National Average Pooled Power Purchase Cost (NAPPC) which is in the range of Rs. 3.48/kWh. Further reduction in solar power tariffs depend upon several factors like solar irradiance at the site, cost of capital, logistics, guaranteed offtake and state government policies for promotion of solar energy.

(c) The solar power tariffs have seen a downward trend in the country in recent years. The details are given in enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *National Solar Tariff through Bid Results*

Sl. No.	Year	Capacity on Offer (MW)	Weighted Avg. Price (Rs./KWh)	
1	2	3	4	
1.	NSM Batch 1	Dec'10	150	12.16
2.	NSM Batch2	Dec'11	350	8.79

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Orissa Phase 1	Mar'12	25	8.36
4.	Orissa Phase 2	Dec'12	25	8.73
5.	Karnataka	Apr'12	60	8.34
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jun'12	125	8.05
7.	Tamil Nadu	Mar'13	150	6.48*
8.	Rajasthan	Mar'13	75	6.45 (L1)
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Apr'13	226	6.49 (L1)
10.	Punjab Phase 1	June'13	270	8.41
11.	Uttar Pradesh Phase 1	Aug'13	130	8.9
12.	Karnataka Phase 2	Aug'13	130	6.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh Phase 2	Jan'14	100	6.86
14.	Andhra Pradesh Phase 2	Oct'14	500	5.75** (6.75 Level.)
15.	Karnataka	Nov'14	500	6.94
16.	Telangana	Nov'14	500	6.72
17.	Punjab (Capacity 5-24 MW)	Feb'15	100	7.17
18.	Punjab (Capacity 25-100 MW)	Feb'15	100	7.16
19.	NTPC Anantapur(CPSU) scheme)	May'15	250	6.16*** (L1)
20.	Uttar Pradesh Phase 2	June'15	215	8.04
21.	Madhya Pradesh	June'15	300	5.36
22.	Telangana Group 1****	August'15	500	5.73
23.	Telangana Group 2****	August'15	1500	5.62
24.	Punjab	Sept'15	500	5.65
25.	Uttarakhand	Oct' 2015	170	5.766
26.	AP-500 MW Bundling scheme	Nov'2015	500	4.63
27.	AP-350 MW Bundling scheme	Dec'2015	350	4.63
28.	AP-150 MW Bundling scheme(DCR)	Dec'2015	150	5.123
29.	Haryana(State scheme)	Dec'2015	150	5.00
30.	Rajasthan-420 MW Bundling	Jan'2016	420	4.351
31.	UP-100 MW Bundling	Jan'2016	100	4.78
32.	Rajasthan-100 MW Bundling(DCR)	March'16	100	5.068

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Telangan-50 MW Bundling(DCR)	March'16	50	5.19
34.	Jharkhand-200	March'16	102	5.464
35.	Jharkhand-1000	March'16	999	5.356
36.	Telangan-350 MW Bundling	May'16	350	4.667
37.	Karnataka-500 MW Bundling	May'16	500	4.79
38.	KA-100 MW bundling(DCR)	Sept-16	100	4.85
39.	MP-750 MW(State scheme)	Feb-17	750	2.9743# (3.30 Level tariff)
40.	AP-250 MW(Bundling)	April-17	250	3.15
41.	Rajahthan-250 MW(VGF) Bhadla-IV	May-17	250	2.624
42.	Rajahthan-500 MW(VGF) Bhadla-III	May-17	500	2.446
43.	Tamil Nadu-1500 MW(State scheme)	July-17	1500	3.47##
44.	Gujarat-500 MW	Aug-17	500	2.665
45.	NTPC-250 MW(DCR)	Oct-17	250	3.14
46.	Rajahthan-500 MW(VGF) Bhadla-III	Dec-17	500	2.474
47.	Rajahthan-250 MW(VGF) Bhadla-IV	Dec-17	250	2.482

### Condition of Bridges

2781. SHRI. MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI. M. UDHAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 23 bridges and tunnels on National Highways (NHs) are over 100 years old out of which 17 require rehabilitation or major maintenance, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also true that as many as 123 other bridges in the country require immediate attention and 6000 are structurally distressed, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted on the condition of bridges on NHs found to be in dilapidated condition and which need immediate repairs/re-construction;

(d) if so, the bridges found to be in precarious condition, State and location-wise; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) There are 23 bridges on National Highways which are over 100 years old, out of which 2 bridges at Km 143.800 on NH-19 in the State of Bihar and at Km 266.370 on NH-228 in the State of Gujarat require rehabilitation/ major maintenance and other bridges require only minor/ routine maintenance. Ministry has engaged Consultants for collection and analysis of inventory and condition survey of bridges / structures on National Highways. As per the condition survey conducted till date various defects/ distress has been noticed in several bridges. The State wise number of 6716 such bridges requiring minor/major repair/rehabilitation are The given in the enclosed Statement. The work of repair/ rehabilitation would be taken up after preparation the Detailed Project Report.

**Statement***State-wise Number of Bridges Requiring Minor/Major Repair/Rehabilitation*

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Bridges
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	156
	Himachal Pradesh	85
	Chandigarh	0
	Haryana	59
	Punjab	59
2.	Uttarakhand	154
3.	Uttar Pradesh	224
	and Delhi	0
4.	Rajasthan	599
5.	Bihar	1410
6.	West Bengal	247
	and Andaman Nicobar	0
7.	Odisha	789
8.	Jharkhand	47
9.	Andhra Pradesh	473
	and Telengana	289
10.	Gujarat	239
11.	Madhya Pradesh	153
12.	Chattisgarh	141
13.	Tamil Nadu	9
	and Puducherry	0
14.	Karnataka	225
15.	Maharashtra	856
16.	Kerala	202
17.	Assam	99
	Manipur	18
	Meghalaya	81
	Mizoram	25

S. No.	Name of State	Number of Bridges
	Nagaland	25
	Sikkim	20
	and Tripura	1
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6716</b>

**Loss of Discoms**

2782. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DISCOMS in the country have recorded loss and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether UDAY scheme has shown any positive effect on the performance of DISCOMS;

(c) whether UDAY has failed to bring a new dawn for the State-run power distribution sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the estimated targets and results achieved under the scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) As per 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Ltd., the details of financial performance of state owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) during the financial year 2015-16 are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) As per data furnished by 24 States, the aggregate net losses of DISCOMs participating in UDAY has come down from Rs. 51590 Crore in FY 2015-16 to Rs. 36905 Crore in FY 2016-17.

(c) and (d) Interventions under UDAY including reduction in interest costs & cost of power and efficiency gains have yielded encouraging results. As per the data submitted by States, the participating states have achieved an improvement of 1.00% in Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses and Rs. 0.17 a Unit in the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realized in FY 2017. Details are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement – I***Details of State-Wise and Utility-Wise Financial Performance for the Year 2015-16*

				Rs. crore
Region	State	Utility	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy booked basis	
Eastern	Bihar	NBPDCL	(339)	
		SBPDCL	(734)	
	Jharkhand	JBVNL	(1,599)	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(82)	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	22	
	Odisha	CESU	(507)	
		NESCO Utility	(144)	
		SESCO Utility	(98)	
		WESCO Utility	(150)	
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(272)	
	Assam	APDCL	(104)	
	Manipur	MSPDCL	(3)	
	Meghalaya	MePDCL	(188)	
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	69	
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(371)	
	Tripura	TSECL	(49)	
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	67	
		BSES Yamuna	17	
		TPDDL	258	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(472)	
		UHBVNL	(336)	
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB Ltd.	(11)	
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	(4,281)	
	Punjab	PSPCL	(1,695)	
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	(3,504)	
		JDVVNL	(3,274)	
		JVVNL	(4,463)	
		Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(2,084)
KESCO			(1)	
	MVVN	(1,101)		



Region	State	Utility	Profit/(Loss) on subsidy booked basis
		Pash VVN	(875)
		Poorv VVN	(2,378)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(96)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APEPDCL	(472)
		APSPDCL	(3,427)
	Karnataka	BESCOM	108
		CHESCOM	8
		GESCOM	(131)
		HESCOM	(373)
		MESCOM	11
	Kerala	KSEBL	(313)
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	9
	Tamil Nadu	TANGEDCO	(5,787)
Western	Telangana	TSNPDCL	(1,010)
		TSSPDCL	(2,369)
	Chhattisgarh	CSPDCL	(541)
	Goa	Goa PD	(36)
	Gujarat	DGVCL	64
		MGVCL	44
		PGVCL	13
		UGVCL	57
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra WCL	(2,597)
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(1,207)
MP Purv Kshetra VVCL		(1,617)	
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	(14,979)	

**Statement – II**

*State-Wise Targets and Achievements of AT&C Loss (In %) and ACS-ARR Gap (In Rs./unit) for FY 17*

Sl. No.	Parameter	AT&C loss		ACS-ARR Gap	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
		18.38	20.26	0.38	0.43
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.26	10.96	0.21	0.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	19	25.09	0.66	0.51
3.	Bihar	36.43	38.97	1.32	0.69
4.	Chhattisgarh	18.93	19.34	-1.21	-0.15
5.	Goa	18.75	16.79	0.75	0.95
6.	Gujarat	14.06	12.28	-0.04	-0.03
7.	Haryana	24.02	25.37	0.83	0.04
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.25	4.15	-0.04	-0.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	46	61.34	0.68	2.15
10.	Jharkhand	28.39	29.9	1.99	1.32
11.	Karnataka	15.47	15.11	0	0.29
12.	Kerala	11.45	17.28	-0.26	0.53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	21.15	25.16	0.34	0.54
14.	Maharashtra	16.74	18.88	0.36	0.22
15.	Manipur	25.15	36.89	1.68	0.1
16.	Meghalaya	32.51	34.87	0.83	1.99
17.	Puducherry	19	18.98	0	0.07
18.	Punjab	15.3	17.57	0.37	0.71
19.	Rajasthan	20.11	26.02	0.4*	0.48
20.	Tamil Nadu	14.05	14.53	0.2	0.36
21.	Telangana	12.45	14.2	0.87	0.64
22.	Tripura	30	16.61	0.05	0.02
23.	Uttar Pradesh	28.27	30.21	1.04	0.66
24.	Uttarakhand	15.99	14.02	0.04	0.23

Note: AT&C and GAP targets are as per MOU. However, in Rajasthan MOU, ACS-ARR GAP data is available only DISCOM wise, hence the consolidated targets entered in the UDAY portal has been considered.

#### **Foreign Assistance for Ganga River Cleaning**

2783. SHRI. CHINTAMAN NAVASHA WANGA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign countries are giving financial or technical help to India for Ganga river rejuvenation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has been receiving financial (by way of loan) and technological assistance for cleaning of river Ganga from foreign

countries/external agencies. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Netherlands on 27.06.2017 with an objective to strengthen technological, scientific capabilities and to promote cooperation in the field of water management. The area of cooperation under the MoU signed with Netherlands includes "Pollution abatement for rivers including river Ganga" as one of the objectives.

Further, GIZ, Germany has been providing technical cooperation to the project 'Support to Ganga Rejuvenation' under Indo-German Bilateral Development Cooperation and has committed an amount of Euro (€) 3 million.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has sanctioned two loans aggregating JPY 43.755 billion for the Ganga Action Plan II Project (Varanasi) (GAP II) and the Yamuna Action Plan Project III (YAP III) in Delhi.

World Bank has sanctioned a loan of US \$ 1 billion to Government of India (GOI) for funding the National Ganga River Basin Authority Projects. Funds under this loan are available for interalia Institutional Development Projects and Priority Infrastructure Projects undertaken on the main stem of Ganga.

All releases by World Bank and JICA are by way of reimbursement of expenses incurred on the approved projects forming part of projects approved by them.

#### **Operation of Wide Body Aircraft from Calicut Airport**

2784. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India has considered resuming operation of wide body aircraft from Calicut Airport;

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

(c) whether some airlines expressed their willingness to operate wide body aircraft from Calicut airport, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Air India has considered resuming the discontinued services including Delhi-Kozhikode sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Calicut Airport is suitable for operations of wide-bodied aircraft upto Code D type, i.e. B-767, A-310 type of aircraft. In view of operational safety reasons due to inadequate runway length and width of basic strip, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not granted permission for operations of Code 'E' type of aircraft at this airport. However, after conducting joint inspection and carrying out studies on various parameters, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has sought In-Principal approval of DGCA for extension of Runway from 2850m to 3500m suitable for operation of B-777-300/B-747-400 (Code E) type aircraft by extending same table top configuration with additional land requirement of 96.5 acres.

(c) Yes, Madam. Air India, Saudi Airlines and Emirates Airlines have expressed their willingness to operate wide bodied aircraft from Calicut Airport.

(d) and (e) In the Winter schedule 2017, Air India Express (a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India) is operating 6 flights/week on Calicut-Riyadh Sector. However, at present, Air India has no plans to resume Delhi-Kozhikode flight due to resource constraints.

#### **Electrification of Remote/ Backward Areas**

2785. SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has since taken any steps for electrification of villages situated in backward and remote areas of the country through new and renewable energy sources;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the details of funds released therefor by the Union Government to various States/UTs during the last three years; and

(c) the present target of the Union Government to electrify villages in backward and remote areas of the country through new and renewable energy sources and the details of the steps to be taken to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) : Under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), electricity access is provided to all the

villages/habitations where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective including those situated in backward and remote areas of the country. This includes mini grid and standalone system.

Under DDG, 4,378 projects have been sanctioned with the project cost of Rs. 1368.91 crore, in various States across the country, as on 30.11.2017. All the remaining un-electrified villages are targeted to be electrified by May, 2018.

Subsidy of Rs. 246.84 crore was disbursed under DDG during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-Wise Capital Subsidy Released Under DDG During the Last Three Years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17.*

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Subsidy amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.4025
2.	Assam	81.6966
3.	Chhattisgarh	96.1373
4.	Karnataka	5.2974
5.	Kerala	1.2439
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10.5729
7.	Rajasthan	24.6835
8.	Uttarakhand	1.4834
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11.3187
Grand Total		246.8362

#### **Support to Solar Power Projects**

2786. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international organizations like International Finance Corporation (IFC), is supporting the solar power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of such internationally financed and supported solar power plants, State-wise;

(d) whether according to Government estimates solar and other renewable energy sources are economical in terms of production cost; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has various solar power programmes which are being implemented through assistance of World Bank, International Finance Corporation and other multilateral financial institutions. The World Bank is providing assistance of USD 100 Million for development of internal infrastructure of solar parks a programme being implemented by the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. (IREDA) under the aegis of this Ministry.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has signed an agreement with the State government of Madhya Pradesh to help them in setting up of various solar PV power projects.

Further, a concessional loan of USD 620 Million has been provided by the World Bank to the State Bank of India and of USD 500 million by the Asian Development to the Punjab National Bank for financing of grid connected rooftop solar projects in Industrial & Commercial sectors. Technical Assistance is also available for promotion of rooftop systems under World Bank, Asian Development Bank, USAID and GIZ assistance. The assistance under such schemes are available to all States/UTs depending on requirement and demand.

(d) and (e) The solar and wind power projects are very competitive as compared to conventional power projects. The lowest tariffs in solar and wind discontinued recently have come down to Rs. 2.44/kWh and Rs. 2.43/kWh respectively. Moreover, there is no input fuel cost required to run these projects.

#### **Purchase of 'B' Grade Cotton**

2787. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has given representation for purchase of 'B' grade cotton with high moisture content and also discoloured cotton in the State;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) whether the conditions, that were made applicable in case of Paddy etc., at the time of cyclones or bad climatic conditions, was not made applicable in respect of cotton and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the representations received from other States in the country for such purchases of discoloured and 'B' grade cotton with high moisture content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government of Telangana has requested for relaxation in Fair Average Quality (FAQ) specification by allowing moisture content upto 20% and also to introduce a separate category Grade 'B' in respect of discoloured cotton for undertaking Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation of cotton. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare who has intimated that the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 1.11.2007, *inter-alia* approved the base line for moisture content be fixed at 8%. The farmer selling cotton having moisture above 8% will get less price proportionately, while it will be a proportionate incentive if the moisture content is less than 8%. A decision on maximum permissible limit of moisture at 12% was taken in the Inter Departmental meeting chaired by Principal Adviser, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation held on 14.9.2009 and attended by the representatives of Ministry of Textiles, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED).

(c) Yes, Madam. As per MSP guidelines, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) can buy only that kapas which contains 8% moisture content at full MSP rate while kapas upto 12% moisture content can be purchased by CCI with proportionate deduction.

(d) No such representations have been received from other States in the country.

[*Translation*]

#### **Means of Irrigation**

2788. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR HANSDAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether means of irrigation are far less than required especially in Sahebganj, Pakur, Godda and Dumka districts of Jharkhand due to which people depend on the water of ponds and rivers for irrigation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number and create requisite means of irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) As per the land use statistics available at website of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, total cropped area and gross irrigated area in the State of Jharkhand during 2014-15 were 1554th. ha. and 221th. ha. respectively.

Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, Subernarekha Multipurpose project of Jharkhand under PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) having ultimate irrigation potential of 236.85th. ha. and benefitting East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum and Seraikela Kharsawan districts has been identified in consultation with the State for completion by the year 2019. For timely completion of this project, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both central and

state share. Total Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 1278.63 cr. has been released for above project since 2011-12.

Further, under PMKSY (Har Khet Ko Pani), 82 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) Schemes (including 19 SMI schemes benefitting Dumka and Godda districts) of Jharkhand having irrigation potential of 8982 ha. and estimated cost of Rs. 75.32 crore have been approved and CA of Rs. 19.38 cr. has been released till date.

#### **Housing for All in Villages of Gujarat**

2789. SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to complete its dream project of housing for all at the earliest;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide housing for all in all villages of Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the number of villages covered and proposed to be covered under the said scheme in the State and the time frame for the same and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) With the commitment to provide "Housing for All" by 2022, the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, in the initial phase, 1.00 crore houses are proposed to be constructed for all the eligible beneficiaries, comprising of houseless households and households living in zero, one or two room houses with kutcha wall and kutcha roof, in rural areas of the country including all villages of Gujarat over the period of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

#### **Interference by Husbands in Duties of Panchayat Women Representatives**

2790. SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding unnecessary interference by the husbands in the duties of women public representatives of Panchayats;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MISISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) 'Panchayats' being a State subject, generally, complaints pertaining to unnecessary interference by the husbands in the duties of women public representatives of Panchayats are written to States. However, same complaints have been received in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The complaints are generally regarding exercising the authority of EWRs by their husbands. Whenever such complaints are received in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), these are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for redressal of grievances. Further, the MoPR has issued advisories to State/UT Governments for prevention of unnecessary interference by the husbands in the duties of women public representatives of Panchayats.

#### **Empowerment of Panchayats**

2791. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring rural staff and important local officials such as teachers, doctors, anganwadi workers, agricultural assistants, veterinary doctors, linemen of electricity department and telephones who deal with all the villagers under the monitoring of Gram Sabha to ensure effective functioning of Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide funds to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, improve their functioning and development of their workers in order to empower the panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MISISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (c) Article 243G of Part IX of the Constitution allows discretion to State to endow, to the Panchayats with powers and authority including in areas listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, to enable them to

function as institutions of local self-governance to prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development and social justice. The extent and pace of devolution, including the monitoring of functionaries to Panchayats, vary from State to State. In some schemes of the Government, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been entrusted central role in implementation and monitoring of the schemes.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been providing programmatic support for strengthening of PRIs, advocacy support for inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral coordination, and capacity building of Elected Representatives and functionaries of PRIs to improve their functioning and effectiveness. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 have been allocated to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, for delivering basic services. The FFC funds are expected to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas as these relate to the provision of basic services and other essential infrastructure for the people in the villages. 10% of the Basic Grant allocation can be used by GPs as technical and administrative support towards Operation & Maintenance and Capital expenditure within the components of Basic Services. The Ministry has developed a suite of core common applications collectively called - Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES) Applications to cater to various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates.

[English]

#### **Training Under NRLM**

2792. SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing training through the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to the unemployed youths across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of training modules provided under the said scheme during the last three years and the

current year along with the total number of beneficiaries thereunder, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also been maintaining data about the confirmed self employment of those beneficiaries who were provided training under the said scheme;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure employability of those trained beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) Yes, Madam. RSETI is a three-way partnership amongst Government of India, State Government and participating lead Banks in a district. Banks establish and run the RSETIs by deputing experienced Bank Officers as Directors of RSETIs. Ministry of Rural Development supports the training expenses of rural poor candidates trained in RSETIs and funds upto Rs. 1 crore per RSETI for construction cost of building. In many States, RSETIs have been supported by the State Government through allocation of land for their buildings. At present there are 586 RSETIs in the country with 31 participating Banks.

(b) RSETIs provide training in Agriculture, Process, Product and General Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDP) including 56 National Skill Qualification Framework aligned courses. The State-wise number of candidates trained under RSETI during the last three years and current year (upto November 2017) is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Details of total candidates settled under self-employment in the last three years and current year (upto November 2017) is as below:

Year	Total settled in self employment
2014-15	223442
2015-16	271989
2016-17	326719
2017-18	141708
(upto November 2017)	

(e) In order to ensure employability of trained candidates, RSETI training emphasises on development of soft skills in addition to domain skills. Further, each RSETI provides hand-holding support to the trained candidates for a period of two years from the date of

completion of training to assist in their settlement. Since the RSETIs are administered by Banks, willing and eligible candidates are provided credit linkage, including credit facilities under PM Mudra Yojana.

**Statement**

*Total Number of Candidates Trained in RSETIs in Last Three Years and Current Year (upto November 2017)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18 (up to 30.11.2017)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	385	299	365	302
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13508	12769	12640	7787
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	160	210	485	116
4.	Assam	12401	14556	15057	7768
5.	Bihar	24933	27528	30543	15625
6.	Chattisgarh	10023	11486	13320	6045
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	452	731	763	298
8.	Goa	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	21147	26728	24211	11700
10.	Haryana	12976	13984	15126	8294
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5201	5603	5765	3166
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	9106	10185	7462	5331
13.	Jharkhand	16118	20169	19607	8827
14.	Karnataka	31685	36346	34504	16178
15.	Kerala	12399	13477	14129	6931
16.	Lakshadweep	102	102	3	10
17.	Madhya Pradesh	27724	32337	34769	17528
18.	Maharashtra	19314	24946	26582	14414
19.	Manipur	310	304	355	325
20.	Meghalaya	1396	1461	2244	1016
21.	Mizoram	278	508	408	303
22.	Nagaland	246	297	336	161
23.	Odisha	23287	25807	25456	13492
24.	Puducherry	615	764	788	381



1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Punjab		10087	11833	11861	6613
26. Rajasthan		29284	30728	33369	17555
27. Sikkim		380	482	484	238
28. Tamil Nadu		23144	25158	26287	15755
29. Tripura		3507	3752	3508	1614
30. Uttar Pradesh		52199	53166	54700	30483
31. Uttarakhand		7112	6909	6922	4331
32. West Bengal		15659	16267	15248	8380
33. Telangana		7068	7493	7809	3719
Total		392206	436385	445106	234686

#### **Import of Coal for Power Plants**

2793. SHRI K. PARASURAMAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of coal supply to large number of thermal power plants and due to closure of coal mines which led to the shortage;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the import of coal for supply to thermal power plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial implication of this import; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the dependency on imported coal for domestic power production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) There was a drop in coal stock in the thermal power plants mainly during the 2nd quarter of 2017-18 because of heavy rains during monsoon in the mining areas which affected coal production, loading at mines and transportation of coal. Further, due to reduced generation from hydro, wind and nuclear power station, the demand from coal based power station increased.

Due to several measures taken by the Government, the availability of coal in power plants have improved. The overall coal stock in the coal based power plants

have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 19.10.2017 to 12.93 MT as on 27.12.2017.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal by the Government to increase the import of coal for supply to thermal power plants. Accordingly, no target for import of Coal during 2017-18 has been fixed and efforts have been made by all stakeholders to increase the supply of domestic coal to ail the power stations.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to reduce the dependency on imported coal for domestic power production, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely to ensure that generation of power plant is not affected due to shortage of coal.
- (ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to central/state power utilities to improve domestic coal availability.
- (iii) The Government has introduced a scheme SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India)-2017, to provide coal linkages to the power plants which do not have any linkage.
- (iv) The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. The State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in optimum and cost

effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

### **Road Construction Projects**

2794. SHRI G. HARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the pace of road construction rose to 22.5 km per day in 2016-17, up from 16.6 km per day in 2015-16 and rose 36% to 8231 km in 2016-17 compared to the previous financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government had targeted to award 25000 km road length projects and completing road length of 15000 km in 2016-17, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that the Government has decided to award the best performing project director and regional officer in NHAI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The pace of road construction and award increased in 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16. The details are as per table below:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	Cumulative annual increase
Construction of NH projects	6,061	8,231	35.80%
Award of NH projects	10,098	16,271	61.13%

(c) Yes, Madam. Award of 25,000 km of NH length and completing construction of 15,000 km of NH length had been targeted for 2016-17.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. However, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has circulated criteria and details vide its Policy guideline circular dated

11.12.2017 on 'Mechanism for providing performance based incentive to officials in NHAI'. Under it, it has been decided to grant performance based incentives to officials in NHAI with a view to expedite implementation of projects, especially Bharatmala. The categories under which the incentives will be given are: Best Project of the year, Best Managed Highway of the year, Award of Projects (for Head Quarter), Completion of Project (for Regional Officer/ Project Director). It includes financial incentives, certificates, trophy, appreciation letter, etc.

*[Translation]*

### **Sports Policy on Lines of China and Japan**

2795. SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any National Sports Policy on the lines of China and Japan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to ascertain the reasons for poor performance in Sports;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Sports Authority of India is responsible upto certain extent for poor performance in sports; and

(f) if not, whether Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard or proposes to take any step in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) No Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate any National Sports Policy on the lines of China and Japan. Government already has an organized and systematic framework for the development and promotion of sports in the country in form of National Sports Policy, 2001.

(c) and (d) Ascertaining the reasons for poor performance in Sports by Indian Sportspersons is an ongoing exercise. After identification of the reasons Government takes suitable action and accordingly plans

coaching camps, customized training within the country and abroad with scientific back-up, competition exposures and engagement of foreign coaches for improving the performance of Indian sportspersons and teams in sports.

(e) and (f) The promotion, development and achievement of excellence in particular sports is the primary responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federations.

Nevertheless, Sports Authority of India based on approved Annual Calendar for Training and Coaching (ACTC) provides all assistance to the sportspersons, coaches and support staff (selected by the NSFs) as per the Scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations" for the national coaching camps, international competitions, national championships, international events in India etc.

[English]

#### **Operation of Foreign Airlines on Domestic Routes**

2796. DR. A. SAMPATH

SHRIMATI RITA TARAI

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow foreign airlines to provide services on domestic routes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of the foreign airlines who have submitted fresh proposals to operate on domestic routes;

(c) the details of benefits that would accrue to them and the losses that would accrue to the domestic airlines;

(d) whether the Government proposes to relax the norms relating to bilateral rights for foreign airlines, so that they can operate direct flights to Dubai from International Airport at Bhubaneswar and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government would extend Visa on arrival facility at Bhubaneswar Airport after Air Asia has started direct flight from Kuala Lumpur to Bhubaneswar, connecting Bhubaneswar to about 21 destinations abroad and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to provide direct international flights from Bhubaneswar Airport to Sri Lanka, Dubai, Singapore and other countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No Madam.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration with the Government.

(f) Indian carriers can operate from any airports in India including Bhubaneswar Airport to agreed international destination. However, operation of any airlines is guided by the commercial judgement of airlines and Government does not interfere in the commercial judgement of airlines.

#### **Reduction in User Fee and Landing/Parking Charges at Delhi Airport**

2797. SHRI RAJAN VICHARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether flying in and out of Delhi is going to cost less by slashing user fee and landing/parking charges made cheaper, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which this is going to be implemented;

(c) whether this would lead to lower cost for carriers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Tariff determination for IGI Airport is done by independent regulatory body *i.e.* Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA). The AERA order no. 40/2015-16 had been implemented on 7th July, 2017 which led to a reduction in aeronautical charges by around 89.4%. The charges collected from the passengers for flying are prerogative of the airlines. Air fares are, established by the airlines under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135 of Aircraft Rules 1937, considering all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff.

**Status of Implementation of NeFMS Under MGNREGS**

2798. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minimum days of assured work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in drought hit regions, State-wise;

(b) the details of States in which National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) has been implemented and the status of its implementation, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken for the effective implementation of the said system for fund transfer under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

An additional 50 days of wage employment are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas of the States/UTs on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. During 2017-18, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the additional employment of 50 days over and above 100 days has been provided to drought notified areas for 4 States/UTs viz. Kerala, Puducherry, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 23 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers' account. The system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management. The State/UT-wise details of Ne-FMS implementation is given in the enclosed Statement. The Ministry is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Ne-FMS system.

**Statement**

*Names of States/UTs where NeFMS has been Implemented*

S. No.	NeFMS States
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam

1	2
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Odisha
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tamil nadu
19.	Telangana
20.	Tripura
21.	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Uttarakhand
23.	West bengal
24.	Puducherry

**Monitoring of MGNREGS by Councils**

2799. SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) and State Employment Guarantee Council (SEGC) have been assigned to monitor the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) at National level and in States respectively and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the meetings of CEGC and SEGC have been held during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of compliance of the recommendations made by these Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. During the last three years, three meetings of Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) have been conducted. In the last meeting held in July, 2017, the Committee recommended the Ministry to make efforts to reduce the delay in payment, accelerate geo-tagging, devise strategy for completion of works in time bound manner, completion of Aadhaar seeding of all active MGNREGS workers, upscale training for skill development and completion of exercise of job card verification, SECC HH mapping, and proper maintenance of 7 Registers.

The Ministry has initiated action on CEGC recommendations. Pursuant to this, the delay of payment has been reduced, 88.10 % active workers of MGNREGA have been Aadhaar-seeded, 6302 Barefoot technicians have been trained, 2.97 crore (as on 28.12.2017) works have been geo-tagged.

As per the information received from the States/UTs, the State Employment Guarantee Councils (SEGCs) are operational and meetings are being held regularly. The recommendations of the Council are implemented by the States/UTs as mandated in the Act.

#### **Operational Community Radio Stations**

2800. SHRI DILIP PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operational Community Radio Stations (CRSs) in the country, State/UT-wise along with the details of guidelines prepared, criteria fixed, funding provision made available for setting up of CRS by educational institutions, registered societies, trusts and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) etc.;

(b) whether the applications have been received by the Government for setting up of CRS in various States of the country during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttarakhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Presently there are 214 operational Community Radio (CR) Stations in the country. A State/UT-wise list of 214 operational CR stations is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

A detailed copy of 'the Policy Guidelines for setting up of CR station in India', along with eligibility criteria, is available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

Furthermore, in the 12th Plan, Government introduced a new scheme namely "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India" for providing financial assistance to CR stations under the component "Community Radio Support Scheme" (CRSS). Guidelines for availing financial assistance from the Government are also available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

(b) and (c) Ministry has received 522 applications for permission to set up CR station from various states, during the last three years. A State/UT-wise list of applications, including Uttarakhand and Gujarat, during the last three years, with their status is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement – I**

##### *State/UT-Wise Details of Operational Community Radio Station in India*

Sr. No.	STATE/ UT	NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL CRS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	7
8.	Haryana	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1

1	2	3	1	2	3	
11.	Jharkhand	1	25.	Telangana	9	
12.	Karnataka	18	26.	Tripura	Nil	
13.	Kerala	11	27.	Uttarakhand	9	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	28.	Uttar Pradesh	23	
15.	Maharashtra	18	29.	West Bengal	3	
16.	Manipur	2	Union Territories			
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	
18.	Mizoram	Nil	31.	Chandigarh	3	
19.	Nagaland	Nil	32.	NCT of Delhi	6	
20.	Orissa	10	33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	
21.	Punjab	5	34.	Daman and Diu	Nil	
22.	Rajasthan	9	35.	Lakshadweep	Nil	
23.	Sikkim	Nil	36.	Puducherry	4	
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	GRAND TOTAL			214

**Statement – II***State/UT-Wise Details of Applications Received in the Ministry During Last Three Years*

S. No.	States	No. of applications received during last three years	Rejected	Documents pending with the applicant(s)	Clearances pending in Concerned Ministries	For consideration in Screening Committee Meeting	For consideration in IMC Meeting	Letter of Intent (LoI) Issued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	13	NIL	1	1	4	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
3.	Assam	2	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4.	Bihar	19	5	6	1	1	4	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	3	2	2	1	1	1
6.	Gujarat	5	NIL	1	NIL	1	2	1
7.	Haryana	24	7	1	5	2	3	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	2	2	1	NIL	4	1
10.	Jharkhand	28	1	22	NIL	1	2	2
11.	Karnataka	24	7	2	1	2	7	5
12.	Kerala	27	9	2	3	3	7	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	31	6	9	1	4	4	7
14.	Maharashtra	53	19	10	4	4	8	8
15.	Manipur	7	3	NIL	3	NIL	1	NIL
16.	Meghalaya	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
17.	Odisha	77	13	12	6	6	33	7
18.	Punjab	15	5	1	2	3	1	3
19.	Rajasthan	21	4	2	4	1	6	4
20.	Sikkim	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2
21.	Tamil Nadu	39	9	9	6	7	5	3
22.	Telangana	5	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	53	17	14	1	5	6	10
24.	Uttarakhand	10	8	NIL	NIL	1	1	NIL
25.	West Bengal	18	2	5	3	2	1	5
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
27.	Delhi	5	2	1	1	NIL	1	NIL
28.	Puducherry	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total		522	144	102	45	45	106	80

[Translation]

### Setting Up of Film Cities

2801. SHRI RAM CHARAN BOHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up film cities in each State with private cooperation or public-private partnership;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided by the Government for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) No Madam. There is no such proposal of Government of India to set up film city in any of the States/Union Territories of the country.

### **Daman Ganga Pinjal River Link Project**

2802. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work of Daman Ganga Pinjal River link project;

(b) whether DPR of the said project has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other works which are to be undertaken after DPR to complete this project so as to provide the benefits to the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Damanganga-Pinjal (D-P) link project envisages construction of a dam at Bhugad across river Damanganga namely Bhugad dam, a dam at Khargihill across river Vagh, a tributary of Damanganga river namely Khargihill dam, a dam across river Pinjal namely Pinjal dam (proposed by Government of Maharashtra) and two tunnels of length about 17.488 km and 25.224 Km, connecting Bhugad reservoir with Khargihill reservoir and Khargihill reservoir with Pinjal reservoir respectively. The Project will provide 895 million cubic meters (including 316 MCM from Pinjal dam) of water annually to Mumbai alongwith 5 megawatt of hydro power.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of D-P link project was completed by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in March, 2014 and submitted to Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, in its meeting held on 8.7.2016, has accorded techno-economic clearance subject to submission of forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) for diversion of 1673.78 ha forest land and clearance for Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) of tribal

population from Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). The DPR of D-P link project has been submitted for Forest Land Diversion Clearance in MoEF&CC and for R&R of tribal population in MoTA.

(d) The Chief Minister of Maharashtra requested to include four intra-State link projects in D-P link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects in overall planning. These links are namely (i) Nar-Par-Girna, (ii) Par-Tapi-Godavari, (iii) Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley link and (iv) Damanganga-Vaitarna-Godavari (Kadva Dev).

A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for sharing of water, power, cost, etc., of these two projects and projects suggested by Maharashtra State has been sent to concerned States of Maharashtra and Gujarat for concurrence.

The implementation of the projects can be taken up after signing of MoU by the two States and obtaining requisite statutory clearances.

*[English]*

### **West Coast Canal Between Kovalam-Nileshwaram**

2803. SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided the fund provision for West Coast Canal between Kovalam to Nileshwaram; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) The West Coast Canal (WCC) between Kottapuram to Kollam along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals, declared earlier as National Waterway-3 (NW-3), has further been extended in the north up to Kozhikode vide National Waterways Act, 2016. The development of NW-3 is undertaken with the overall funds allocated to Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) under Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) and those raised by the IWAI in the form of Extra Budgetary Resources (EBRs) as bonds. The stretches from Kollam to Kovalam in South and from Kozhikode to Nileshwaram in North are beyond the



declared stretch of NW-3 and hence no funds are provided for them.

#### **Setting Up of Modern Bio-Gas Gallon**

2804. SHRI P. NAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up/build modern bio-gas gallon to be produced from cow dung as fuel in place of firewood/Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in all households across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total budget earmarked for this project and amount allocated during the current financial year;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to give/grant subsidy to each household to set up this bio-gas unit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been implementing programmes such as National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), Biogas Power (Off-grid) Generation Programme (BPGP), and Waste to Energy Programme for setting up of Biogas Plants based on cattle dung and other mixed biodegradable wastes to meet cooking, heating, lighting & small power and thermal energy needs of the people of remote and rural areas of the country.

(b) Under the NBMMP, about 49.6 lakh household size biogas plants have been installed since the inception of the biogas programme in the country. The State-wise details of biogas plants installed since inception till up to 2016-17 are given in enclosed Statement-I

(c) Under the Head "Biogas Programme" a provision of Rs. 134.00 Crore was made in the budget estimate (BE) for the year 2017-18.

(d) and (e) Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), family type biogas plants are set up for individual households to provide biogas as clean fuel for cooking to the people of rural and remote areas. The details of the subsidy/ Central

Financial Assistance provided under the NBMMP are given in enclosed Statement-II.

#### **Statement – I**

*The State Wise Details of Biogas Plants Installed from 1981-82 to 2016-17 Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP).*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territories	Cumulative achievements up to 2016-17 (in Nos.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	549235
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3555
3.	Assam	130375
4.	Bihar	129844
5.	Chhattisgarh	54825
6.	Goa	4230
7.	Gujarat	433317
8.	Haryana	62085
9.	Himachal Pradesh	47650
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3163
11.	Jharkhand	7579
12.	Karnataka	491764
13.	Kerala	149568
14.	Madhya Pradesh	365689
15.	Maharashtra	899472
16.	Manipur	2128
17.	Meghalaya	10196
18.	Mizoram	5412
19.	Nagaland	7953
20.	Odisha	270880
21.	Punjab	177445
22.	Rajasthan	71231
23.	Sikkim	9044

1	2	3	1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	222870	30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137
25.	Telengana	22591	31.	Chandigarh	97
26.	Tripura	3620	32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169
27.	Uttar Pradesh	440713	33.	Delhi/New Delhi	681
28.	Uttarakhand	21558	34.	Puducherry	578
29.	West Bengal	366974	TOTAL:		49,66,628

**Statement – II**

*The Details of the Subsidy/ Central Financial Assistance Provided to Beneficiaries Under the NBMMP.*

Sl. No.	Particulars of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) & States / Regions and Categories	Family Type Biogas Plants under NBMMP (1 to 6 cubic metre capacity per day )	
		1 Cubic Metre (in Rs. Per plant)	2- 6 Cubic Metre (in Rs. Per plant)
1.	NER States, Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) and including SC and ST Categories of NE Region States.	15,000	17,000
2.	Plain areas of Assam	10,000	11,000
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Niligiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kurseong & Kaliinpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	7,000	11,000
4.	Scheduled castes / Scheduled Tribes of other than NE Region States including Sikkim & for other Hilly States/regions as given in Sl. No.3 above.	7,000	11,000
	All Others	5,500	9,000
6.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants.	1,200	

**Exploration of Solar Micro Grid Model**

2805. SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to explore the solar micro grid model that can be successfully established in rural areas on a small scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue the solar vouchers to promote usage of solar power over kerosene oil; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Solar Off-grid and Decentralized Applications Programme, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has provided financial support up to 30% of the cost of micro/mini-grids systems for installation in the rural areas of the country. The design capacity of micro grid depends upon the requirement to be catered.

So far 63 numbers of solar micro grids of 1899 kWp aggregated capacity have been reported to be installed in the country with financial support from the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

#### NSD Fund

2806. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up National Sports Development Fund for the development of Sports and related infrastructure in the country

(b) if so, the amount of contribution made therein by various organization including Government during last three years;

(c) whether profit making PSUs regularly contribute to the National Sports Development Fund;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) details of the works undertaken out of National Sports Development Fund during the last year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Yes Madam, National Sports Development Fund was established under Charitable Endowment Act, vide Government of India Notification dated 12.11.1998, with the objective of supporting the promotion and development of sports, particularly promoting sports excellence in the country by providing financial assistance for customized training of elite sportspersons who are distinct medal prospects at major international competitions and assisting pilot projects which are aimed at promotion of excellence in sports.

(b) Details of contributions to the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) No. Following two Public Sector Undertakings have agreed to contribute to the NSDF regularly for three years:

(i) India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL): Rs 10.00 crore per year for three years (Rs 20.00 crore already received)

(ii) Coal India Limited (CIL): Rs 25.00 crore per year for three years (Rs 25.00 crore already received)

(d) The PSUs may have own priorities on utilization of funds earmarked for CSR, on the activities included in Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013.

(e) Details of support given from NSDF to sportspersons and organizations during last year and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II

#### Statement – I

##### Details of Contribution of NSDF During Last Three Years and Current Year

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
1	2	3
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co Ltd	5.82
	Bank of Baroda	100.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	10.00
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15.00
	<b>Total (2015-16)</b>	<b>130.82</b>
2016-17	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	10.00
	Syndicate Bank	1.00
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	50.00
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	10.00
	Antrix Corporation Limited	5.00
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	5.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
	Container Corporation of India Limited	10.00		Coal India Ltd	2500.00
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	10.00		Bharat Dynamics Ltd	225.00
	Allahabad Bank	2.00		The New India Assurance Co Ltd	100.00
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00		Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd	50.00
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	25.00		Shri Mohit Malik	1.50
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd	10.00		Andhra Bank	10.00
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	7.72		Total (2016-17)	4228.22
	IDBI Bank Ltd	50.00		Shri Jitendra Kumar Lohar	0.05
	Northern Coalfields Limited	10.00	2017-18	UCO Bank	10.00
	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	21.00		M/S Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	10.00
	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd	10.00		Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishi Kesh	15.00
	State Bank of India	100.00		Allahabad Bank	5.00
	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd	5.00		SJVN Limited	10.00
				Total (2017-18)	50.05
				Grand Total	5,409.09

**Statement – II***(A) Assistance to Sports Persons*

(Amount in Rupees)

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Krishna Poonia	Athletics	2035343.00	187891.00	2223234.00
2.	Vikas Gowda	Athletics	3533985.00		3533985.00
3-6	Preeja Sreedharan, Kavita Raut, O.P. Jaisha, Sudha Singh	Athletics	42492.00	200000.00	242492.00
7.	Seema Punia	Athletics	2718716.00		2718716.00
8.	Arpinder singh	Athletics	498381.00		498381.00
9.	M R Poovamma		14164.00	150000.00	164164.00

S. No	Name of the Sports person	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
10.	Ashwini Akkunji	Athletics Women	14164.00		14164.00
11.	Debashree Majumdar	4&400 M Relay Team	14164.00	150000.00	164164.00
12.	Anilda Thomas		14164.00	150000.00	164164.00
13.	Gopi T	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
14.	Sapana	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
15.	Sandeep Kumar	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
16.	Nitendra Rawat	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
17.	Kheta Ram	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
18.	Khushhlr Kaur -	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
19.	Lalita Babar	Athletics	14164.00	200000.00	214164.00
20.	Manpreet Kaur	Athletics	14164.00		14164.00
21.	K Ganapathy	Athletics		100,000.00	100000.00
22.	Manish Rawat	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
23.	Tintu Luka	Athletics		150,000.00	150000.00
24.	Navjeet Kaur Dhillion	Athletic	16800.00		16800.00
25.	K T Irfan	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
26.	Swapna Barman	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
27.	Tejaswin Shankar	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
28.	G Lakshmanan	Athletics		100000.00	100000.00
29.	Tejinder Toor	Athletics		100,000.00	100000.00
30.	Chitra PU	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
31.	Nayana James	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
32.	Annu Rani	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
33.	Liii Das	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
34.	Om Parkash Singh	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
35.	Neena V	Athletics		200,000.00	200000.00
36.	Neeraj Chopra	Athletics		200000.00	200000.00
37.	Ajay Kumar Saroj	Athletics		200000.00	200000.00
38.	Poornima Hembram	Athletics		200000.00	200000.00
39.	Sanjivani Jadhav	Athletics		200000.00	200000.00
40.	Mohammad Anas	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
41.	Arokia Rajiv	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
42.	Muhammad Kunhu	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
43.	Mohan Kumar	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
44.	Sachin Roby	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
45.	Jisna Mathew	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
46.	Anu R	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
47.	Jinson Johnson	Athletics		150000.00	150000.00
48.	Tarundeep Rai	Archery		200000.00	200000.00
49.	Atanu Das	Archery		200000.00	200000.00
50.	Jayanfa Talukdar	Archery		100000.00	100000.00
51.	Mangal Champia	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
52.	Deepika Kumari	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
53.	L Bombayal Devi	Archery	14101.00	200,000.00	214101.00
54.	Rimll Buruily	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
55.	Laxmi Rani Majhi	Archery	14101.00	100000.00	114101.00
56.	Atul Verma	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
57.	Dola Banerjee	Archery	37200.00		37200.00
58.	Madhu Vedwan	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
59.	Blnod Swansi	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
60.	Snehal Divakar	Archery	14101.00		14101.00
61.	SachIn Gupta	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
62.	Monika Saren	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
63.	Amanjeet Singh	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
64.	C Slither	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
65.	V Jyothi Surekha	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
66.	Paonam Lily Chanu	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
67.	Abhishek Verma	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
68.	Khusbhu Dhayal	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
69.	Divya Dhayal	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
70.	Trisha Deb	Archery		200,000.00	200000.00
71.	Saina Nehwal	Badminton	720000.00	200,000.00	920000.00
72.	P V Sindhu	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
73.	H.S.Prannoy	Badminton	367641.00	200,000.00	567641.00

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
74.	P.Kashyap	Badminton	310232.00		310232.00
75.	K.Srikanth	Badminton	310232.00	200,000.00	510232.00
76.	Guru Saldutt	Badminton	310232.00		310232.00
77.	B. Sumeeth Reddy	Badminton	546699.00		546699.00
78.	Manu Attri	Badminton	551001.00		551001.00
79.	Slkkl Reddy	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
80.	Pranav J Chopra	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
81.	Ashwini Ponnappa	Badminton	14164.00	200,000.00	214164.00
82.	Jwala Gutta	Badminton	14164.00		14164.00
83.	Lakshya Sen	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
84.	Bhamldipathi Sal Prananeeth	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
85.	Ajay Jayaram	Badminton		200,000.00	200000.00
86.	M C Mary Kom	Boxing	404624.00		404624.00
87.	Mandeep Jangra	Boxing	346274.00		346274.00
88.	Vikas Krishan	Boxing	308252.00	200,000.00	508252.00
89.	Pinki Rani Jangra	Boxing	124036.00		124036.00
90.	Sarjubala Devi	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
91.	Sumit Sangwan	Boxing	202594.00	200,000.00	402594.00
92.	Shiva Thapa	Boxing	170652.00	200,000.00	370652.00
93.	L Devendro Singh	Boxing	170652.00	200,000.00	370652.00
94.	Manoj Kumar	Boxing		100000.00	100000.00
95.	Sachin Siwach	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
96.	Shyam Kumar Kakara	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
97.	Sonia Lather	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
98.	Kavinder Singh Bisht	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
99.	Gaurav Bidhuri	Boxing		100000.00	100000.00
100.	Satish Kumar	Boxing		200,000.00	200000.00
101.	Amit Kumar	Boxing		100000.00	100000.00
102.	Harika Dronvalli	Chess	1109141.00	317829.00	1426970.00
103.	Master Aryan Chopra	Chess	241726.00	528007.00	769733.00
104.	Deborah Herald	Cycling	765000.00	455000.00	1220000.00
105.	Aleena Reji	Cycling		200,000.00	200000.00

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
106.	Sanu Raj P	Cycling		200,000.00	200000.00
107.	Sahil Kumar	Cycling		200,000.00	200000.00
108.	Ranjit Singh	Cycling		200,000.00	200000.00
109.	Chiragh Kumar	Golf	395155.00		395155.00
110- 118.	Ashish Kumar, Iqrar Hasan, Rakesh Patra, Alok Ranajan, Dipa Karmarkar, B. Aruna, Rucha Divekar, Roma Jogalekar, Meenakshi	Gymnastics		200,000.00	200000.00
119.	Ashish Kumar	Gymnastics		200,000.00	200000.00
120.	Budda Reddy Aruna	Gymnastics		200,000.00	200000.00
121.	Rakesh Kumar Patra	Gymnastics		200,000.00	200000.00
122.	Pranati Nayak	Gymnastics		200,000.00	200000.00
123.	Avtar Singh	Judo		200,000.00	200000.00
124.	Thoudam Kalpana Devi	Judo		100000.00	100000.00
125.	Vijay Kumar Yadav	Judo		200,000.00	200000.00
126.	Tulika Maan	Judo		100000.00	100000.00
127.	Dattu Baban Bhokanal	Rowing	14164.00		14164.00
128.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	885410.00		885410.00
129.	Gagan Narang	Shooting	1032200.00	200,000.00	1232200.00
130.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	3227403.00		3227403.00
131.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	93165.00	89036.00	182201.00
132.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting		150000	150000.00
133.	Zoravar Singh Sandhu	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
134.	Shagun Chowdhary	Shooting		2193.00	2193.00
135.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting	3056629.00	561532.00	3618161.00
136.	Ankur Mittal	Shooting	854560.00	200000.00	1054560.00
137.	Kynan Chenai	Shooting	2689164.00	508029.00	3197193.00
138.	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	Shooting	4385157.00	200000.00	4585157.00
139.	Rahi Sanobat	Shooting	569084.00		569084.00
140.	Chain Singh	Shooting	1032200.00		1032200.00
141.	Jitu Rai	Shooting	1110995.00	200000.00	1310995.00
142.	Gurpreet Singh	Shooting	412771.00	150000.00	562771.00



S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
143.	Apurvi Chandeia	Shooting	1046364.00	150000.00	1196364.00
144.	Maiaika Goal	Shooting	270000.00		270000.00
145.	Angad Veer Singh Bajwa	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
146.	Meghana Sajjanar	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
147.	Sheeraz Sheikh	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
148.	Pooja Pandharinath Ghatkar	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
149.	Ravi Kumar	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
150.	Sangram Dahiya	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
151.	Omkar Singh	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
152.	Deepak Kumar	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
153.	Shapath Bharadwaj	Shooting		200000.00	200000.00
154.	Gauri Sheron	Shooting		750000.00	750000.00
155.	Prakash Nanjappa	Shooting		150000.00	150000.00
156.	Amanpreet Singh			150000.00	150000.00
157.	Harveen Sarao			150000.00	150000.00
158.	Tejaswini Sawant			150000.00	150000.00
159.	Rajeshwari Kumari			150000.00	150000.00
160.	Dipika Pallikal	Squash	675430.00	253587.00	929017.00
161.	Harinder Pal Singh	Squash	112554.00		112554.00
162.	Saurav Ghosal	Squash		771122.00	771122.00
163.	Joshna Chinappa	Squash	50316.00	200000.00	250316.00
164.	Manika Batra	Table Tennis	14164.00		14164.00
165.	Mouma Das	Table Tennis	14164.00	150000.00	164164.00
166.	Sharath Kama!	Table Tennis	14164.00	150000.00	164164.00
167.	Harmeet Dasai	Table Tennis		150000.00	150000.00
168.	Madhurika Patkar	Table Tennis		150000.00	150000.00
169.	Soumyajit Ghosh	Table Tennis	14164.00		14164.00
170.	Sanla Mirza	Tennis		100000.00	100000.00
171.	Rohan Bopanna	Tennis		200000.00	200000.00
172.	Yuki Bhambri	Tennis		200000.00	200000.00
173.	Ankita Raina	Tennis	900000.00		900000.00
174.	Pranjala Yadlapalli	Tennis	900000.00		900000.00

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
175.	Saketh Myneni	Tennis	3240000.00	360000.00	3600000.00
176.	Karman Kaur Thandi	Tennis	550000.00	200000.00	750000.00
177.	Ram Kumar Ramanathan	Tennis	2607793.00	100000.00	2707793.00
178.	Sumit Nagal	Tennis	889475.00	200000.00	1089475.00
179.	Master Sacchitt Sharma	Tennis	145800.00	162000.00	307800.00
180.	Prarthana Thombare	Tennis		200000.00	200000.00
181.	Sandeep Sejwal	Swimming	411167.00	14600.00	425767.00
182.	R. Neeland	Water Sports (Sailing)	230475.00		230475.00
183.	Poonam Yadav	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
184.	Vikas Thakur	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
185.	Jimjang Deru	Weightlifting		100000.00	100000.00
186.	S Mirabhai Chanu	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
187.	Sivalingam Satish Kumar	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
188.	Raja M	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
189.	Ragala Venkat Rahul	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
190.	Pardeep Singh	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
191.	Jeremy Lalrinnunga	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
192.	Deepak Lather	Weightlifting		200000.00	200000.00
193.	Ajay Singh	Weightlifting		100000.00	100000.00
194.	Khumukcham SanjitaChanu	Weightlifting		100000.00	100000.00
195.	Parveen Rana	Wrestling		100000.00	100000.00
196.	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling	2036546.00		2036546.00
197.	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling	719533.00		719533.00
198.	Bajrang	Wrestling	705369.00	200000.00	905369.00
199.	Amit Kumar Dahiya	Wrestling	705962.00		705962.00
200.	Babita Kumari	Wrestling	14164.00		14164.00
201.	Vinesh Phogat	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00
202.	Narsingh Yadav	Wrestling	1151902.00		1151902.00
203.	Hardeep Singh	Wrestling	720126.00	200000.00	920126.00
204.	Sakshi Malik	Wrestling	14164.00	200000.00	214164.00
205.	Satywart Kadian	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00

S. No	Name of the Sportsperson	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
206.	Lallta	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00
207.	Sarita	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00
208.	Harpreet Singh	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00
209.	Sumit	Wrestling		200000.00	200000.00
210.	Sandeep Tomar	Wrestling	14164.00	150000.00	164164.00
211.	Gyanender Dahiya	Wrestling		100000.00	100000.00
212.	Shiva Keshavan KP	Winter Sports (Luge)		1500000.00	1500000.00
213.	Master Nikhii Pingie	Winter Sports (Ice Skating)		834300.00	834300.00
214.	K Arunpama Devi	Wushu		100000.00	100000.00
215.	M A Gyan Das	Wushu		100000.00	100000.00
216.	L. Sanatombi Chanu	Wushu		200000.00	200000.00
217.	Uchit Sharma	Wushu		200000.00	200000.00
218.	Yumnam Sanathoi Devi	Wushu		100000.00	100000.00
219.	Santosh	Wushu		100000.00	100000.00
220.	Surya Bhanu Pratap Singh	Wushu		200000.00	200000.00
221.	Narendra Grewai	Wushu		200000.00	200000.00
222.	Budha Chandra Singh	Wushu		200000.00	200000.00
223.	Karamjyoti	Para Sports	1255031.00	200000.00	1455031.00
224.	Sharad Kumar	Para Sports	416282.00	100000.00	516282.00
225.	Deepa Malik	Para Sports	878779.00	312350.00	1191129.00
226.	H N Girisha	Para Sports	420949.00		420949.00
227.	Farman Basha	Para Sports	2020125.00	563147.00	2583272.00
228.	Sakina Khatun	Para Sports	849907.00	256392.00	1106299.00
229.	Amit Kumar Saroha	Para Sports		100000.00	100000.00
230.	Devendra	Para Sports		200000.00	200000.00
231.	Mariappan	Para Sports	14,164.00	200000.00	214164.00
232.	S N Jadav	Para Sports	14,164.00		14164.00
233.	Sandeep	Para Sports		100000.00	100000.00
234.	Virender Kumar	Para Sports	14,164.00	200000.00	214164.00

S. No	Name of the Sports person	Discipline	2016-17	2017-18	Total
235.	Avani Lekhara	Para Sports		200000.00	200000.00
236.	Pooja Agarwal	Para Sports		200000.00	200000.00
237.	Varun Singh Bhati	Para Sports	14,164.00	200000.00	214164.00
238.	Rohit Kumar	Para Sports		200000.00	200000.00
239.	Rampal	Para Sports		100000.00	100000.00
240.	Jayanti Behera	Para Sports		100000.00	100000.00
241.	Sundar Singh Gujar	Para Sports	14,164.00	100000.00	114164.00
242.	Rubina Francis	Para Sports		100000.00	100000.00
243.	Rinku Hooda	Para Sports		200000.00	200000.00
244.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Para Sports (Shooting)	2535049.00		2535049.00
245.	Block Grant to SAI	For TOPS Athletes	200000000.00		200000000.00
246.	Block Grant to SAI	For TOPS Athletes		50000000.00	50000000.00
			262525968.00	87577015.00	350102983.00

*(B) Assistance to Organizations*

(Amount in Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Organization / Universities / Institute	Purpose	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir Sports Council	Indoor Sports Complexes at Jammu and Baramulla		18000000.00	18000000.00
2.	Mary Kom Regional Boxing Foundation	Construction of outdoor boxing hall and Gymnasium Hall ; Procurement/ Installation of Gym Equipment	6222000.00		6222000.00
3.	Puliela Gopichand Badminton Foundation	Construction of additional facilities for Badminton	10000000.00		10000000.00
4.	Subroto Mukerjee Sports Education Society	Conduct of Subroto Mukherjee Tournament	375000.00		375000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Tangkhul Naga Society	For organizing North Tamchon Football Tournament	500000.00		500000.00
6.	Usha School of Athletics, Kerala (through SAI)	Laying of 8 Lane synthetic track of international standard with supporting facilities	12415000.00		12415000.00
7.	Yachting Association of India	Purchase of Boats		1480132.00	1480132.00
8.	Greenwood School	Payment of DA to the players and officials who participated in Asian Youth Football Festa and Asian Youth development conference at Anseong, Gyeonggi-do, Korea	177590.00		177590.00
9.	Abhiruchi Institute of Physical Education	Construction of Indoor Stadium, Guwahati	5032800.00	5032800.00	10065600.00
10.	Municipal Corporation of Nagda, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	For purchase of three sets of Kabaddi Mats to the Municipal Corporation of Nagda, UjJain	1781640.00		1781640.00
11.	North East Institute of Fashion Technology Guwahati	For organizing Mega Festival 'Celebrating North East' at Guwahati	1500000.00		1500000.00
12.	North East Federation of International Trade (NEFIT)	For organizing of India Myanmar and Thailand friendship car rally-2016	2500000.00		2500000.00
13.	Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Maharashtra	For 19th National Vanvasi Archery Competition at Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1875000.00		1875000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	SAI- Badminton Academy, Bhubaneshwar, Odisha	Support to the Academy for training of players and ancillary expenses-recurring cost	5500000.00		5500000.00
15.	SAI- Gopichand National Badminton Academy, Hyderabad	Support to the Academy for training of players and ancillary expenses-recurring cost	30000000.00		30000000.00
16.	Sports Authority of India	For setting up of 400 KWP Solar Power Plant at J. N Stadium, New Delhi	35800000.00		35800000.00
17.	Sports Authority of India	Preparatory work for establishment of an Exclusive Elite Sports Training Centre for Para- Athlete at Gandhinagar, Gujarat	11200000.00		11200000.00
18.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE)	For the Implementation of the National Physical Fitness Programme (Since Refunded)		10000000.00	10000000.00
19.	Sarita Regional Boxing Academy	For Purchase of Equipment		2460380.00	2460380.00
20.	Sports Authority of India	For setting up of Solar Rooftop Power Plant (90 KWP RTS Plant) at the premises of SAI HQ, New Delhi		9978000.00	9978000.00
21.	Sports Authority of India	For purchase /Installation of hypoxic chamber at NS NIS Patiala and SAI Southern Centre Banglore 20% advance		8000000.00	8000000.00
22.	Sports Authority of India	For renovation of multipurpose Hall at SAG Aizwal 20% advance		3666000.00	3666000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6		
23.	Sports Authority of India	of	For renovation of multipurpose Hail(old) at STC Imphal 20% advance		2700000.00	2700000.00	
24.	Sports Authority of India	of	For replacement of synthetic Hockey Turf at SAI NSEC Salt lake Kolkata,20% advance		9360000.00	9360000.00	
25.	Sports Authority of India	of	For re-laying of Synthetic Athletic Track (400m) at SAI NSEC Salt Lake, Kolkata		12200000.00	12200000.00	
26.	Sports Authority of India	of	For Puchase of one Ambulance for SAI Stadia and Regional Centre, Lucknow		306500.00	306500.00	
27.	AbhInav Bindra Foundation Trust		Setting up of Sports Science Centre at Bangalore		37500000.00	37500000.00	
28.	Sports Authority of India	of	For setting up of 485 KWP Solar Power Plant at Dr. Kami Singh Shooting Range, Delhi		37000000.00	37000000.00	
29.	Sports Authority of India	of	Setting up of National Sports Museum at J N Stadium Complex, New Delhi		20000000.00	20000000.00	
Total					124879030.00	177683812.00	302562842.00

*(C) Cash Awards*

(Amount in Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the Sportsperson and purpose	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	Cash Award to 14 Members-1 AJay Kumar Reddy, Deepak Malik, Rambir Singh, Sukhram Majihi, Tompaki Durga Rao, Sunil R, Dunna Venkateshwara Rao, Mohammad Faisal, Mohammad Farhan, Ketanbhai Babubhai Patel,		8500000.00	8500000.00

S. No.	Name of the Sportsperson and purpose	2016-17	2017-18	Total
	Md. Jafar Iqbal, Sonu Golkar, Anis Fakrulha Beg, Prem Kumar G, Prakash Jayaramaiah, Ganeshbhai Ishavarbhai Muhudhkar, Golu Kumar of T-20 World Cup Cricket Tournament for the Blind 2017			
2.	Cash Award-FIFA U-17 World Cup to Football Legends- Shri Samar Banerjee, Shri P K Banerjee, Shri Subimal Goswami, Shri Sayed Nayeemuddin, Shri Magan Singh, Shri Bhaskar Ganguly, Shri I M Vijayan, Shri Bhaihung Bhutia, Shri Joaquim Abranches, Shri Sunil Chhetri, Smt. Bembem Devi,		5500000.00	5500000.00
	<b>Total</b>	0.00	14000000.00	14000000.00

*(D) Promotion of Sports*

(Amount In Rupees)

S No	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1.	For promotion of Department of Sports Achievements and Initiatives in the BW Business World Magazine	1200000.00		1200000.00
2.	Indian trust for Rural Heritage & Development		1350000.00	1350000.00
	<b>Total</b>	1200000.00	1350000.00	2550000.00

*[English]***Sports other than Cricket**

2807. SHRI D.K. SURESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that India is nothing short of a revolution in our sporting landscape;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that there is an urgent need to give importance to other sports and games along with cricket;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps to encourage all other games and sports including Kabbadi

and Badminton on the lines of Cricket in the country, if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) Madam, there has been a gradual improvement in the performance of Indian sportspersons/teams in international sporting arena with outstanding performances in Kabaddi & Badminton. 'Sports' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and the National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion and



development of their respective discipline of sports. Government supplements the efforts of NSFs by providing financial assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, for participation of sportspersons / teams in international sports events abroad, training/coaching of sportspersons/teams through Indian and foreign coaches, engagement of Indian and foreign coaches, procurement of equipment and consumables etc. Government has recognised Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India and Badminton Association of India for promotion of Kabaddi and Badminton respectively in the country. Also Kabaddi has been placed in 'Priority' category and Badminton in the 'High Priority' category so that they get maximum assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs. Sports Authority of India (SAI) under its sports promotion schemes has introduced Kabaddi and Badminton discipline at various centres.

Government does not give any financial assistance to Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), which governs the sport of cricket in the country.

#### **Auction of FM Radio Channels**

2808. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to auction FM radio channels in 264 cities in the recent past;

(b) if so, the list of the cities where such auctions were undertaken;

(c) the number of such cities in Karnataka; and

(d) the revenue collection expected and the actual total revenue collected from these auctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) The proposal to auction FM Radio channels in 294 cities was approved by the Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011.

Government conducted e-Auction of First batch of FM Phase-III comprising 135 vacant channels in 69 cities from 27.07.2015 to 09.09.2015. State-wise details are given in Annexure 10.1 of the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated March 2, 2015, available on Ministry's

website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). Four cities in Karnataka *i.e.* Bangalore (1 channel), Gulbarga (3 channels), Mangaluru (1 channel) and Mysore (2 channels) were put to auction in the First batch. Government received an amount of Rs 1156.90 crore from winners of 97 channels in 56 cities against the cumulative reserve price of Rs 550 crore for 135 channels put to auction in 69 cities.

Government has also conducted e-Auction of Second batch of FM Phase-III for 266 channels in 92 cities from 26.10.2016 to 14.12.2016. State-wise details are given in Annexure 10.1 of the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) dated June 20, 2016, available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in). Seven cities in Karnataka *i.e.* Belgaum (4 channels), Bellary (4 channels), Davangere (4 channels), Gulbarga (3 channels), Hubli-Dharwad (4 channels), Mangaluru (1 channel) and Mysore (2 channels) were put to auction in the Second batch. Government received an amount of Rs 200.24 Crore from winners of 66 channels in 48 cities against the cumulative reserve price of Rs 915.91 Crore for 266 channels put to auction in 92 cities.

#### **Contamination of Siang River**

2809. SHRI NINONG ERING: Will the Minister of WATER, RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any construction activities are being or have been undertaken on river Brahmaputra/Siang by China and if so, the details thereof along with its impact on the water of said river;

(b) whether the water quality of this river is or has been contaminated and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps the Government has taken to bring the river back to its natural condition; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to compensate the State and local fishermen, farmers and the forest department for the loss, if any and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) As per the information provided by MEA, according to reports, Zangmu

hydroelectric project has been operationalized by China on Brahmaputra River in October 2015. Reports indicate that it is a 510 MW run-of-the-river project. According to reports, China is also undertaking construction of other dams on the River. The Chinese side has conveyed to us on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydropower projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra.

(b) The water samples collected and tested by CWC during the month of November, 2017 and December, 2017 at TUTING and Passighat Hydrological observation sites on Siang River have been found to be highly turbid in nature. In addition, results of water quality tests conducted by Public Health Engineering and Water Supply Dept., Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh from samples of Pasighat shows turbidity and Iron limits in excess of permissible limits. Beside this Physico-chemical analysis of water samples collected from Siang river across Pasighat and Jonai conducted by North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) shows higher concentration of Aluminium and Iron beyond acceptable and permissible limit for drinking water. The reason for change in water of river Siang may possibly be because of any land slide/earthquake/any other activity in upstream region of Tuting site across the international border with China

(c) During the recent visit of Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China to India on 11 December 2017, matters concerning trans-border rivers, including the recent reports about unusual changes in the water of Siang River, were raised with the Chinese side. Government has seen media reports drawing possible linkage between the recent deterioration in the quality of Siang/Brahmaputra River and the infrastructure construction activities on the River in China. In this regard, Government has noted Chinese Foreign Ministry's statements denying any such link and stating that the situation was caused by an earthquake in the region and was not a man-made incident. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

(d) No such loss has been reported to the Ministry.

#### **Underutilized Ports**

2810. SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of ports in the country are underutilized and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any review of the working/efficiency of the officials dealing with administrative and operational issues has been done so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) In 2016-17, Major Ports handled 647.76 MT of cargo against the capacity of 1065.83 MTPA. Thus the overall capacity utilization by Major Ports is more than 60%.

(c) and (d) The working and efficiency of the employees of Major Port Trusts is reviewed from time to time. A committee was constituted to benchmark, evaluate and recommend parameters of training of Port officers of Major Ports and develop for the same reference group a comprehensive performance management/skill enhancement system. The JNPT Antwerp Port Training and Consultancy Foundation at JN Port is offering a wide range of Port related training courses with a long term strategy for development of manpower resource at Ports. The officials of Major Port Trusts are also nominated to Antwerp, Belgium for training on different issues for improving their skill and efficiency.

#### **2032 Olympic**

2811. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to host the 2032 Olympics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plan of action proposed by the Government for conducting the mega event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Madam, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has informed that so far it has not made any proposal to host 2032 Olympics in India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Upgradation of Airports in Haryana**

2812. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of work on upgradation of existing airfields in Hisar and Karnal in Haryana into full fledged domestic airports;

(b) the funds allocated for the upgradation of these airfields into domestic airports and details of the funds utilized for the same;

(c) the time by which Hisar and Karnal airports would be open for full fledged flight operations;

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop any other airport in Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details and the current status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Hisar and Karnal Airstrips belongs to the State Government of Haryana. On the request of State Government of Haryana, Airports Authority of India (AAI) carried out pre-feasibility study for development of Hisar and Karnal Airstrip for commercial operations in October 2012 and feasibility study report was forwarded to State Government of Haryana.

(b) Government of India has not allocated any funds for the upgradation of these airfields into domestic airports.

(c) The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

(d) No Madam. However, Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation had received a proposal for development of new Greenfield Airport at Hisar from Government of Haryana (GoH), which was later withdrawn by GoH.

(e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **NH in Balaghat**

2813. SHRI BODHSINGH BHAGAT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals regarding road/ highway construction in Balaghat and Seoni district from Madhya Pradesh Government for clearance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Gondia - Balaghat and Seoni - Barghat - Balaghat road is divided into three section out of which DPR of two sections are being prepared by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and one DPR by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Limited (MPRDC). Four laning work of National Highway no. 7 from Lakhnadon - Chapara has been taken up and bids for 4 laning of Mohgao - Khawasa section of National Highway no. 7 has been received by NHAI.

*[English]*

#### **Consumption of Diesel**

2814. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the consumption of diesel in public transport particularly buses in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering switching over to biofuels and electricity to reduce import of diesel and promote biofuels, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No such assessment has been made about the consumption of diesel in public transport particularly buses in the country.

(b) to (d) To promote alternate fuels, the Government has issued various notifications *viz.* G.S.R. 498(E) dated 16th June, 2015 specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, G.S.R. 412(E) dated 11th April, 2016 regarding mass emission standards for Biodiesel(B-100), G.S.R. 682(E) dated 12th July, 2016 regarding mass emission standard for flex-fuel (E 85) or (E 100) and ethanol (ED 95) and G.S.R. 643(E) dated 27th June, 2017 regarding mass emission standards for LNG. Further for promotion of electric vehicles, Government has notified GSR 629(E) dated 24th June, 2016 for retro-fitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and S.O. 1013(E) dated 15th April, 2015 specifying the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles.

#### **Regulation of 24x7 News Channels**

2815. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

SHRI S.P. MUDDAHANUME GOWDA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any definite plans to regulate and restrict the 24x7 news channels from repeatedly telecasting news/videos which create panic and unrest among the common public and affect the peace and communal harmony in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total number of 24x7 news channels at present in operation, language-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has constituted or reconstituted various committees with regard to the

broadcast and internet journalism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) : As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/ re-transmitted through the Cable TV networks are required to adhere to the Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme or advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels.

It is further stated that the Ministry has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up in the Ministry to look into the specific complaints or suo-motu take cognizance against the violation of Programme and Advertising Codes. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes by private TV channels. Apart from this, as per directions of the Ministry, the State and District Level Monitoring Committees have been set up to monitor content telecast on private TV channels.

There are 389 Private Satellite TV channels permitted under the News and Current Affairs category. Details of these channels are available on this Ministry's website *i.e.* [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in).

**No Development Zone Along Ganga River**

2816. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare some of the areas near Ganga river including other water bodies as 'No Development Zone' across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) A Model Draft Bill for Flood Plain Zoning Legislation was circulated by the Union Government in 1975 to all States to help States enact legislation. The model bill provided for prohibition and restriction of the activities in the notified area of the flood plain. The River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 provides that the bank of River Ganga and its flood plain shall be construction free zone. It also prohibits construction of any structure for residential or commercial or industrial or any other purposes in the River Ganga, Bank of River Ganga or its tributaries or active flood area of River Ganga or its tributaries.

The National Green Tribunal vide its judgment dated 13.07.2017 in O.A. 200/2014 has directed to identify and demarcate the flood plains of river Ganga from Haridwar to Unnao and has ordered that till the said identification and demarcation of flood plain is completed, 100 metres from the edge of the river would be designated as no development/construction zone.

Further, Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change also circulated draft notification on "River Conservation Zones" in 2015 to all States.

Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation has taken up the matter with all the states. Only Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Manipur have enacted the Legislation.

[Translation]

**Modernisation of SEBs**

2817. DR. BANSHILAL MAHATO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any instruction to the State Governments regarding modernisation of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the State Governments in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has provided any financial assistance for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including Chhattisgarh, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY), with a view to improve the financial and operational efficiencies of state owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). So far, 27 States and 04 Union Territories (UTs) in all viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry have joined UDAY. Further, the Government of India has launched Schemes such as Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), for modernizing the Distribution Infrastructure of DISCOMs.

(c) and (d) An amount of Rs. 19221.29 crore and Rs. 8184 crore has been released under DDUGJY and IPDS respectively to the DISCOMs across the country, including those in Chhattisgarh. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Funds Released Under IPDS and DDUGJY During the Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	STATE	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		Total	
		IPDS	DDUGJY	IPDS	DDUGJY	IPDS	DDUGJY	IPDS (Up to 31.12.17)	DDUGJY (Up to 30.11.17)	IPDS	DDUGJY
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	20.36	40.00	30.54	69.00	128.37	164.00	88.56	285.00	267.83
2.	Andaman and Nicobar							1.00	1.26	1.00	1.26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		60.34		30.98	13.00	101.33		24.13	13.00	216.78
4.	Assam	35.00	114.62	89.00	338.01	156.00	598.34	162.00	119.29	442.00	1170.26
5.	Bihar	2.00	1489.80	13.00	710.22	361.00	1292.02	20.00	294.41	396.00	3786.45
6.	Chhattisgarh		94.24	31.00	279.34	35.00	125.91	49.00	160.65	115.00	660.13
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi									0.00	0.00
9.	Goa					11.00		21.00		32.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	20.00	12.36	44.00	57.79	208.00	110.41	155.00		427.00	180.57
11.	Haryana	27.00	-14.24*	30.00		74.00		6.00	14.22	137.00	-0.02
12.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00		19.00	28.35	107.00		9.00		156.00	28.35
13.	Jammu and Kashmir					38.00		35.00	8.21	73.00	8.21
14.	Jharkhand		9.42			242.00	326.78	89.00	240.63	331.00	576.83
15.	Karnataka	8.00	25.96	9.00	44.26	170.00	144.95	126.00	14.07	313.00	229.24
16.	Kerala		15.37			185.00	134.31			185.00	149.68

17.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	358.62	25.00	438.76	143.00	420.60	118.00	192.97	287.00	1410.95
18.	Maharashtra				43.27	202.00	256.62	100.00		302.00	299.89
19.	Manipur		87.66	95.00	7.04	134.00	36.05	3.00	11.63	232.00	142.38
20.	Meghalaya	48.00				5.00	25.51		23.86	53.00	49.38
21.	Mizoram	15.00			18.60	39.00	13.94	78.00	23.35	132.00	55.89
22.	Nagaland				48.31	6.00	21.44	6.00	10.75	12.00	80.51
23.	Odisha	79.00	15.53		514.23	183.00	1079.20	8.00	34.75	270.00	1643.72
24.	Puducherry	3.00					1.20			3.00	1.20
25.	Punjab	4.00		30.00		20.00		24.00		78.00	0.00
26.	Rajasthan			16.00	252.52	170.00	349.32#	99.00	338.80	285.00	940.64
27.	Sikkim	3.00		6.00		28.00			17.83	37.00	17.83
28.	Telangana				82.62	39.00	110.34	171.00	3.84	210.00	196.80
29.	Tamil Nadu		3.44		5.33	216.00	27.02	250.00	9.20	466.00	44.98
30.	Trlpura	33.00	48.19	10.00	49.38	36.00	77.63		41.30	79.00	216.50
31.	Uttar Pradesh	221.00	1121.07	431.00	1248.98	746.00	2264.51	666.00	1365.74	2064.00	6000.31
32.	Uttarakhand	62.00	1.48	8.00	71.21	144.00	16.10	33.00	33.29	247.00	122.09
33.	West Bengal	36.00	145.03	51.00	305.19	131.00	271.95	303.00	0.47	521.00	722.65
Total		630.00	3609.26	947.00	4604.93	3911.00	7933.88	2696.00	3073.22	8184.00	19221.29

\*Negative figure pertains to refund of excess funds due to reduction in final project execution cost.

#This includes the funds released against the projects sanctioned by MNRE @45% under DDUGJY

### Reconstruction of Handloom Sector

2818. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation regarding provision of special package for construction of handloom centre located in Madhubani Kala Sala of Chiraiya block in East Champaran district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far on the said representation along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

### New Emission Standards for Thermal Power Plants

2819. SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had notified new emission standards for thermal power plants on 7th December 2015 vide its notification No. S.O. 3305(e);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power plants which have complied with the new emission standards till now from the date of application;

(d) the number of power plants which have not complied with the new emission standards and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure the compliance of the new emission norms by all the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) MoEF&CC has notified new emission standards for thermal power plants vide notification No. S.O. 3305 (E) dated 07.12.2015 for Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and particulate matter, which is as below:

Emission Parameter	TPPs (Units) installed before 31st December, 2003	TPPs (Units) installed after 31st December 2003 and upto 31st December 2016	TPPs (Units) to be commissioned after 01.01.2017
Particulate Matter	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	50 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Sulphur Di-oxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500 MW capacity 200, mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units of 500 MW and above capacity	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units less than 500 MW capacity 200 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units of 500 MW and above capacity	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO <sub>x</sub> )	600 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	300 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>
Mercury (Hg)	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup> for units having capacity of 500 MW and above	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>	0.03 mg/Nm <sup>3</sup>

(c) to (e) To ensure uninterrupted power supply position in the country, a phased implementation plan (to be implemented before 2022) for installation of Flue Gas De-Sulphurization (FGD) in plants for a capacity of 1,61,402 MW (414 Units) and upgradation of Electrostatic Precipitator in plants for a capacity of 64,525 MW (222

units) was prepared by Central Electricity Authority in consultation with the stakeholders and forwarded to MoEF&CC on 13.10.2017. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions to Thermal Power Plants to ensure compliance as per the plan submitted by Ministry of Power.



[Translation]

### Modernisation of I&B Sector

2820. SHRIMATI NEELAM SONKER: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a.) the details of schemes implemented by the Government for the modernisation of information and broadcasting sector during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether state-of-the-art digitalization machines have been provided for the modernization of Doordarshan Kendras; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries from which latest machines have been procured and the manner in which it has benefited the information and broadcasting network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Details of the modernization schemes implemented under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting during the last three years and the current year are as under:

#### Information Sector:

The Information Sector has the Scheme, namely, Media Infrastructure Development Plan (MIDP) with the following components for modernization.

- a) Revamping & Restructuring of DAVP
- b) Modernisation of PIB
- c) Revitalization, up-gradation and modernization of Publications Division and Employment News
- d) National Centre of Photography and Special Drive for North Eastern States
- e) Strengthening of RNI Headquarters.

The expenditure on the above components during last three years was Rs. 39.00 crore. The budgetary allocation during the current year is Rs. 28.13 crore.

#### Broadcasting Sector:

The Broadcasting Sector has following Schemes for modernization, namely:

- a) Strengthening of Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC)
- b) Infrastructure Support Cell in the Ministry Renamed as Digitization Mission
- c) Automation of Broadcasting Wing

The Expenditure on the above components during last three years was Rs. 58.25 Crore. The budgetary allocation for the current year is Rs. 12.00 crore.

#### Film Sector:

The Film Sector has the Scheme, namely, Infrastructure Development Plan with the following components for modernization.

- i) Upgradation, modernization and expansion of CBFC and certification process (CBFC);
- ii) Upgradation of Siri Fort Complex (DFF);
- iii) Upgradation of building infrastructure of Films Division (FD);
- iv) Upgradation of infrastructure of NFAI including Jayakar Bungalow and setting up of digital library (NFAI);
- v) Grant-in-Aid to FTII - Upgradation and Modernisation of FTII (FTII);
- vi) Infrastructure development in SRFTI (SRFTI).

The Expenditure on the above mentioned components during the last three years was Rs. 119.31 crore. The budgetary allocation for the current year *i.e.* 2017-18 is Rs. 39.20 crore.

#### Prasar Bharati (AIR and Doordarshan):

As far as Prasar Bharati (AIR and DD) is concerned, a scheme namely "Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development" concerns with implementation of various sub-schemes/components for infrastructure development/modernization for AIR & DD.

#### All India Radio

The major components for infrastructure development/modernization of AIR during the last three years and current year are as below:

- > Replacement of old/ outlived Medium Wave (MW) Transmitters with DRM MW Transmitters (Digital Transmitter).
- > Setting up of FM transmitters.
- > Digitization/modernization of AIR studios.

- > Digitization/modernization of RNUs
- > Setting up of new digital Captive Earth Stations (CES).
- > Installation of digital studio transmitters links at various AIR Centres for strengthening of connectivity between AIR studios and Transmitter set ups.

#### Doordarshan

The major components for infrastructure development/modernization of Doordarshan during the last three years and current year are as below:

- > Digitalization of Transmitters and Studios in Doordarshan Network.
- > High Definition Television (HDTV).
- > Modernization, Augmentation and Replacement of Transmitter & Studio equipment.
- > Modernization, Augmentation and Replacement of Satellite Broadcast equipment.
- > Upgradation of DTH Platform.

(b) and (c) State-of-the-art digital equipments have been procured by Doordarshan by inviting global tenders through the process of e-tendering. Major digital equipment has been procured from USA, UK, Italy, France, Germany, Japan, Canada, Israel, Belgium and Indian bidders during last 3 years & current year.

With the induction of digital equipment, technical quality of Programme production & post production has improved. Replacement of old equipment have enhanced system reliability & performance. Digital transmission systems are spectrum efficient and hence increased the channel capacity in Satellite and terrestrial mode. Digital terrestrial transmission has enabled relay of multiple TV channels from a single transmitter for fixed/ portable receive devices.

*[English]*

#### Breath Analyzers

2821. SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there is a shortage of breath analyzers in the country;

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

© the details of funds allocated for provision of breath analyzers during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to address the shortage of breath analyzers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways administer Motor Vehicle Act (MVA), 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989. However, enforcement of various provisions of MVA, 1988 and CMVR 1989 including road safety is the responsibility of States/UTs. As such, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has no specific information about shortage of breath analyzers.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways administer a scheme namely Road Safety and Pollution Testing Equipment and Programme Implementation under which funds are provided to States/UTs for procurement of road safety equipment including breath analyser. The details budgetary provision for 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017 -18 is Rs. 5 Crore, Rs. 5 Crore, Rs. 14 Crore and Rs. 2 Crore respectively. The details of fund transferred to the States/UTs for procurement of breath analyzers during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Fund Transferred to the States / UTs for Procurement of States / UTs*

2014 -15

NIL

2015 -16

S. No.	Name of States	Amount Transferred
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	35,93,869/-
2.	Sikkim	35,53,281/-
3.	Punjab	28,14,480/-
4.	West Bengal	35,48,960/-

1	2	3
2016 -17		
1. Manipur		14,07,240
2. Meghalaya		14,07,240
3. Mizoram		14,07,240
4. Uttrakhand		14,07,240
5. Andman and Nicobar Islands		3,37,737
6. Tripura		15,19,819

#### **Allocation of Funds Under MGNREGS**

2822. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether half of the fund allocation under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) goes to five States, but only two of them, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal ranks high on the poverty list and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Sumit Bose committee has suggested that the scheme should focus on poor regions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an earlier attempt to focus only on 2500 backward blocks kicked up a controversy during 2015 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has launched a concerted effort to target those families which have reported deprivation under Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
 (a) The Ministry releases funds to the States on the basis of agreed to Labour Budget (LB), opening balance, pending liabilities of the previous year for the financial year, if any, and overall performance. The fund release to States/UTs for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand. State/UT-wise details of Central fund released under the MGNREGS during the current

financial year (as on 01.01.2018) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Sumit Bose Committee made recommendations about the use of Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) data for various programs of the Ministry of Rural Development. For MGNREGS, the Committee suggested that the implementation of the Scheme should be strengthened in Gram Panchayats with a higher concentration of deprived households and landless manual labour.

(c) No, Madam. In fact, efforts were made to make the planning process more convergent by including resources from National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Accordingly, intensive NRLM Blocks, Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) Blocks and Cluster Facilitation Team implementation Blocks, were also included, thereby taking the tally of Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) Blocks to 2569.

(d) and (e) Though MGNREGS is a self selection scheme, concerted efforts are made to survey all the landless SECC Households (HHs) dependent upon manual casual labour for their livelihood. HHs which are not working under MGNREGS are provided with Job Card depending upon their willingness. As on 02.01.2018, 3.87 crore out of 5.4 crore HHs have been surveyed. Around 21.84 lakh HHs have shown willingness to work under MGNREGA and 5.34 lakh HHs have been provided with Job Cards as on 02.01.2018.

#### **Statement**

*MGNREGA (FY:2017-18 as on 01/01/2018)*

S. No.	States	Central fund release (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	479920.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16810.02
3.	Assam	102131.96
4.	Bihar	207832.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	235328.17
6.	Gujarat	71660.19
7.	Haryana	21117.70

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47464.91
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	99377.74
10.	Jharkhand	104399.09
11.	Karnataka	267727.01
12.	Kerala	144195.66
13.	Madhya Pradesh	304031.05
14.	Maharashtra	143560.60
15.	Manipur	9893.01
16.	Meghalaya	68100.37
17.	Mizoram	16799.97
18.	Nagaland	81941.95
19.	Odisha	161327.83
20.	Punjab	50031.10
21.	Rajasthan	410500.23
22.	Sikkim	9330.75
23.	Tamil Nadu	502081.60
24.	Telangana	231318.58
25.	Tripura	36850.66
26.	Uttar Pradesh	316207.37
27.	Uttarakhand	55653.87
28.	West Bengal	505413.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	473.88
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	26.71
33.	Puducherry	1236.67
34.	Goa	56.05
Total		4702800.64

[*Translation*]**Faulty Design of Flyovers**

2823. DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of faulty design of some flyovers have been received, which are causing accidents in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has fixed responsibility in such cases, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of highways pending for completion and their period of pendency, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government keeping in view the delay in completion of National Highways; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government with regard to removing obstacles and delay in completion of Delhi-Haridwar- Dehradun and Roorkee-Dehradun Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No complaints regarding faulty design of flyover have been received in this ministry. However, it is mentioned that Safety Audit of the Flyovers are conducted for taking any remedial measures of the roads accidents time to time.

(c) to (e) The State-wise details of the pending projects are given in enclosed Statement. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, regular meetings are held with project developers, State Governments and contractors. Regular review meetings are held in Head Quarter by Ministry/ NHAI with Regional Officers, concessionaires /contractors to make the construction of projects hassle free. To expedite completion of these projects including Delhi-Haridwar-Dehradun and Roorkee-Dehradun Highways various steps are also taken which include streamlining of land acquisition & environment clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

**Statement***Details of the Pending Projects of the National Highways*

S. No.	State/Scheme	Nos of Pending Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Assam	12
3.	Bihar	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	3
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	5
7.	Haryana	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
10.	Jharkhand	6
11.	Karnataka	20
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7
14.	Maharashtra	9
15.	Manipur	2
16.	Meghalaya	2
17.	Odisha	9
18.	Punjab	6
19.	Rajasthan	12
20.	Tamil Nadu	10
21.	Telangana	4
22.	Uttar Pradesh	11
23.	Uttarakhand	9
24.	West Bengal	5
25.	LWE	41
26.	SARDP-NE(PWD)	26
27.	NHDP-IV A	26
28.	NHIIP/EAP	2

1	2	3
29.	NHAI	102
30.	NHIDCL	8
Total		363

*[English]***Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)**

2824. SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress in the implementation of Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) across the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on the implementation of the SVEP since launch of the scheme till now, State-wise; and

(c) whether any review of SVEP has been undertaken and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) aims to create an enabling environment for entrepreneurship by creating an eco-system that provides business support services from identification of opportunities till the enterprises attain stability, developing business management skills of entrepreneurs, need based financing and leveraging different resources from other government programmes. SVEP project proposals have been approved for 102 blocks in 19 States till November, 2017. Of these, enterprise formation has started in 41 blocks and 9,765 enterprises have been formed. The state wise details are provided in enclosed Statement. The Annual Action Plan(AAP) for SVEP has been approved for Thiruporur block in Kancheepuram district and Ulundurpet block in Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu. The State government has to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for these two blocks.

(b) A statement indicating funds released to the States is enclosed as Statement-II.

(c) There has been no review of SVEP programme conducted so far.

**Statement – I***State Wise Details of SVEP Proposals Approved*

No	State	No. of Blocks Where Annual Action Plan (AAP) is approved	No. of Blocks Where Detailed Project Report (DPR) are approved	No of Blocks where enterprise formation started	No. of enterprises formed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	4	4	2,430
2.	Bihar	12	6	6	785
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	4	4	719
4.	Gujarat	3	3	0	0
5.	Haryana	2	2	2	433
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	139
7.	Jharkhand	12	6	6	287
8.	Kerala	14	2	2	413
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8	3	3	865
10.	Maharashtra	2	2	2	1,416
11.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	2	2	2	425
13.	Odisha	8	2	2	184
14.	Punjab	1	1	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	2	2	2	468
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0
17.	Telangana	8	2	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6	2	2	471
19.	West Bengal	2	2	2	730
		102	47	41	9,765

**Statement – II***Details of Funds Sanctioned, Central Share and Central Share Released to the State.*

No	State	Sanctioned (Rs Lakhs)	Central share (Rs Lakhs)	Central Share released (Rs Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,417.64	1,450.53	1,105.89
2.	Bihar	3,496.10	2,097.64	1,600.23

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	2,137.20	1,282.32	975.24
4.	Gujarat	1,617.20	970.32	242.58
5.	Haryana	1,006.97	604.18	151.04
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	931.09	837.98	628.49
7.	Jharkhand	2,957.77	1,774.66	1,358.00
8.	Kerala	1,495.00	897.00	726.75
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,669.18	1,001.51	773.63
10.	Maharashtra	1,045.00	627.00	470.25
11.	Meghalaya	30.00	27.00	27.00
12.	Nagaland	1,112.37	1,001.13	750.86
13.	Odisha	1,206.31	723.79	569.84
14.	Punjab	30.00	18.00	18.00
15.	Rajasthan	1,071.29	642.80	321.39
16.	Tamil Nadu	60.00	36.00	36.00
17.	Telangana	1,074.12	644.51	483.39
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,240.89	744.53	576.40
19.	West Bengal	943.14	565.88	424.41
		25,541.27	15,946.78	11,239.39

[*Translation*]

**Mineral Production**

2825. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States carrying out mineral production in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the estimated value of mineral production for the ensuing year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is reconsidering the mineral production policies in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines (a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines), name of the States reporting Minerals Production (excluding atomic, fuel & minor minerals) during the year 2016-17 is given in the enclosed Statement.

No survey has been conducted to ascertain the estimated value of mineral production for the ensuing year. With the liberalization of mineral sector since 1993, which led to public private sector participation, mineral production depends broadly on-availability of mineral resources, economic viability, demand of market etc.

**Statement**

*Name of the States Reporting Minerals Production  
During the Year 2016-17  
(Excluding Atomic, Fuel & Minor Minerals)*

Name of the States	Name of the Minerals
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	Apatite, Garnet, Gold, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Vermiculite
Assam	Limestone
Bihar	Limestone
Chhattisgarh	Bauxite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Moulding Sand, Tin
Goa	Bauxite, Iron Ore, Manganese Ore
Gujarat	Bauxite, Fluorite, Limestone, Manganese Ore
Himachal Pradesh	Limestone
Jammu and Kashmir	Limestone
Jharkhand	Bauxite, Copper Ore, Flint Stone, Gold, Graphite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore
Karnataka	Bauxite, Chromite, Gold, Graphite, Iron Ore, Kyanite, Lime shell, Limestone, Magnesite, Manganese Ore
Kerala	Graphite, Limestone, Lime shell, Sillimanite
Madhya Pradesh	Bauxite, Copper Ore, Diamond, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Phosphorite
Maharashtra	Bauxite, Chromite, Fluorite, Iron Ore, Kyanite, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Sillimanite
Meghalaya	Limestone
Odisha	Bauxite, Chromite, Graphite, Iron Ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Sillimanite

1	2
Rajasthan	Copper Ore, Garnet, Selenite, Iron Ore, Lead & Zinc ore, Limestone, Manganese Ore, Phosphorite, Siliceous Earth, Wollastonite
Tamil Nadu	Bauxite, Garnet, Graphite, Limestone, Magnesite, Vermiculite
Telangana	Limestone, Manganese Ore
Uttar Pradesh	Limestone, Magnesite
West Bengal	Apatite

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

[English]

**Underutilisation of Thermal Power Plants**

2826. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various thermal power plants in the country have been constantly underutilized with regard to their power generation capacities due to shortage of coal supply to them, if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with suitable action plan for ensuring full capacity utilization of power plants, power plant and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Power Generators in various thermal power plants in the country which were supplied by BHEL have had high down time owing to technical failures, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the economic costs associated with the non availability of power to various industries as a result of shutting down of power plants due to technical maintenance and non availability of coal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) As reported by the power utilities, the generation loss due to coal shortage during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The percentage loss of generation w.r.t. the total generation was 0.24%, 0% and 0.04% during last three years i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17.



The steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of coal to the power plants for ensuring full capacity utilization *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) The availability of coal is being regularly monitored closely to ensure that generation of power plants is not affected due to shortage of coal. Due to this, the overall coal stock in the coal based power plants have increased from 7.3 Million Tonnes (MT) as on 19.10.2017 to 13.2 MT as on 31.12.2017.
- (ii) Coal blocks have been allotted to central/ state power utilities to improved domestic coal availability.
- (iii) The Government has introduced a scheme SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyala (Coal) Transparently in India) 2017, to provide coal linkages to the power plants which do not have any linkage.
- (iv) The Government has introduced flexibility in utilization of domestic coal amongst power generating stations to reduce the cost of power generation. The State/Central Gencos would have flexibility to utilize their coal in optimum and cost effective manner in their own power plants as well as by transferring coal to other State/Central Gencos Power plants for generation of cheaper power.

(b) The outages/down times of thermal stations depend on the design and sizing practices of utilities, operations and maintenance practices, coal quality, unit sizes and vintage etc. Large variations in outages/down times are seen amongst thermal stations for all suppliers/manufacturers. The overall outages/down times for various manufacturers including BHEL are comparable.

(c) The economic costs associated with the non-availability of power to various industries as a result of shutting down of power plants due to technical maintenance and non-availability of coal has not been ascertained. As the installed generation capacity is almost two times the Electricity demand in the country, generally the power supply is not affected due to shutting down of power plants due to technical maintenances and non-availability of coal as other generating stations are able to fulfil the gap.

### **Statement**

#### *Generation Loss Due to Coal Shortage During Last Three Years*

Year	Generation loss due to coal shortage (BU)	Total Generation (BU)	% of Total Generation
2014-15	2.68	1110	0.24
2015-16	0	1173	0
2016-17	0.48	1242	0.04

### **Projects Under Brahmaputra Mission**

2827. SHRI SIRAJUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to Assam under Brahmaputra and Barak Mission so far;

(b) the number of projects implemented/being implemented thereunder along with their cost;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) the funds spent/being spent in holding of the said Mission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Madam. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation is not steering any Mission namely Brahmaputra and Barak Mission. As such question of allocation of funds and implementation of Projects under such Mission does not arise.

### **Boarding Passes to Air Passengers**

2828. SHRI KOTHA PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating on doing away with the system of issuing boarding passes to the air travellers and introduce express check-in system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this new system would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, initiatives are taken by Government to improve passenger experience. One such initiative is DIGI YATRA. The DIGI YATRA provides access to passenger to the airport upto boarding of aircraft through e-gate with the help of mobile boarding pass and digital authentication technologies.

**Installation of Solar Power System on Government Buildings**

2829. SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install solar power systems on all the Government offices/buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of solar power systems installed on the Government offices/buildings so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) To promote grid connected solar rooftop systems on Government offices/buildings in the country, achievement linked incentives are being provided by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy. Incentives up to 25% of benchmark cost in general category states/UTs and up to 60% of the benchmark cost in special category states/UTs are provided depending upon the achievements against the sanctioned target capacity.

The details of state/UT-wise grid connected rooftop solar power systems installed in Government offices/buildings/institution as on 29.12.2017 are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-Wise Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Power Systems Installed in Government Offices/Buildings/Institution (as on 29.12.2017)*

S. NO.	State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.50

S. NO.	State	Capacity (MW)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	1.72
5.	Bihar	1.58
6.	Chandigarh	12.11
7.	Chhattisgarh	5.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.36
9.	Daman and Diu	0.29
10.	Goa	0.26
11.	Gujarat	9.39
12.	Haryana	6.37
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.83
15.	Jharkhand	3.90
16.	Karnataka	4.12
17.	Kerala	7.87
18.	Lakshadweep	0.00
19.	Madhya Pradesh	8.03
20.	Maharashtra	9.15
21.	Manipur	1.30
22.	Meghalaya	0.05
23.	Mizoram	0.10
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	NCT Of Delhi	30.08
26.	Orissa	1.62
27.	Puducherry	0.02
28.	Punjab	5.64
29.	Rajasthan	3.51
30.	Sikkim	0.01
31.	Tamil Nadu	12.31
32.	Telangana	6.18
33.	Tripura	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10.62

S. NO.	State	Capacity (MW)
35.	Uttarakhand	1.03
36.	West Bengal	8.36
Total Capacity (MW)		155.50

#### **Renovation of Roads in Assam**

2830. SHRI RADHEYSHYAM BISWAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Works Department (PWD) of Assam has sought any assistance from the Central Government for renovation of roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of roads for which proposals have been received; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Total 87 No. of proposals were submitted by the State Government of Assam for 'in-principle' approval under EI (13 Nos.) and ISC (74 Nos.) in 2017-18.

(c) Rehabilitation of road from NH-15 Dhalpur center to Rajgarh via Simaluguri Letekujan under Inter State Connectivity in the State of Assam has been sanctioned for Rs. 40.47 crore in 2017-18.

#### **Implementation of DILRMP in Andhra Pradesh**

2831. SHRI. GOKARAJU GANGA RAJU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government is implementing Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in order to streamline the land records across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) The details of funds allocated under DILRMP to Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) Whether the Expert Committee on Land Titling has recommended that it is essential that the spatial and textual records are integrated and unified for a guaranteed titling system;

(d) Whether the Government has allocated funds under DILRMP for surveys and re-surveys across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) Whether out of 17,563 villages in Andhra Pradesh survey/resurvey work has been started only in 0.6% of villages and the survey/resurvey work is yet to be started in 99.3% of the villages and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore; and

(f) Whether the funds earmarked for survey/re-survey under DILRMP has been diverted to other schemes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (f) The Department is implementing National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2008. It has been revamped as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 01st April, 2016. One or more components of the DILRMP have been sanctioned in 457 districts of 36 States/UTs. Under DILRMP funds are released for the following components:

- 1) Computerization of Land Records
- 2) Survey/Resurveys and updating of the survey and settlement Records
- 3) Computerization of Registration
- 4) Modern Record Rooms-Land Records Management Centre at Tahsil/Taluk/Circle/Block level
- 5) Training and capacity building
- 6) Core GIS
- 7) Legal Changes and
- 8) Programme management

The details of funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh during last three years and in the current year are given below:

(Rs. in crore]

Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2014-15	0.00
2.	2015-16	0.00
3.	2016-17	20.00
4.	2017-18	19.50
Total		39.50

The programme is implemented as per the schematic guidelines and directions issued with competent approval from time to time.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Part (a) to (f) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2831 in the debate dated 4.1.2018 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 5.1.2018 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (f) The erstwhile National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2008-09. It has been revamped as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) in 2015-16.

The DILRMP has been made a Central Sector Scheme with cent per cent Central funding with effect from 01st April 2016. The DILRMP has the following components:

- 1) Computerization of Land Records
- 2) Survey/Resurveys and updating of the survey and settlement Records
- 3) Computerization of Registration
- 4) Modern Record Rooms-Land Records Management Centre at Tahsil/Taluk/Circle/Block level
- 5) Training and capacity building 6) Core GIS
- 7) Legal Changes and
- 8) Programmed management

One or more components have been sanctioned in 457 districts of the 36 States/Union Territories in the country.

States can supplement and add State-specific needs and requirements as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

₹ 1393 crore has been released in the country so far, of

### Services of Community Radio Stations

2832. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

which ₹ 94.55 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Funds released to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and in the current year are given below:

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1.	2014-2015	0.00
2.	2015-2016	0.00
3.	2016-2017	20.00
4.	2017-2018 (upto 31-12-2017)	19.50
Total		39.50

₹ 642.94 crore has been released for the component of Survey/Resurveys and updating of the survey and settlement Records in the country so far, of which ₹ 1.35 crore has been released to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

As per a report dated 28-12-2017 received from the State Government, Andhra Pradesh have taken up survey of 34 unsurveyed villages only pending since enactment of Estate Abolition Act, 1948 under DILRMP.

Unspent balances are allowed to be used from one component to another component at the requests of the States and after examining the appropriateness of the requests and with competent approval in the normal course of implementation of the programme.

Unspent balances from the component of Survey/Resurveys and updating of the survey and settlement Records to other components have not been allowed till now in the State of Andhra Pradesh. [The unspent balance with the State of Andhra Pradesh in the component of Survey/Resurveys and updating of the survey and settlement Records is ₹ 1.35 crore.]

The programme is implemented as per its schematic guidelines and as per the decisions taken and directions issued from time to time with competent approval in the normal course.

Committee reports etc. are examined for appropriate and competent decision in the normal course of implementation of the programme.

(a) the programmes and schemes aimed at improving the services of community radio stations;

(b) whether the Government is aware of the regulatory issues pertaining to achieve the \ optimal financial viability by community radio stations which are affecting the revenues of community radio service providers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) Community Radio is an important third tier in broadcasting, distinct from public service and commercial media. Community Radio Stations (CRS) are essentially low power radio stations which are meant to be set up and operated by the local communities where they may air local voices on issues concerning their lives. Various steps are undertaken to improve the services of Community Radio (CR) stations from time to time. Ministry is aware of the issues faced by CR stations to meet running expenses and therefore, vide Order No. 104/103/2013-CRS dated 19.01.2017, has amended point 8(ii) of the policy guidelines to increase the maximum duration of advertisement from 5 minutes per hour of broadcast to 7 minutes per hour of broadcast. In addition to this, Ministry also provides grant, up to 7.5 lakhs, for purchasing equipment for setting up of CR station.

Further, the Policy Guidelines for setting up of Community Radio Station in India state that organizations operating with a motive to earn a profit shall not be eligible to run a CR station.

*[Translation]*

#### **Subarnarekha Irrigation Project**

2833. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any works for irrigation under the Gital Soud Irrigation Project and the Subarnarekha multipurpose irrigation project through lift irrigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Water Resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

The proposal in respect of Gital Soud Irrigation Project has not been received from the Government of Jharkhand.

Subarnarekha project of Jharkhand having ultimate irrigation potential of 236.85 th. ha. has been prioritised for completion by 2019 under PMKSY-AIBP. Total CA of Rs. 1278.63 crore has been released for this project since 2011-12. Chandil left main canal of this project has two lift irrigation schemes at KM 85.48 and KM 94.23.

*[English]*

#### **Road-Widening Projects in NER**

2834. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned road-widening projects in the North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Mizoram to improve connectivity with Bangladesh and Myanmar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of benefits of this project for the people of North East, especially Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L.

MANDAVIYA: (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the details of these roads are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) These roads are meant for improving the connectivity of the North Eastern States with the South East Asean Countries, and the socio-economic condition

of the Region. The roads in Meghalaya are to enhance the connectivity with Bangladesh through Dawki and Dalu and also to facilitate connectivity to Border Haats located on the South west Khasi hills and South Garo Hill districts of the State.

**Statement**

*Details of Road Widening Projects in NER*

Sr. No.	State	Programme	Scope of work	Category of road	Road Length (in Km)	Neighbouring Country
1.	Meghalaya	Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE	Upgradation of Mawthabah Wahkaji-Phiangdiloin-Ranikor road to 2-lane	State road	47	Bangladesh
2.	Meghalaya	Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE	Upgradation of Ranikor-Nonghyliam-Maheshkhola-Baghmara road to 2-lane	State road	139	Bangladesh
3.	Meghalaya	Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE	2 laning from Assam/Meghalaya border to Dalu via Baghmara	NH-62	161	Bangladesh
4.	Meghalaya	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Dawki - Shillong	NH-40	95	Bangladesh
5.	Manipur	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Imphal - Moreh	NH-39	106	Myanmar
6.	Mizoram	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Zorinpui - Lunglei (Kaladan NH-502A)	NH-502A	172	Myanmar
7.	Mizoram	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Kawarpuchiah - Seling (Seling - Theiriat (NH-54); Theiriat - Lunglei -Kawrpuchiah NH-302)	NH-54 & NH-302	294	Bangladesh
8.	Mizoram	Bharatmala Pariyojana	Zowkhathar - Kawlkulh (Kawlkulh - Champai -Zowkhathar)	NH-6/State road	92	Myanmar

**Single/Hybrid Till Regulation at Airports**

2835. SHRI MAHEISH GIRRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports in the country being operated under Single Till Hybrid Till structure;

(b) whether the Ministry has mandated all airports to move from Single Till to Hybrid Till structure to determine Airport Tariffs;

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

(d) whether in past, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has opposed the Hybrid Till model as it increases the Airport Tariffs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the stance of the Ministry on the subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) National Civil Aviation Policy 2016 (NCAP) mandates that future tariff at all airports will be calculated on a hybrid till basis from 01.04.2016 to ensure uniformity and level playing field across various operators. Airports Economic

Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) already determined tariff for major airports namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chandigarh, Kolkata, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Calicut, Goa, Pune, Srinagar, Cochin and Nagpur airports under Hybrid till.

(d) and (e) In the past, AERA had issued Order no. 13/2010-11 dated 12.01.2011 in which Single Till approach was adopted by the Authority. However, in order to ensure uniformity and level playing field across various operators, NCAP envisaged that tariffs at all airports are being calculated on a hybrid till basis.

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Funds Under AIBP

2836. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the names of the projects for which the said funds have been allocated; and

(c) the number of projects completed in Madhya Pradesh with the said funds including the projects which have not been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) 14 ongoing irrigation projects (along with 7 phases) of Madhya Pradesh have been prioritized for completion in phases upto December 2019 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). For completion of these projects, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central as well as State share. Details of central assistance released to these projects during last three years and their completion schedule are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Central Assistance (Rs. in Cr.) Released to Madhya Pradesh Under AIBP*

Sr. No.	Name of Project	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Completion schedule*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sindh Phase-II	-	52.12	35.52	2017-18
2.	Mahi	-	-	4.71	2019
3.	Bariarpur	-	-	6.62	2019
4.	Mahan	-	-	2.38	2019
	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km.	-	-	5.66	2019
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km)	-	-	11.65	2017-18
5.	Bargi Diversion Ph.III	-	-	33.85	2019
	Bargi Diversion Ph.IV	-	3.46	11.28	2019
	Omkareshwar Project Ph.II	-	-	11.00	2017-18
6.	Omkareshwar Canal Ph.III	-	-	14.06	2017-18
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph.IV	48.82	63.11	61.27	2017-18
7.	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.III	-	24.38	39.65	2019

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.IV	-	-	29.22	2019
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.V	47.19	-	9.51	2017-18
8.	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I & II)	-	36.58	16.35	2017-18
9.	Singhpur Irrigation project	-	-	1.94	Completed/Almost Completed
10.	Sagar(Sagad) Irrigation project	-	-	2.51	Completed/Almost Completed
11.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI project	-	-	3.00	2019
12.	Mahur Medium project	-	8.56	-	Completed/Almost Completed
13.	Bansagar	-	-	-	2019
14.	Pench	-	-	-	2019

Note:

1. Release of central assistance depends upon submission of proposal by the state, eligibility of the project as per the guidelines of scheme, balance cost, budget kept by the state, submission of the utilization certificate for the previous year's release etc .

2. \* Scheduled completion of AIBP works of the project as intimated by State Governments at present.

[English]

### Road Accidents

2837. SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to entrust the police with road accidents reporting apart from registering accident cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to adopt modern and state of the art techniques in the investigation of accident cases;

(d) whether the committee on accident cases investigations has since submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The State/UT Police have always been the source of annual road accidents data compiled by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. The Ministry constituted a Committee in November, 2016 to review the data format for collecting annual data on road accidents from the State/UT Departments. The Committee submitted its recommendation in February, 2017 for adopting a uniform road accidents data Recording and Reporting formats. The Ministry accepted the recommendation and circulated the uniform road accidents data Recording and Reporting formats to be adopted by Police Departments in all States/UTs from calendar year 2017.

The data formats are solely for the purpose of collecting objective information pertaining to road accidents so that corrective action could be identified and taken by the authorities concerned for improved road safety.

The data format does not replace or substitute the existing system of registering accidents cases by the Police in the form of FIR and subsequent investigation by the Police.



**UJALA Scheme**

2838. SHRI ABHISHEK SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Ujala across various States especially Chhattisgarh;

(b) the targets set under Ujala and the number of LED bulbs distributed so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated and spent for Ujala during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture company of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry of Power, has launched Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for All (UJALA)

Programme to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers, with a target to replace 77 crore incandescent bulbs with LED bulbs by March 2019. As on 26.12.2017, EESL has distributed over 28.16 crore LED bulbs covering all 36 States/UTs across country, including over 94.88 lakh LED bulbs in Chhattisgarh. The States/UTs wise targets and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) UJALA Programme is voluntary in nature and runs without any budgetary allocation from Government of India. This Programme is based on a sustainable business model evolved by EESL, wherein the entire upfront investment is made by EESL and the cost of efficient lighting is repaid by consumers from savings in their electricity bill. EESL aggregates the demand for LED bulbs across the country and procures through a transparent and competitive bidding process for further distribution to domestic consumers at lower rates compared to retail market.

**Statement***State/UTs Wise Details of Led Bulbs Distribution Under UJALA Scheme*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Target Financial Year 2017-18	Achievement in Financial Year 2017-18 upto 26.12.2017	Cumulative Achievement Since Start of Program up to 26.12.2017
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman Nicobar	-	0	4,00,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45,00,000	3,23,492	2,17,45,909
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25,00,000	2,12,083	2,12,083
4.	Assam	40,00,000	7,13,176	18,97,526
5.	Bihar	65,00,000	41,41,994	1,63,00,581
6.	Chandigarh	20,00,000	3,13,180	4,06,982
7.	Chhattisgarh	65,00,000	23,50,440	94,88,647
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	18235	1,35,667
9.	Daman and Diu	-	11932	1,35,924
10.	Delhi	50,00,000	12,56,258	1,24,56,621
11.	Goa	10,00,000	2,081	8,20,333
12.	Gujarat	1,25,00,000	5734524	3,82,34,940
13.	Haryana	70,00,000	36,82,579	1,43,25,595

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	20,00,000	3,11,505	76,99,220
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,00,000	16,33,510	77,94,652
16.	Jharkhand	50,00,000	26,95,726	1,15,44,395
17.	Karnataka	75,00,000	30,70,141	1,83,06,239
18.	Kerala	49,00,000	49,96,450	1,51,04,490
19.	Lakshadweep	-	0	1,00,000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	85,00,000	38,52,044	1,58,60,227
21.	Maharashtra	1,00,00,000	517544	2,15,92,122
22.	Manipur	3,00,000	1,10,481	1,10,481
23.	Meghalaya	5,00,000	1,22,738	3,20,974
24.	Mizoram	3,00,000	1,15,108	5,69,786
25.	Nagaland	5,00,000	6,41,200	9,50,969
26.	Odisha	60,00,000	22,39,461	1,20,08,050
27.	Puducherry	-	0	6,09,251
28.	Punjab	1,00,00,000	520824	5,78,503
29.	Rajasthan	40,00,000	14,51,765	1,43,12,581
30.	Sikkim	10,00,000	27,222	1,05,148
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,00,000	1172620	12,33,638
32.	Telangana	1,00,00,000	545502	15,54,040
33.	Tripura	20,00,000	1,93,182	6,62,291
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,00,00,000	7375148	2,23,91,695
35.	Uttarakhand	15,00,000	6,75,917	42,60,712
36.	West Bengal	1,00,00,000	4383465	74,26,274
All India		20,00,00,000	5,54,11,527	28,16,56,546

### Textile Hub

2839. SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the country a global textile hub;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken up by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether a number of weavers have claimed that their designed patterns were taken up either by an

individual company or an individual who acted as middlemen;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering to assist the weaving community under one platform and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In order to make India a global textile hub for

garments & made ups, the Union Cabinet approved a special package for the apparel and made-ups sector in June 2016 and December 2016 respectively. Under the special package, the Scheme for Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) was announced to rebate the incidence of state levies on export of garments and made-ups to make exports more competitive in the global market.

Additionally, interest subvention @ 3% per annum for pre and post shipment credit is provided to exporters of garments and made ups. Garment & Made up are also being promoted on a sustained basis under the Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI). Government has also enhanced the rates under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from 2% to 4% on readymade garments and made ups w.e.f 1st November 2017 till 30th June 2018.

To promote India as a global textile hub, Government is also implementing various schemes including Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) for skill development in the entire textile value chain, Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS) for technology upgradation and Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP) for development of infrastructure. Textile India 2017, India's first ever mega textiles trade fair was organised in Gandhinagar from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 to promote export and to attract investments in the textile sector.

(c) to (e) No such claims received from weavers by the Government. The Government extends assistance to weavers for the supply of looms, yarn, dying facilities, training, design and marketing, weavers welfare cluster development, etc. through the platform of DC (Handlooms) in the Ministry of Textiles under the following schemes:

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (ii) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

- (iii) Handloom Comprehensive Weavers Welfare Scheme (HCWWS)
- (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

#### **MGNREGS in Drought and Flood Hit Regions**

2840. KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

SHRI PRATAP SIMHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds utilised by the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial years 2012-13 to 2016-17;

(b) the details of the man days of employment provided under MGNREGS by various States during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any State Government has requested for more funds during 2017-18 under MGNREGS in the light of recent drought conditions and floods and if so, the details thereof and the Government's response thereto, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to increase the number of mandays beyond 150 days due to severe droughts and floods in some parts of the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) Details of total expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the financial years 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given as under:

S. No.	State	Total Expenditure (in Crore)				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5123.78	5293.43	2851.39	4651.04	4557.91
2.	Karnataka	1448.61	2062.97	1665.88	1821.94	3309.77
3.	Kerala	1416.56	1300.41	1616.73	1483.51	2426.37
4.	Tamil Nadu	4121.29	3903.44	3624.51	6027.83	5677.70

(b) State/UT-wise details of persondays generated under the MGNREGS during the financial years 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During 2017-18, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the additional wage employment of 50 days over and above 100 days has been provided to drought notified areas in 4

States/UTs viz. Kerala, Puducherry, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The fund release for implementation of MGNREGA to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand.

(d) No, Madam. (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State/UT - Wise Persondays Generated Under MGNREGS During 2012-13 to 2016-17*

(Figures in lakh)

No.	State	Persondays generated				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3273.35	2994.70	1559.05	1992.10	2055.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.50	36.56	19.38	50.46	85.38
3.	Assam	314.04	298.47	210.95	486.33	467.24
4.	Bihar	941.85	862.35	351.98	670.92	866.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1194.34	1298.84	555.90	1013.97	885.94
6.	Gujarat	281.90	230.26	181.49	225.41	271.06
7.	Haryana	128.87	117.88	61.65	48.48	84.92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	262.10	282.35	190.77	177.71	236.61
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	365.56	337.83	121.09	316.32	319.59
10.	Jharkhand	566.58	436.22	453.34	585.61	707.59
11.	Karnataka	617.81	718.86	433.28	598.38	914.43
12.	Kerala	837.74	866.03	588.72	741.74	684.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1399.47	1229.37	1175.40	1237.42	1130.43
14.	Maharashtra	872.39	517.36	613.87	763.45	709.04
15.	Manipur	285.11	113.23	101.17	75.33	119.03
16.	Meghalaya	174.31	215.88	167.35	199.71	282.61
17.	Mizoram	153.56	130.79	42.70	131.26	168.23
18.	Nagaland	245.31	183.80	89.99	212.07	290.71
19.	Odisha	546.01	711.82	535.40	894.46	775.76
20.	Punjab	65.50	134.68	64.56	144.34	157.74
21.	Rajasthan	2203.38	1838.56	1686.19	2341.25	2596.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Sikkim	36.31	43.28	24.13	43.84	46.12
23.	Tamil nadu	4081.44	3677.23	2679.65	3686.75	3999.42
24.	Telangana	0.00		1032.07	1417.76	1079.10
25.	Tripura	518.51	523.26	511.76	538.76	461.18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1411.85	1751.61	1312.27	1822.39	1577.78
27.	Uttarakhand	192.00	165.44	147.31	223.85	236.92
28.	West bengal	2018.42	2296.34	1696.30	2864.97	2356.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	6.61	8.04	5.17	2.68	4.12
30.	Goa	0.69	1.15	1.73	1.07	1.26
31.	Lakshadweep	0.49	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.00
32.	Puducherry	8.67	8.45	3.78	5.62	5.37
Total		23047.67	22030.78	16618.51	23514.43	23576.81

[www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)

#### **Production Caps on Mining of Iron and Manganese**

2841. SHRI C.K. SANGMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the factors taken into consideration before introducing the production caps that have been implemented on the mining of iron and manganese;

(b) whether the policy considers the demand for the minerals with production caps and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies were undertaken to ensure that there are no adverse impact on industries and economies dependent on the production of minerals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the strategies put in place to check the illegal mining of the minerals which have a production cap placed on them and all the instances when they have been useful in curbing illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Indian Bureau of Mines (a sub-ordinate office of the Ministry of Mines) fixes a maximum production target for each mine (excluding atomic, fuel & minor minerals) while approving the Mining Plan, as per the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017. This is

based on miner's request, reserve available in the approved mining area, economic and scientific capability of the miners and the conditions imposed under the environmental as well as forest clearance.

Mineral production as per mining plan and / or Mine Development and Production Agreement is a commercial decision of the mining concession holders and is largely based on domestic and international demand for minerals at prevailing price.

(d) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith.

#### **Progress of Rural Road Construction**

2842. SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV:

SHRI B. SRIRAMULU:

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed a target to provide all weather connectivity to all the habitations by March 2019 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has achieved the target for construction of 7000 KM of roads in various States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) has done an exercise to determine the road works pending for execution along with the average cost of construction per kilometer of road and the funds available with the State Governments etc. and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the NRRDA is regularly reviewing the progress of road construction through GPS monitoring and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government for the overall development of rural roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations thereby substantially complete the habitation connectivity as per the Core Network of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by March, 2019. Under PMGSY, the number of eligible habitations as per the Core Network is 1,78,184, out of which, the Ministry has sanctioned 1,64,547 habitations and the States have reported to have completed 1, 30,974 (upto November, 2017). Further, the States have reported that 14,620 habitations, which were part of core network of PMGSY, have been connected through State Sponsored Schemes making total connectivity to 1,45,594 habitations.

(b) Under PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development has fixed the target for construction of 57,000 Km road length during 2017-18, against which, the States have reported to have completed 19,948 Km road length upto November, 2017.

(c) National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA), which is technical arm of the Ministry, is primarily responsible for providing Operational and Management support to PMGSY. For accelerated execution of PMGSY, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the States have formulated an Action Plan to pre-pon-

completion target of the Scheme from March, 2022 to March, 2019, with enhanced financial allocation to the States and modified funding pattern. Accordingly, the fund sharing pattern of PMGSY has been made in the ratio of 60:40 between the Centre and States for all States except for 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States for which it is 90:10. In view of the availability of substantial additional allocation of funds under the Scheme, the States were advised to submit new proposals for sanctioning the projects to provide connectivity to the balance eligible unconnected habitations under PMGSY so that the completion target set by the Ministry is substantially achieved.

Annual allocation of funds under PMGSY to the States is made on the basis of funds availability, execution capacity, works under execution, etc. The details regarding number of works under execution and the funds released to the States during the 2017-18 31st December, 2017 ( State-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The progress of construction of rural roads under PMGSY is regularly monitored by way of Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) with the respective States. Further, for effective monitoring of road works constructed under PMGSY, an On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) ([www.omms.nic.in](http://www.omms.nic.in)) has also been developed. Further, a Tripartite Agreement was signed on 07.03.2017 between National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), Ministry of Rural Development, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space Research Organization, Hyderabad and Centre for Geo-informatics Application in Rural Development (CGARD), National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad for implementation of Geo-Informatics in Rural Road Projects under PMGSY using satellite imagery.

In order to bring the execution of PMGSY works to the desired quality standard, a three tier quality management mechanism has been institutionalized. Under the first tier, the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) are required to ensure process control through mandatory tests on material and workmanship at field laboratory. The second tier is a structured independent quality monitoring at the State level through State Quality Monitors (SQMs) to ensure that every work is inspected

at initial stage, middle stage and final stage of the construction. Under the third tier, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are deployed for random inspection of road works to monitor quality and also to provide guidance of senior professionals to the field functionaries. Based on the periodic monitoring of quality of roads under the 3-tier mechanism, corrective

measures, wherever necessary, are taken by the State Governments. Ministry has also launched "Meri Sadak" Mobile App for Citizen Feed Back System for PMGSY roads on 20th July, 2015 for citizens to enable them to submit their feedback related to slow pace, abandoned works, poor quality of works of PMGSY roads by way of capturing roads/bridges photographs.

**Statement**

*No. of Works Under Execution and the Funds Released to States During Year 2017-18 till December 31st 2017*

Sr. No.	State	No. of road and bridge works pending	Length in km	Funds Released during the year 2017-18 till 31st December, 2017 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	350	891.66	79.6200000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	358	2,187.45	348.4539000
3.	Assam	3,898	8,704.71	575.5760000
4.	Bihar	3,729	7,487.76	1337.748
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,069	6,309.15	429.7085000
6.	Goa	20	26.89	0.0000000
7.	Gujarat	41	43.25	0.0000000
8.	Haryana	2	8.98	0.0000000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	859	4,253.38	244.6350000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,044	5,508.13	319.3750000
11.	Jharkhand	1,958	5,613.19	543.6205
12.	Karnataka	8	18.03	1.5167800
13.	Kerala	259	809.03	169.1300000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,283	5,955.02	1031.6500000
15.	Maharashtra	265	844.18	155.3300000
16.	Manipur	574	3,750.22	142.7150000
17.	Meghalaya	285	866.28	45.6820000
18.	Mizoram	77	819.48	197.2314000
19.	Nagaland	38	402.50	8.7975000
20.	Odisha	4,517	14,983.67	1538.1850000
21.	Punjab	91	439.41	318.7300000
22.	Rajasthan	673	4,066.22	889.8983000

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	335	1,335.69	237.0000000
24.	Tamilnadu	1,031	3,113.63	591.0698500
25.	Telangana	394	582.09	99.2162500
26.	Tripura	256	793.38	135.3837500
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,132	5,217.74	906.7400000
28.	Uttarakhand	527	3,456.30	486.3100000
29.	West Bengal	2,492	10,668.10	499.2400000
Total		28,565	99,155.51	11332.5627

[Translation]

### Toll Plaza

2843. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

DR. RAVINDRA KUMAR RAY:

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

(a) the distance between Dahar, Panipat and Gharaunda Toll plazas on National Highway 71 A in Haryana State and the details of the toll they are charging;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the distance of toll plaza by closing the years old Panipat toll plaza, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether cases of misbehaviour with VIPs or other citizens have been noticed at Panipat toll plaza, if so, the number of such cases which have come to notice during the last three years and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to keep a complaint book for the road commuters at Panipat Toll Plaza, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Dahar, Panipat and Gharaunda Fee Plaza are located on different projects in the State of Haryana and are part of separate Concession Agreements executed on DBFOT basis. The distance between Dahar Fee Plaza to Panipat Fee Plaza is 18.71 km using NH-71A and NH-1. The distance between Panipat Fee Plaza to Gharaunda Fee plaza is 16.68 km on NH-1.

The rates of fees for different fee plazas are as under:

#### Rate of Fees at Dahar Fee Plaza:

Type of Vehicle	Fee for single Journey (in Rs)	Fee for two one way journeys within a day (in Rs)	Fee for 50 single journeys in a month (in Rs)
Car, Jeep, Van or LMV	85	125	2765
LCV, LGV or Mini Bus	130	190	4275
Bus or Truck (Two Axles)	260	390	8710
HCM/ EME/ MAV (3-6 axle)	395	600	13250
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	515	770	17080



*Rate of Fees at Panipat Fee Plaza*

Type of Vehicle	Fee for single Journey (in Rs)	Fee for local personal traffic (in Rs)	Fee for local commercial traffic (in Rs)
Car, Jeep, Van or LMV	30	10	15
LCV, LGV or Mini Bus	45	N/A	25
Bus or Truck (Two Axles)	90	N/A	45
HCM/ EME/ MAV (3-6 axle)	90	N/A	45
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	90	N/A	45

*Rate of Fees at Gharaunda Fee Plaza*

Type of Vehicle	Fee for single Journey (in Rs)	Fee for two one way journeys within a day (in Rs)	Fee for monthly pass for any number of journeys (in Rs)
Car, Passenger Van, Jeep	115	170	3445
LCV	200	300	6030
Bus or Truck (Two Axles)	400	605	12065
MAV (>2 axle)/HCM/ EME	645	970	19390

(b) No, Madam. Concession Agreement for the project "Widening of existing 4 lane portion from Km. 86 to Km. 96 covering Panipat City on National Highway-1 in Haryana, to 6 lanes elevated structures covering Gohana Road, Sanauli Road, Assandh Road Crossings, City Bus Stand and Skylark Tourist Complex and Widening and construction of Peripheral lanes" was signed between NHAI and M/s L&T Panipat Elevated Corridor Limited on 27.07.2005. As per the Concession Agreement and the appointed date, Concessionaire is entitled to collect the toll for a period of 20 years *w.e.f.* appointed date *i.e.* upto 22.01.2026.

(c) In case of receipt of any complaint, either from VIPs or from other commuters, immediate action is taken as per the provisions of NH Fee Rules/ Concession Agreement. Most of the cases are for excess deductions and the same are resolved in time bound manner.

(d) Complaint book is being maintained at each fee plaza.

[English]

**Character Development**

2844. DR. MANOJ RAJORIA: Will the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been implementing a policy for the development of character of the young students of the country and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The Government has been implementing the National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) which aims 'To empower youth of the county to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of Nations'. The National Youth Policy has identified 5 Objectives which need to be pursued, the priority areas under each of the

Objectives and suggested Policy interventions under each of these Priority Areas. These Objectives and priority areas are as follows:-

Objectives	Priority Areas
1. Create a productive workforce that can make sustainable contribution to India's economic development	1. Education 2. Employment and Skill development 3. Entrepreneurship
2. Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	4. Health and healthy lifestyle 5. Sports
3. Instil Social values and promote community service to build national ownership	6. Promotion of social values 7. Community engagement
4. Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance	8. Participation in politics and governance 9. Youth engagement
5. Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for ail dis-advantaged and marginalized youth.	10. Inclusion 11. Social Justice

The implementation of the Policy is the collective responsibility of all concerned Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments as well as other Stakeholders. A number of Central Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, are implementing schemes/programmes which are contributing towards achievement of the objectives of the NYP-2014, for which they make provision in their respective budgets. The department of

Youth affairs has the coordinating/facilitating role for implementation of the Policy.

#### **Accessibility for Disabled Persons in Public Transport**

2845. SHPJ RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people with disabilities face challenges while using public transport in the country;

(b) if so, the remedial action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to install facilities in the public transport to make them more accessible for persons with disabilities ;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Under the Accessible India Campaign, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has requested all States / Union Territories and Association of State Road Transport Undertaking (ASRTU) to make 10% of Government owned public transport fully accessible to the persons with disability and make the Public Transport disabled friendly out of which 9.59% has been achieved.

(c) to (e) Yes Madam. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has notified bus body code-AIS-052 which includes following:-

(i) All Type-I Buses shall have at least two passenger seat in low capacity buses and four seats of other buses designated priority seats for persons with disabilities

(ii) The seats designated for disabled passengers shall be indicated with appropriate sign(s). An illustration of the signs to be provided above the priority basis.

(iii) Handrails/or stanchions shall be provided at the entrance of all type I buses.

**Training of Elected Women Representatives of Panchayats**

2846. ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an intensive training programme for the Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is of the opinion that this is necessary for the successful functioning of the PRIs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the major proposals of this programme; and

(e) whether the Government has earmarked adequate funds for the programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRIPARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (e) In the context of substantial increase in public expenditure through Panchayats, it has become imperative to enhance the capacities of Elected Representatives including Elected Women representatives and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so as to improve their service delivery, and enable them to become more responsive towards local developmental needs. The Capacity Building & Training of Elected Women Representatives are very important as they are substantial in number and their contributions have been positively improving the performance of PRIs.

The Ministry, under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)/ Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (CB-PSA) [erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)] has been providing financial and technical support to the States for Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions including Elected Women Representatives (EWRs). During the current year the budgetary allocation (BE) under CB-PSA is to the tune of Rs. 691.9 crore. The following initiatives have been taken by the Government in this regard under the scheme:

- (i) Leveraging technology for greater outreach amongst the large number of Elected Representatives and functionaries of Panchayats, through use of virtual classrooms for distance learning, use of smartphone based applications, use of social media, utilizing short films on best practices of Panchayats and use of portable hand held projectors for wider outreach
- (ii) Trainings on subjects of national importance viz. water conservation, sanitation, health, education, rural development, women empowerment, digital transactions, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) etc.
- (iii) Enhanced focus on trainings on formulation and implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs)
- (iv) Scaling up of Exposure visits by Panchayat members to GPs with best practices
- (v) Flexibility to States to evolve State specific training plans
- (vi) Enhanced role to National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) for improved quality of training, online training programmes and support to State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRDs) / Panchayati Raj Training Institutes (PRTIs)
- (vii) Innovative training programmes for Panchayat ERs and functionaries involving subjects of national importance and with involvement of subject matter experts incorporating various training methodologies
- (viii) Conference of State Panchayati Raj Ministers' to discuss sectoral issues, capacity building for Panchayats, best practices and way forward for the States
- (ix) National workshops, writeshops, video conferences etc organized at regular intervals
- (x) Online applications developed to cater to various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services

Further, the new restructured scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) aims at strengthening capacities of PRIs for inclusive local governance with focus on optimum utilisation of available resources and improved service delivery with a view to attain to SDGs.

#### **Auction of Diamond Mines**

2847. SHRI B.V. NAIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has started the auction process of diamond mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of revenue likely to be earned by the Union Government and the State Governments from this auction; and

(d) the places in the country where such blocks of diamond mines are located and are proposed to be auctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Amendment Act, 2015 and the Rules framed there under, the State Governments are tasked with the responsibility to carry out auction of mineral blocks in accordance with the prescribed law. As per the information provided by the State Governments, only one diamond block has been auctioned for Prospecting-cum-Mining License, since the MMDR Amendment Act, 2015. This diamond block, Hatupur block is located in Brijpur, District - Panna in Madhya Pradesh. The preferred bidder for the auctioned diamond block is M/s Bansal Construction Company. The estimated total revenue over the lease period of the auctioned diamond block is Rs 37.66 crore of which National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) contribution of Rs 0.25 crore is expected for the Central Government and rest Rs 37.41 crore is expected for the State Government which includes auction premium, royalty and District Mineral Foundation (DMF) contribution.

#### **Revenue Collection**

2848. SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the overall analysis of the revenue collection shows an increasing trend of

resources during the last three years with the amount increasing almost 15 per cent annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the rates of toll, or the user fee, are determined in accordance with the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and the provisions of the concession agreement signed by the developers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Trend of resources during last three years is as under-

Year	Collection (In Crores)	%age Increase
2014-15	5970.61	—
2015-16	6783.68	13.60
2016-17	7091.48	04.54

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. At present, for PPP projects awarded after December 5, 2008, user fee rates are determined in accordance with the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and the provisions of respective Concession Agreement. In case of all Public Funded Projects, user fee rates are determined in accordance with the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008.

As per rule 4 & 5 of the National Highways fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, as amended from time to time, the rate of fee for use of a section of national highway of four or more lanes shall, for the base year 2007-08, be the product of the length of such section multiplied by the following rates, namely:-

Type of Vehicle	Base rate of fee per km (in Rupees)
1	2
Car, Jeep, Van or Light Motor Vehicle	0.65

1	2
Light Commercial Vehicle, Light Goods Vehicle or Mini Bus	1.05
Bus or Truck (Two axles)	2.20
Three-axle commercial vehicles	2.40
Heavy Construction Machinery(HCM) or Earth Moving Equipment (EME) or Multi Axle Vehicle (MAV) (four to six axles)	3.45
Oversized Vehicles (seven or more axles)	4.20

Also, the rates specified as above shall be increased without compounding, by three percent each year with effect from the 1st day of April, 2008 and such increased rates shall be deemed to be the base rate for subsequent years. The applicable base rates shall be revised annually with effect from April 1 each year to reflect the increase in the wholesale price index. The formula for determining the applicable rate of fee is as under:

Applicable rate of fee =

$$\text{base rate} + \text{base rate} \times \frac{(\text{WPIA} - \text{WPIB}) \times 0.4}{\text{WPIB}}$$

where,

Base rate shall be the rate specified in rule 4 read with sub-rule (1) of rule 5;

WPI A means wholesale price index for the month of December of the immediately preceding year immediately preceding the date of revision under these rules; and

WPI B means the wholesale price index of the week ending on 6th January, 2007 *i.e.* 208.7

[*Translalion*]

#### **Provision of Government Tubewells for Irrigation Activities**

2849. SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to provide water to the poor farmers of the country especially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in time and

to provide them Government tubewells for irrigation activities for good farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Water resources projects, including ground water schemes are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been launched in 2015-16. Main component are as under:

- > Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) & Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects.
- > PMKSY (Har Khet ko Pani) Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP & MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies
- > PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop) Micro level storage structures, efficient water conveyance & application, precision irrigation systems, topping up of input cost beyond MGNREGA permissible limits, secondary storage, water lifting devices, extension activities, coordination & management.
- > PMKSY (Watershed) Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works.

During 2016-17, Ninety-Nine (99) Major/Medium Irrigation Projects along with phases having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been identified from the list of ongoing PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects in consultation with States, for completed in phases by Dec, 2019 including their Command Area Development works. Out of these, two projects having ultimate potential of 0.37 lakh ha. and 4 projects having ultimate potential of 16.53 lakh ha. are in the State of Bihar and U.P. respectively.

Funds released under PMKSY during 2016-17 is as under:

Components	CA released (Rs. in cr.)
AIBP	3307.86
CADWM	853.95
Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI)	148.01
Per Drop More Crop	1991.17
Watershed Development	1471.73

[English]

#### Widening of Highways

2850. SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to widen the highways, peripheral highways and bypass roads around the city of Madurai and a number of projects are at DPR stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of implementation of these projects, as of now; and

(c) the time by which the said projects, which are going to be helpful in decongesting and benefiting the Madurai city would be started and completed in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government

proposes to widen the highways, peripheral highways and bypass roads around the city of Madurai in Tamil Nadu. DPR for following projects are in progress.

- (i) Madurai Ring Road from km 0.000 to km 82.600
- (ii) Madurai - Natham Road from km 0.000 to km 35.650
- (iii) Madurai - Theni road from km 0+000 to km 44+000
- (iv) Thirumangalam - Rajapalayam section from km 0+000 to km 81+436

(c) Above mentioned projects are likely to be awarded during 2018-19 by NHAI.

[Translation]

#### Construction of Toilets

2851. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for construction of toilets in rural areas in various parts of the country under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), State-wise;

(b) the progress made in this regard in various districts of Rajasthan;

(c) the number of households which do not have toilet facilities in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for construction of toilets during each of the last three years and the current year in each of the States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme. However, State/UT-wise, tentative targets for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) as on 2.10.2014 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) District-wise, Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and as on 01.01.2018 in Rajasthan is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) State/UT-wise, number of households without toilet as on 01.01.2018 as per Integrated Management

Information System (IMIS) of SBM(G) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is demand driven scheme, hence State/UT-wise allocation are not been made. However, State/UT-wise central share released and utilised in each of States/UTs including Rajasthan under SBM(G) during last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement – I**

*State/UT-Wise, Households without Toilets  
as on 2.10.2014*

S. No.	State/ut	Targets under SBM(G)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19328
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4116341
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	104627
4.	Assam	3274933
5.	Bihar	15432896
6.	Chhattisgarh	2719480
7.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	18758
8.	Daman and Diu	1600
9.	Goa	72235
10.	Gujarat	3078484
11.	Haryana	554791
12.	Hemachal Pradesh	169908
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1146266
14.	Jharkhand	3458969
15.	Karnataka	4240875
16.	Kerala	188533
17.	Madhya Pradesh	6497211
18.	Maharashtra	5486727
19.	Manipur	220291
20.	Meghalaya	186509

1	2	3
21.	Mizoram	43580
22.	Nagaland	108198
23.	Odisha	8019616
24.	Puducherry	48894
25.	Punjab	737515
26.	Rajasthan	7738714
27.	Sikkem	2495
28.	Tamil Nadu	4729025
29.	Telangana	3004913
30.	Tripura	336879
31.	Uttar Pradesh	17647183
32.	Uttarakhand	390901
33.	West Bengal	6104690
		99901365

**Statement – II**

*District-Wise, Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014 and  
as on 01.01.2018 in Rajasthan*

District	Sanitation Coverage as on 2.10.2014	Sanitation Coverage as on 01.01.2018
1	2	3
Ajmer	24.13	100.00
Alwar	15.02	88.68
Banswara	4.76	94.33
Baran	6.45	97.56
Barmer	13.32	84.92
Bharatpur	8.70	89.82
Bhilwara	2.31	89.46
Bikaner	50.80	100.00
Bundi	25.16	99.18
Chittorgarh	16.52	100.00
Churu	63.22	100.00

1	2	3
Dausa	8.20	90.14
Dholpur	10.91	100.00
Dungarpur	8.82	100.00
Ganganagar	64.59	100.00
Hanumangarh	91.28	100.00
Jaipur	19.87	95.44
Jaisalmer	43.82	98.70
Jalor	23.36	95.92
Jhalawar	10.87	100.00
Jhunjhunu	57.46	100.00
Jodhpur	41.76	88.49
Karauli	11.76	58.04
Kota	7.91	93.88
Nagaur	43.50	100.00
Pali	35.67	100.00
Pratapgarh	5.17	97.09
Rajsamand	24.79	100.00
Sawai Madhopur	2.92	93.97
Sikar	40.79	99.46
Sirohi	53.84	98.72
Tonk	3.47	85.17
Udaipur	27.31	86.55
	26.30	94.23

**Statement – III**

*State/UT-Wise, Households without Toilets  
as on 01.01.2018*

S. No.	State/UT	Households without toilets as on 01.01.2018
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3528
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1523556
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0

1	2	3
4.	Assam	1111970
5.	Bihar	12595949
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6879
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Goa	43598
11.	Gujarat	0
12.	Haryana	0
13.	Hmachal Pradesh	0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	824596
15.	Jharkhand	1600505
16.	Karnataka	1044295
17.	Kerala	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1470484
19.	Maharashtra	596295
20.	Manipur	83628
21.	Meghalaya	0
22.	Mizoram	21594
23.	Nagaland	35587
24.	Odisha	4907420
25.	Puducherry	43303
26.	Punjab	498799
27.	Rajasthan	403129
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	1256869
30.	Telangana	1071755
31.	Tripura	185350
32.	Uttar Pradesh	12015277
33.	Uttarakhand	0
34.	West Bengal	757998
		42055177



**Statement – IV***State/UT-Wise, Central Share Released and Utilised Under SBM(G) During Last 3 Years and Current Year(Rs. in Crore)*

State/ut	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (Upto 01.01.2018)	
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	3.00	0.20	5.00	15.61
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	93.96	234.17	292.09	342.21	415.07	890.71	615.13
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	14.37	38.71	29.22	65.09	65.05	66.55	39.48
Assam	185.78	121.24	474.27	484.35	747.58	568.23	712.92	413.83
Bihar	0.00	104.59	221.55	325.59	131.86	148.69	299.20	117.78
Chhattisgarh	28.12	17.72	144.72	263.19	584.46	408.88	641.49	469.47
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	1.50
Daman and Diu							2.00	0.99
Goa	0.00	0.00	1.05	4.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.92
Gujarat	156.07	157.46	478.22	575.90	751.23	626.48	252.94	293.67
Haryana	5.93	61.52	32.76	72.27	68.79	34.20	0.00	31.07
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	30.57	4.37	71.42	117.30	81.37	0.00	18.22
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.66	4.05	66.92	59.51	53.19	147.82	51.64
Jharkhand	23.05	75.73	97.32	262.77	455.46	423.44	669.60	261.51
Karnataka	312.54	441.03	450.77	444.21	419.56	399.53	749.38	495.54
Kerala	33.97	21.97	8.50	17.03	196.28	137.52	0.00	4.98
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	224.13	374.33	803.06	1210.77	1121.10	1340.45	602.33
Maharashtra	236.11	258.18	567.45	644.49	528.94	616.11	755.33	319.74
Manipur	9.18	20.23	44.19	53.48	27.28	4.54	25.33	3.71
Meghalaya	0.00	38.13	35.65	56.13	75.70	41.13	52.30	61.45
Mizoram	0.00	2.62	3.32	6.66	10.98	4.31	12.28	17.68
Nagaland	20.87	1.33	10.83	28.10	64.12	44.12	35.13	5.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Odisha	65.84	107.41	571.50	1197.06	863.65	868.28	437.44	276.31
Puducherry	2.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	2.65	10.00	3.61
Punjab	0.00	8.15	38.70	59.34	197.02	73.26	132.61	33.02
Rajasthan	271.57	312.39	938.73	1287.23	777.30	1065.63	491.65	709.33
Sikkim	3.89	5.19	6.12	5.90	6.87	2.85	1.21	0.84
Tamil Nadu	205.12	138.09	78.94	560.44	537.02	506.17	514.14	399.11
Telangana	105.62	46.55	128.39	157.53	135.72	173.63	262.03	280.71
Tripura	50.65	16.91	38.89	52.89	24.98	20.03	0.00	11.63
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	257.43	565.39	571.91	1153.33	1131.74	1889.68	1389.44
Uttarakhand	40.52	43.80	49.37	71.67	348.05	149.55	132.03	124.03
West Bengal	371.52	469.16	712.92	904.79	655.50	838.58	492.77	373.08
	2730.30	3094.53	6362.96	9370.47	10559.58	10025.49	11024.99	7462.45

[English]

#### **Use of Waste from Landfill for Road Construction**

2852. DR. C. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has signed a MoU with East Delhi Municipal Corporation for use of the entire 130 lakh tonne of segregated waste from the Ghazipur landfill to build the NH-24 highway as first-of-its-kind in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHAI has utilized all the waste from the landfill as promised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Ministry of Road Transport & Highway (MoRT&H), East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for using

municipal solid waste from Ghazipur landfill site as per the recommendations of the Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) in East Delhi for its highway construction programme on NH-24 Delhi-Meerut Expressway on the trial stretch of 2 km on pilot basis. The work of segregation of waste is at Tender Stage and is yet to be started. It may not be possible to utilize all the waste from the landfill in this pilot project.

#### **Ship Repairing Facilities**

2853. SHRI SISIR KUMAR ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified various ports in the country to refurbish the ship-repairing facilities;

(b) if so, details of ports that have been identified therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for routes for cruise ships and their maintenance; and

(d) the proposal of the Government to develop the Inland Waterways Authority of India therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a and (b) Based on a study by a consultant engaged by the

Ministry of Shipping, 7 Major Ports namely, Kandla, Paradip, Mumbai, Mormugao, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Kolkata have been identified to refurbish the ship-repairing facilities. However, Cochin Port has already leased out its land in 2013 to Cochin Shipyard Limited for creation of an International Ship-repair facility.

(c) The routes for cruise services are planned and operated by the shipping companies keeping in view the financial viability and demand by cruise passengers in a particular sector. The Government provides the enabling policy and regulatory framework for operating cruise services.

(d) For development of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India had conveyed approval for creation of 101 additional posts on the basis of the restructuring proposal (initiated by IWAI and Ministry of Shipping), on 7th September, 2016. At present, the total strength of officers and staff including the above mentioned restructuring is 414.

[Translation]

#### Construction of NHS

2854. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released for highway construction and maintenance, State-wise, name-wise and length-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the policy and procedure of converting/upgrading State Highways into National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The total length of NHs in the country is about 1,20,144 km. The funds for development and maintenance of NHs are not allocated project-wise or NH length-wise. The State/Union Territory (UT)-wise details of allocation of funds and expenditure for development and maintenance of NHs during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The criteria for declaration of State roads, including State Highways, as new NHs include roads running through length / breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals / mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km, etc. The demands from States / public representatives are also duly considered.

The Central Government declares State roads as new NHs from time to time through publication of notification in the Official Gazette, depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

#### Statement

##### *State/ UT -Wise Details of Allocation and Expenditure for Development of NHs During the Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs/ Schemes/ Agency	2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	221.45	221.45	1,039.42	1,000.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.50	2.40	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	141.76	141.76	78.79	78.09
4.	Bihar	276.65	276.65	706.92	707.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.25	71.25	359.94	339.80
6.	Goa	17.72	17.72	120.00	119.98
7.	Gujarat	206.96	206.96	228.60	225.77
8.	Haryana	60.48	60.48	90.00	89.85
9.	Himachal Pradesh	134.57	134.57	140.00	139.96
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	25.00	22.86
11.	Jharkhand	63.83	63.83	35.00	38.08
12.	Karnataka	269.72	269.72	633.43	639.55
13.	Kerala	67.18	67.18	132.24	137.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	239.23	239.23	937.76	928.29
15.	Maharashtra	190.04	190.04	431.20	423.28
16.	Manipur	32.60	32.60	40.00	40.00
17.	Meghalaya	43.30	43.30	15.00	15.00
18.	Mizoram	39.53	39.53	35.00	28.50
19.	Nagaland	46.20	46.20	50.00	46.27
20.	Odisha	322.99	322.99	591.44	592.24
21.	Punjab	2,328.04	2,328.04	1,852.26	1,855.24
22.	Rajasthan	107.16	107.16	849.95	849.56
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	167.13	167.13	337.02	336.47
25.	Telangana	210.79	210.79	661.00	657.10
26.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	493.81	493.81	1,530.34	1,527.74
28.	Uttarakhand	169.51	169.51	245.92	245.69
29.	West Bengal	283.61	283.61	808.95	811.98
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.61	14.61	2.00	1.53
31.	Chandigarh	4.95	4.95	1.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.02	0.02	1.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	12.73	12.73	20.00	18.10
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	758.05	713.42	511.00	443.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess*	6,885.89	6,885.89	15,420.00	15,420.00
36.	NHAI- Toll*	5,448.00	5,448.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
37.	NHAI- NH(O)*	600.00	600.00	370.27	370.27
38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	-	-	1.15	1.15
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	292.00	268.79	0.00	0.00
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	3,000.00	2,843.33	4,900.00	4,803.07
41.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	1,174.00	1,164.59	1,121.00	996.11
42.	Externally Aided Projects - Technical Assistance works #	276.00	239.93	22.00	9.25
43.	IEBR / Borrowings by NHAI	7,611.11	3,343.40	42,694.50	23,281.00

\*- State/UT wise allocations are not made.

#- figures for 2014-15 Include total allocation for NH works also

@- Expenditure upto November, 2017

Sl. No.	States/ UTs/ Schemes/ Agency	2016-17		2017-18 <sup>@</sup>	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,010.31	2,014.50	1,645.48	1,224.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	90.66	20.00	3.28
3.	Assam	177.44	137.80	121.31	132.48
4.	Bihar	1,362.64	1,331.61	1,848.10	759.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,553.30	1,495.68	846.35	689.63
6.	Goa	400.00	434.51	400.00	270.85
7.	Gujarat	251.87	213.41	252.79	70.07
8.	Haryana	150.00	161.27	100.00	70.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210.95	182.14	241.45	191.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.06	23.16	30.00	25.99
11.	Jharkhand	200.00	212.50	200.00	169.70
12.	Karnataka	783.52	871.96	996.16	692.56
13.	Kerala	259.89	237.80	162.77	81.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,760.00	1,558.90	850.00	662.48
15.	Maharashtra	1,371.92	1,154.00	3,226.88	1,621.20
16.	Manipur	25.25	18.65	61.38	19.21
17.	Meghalaya	41.27	28.44	26.94	12.44
18.	Mizoram	40.00	46.13	30.00	21.68
19.	Nagaland	50.00	38.84	92.00	35.23
20.	Odisha	925.55	951.35	630.84	442.91
21.	Punjab	2,740.50	2,702.48	755.61	584.26
22.	Rajasthan	964.83	1,012.99	980.57	639.81
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	5.75	4.69
24.	Tamil Nadu	575.00	640.11	700.00	467.13
25.	Telangana	380.00	358.43	395.00	247.77
26.	Tripura	5.00	2.38	33.00	11.44
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,849.02	1,820.85	924.94	591.65
28.	Uttarakhand	332.62	314.48	701.37	442.44
29.	West Bengal	1,333.62	1,223.19	1,063.00	560.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.00	0.69	6.00	4.14
32.	Delhi	1.00	0.62	2.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	20.00	14.28	15.00	6.28
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	791.38	787.79	0.00	0.00
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess*	2,326.50	2,326.50	11,429.45	11,429.45
36.	NHAI- Toll*	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,462.14	6,346.61
37.	NHAI- NH(O)*	5,389.02	5,389.02	0.00	0.00
38.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)*	72.20	72.20	125.00	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package*	4,520.00	4,464.71	5,265.00	3,948.79
41.	Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road	760.00	739.27	900.00	511.30
42.	Externally Aided Projects -Technical Assistance works #	59.38	56.72	601.00	105.30
43.	IEBR / Borrowings by NHAI	59,279.00	33,118.00	59,279.00	27,246.00

\*- State/UT wise allocations are not made.

#- figures for 2014-15 Include total allocation for NH works also

@- Expenditure upto November, 2017

*State/ Union Territory (UT) -Wise Details of Allocation and Expenditure for Maintenance and Repair (M&R) of NHs  
During the Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs/ Schemes/ Agency	2014-15		2015-16	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.00	155.52	143.41	141.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.00	17.94	31.16	29.00
3.	Assam	48.50	47.38	88.50	77.40
4.	Bihar	204.50	200.80	108.50	107.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.50	88.17	66.03	62.60
6.	Goa	55.36	54.92	32.31	25.93
7.	Gujarat	126.00	123.55	146.37	133.29
8.	Haryana	25.40	23.72	57.33	51.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.00	40.99	64.42	63.99
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	9.52	7.12
11.	Jharkhand	51.00	48.35	100.50	103.61
12.	Karnataka	145.50	142.46	117.96	114.71
13.	Kerala	152.50	149.30	71.72	69.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.25	38.06	22.27	18.08
15.	Maharashtra	129.00	128.02	225.30	200.92
16.	Manipur	13.00	8.38	31.00	18.92
17.	Meghalaya	18.00	16.29	40.80	40.77
18.	Mizoram	21.00	18.51	36.67	36.33
19.	Nagaland	30.50	27.38	44.93	44.93
20.	Odisha	103.50	102.43	63.92	64.72
21.	Punjab	69.00	67.61	87.67	80.84
22.	Rajasthan	160.50	158.28	104.38	101.23
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	175.00	172.25	157.66	159.85
25.	Telangana	86.00	84.13	118.18	88.49
26.	Tripura	1.25	0.00	6.09	4.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	284.50	281.28	229.85	229.21
28.	Uttarakhand	52.00	49.89	75.03	64.46
29.	West Bengal	73.40	70.64	91.32	92.18
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.88	1.29	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	15.00	13.96	2.17	1.23
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.00	2.60	0.12	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
34.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00
35.	Puducherry	2.50	0.71	3.41	2.34
36.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
37.	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*	-	-	50.00	50.00
38.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)'	93.50	89.84	140.00	138.92
39.	Traffic Census	10.00	10.00	-	-
40.	Bridge Management System	-	-	3.68	2.71
41.	Machinery & Equipment- Non Plan	0.09	0.00	-	-

\*- State/UT wise allocations are not made.

@- Expenditure upto November, 2017



Sl. No.	States/ UTs/ Schemes/ Agency	2016-17		2017-18 <sup>@</sup>	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	129.87	123.10	105.46	47.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.63	28.87	43.77	7.47
3.	Assam	136.50	97.52	112.53	32.79
4.	Bihar	104.77	88.68	103.69	71.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	51.00	36.05	42.10	11.80
6.	Goa	34.13	24.96	29.18	5.65
7.	Gujarat	121.69	108.44	112.21	16.25
8.	Haryana	56.31	50.38	60.49	36.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	94.85	89.41	98.32	31.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.34	6.50	14.29	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	91.26	96.14	80.04	38.68
12.	Karnataka	204.53	161.51	134.87	39.43
13.	Kerala	115.46	91.18	123.69	62.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.35	10.98	69.27	6.79
15.	Maharashtra	319.23	276.21	187.18	72.20
16.	Manipur	27.86	6.77	40.39	6.33
17.	Meghalaya	57.83	60.17	124.23	56.96
18.	Mizoram	64.36	66.87	160.93	34.82
19.	Nagaland	47.77	45.09	80.32	16.51
20.	Odisha	88.39	86.88	65.61	17.96
21.	Punjab	78.00	74.60	76.11	24.90
22.	Rajasthan	64.91	63.71	92.58	44.52
23.	Sikkim	1.99	0.00	11.08	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	156.66	151.23	77.69	46.98
25.	Telangana	117.15	107.92	76.67	28.05
26.	Tripura	52.78	52.22	53.26	13.93
27.	Uttar Pradesh	140.27	119.81	140.98	36.92
28.	Uttarakhand	52.67	32.39	41.58	16.33
29.	West Bengal	93.47	76.75	74.08	39.02
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
31. Chandigarh		1.49	0.00	1.31	0.00
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
33. Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00
34. Delhi		0.00	0.00	0.98	2.89
35. Puducherry		1.21	1.02	1.14	0.00
36. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)*		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
37. National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL)*		52.00	52.00	75.00	50.89
38. Border Roads Organization (BRO)'		115.00	114.75	120.00	78.00
39. Traffic Census		-	-	-	-
40. Bridge Management System		1.80	0.88	3.54	0.00
41. Machinery & Equipment- Non Plan		-	-	-	-

\*- State/UT wise allocations are not made.

@- Expenditure upto November, 2017

[English]

#### **Creation of Separate Fund for Inter-Linking of Rivers**

2855. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to create a separate 'fund' for taking up the projects under inter-linking of rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that Andhra Pradesh is going ahead with the programme and has already taken up the Pattiseema Project to link the rivers Godavari with Krishna and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government is planning to release funds to other projects in the said State under this new Fund Scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER

DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a), (b) and (d) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Presently, the survey, investigation and preparation of Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR)/ Feasibility Report (FR)/ Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being funded through River Basin Management scheme of MoWR, RD & GR. This Ministry has constituted a Group on Financial

Aspects on 12.09.2017 under Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) to consider the financial aspects of ILR projects and to suggest the funding pattern for implementing the same. Three meetings of the Group on Financial Aspects has been held on 24.10.2017, 17.11.2017 and 08.12.2017 respectively.

(c) Funds are being released to Indirasagar Polavaram Project through Long Term Irrigation Fund, which has been created through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for funding Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana projects. Polavaram Project has provision of diversion of 80 TMC of water from Godavari Basin to Krishna Basin. The Right Main Canal of Polavaram Irrigation Project is proposed as lined canal, runs for a length of 174 km for diverting 80 TMC Godavari water to Krishna river upstream of Prakasam Barrage through the existing Budameru Diversion Channel. The canal is also contemplated to irrigate 1.29 lakh ha of ayacut (3.2 lack acre) in West Godavari and Krishna districts. Polavaram Poject has been declared as National Project by the Central Government.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Pattiseema Lift Scheme to achieve early benefits of Polavaram Irrigation Project in order to utilize the flood waters going waste into the sea. The Pattiseema Lift Scheme is envisaged to utilize the already existing Polavaram Right Canal by lifting 240 Cumecs (8500 Cusecs) of water from Akhanda Godavari Right Bank on downstream side of Polavaram dam site near Pattisam village and dropping into Polavaram Right Canal at chainage 1.50 km. The main aspect of the Lift Scheme is to transfer 80 TMC of water into Krishna River by interlinking through Polavaram Right Canal.

The Pattiseema Lift Scheme work is completed and water is being drawn from Polavaram Right Canal from the year 2015-16 onwards.

#### **Misuse of Panchayat Funds**

2856. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints of misuse of the Panchayat funds in various States/UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/IJT wise including Bihar;

(c) the details of funds allocated to Panchayats during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for ensuring balanced development of all the villages through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Yes. Since, Panchayats is a State subject, all complaints relating to Panchayats including those on misuse of funds are forwarded to the concerned State/UT for necessary action. Details of complaints received in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj regarding misuse of funds are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Article 243G of the Constitution endows States to devolve powers and responsibilities to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government with respect to preparation and the implementation of plans for economic and social justice on subject matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.

The Government of India devolves funds to supplement the financial resources of Panchayats. Under the FFC award for the period 2015-20 the Government of India has allocated substantial grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore exclusively for the Gram Panchayats constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, over a period of five years for delivering basic services, creation of reliable data base of local bodies' receipts & expenditure through audited accounts and for improvement of own source tax and non-tax revenue of the Gram Panchayats. Details of funds allocated to Panchayats under Thirteenth Finance Commission award for the year 2014-15 and under the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) award for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Further, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is providing proactive support to the States to (i) formulate convergent Gram Panchayat Development Plans and institutional support structures in order to utilize the funds available with Panchayats optimally; (ii) to develop budgeting, accounting and auditing manuals to improve the functioning of Panchayats; and (iii) financial support for capacity building of the various stakeholders of Panchayats for improved functioning.

**Statement – I**

<i>State Wise Details of Complaints Received</i>		
Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of complaints received
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	5
2.	Haryana	8

1	2	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3
6.	Rajasthan	6
7.	Uttar Pradesh	11
Total		35

**Statement – II**

*State-Wise Allocation of Union Finance Commission Grant to Rural Local Bodies for the Years 2014-15 to 2017-18.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	823.63	934.34	1463.45	1686.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.02	88.52	138.66	159.82
3.	Assam	443.47	584.80	915.98	1055.80
4.	Bihar	1392.65	2269.18	3554.23	4096.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	469.63	566.18	886.82	1022.18
6.	Goa	25.43	14.44	22.62	26.07
7.	Gujarat	655.88	932.25	1460.18	1683.08
8.	Haryana	305.41	419.28	656.72	756.98
9.	Himachal Pradesh	156.46	195.39	306.05	352.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	258.19	373.96	585.73	675.15
11.	Jharkhand	426.27	652.83	1022.53	1178.63
12.	Karnataka	1266.22	1002.85	1570.77	1810.55
13.	Kerala	548.10	433.76	679.40	783.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156.51	1463.61	2292.46	2642.40
15.	Maharashtra	1545.72	1623.32	2542.61	2930.76
16.	Manipur	61.52	22.25	34.84	40.16
17.	#Meghalaya	87.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	#Mizoram	56.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	#Nagaland	85.74	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	728.30	955.52	1496.64	1725.11
21.	Punjab	316.31	441.70	691.84	797.45
22.	Rajasthan	1107.10	1471.95	2305.52	2657.47
23.	Sikkim	51.83	16.03	25.11	28.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	866.84	947.65	1484.31	1710.90
25.	Telangana	645.56	580.34	908.99	1047.75
26.	Tripura	82.35	36.24	56.76	65.43
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2751.40	3862.60	6050.02	6973.57
28.	Uttarakhand	166.15	203.26	318.37	366.97
29.	West Bengal	1164.98	1532.21	2399.91	2766.26
Total		17723.26	21624.46	33870.52	39040.97

# Fourteenth Finance Commission grants are not applicable to the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Special Assistance of Rs. 1000 crores have been provided by the Government of India to Autonomous Councils in Sixth Schedule areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura in 2015-16. Further, Special Assistance of Rs. 500 crores provided to Non Part IX & IXA areas of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura and Non-Part IX & IXA areas of the States of Nagaland, hill districts of Manipur and Non-sixth scheduled areas of Mizoram for the year 2017-18.

#### **Maintenance of Airports by Overseas Operators**

2857. SHRI C.S. PUTTA RAJU:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from overseas operators to operate and maintain airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is now considering International Bidding Process for choosing the entities to operate and maintain some of the domestic airports and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(d) whether Government has any report regarding problems faced, benefits accrued, projects made and losses suffered due to privatization of airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Airports Authority of India has initiated the International

Competitive Bidding Process for Operation and Maintenance of Select areas of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport at Ahmedabad, Gujarat and Jaipur International Airport at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The Select Areas are as under:-

- i. Passenger terminal building including the airport operations control centre, fire control room, kerbside approach road and passenger boarding bridges.
- ii. Apron areas (not including the apron areas of the cargo terminal), including provision of ground handling services through approved ground handling agencies.
- iii. Surface car park.
- iv. All terminal approach roads including movement area between the terminal building and apron area.
- v. All other areas, structures, assets, equipment and machinery forming part of the Select Areas.

The request for proposals have been issued for both the airports and the last date for bid submission is 30.01.2018.

(d) No Madam. Government has no report regarding problems faced, benefits accrued, projects made and losses suffered due to privatisation of airport. Introduction of PPP model at these airports has led to a significant improvement in the infrastructure which is reflected from the fact that all the PPP airports constantly feature among the top five global airports in their respective categories in the Airport Service Quality (ASQ) ratings published by the Airports Council International.

[*Translation*]

### **Misleading Advertisements**

2858. SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the television channels are telecasting misleading advertisements;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard and action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the telecast of misleading advertisements on TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (c) As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on TV channels and transmitted/ retransmitted through the Cable TV networks are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme or advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code enshrined in the said Act and the rules framed thereunder, which contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels.

The total number of complaints received by the Ministry in this regard during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of complaints	Disposed
2015	147	147
2016	371	371
2017	190	177

Necessary action on the said complaints has been taken as per Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

Ministry has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) to look into the violations suo-motu or whenever violations of the Programme and Advertising Codes are brought to the notice of this Ministry in respect of private satellite TV channels. IMC has representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). IMC meets periodically and recommends action in respect of violations reported, whenever warranted.

The Ministry has issued advisories dated 26.06.2014, 21.08.2014, 12.07.2017 and 11.12.2017 (available on Ministry's website [www.mib.nic.in](http://www.mib.nic.in)) to all TV Channels for not telecasting advertisements which are found to violate Advertising Code of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder.

The Department of Consumer Affairs has launched Grievances Against Misleading Advertisement (GAMA) portal to enable the public to lodge complaint against misleading advertisements.

### **Implementation of PMAY-G**

2859. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works completed so far in East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum Districts of Jharkhand under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G);

(b) the number of people benefited in the said Districts of Jharkhand under the said Yojana;

(c) the details of the works which have not been completed so far under the said Yojana in the said Districts; and

(d) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development implements

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) under which the financial assistance is provided to the beneficiaries selected from Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 list and verified by Gram Sabha for construction of houses in the rural areas of the county including East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand.

The detail of houses targeted (households benefited), houses completed and pending houses in East Singhbhum and West Singhbhum districts of Jharkhand is given as under:

S. No.	District	Financial Year	House Targeted	House Completed*	House Pending
1	East Singhbhum	2016-17	10,720	4,567	6,153
		2017-18	6,150	38	6,112
2	West Singhbhum	2016-17	7,656	5,880	1,776
		2017-18	1,020	62	958
Total			25,546	10,547	14,999

\* As reported by the States on AwaasSoft as on 02.01.2018

(d) The pending houses are proposed to be completed by the end of March, 2019.

[English]

#### **Electrification of Villages in Odisha**

2860. SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government maintains any data on the level of electrification in rural and urban parts of the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of villages that have been electrified across the country;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the level of electrification in Odisha and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the level of intensification of villages across the country apart from electrification and the level of intensification in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The State Governments/Distribution

Companies are the primary custodian of electrification related data. Information regarding the electrification of the villages is obtained from the State Governments. Web portals [www.garv.gov.in](http://www.garv.gov.in) and [www.saubhagya.gov.in](http://www.saubhagya.gov.in), have been developed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd., the nodal agency for Implementation of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA), for monitoring the electrification of un-electrified villages & households respectively. In the web portal, data of electrification of villages/households is updated by the concerned State DISCOMs for use by all the stakeholders and dissemination of information to public for bringing in transparency in the system.

(b) As reported by States, there were 18,452 un-electrified census villages in the country as on 01 April, 2015. Out of these, 15,981 villages have been electrified by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017.

(c) As informed by the Government of Odisha, there were 3,474 un-electrified census villages as on 01.04.2015; of these, 2,858 villages have been electrified up to 31.12.2017.

(d) Under Deen, Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), against the total coverage of intensive electrification (creation of additional infrastructure in already electrified villages) of 7,80,464 electrified villages across the country, electrification works in 4,77,799 villages have been completed, as on 31.12.2017. Similarly, against the total coverage of intensive electrification of 73,745 electrified villages in Odisha, electrification works in 35,507 villages have been completed as on 31.12.2017.

#### **Toilets with Water Facility**

2861. DR. ANUPAM HAZRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets constructed during 2017-18 in West Bengal by Central agencies or with Union Government fund;

(b) the details of funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the number of toilets out of the above provided water facility;

(d) whether any project is being implemented for providing water connection facility to these toilets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) A total of 8,70,143 Individual household latrines (IHHLs) were constructed in West Bengal during 2017-18 as on 02.01.2018 as per Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin).

(b) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), against allocation of Rs. 492.77 crore to West Bengal for the year 2017-18, Rs. 492.77 crore have already been released as on 02.01.2018.

(c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation does not monitor toilets constructed with water facility. However, under SBM(G), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000, to

provide for water availability, including for storing water for hand-washing and cleaning.

(d) and (e) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), this Ministry assists State Governments financially and technically to provide drinking water facility in their rural areas while asking the priority to be given for piped water supply schemes in ODF villages. Separate funds for providing water connection facility to toilets are not allocated. However, total of Rs. 736.46 crores have been allocated in the year 2017-18 under NRDWP for West Bengal. Rs. 736.46 crores have already been released to West Bengal under NRDWP.

#### **Diesel and Petrol Cars**

2862. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in the number of diesel and petrol cars in the country in the recent years;

(b) if so, whether neither manufacturers nor buyers are showing interest in clean fuel vehicles resulting in the increase of the import bill of petroleum products;

(c) whether in a recent meeting the automobile industry was impressed upon to opt for cleaner fuel to save the environment and congestion of roads and to prepare a plan to phase out diesel and petrol vehicles in the country; and

(d) if so, the detailed plan chalked out by the Government in this regard and response of the automobile industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) It has come to the notice that there has been decline in sale of diesel cars and increase in sale of petrol cars in the country in recent years. The sale figures of petrol and diesel cars in the country for the last five years are as under:



## Domestic Sale of petrol and diesel passenger cars

2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel	Petrol	Diesel
1,000,942	873,113	1,045,238	741,588	1,174,273	701,744	1,340,803	684,294	1,544,894	558,102

(c) and (d) Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles. Bharat Stage IV fuel norms had been applicable since the year 2010 in Delhi and NCR and certain cities. The set norms had been mandated in phase wise manner across the country. The Government has notified G.S.R. 643(E), dated 19/08/2015 for introduction of BS-IV fuel throughout the country by 1st April, 2017. Furthermore, alternate fuels like ethanol, biogas, electric hybrid etc. have been notified by amending the Central Motor Vehicle Rules. Ministry has issued GSR 889(E) dated 16th September, 2016 mandating mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country *w.e.f.* from 1st April, 2020.

[Translation]

#### Equal Distribution of Land

2863. SHRI SADASHIV LOKHANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take steps to formulate any action plan for equal distribution of land throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) to (c) : As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management including distribution of land falls in the jurisdiction of the States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto.

[English]

#### Renovation Work on NH-6 in Jalgaon City

2864. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the renovation work on Jalgaon city stretch of NH-6 from 360 Km to 510 Km;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress of work in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken for time bound completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The concession agreement for two packages of four laning work of NH-6 in Jalgaon city from km 360.000 to km 422.700 and from km 422.700 to 510.000 have been signed on 1.4.2017 & 30.3.2017 respectively. The pre-construction activities have been started.

#### GIS Mapping of Rural Road

2865. SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of all rural roads in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time frame for completion of the said GIS mapping;

(c) whether the work of GIS has commenced; and

(d) if so, the details of the Districts covered under the said scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), through the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), with the Centre for Development of Advance Computing (CDAC), Pune on 27.10.2015 through which all rural roads including roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana (PMGSY) in the country are mapped on Geographic Information System (GIS) platform. The work of GIS has been commenced in all the Districts in the 28 States and State-level data has been created on GIS platform in 10 States namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Telangana and Uttarakhand. The soft launch of GIS implementation for the aforesaid States was held on 15.12.2017. The Ministry has advised the remaining States to complete the State-level data on GIS platform by 31.03.2018.

#### **Art Collection of Air India**

2866. SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fate of the art collection of Air India, acquired over the past 60 years would be decided by a Group of Ministers which is looking to the proposal for the national carrier's disinvestment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether over the decades, Air India has accumulated over 4000 paintings, which includes works of prominent artists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government proposes to take care of its large collection of artifacts including paintings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM). The AISAM will decide further course of action on the same.

(c) Yes, Madam. Air India has large collection of artifacts including paintings.

(d) Reply to (a) and (b) may kindly be referred to.

#### **Corporate Funding in Sports**

2867. DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corporate funding towards sports is negligible;

(b) if so, the details of corporate and private funding to sports in the last ten years and the reasons therefor, year-wise, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory to spend a part of CSR funds for promotion of sports in rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Details of contributions made to National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), set up in 1998 to mobilize resources from Corporates, both in public sector and private sector for promotion and development of Sports in the countries, during the last ten years are given in enclosed Statement. Other than contributions to National Sports Development Fund NSDF, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about the funds contributed/spent by the Corporates towards Sports out of the funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funding.

(c) and (d) 'Training of sportspersons and promotion of rural sports, nationally recognized sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports' is already included as one of the activities which may be included by companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies under schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the provisions of the Act provide the broad contours within which eligible companies are required to formulate their CSR policies subject to consent of the Board of the company concerned.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Contributions Made to NSDF by Corporates*

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
1	2	3
2008-09	Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)	3500.00
2009-10	RAI Foundation	10.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
2010-11		-	National Seeds Corporation Limited		7.72
2011-12	Jaypee Sports International Limited	1000.00	IDBI Bank Ltd		50.00
2012-13	Jaypee Sports International Limited	1000.00	Northern Coalfields Limited		10.00
2013-14	Jaypee Sports International Limited	1000.00	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd		21.00
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd		10.00
2015-16	The Oriental Insurance Co Ltd	5.82	State Bank of India		100.00
	Bank of Baroda	100.00	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd		5.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	10.00	Coal India Ltd		2500.00
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15.00	Bharat Dynamics Ltd		225.00
	<b>Total (2015-16)</b>	<b>130.82</b>	The New India Assurance Co Ltd		100.00
2016-17	National Construction Limited (NBCC)	10.00	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd		50.00
	Syndicate Bank	1.00	Andhra Bank		10.00
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	50.00	<b>Total (2016-17)</b>		<b>4226.72</b>
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	10.00	UCO Bank		10.00
	Antrix Corporation Limited	5.00	M/S Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.		10.00
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	5.00	Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishi Kesh		15.00
	Container Corporation of India Limited	10.00	Allahabad Bank		5.00
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	10.00	SJVN Limited		10.00
	Allahabad Bank	2.00	<b>Total (2017-18)</b>		<b>50.00</b>
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,917.54</b>
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	25.00			
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd	10.00			

[Translation]

#### Widening of Roads

2868. SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is according top priority to the widening of roads, construction of new underpasses and overbridges in order to solve the problem of traffic jams in the country;

(b) if so, the places where such work is going on currently; and

(c) the details of the number of bridges and roads where the work will be completed by the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process and they are kept in traffic worthy condition depending upon the availability of funds and inter se priority. 1355 projects amounting to Rs. 387584.30 Crore having length 44477 km are ongoing for development of NHs which includes widening of National Highways, construction of new underpasses and over bridges, etc. in order to solve the problem of traffic jams in the country.

(c) About 559 nos of projects of NHs development including bridges are expected to be completed by the year 2018-19.

[English]

#### **Single Database for Ground Water**

2869. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendation for a single ground water database for the entire country has come from various corners including the Standing Committee on Water Resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) whether preparation of the database is yet to commence and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Modernization of the water resources data collection and

monitoring infrastructure is one of the key objectives of the on-going pan India National Hydrology Project being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR with the World Bank assistance.

Currently, Central Ground Water Board is generating/collecting data relating to ground water level, quality, resource and litholog borewell, which is available on a web based Water Resources Information System (WRIS) ([www.india-wris-nrsc.gov.in](http://www.india-wris-nrsc.gov.in)) developed by MoWR, RD & GR, in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space, Government of India. Further, State Governments are also collecting the data pertaining to ground water resources.

[Translation]

#### **Funds Under DMFs**

2870. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs) under the Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) as on date, State/District-wise;

(b) the details of the areas where these funds are being utilized under the said Yojana in the mining affected districts;

(c) whether the Government is aware about the diversion of such funds to other schemes of the States in some districts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether funds provided under the DMFs are not being utilized in time in some districts due to which subsequent installments are not being provided and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) As per sub-section (3) of section 9B of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, the composition and functions of the District Mineral Foundation (DMF) and rules in this regard is to be prescribed by the State Governments. Further, DMFs are funded through the contribution made by the holder of

mining leases in terms of the fixed percentage of royalty prescribed by the Central Government. The contribution made under DMF is collected by the State Governments. The Central Government has issued direction under section 20A of MMDR Act, for utilisation of funds collected under DMF for implementation of schemes as prescribed under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) in the following manner:

At least 60% of PMKKKY funds will be utilized for high priority areas like: (i) drinking water supply; (ii) environment preservation and pollution control measures; (iii) health care (iv) education; (v) welfare of women and

children; (vi) welfare of aged and disabled people; (vii) skill development; and (viii) sanitation. The rest of the funds will be utilized for the following: (i) physical infrastructure; (ii) irrigation; (iii) energy and watershed development; and (iv) any other measures for enhancing environmental quality in mining district.

Details of collection & utilisation of DMF funds are not maintained centrally. However, as per the information received from State Governments, a statement of funds collected, allocated, funds spent and schemes/ projects launched in 12 major minerals rich States is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

#### *Collection and Allocation Figures of 12 Primary Major Mineral Producing DMF States as on 30.11.2017*

(Source: State Governments)

S. No.	State	Total Amount Collected under DMFs (In Rs. Crores)	Amount Allocated (In Rs. Crores)	Amount Spent (In Rs. Crores)	No. of Schemes / Projects launched
1.	Andhra Pradesh	322	322	45	5317
2.	Chhattisgarh	2331	2565	1202	43484
3.	Goa	140	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	244	141	42	4150
5.	Jharkhand	2314	1457	260	207173
6.	Karnataka	608	203	0.25	Nil
7.	Maharashtra	487	109	44	324
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1449	560	157	2993
9.	Odisha	3548	1862	257	5808
10.	Rajasthan	1235	717	247	4797
11.	Telangana	603	8	6	64
12.	Tamilnadu	117	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>		<b>13398</b>	<b>7944</b>	<b>2260.25</b>	<b>274110</b>

[English]

#### **APP-Based Taxis**

2871. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the drivers of app based cab service violate law as they talk on phone to find location while driving, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government finds it necessary to check such violations as it is dangerous for the driver as well as other pedestrians; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government and so far, in this regard ?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) No Madam. No specific information is available in this regard.

(b) and (c) Transportation by Road is a State Subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible through their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, use of hand held devices while driving is a threat to road safety. Strong penal provisions have been proposed in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 by including 'use of hand held communication devices while driving' in the definition of dangerous driving which would attract Heavy penalty. Central government also runs campaigns from time to time to sensitise general public to avoid mobile usage while driving.

#### **Export Promotion in Textile Sector**

2872. SHRI PARVESH SAHIB SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special package for job creation and export promotion in textile and apparel sector has been implemented and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there have been enrolments under the said package and if so, the number of enrolled textile units;

(c) whether fixed term workmen have been identified as part of the scheme and if so, the number thereof; and

(d) whether the scheme has generated employment in the textile industry and if so, the number of women employed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes Madam. The Cabinet has approved a special package for employment generation and promotion of exports in Apparel and Made-ups sector. The following are the components of the said package:

- (i) Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) for remission of State Levies for a period of three years.
- (ii) Additional 10% Capital Investment Subsidy under the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) to garment and made-ups units.

(iii) Additional incentive of 3.67% under Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) to apparel and made-ups sectors for generation of new employment in addition to 8.33% EPF which is already contributed by Government under PMRPY.

(iv) Increasing overtime caps for workers not to exceed 8 hours per week in line with ILO norms.

(v) Introduction of fixed term employment to the garment sector.

(vi) Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act by relaxing the provision of 240 days for claiming the tax benefit to 150 days for the garment sector.

(b) to (d) The new employment reported under PMPRPY as on 2.1.2018 is 1,57,398 and the amount disbursed is Rs 10.38 crore.

There is no categorization of employees as fixed workmen or other workmen/employees for eligibility under the PMPRPY Scheme. All new employees joining on or after 01.04.2016 as per terms and conditions of PMPRPY Scheme guidelines are identified as part of the Scheme.

The package is expected to provide a boost to employment in the textile sector by creating employment for around 1.1 crore persons. Since 70% of the workforce in the garment industry is women, majority of the new jobs created are likely to go to women.

#### **Wastage of Electricity**

2873. DR. UDIT RAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether three billion units of electricity or a day's national consumption were wasted during 2014-15 due to congestion in the transmission highways which blocked the trading between surplus and deficit regions;

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

(c) whether the data from various power exchanges show a higher wastage during 2013-14 at 5.3 billion units, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the wastage of electricity on such a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no electricity wastage in case of congestion in transmission highways. However, it constrains trading between two areas/regions, as some volume of power is not cleared in the power market for sale due to congestion. As per the information from power exchanges, 3.1 Billion Units (BU) energy could not be cleared due to congestion during 2014-15. The congestion was experienced due to non-availability of sufficient inter-regional power transfer capability between Western to Northern Region and Western to Southern Region.

(c) As per data from power exchanges, 5.6 BUs energy could not be cleared due to congestion between Western to Northern /Southern Region during 2013-14.

(d) At present, the congestion has reduced substantially as compared to the year 2013-14 due to augmentation of inter-regional transmission network. The inter-regional transmission capacity has been doubled from 37,950 MW as on 31.03.2014 to 78,050 MW as on 30.11.2017. Augmentation/strengthening of inter-regional links to strengthen the transmission corridors between the five regional grids *i.e.* Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern regions is a continuous process.

#### **National Social Assistance Programme**

2874. SHRI PARTHA PRATIM RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government to provide pension to widows and old age persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP);

(b) the total number of widows and old age persons in the country covered under the said scheme, State/UT-wise including West Bengal;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to provide old age pension to all in proportion to their

population on the lines of compulsory pension scheme in different regions of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Central assistance @ Rs. 3007/- per month is provided to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line. Old Age Pension @ Rs. 200/- per month is provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) to the persons of 60-79 years of age and belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. On attaining the age of 80 years, enhanced assistance @ Rs. 500/- per month is provided to the eligible beneficiaries of IGNWPS and IGNOAPS.

(b) Details of beneficiaries covered under the IGNWPS and IGNOAPS in the States/UTs including West Bengal during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The mandate of the National Social Assistance Programme as piloted by Ministry of Rural Development is to extend the assistance through its pension schemes to beneficiaries belonging to below poverty line families only. Under current dispensation universal coverage of all the elderly people irrespective of income status is not envisaged.

#### **Statement**

*Details of No. of Beneficiaries Under the NSAP Schemes Under State/UTs-Wise Year: 2017-18*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries	
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245514
2.	Bihar	2996472	501267
3.	Chhattisgarh	624169	144230
4.	Goa	1705	315
5.	Gujarat	538098	12548

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	198828	57149
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87332	17979
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130085	6777
9.	Jharkhand	908185	272108
10.	Karnataka	892302	465363
11.	Kerala	449158	209236
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412
13.	Maharashtra	1123485	36604
14.	Odisha	1386290	489404
15.	Punjab	201039	15424
16.	Rajasthan	799636	130902
17.	Tamilnadu	1237809	549084
18.	Telangana	473575	140705
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4204232	991784
20.	Uttarakhand	239498	26995
21.	West Bengal	1423192	644590
NE States			
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565
23.	Assam	707927	137463
24.	Manipur	56045	8043
29.	Meghalaya	77980	8498
26.	Mizoram	25251	1925
27.	Nagaland	44530	3720
28.	Sikkim	16418	1614
29.	Tripura	141510	17927
Union Territories			
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	556	0
31.	Chandigarh	2975	942
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388
33.	Daman and Diu	840	470

1	2	3	4
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361
35.	Lakshadweep	203	93
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785
Grand Total		21396057	5726184

[Translation]

**'Promotion of Sports by Private Sector'**

2875. DR. SWAMI SAKSHJI MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether private and corporate sectors are coming forward to promote sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of support being given by them;

(c) the future planning of the Government to facilitate better sports infrastructure for youth in rural areas;

(d) whether the situation of sports is likely to improve by making sports a subject in school curriculum and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the availability of sports equipment in the schools in the country including Uttar Pradesh at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Corporate Sector, both public and private, is involved in promotion and development of sports. Companies are spending on sports out of funds earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities under Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. Corporate houses are associated with the Leagues for various sports as Indian Premier League for Cricket, Hockey India League for Hockey, Indian Super League for Football, Pro-Kabaddi League for Kabaddi, Pro-Wrestling League for Wrestling, Premier Badminton League for Badminton.

Further, with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources including the private/corporate sector for promotion of



sports and games in the country, the Government had set up National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) in 1998 under Charitable Endowment Act. Details of contribution to the NSDF from Corporate Sector during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A new Central Scheme, namely, Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports is being implemented by this Ministry from the current financial year 2017-18. This Scheme consists of twelve verticals including utilization and creation/upgradation of sports infrastructure. Under this component, grant-in-aid will be provided to States/UTs, SAI etc. to develop critical sports infrastructure and other infrastructure where there are gaps. The sports Infrastructure will be offered to States with critical gaps, having capacity for utilization and on a challenge mode. Grants-in-aid will also be provided for sports science and sports equipment. The Scheme is applicable across the country including rural areas. Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing sports promotional schemes viz., National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme, SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme, Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC) Scheme and Special Area Games (SAG) Scheme, under which identified talented sportspersons including those from rural areas are nurtured and trained.

(d) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, Health and Physical Education is a compulsory subject upto X Class (CBSE) and optional subject at Higher Secondary Stage. Health and Physical Education includes age appropriate games and sports including athletics, swimming and gymnastic. National Curriculum also stresses that to transact these areas effectively, it is essential that minimum physical space and equipments are available in every school.

Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, has been enacted, making elementary education a Fundamental Right, which, inter alia, provides for:

- (i) a play ground for each school;
- (ii) A part time instructor for physical education in upper primary schools;
- (iii) Supply of play material, games and sports equipment, as required, to schools.

In terms of the provisions of the RTE Act, no school shall be established or recognized unless it fulfils the norms specified in the Schedule attached to the Act.

Integration of Sports with the formal education will definitely improve the status of sports in the country.

(e) The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about the availability of Sports equipment in schools in the country including those in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Statement**

*Contribution to NSDF from Corporate Sector During Last Three Years*

Year	Name of Donor	Amount (Rs in Lacs)
1	2	3
2014-15	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00
	The Oriental Insurance Co Ltd	5.82
2015-16	Bank of Baroda	100.00
	Bank of Maharashtra	10.00
	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	15.00
	Total (2015-16)	130.82
	National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)	10.00
	Syndicate Bank	1.00
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	50.00
	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC)	10.00
	Antrix Corporation Limited	5.00
	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	5.00

1	2	3
2016-17	Container Corporation of India Limited	10.00
	Power Finance Corporation Limited	10.00
	Allahabad Bank	2.00
	India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)	1000.00
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	25.00
	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd	10.00
	National Seeds Corporation Limited	7.72
	IDBI Bank Ltd	50.00
	Northern Coalfields Limited	10.00
	The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	21.00
	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd	10.00
	State Bank of India	100.00
	FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd	5.00
	Coal India Ltd	2500.00
	Bharat Dynamics Ltd	225.00
	The New India Assurance Co Ltd	100.00
	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilder Ltd	50.00
	Andhra Bank	10.00
	<b>Total (2016-17)</b>	<b>4226.72</b>
	UCO Bank	10.00
	M/S Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	10.00
	Seva THDC (NGO under THDC India Ltd.) Rishi Kesh	15.00
	Allahabad Bank	5.00

1	2	3
	SJVN Limited	10.00
	<b>Total (2017-18)</b>	<b>50.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,407.54</b>

[English]

### Construction of Expressways

2876. DR. K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in the next five years approximately Rs. 7 lakh crore will be spent in building and expanding highways and constructing expressways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that while barely 15% of this investment will come from the private sector, the remaining 85% will come from fuel cess, toll, monetization of completed highway stretches and NHAI raising funds from the market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Cabinet has accorded approval to the investment proposal for the programme Bharatmala Pariyojana (BMP) Phase I on 24.10.2017 for development/upgradation of 34,800 km of National Highways (NHs) with an outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 crore. There are six components under this approved programme apart from balance works under the ongoing National Highways Development Project (NHDP). Details are as follows:

i. Economic Corridors	9,000 km
ii. Inter corridors and Feeder Roads	6,000 km
iii. National Corridors	5,000 km
Efficiency Improvement	

iv. Border and International Connectivity Roads	2,000 km
v. Coastal and Port Connectivity Roads	2,000 km
vi. Expressways	800 km
<b>Total:</b>	<b>24,800 km</b>
Balance works under NHDP	10,000 km
<b>Total for Phase I</b>	<b>34,800 km</b>

The above is to be implemented over a period of five years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2021-22. In addition, 48,877 kms of projects under other ongoing schemes like National Highways(O), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE), Externally Aided Projects (EAP) and Roads Projects in Left Wing Extremism Affected Areas (LWE) are also to be implemented during the same period. This has an approved outlay of Rs. 1,57,324 Crore. Therefore, including Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I, 83,677 kms of highway sector projects are proposed to be implemented with an overall cost of Rs. 6,92,324 Crore. Under the component 'Expressways' of BMP Phase I, certain sections of national and economic corridors with traffic exceeding 50,000 Passenger Car Units(PCUs) have been identified for development as greenfield expressways. 800 kms of such projects shall be taken up under this component of BMP Phase I.

(c) and (d). As per the Cabinet approval, 83,677 kms of highway sector projects including Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase I and other ongoing schemes are proposed to be implemented with an overall outlay of Rs. 6,92,324 crore over a period of five years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2021-22 and the identified fund heads for the same are as follows:

Central Road Fund (CRF) for National Highways	Rs	2,37,024 crore
Gross Budgetary Support(GBS)	Rs	59,973 crore
Expected project monetization through TOT Model	Rs	34,000 crore

Permanent Bridges Fees Funds (Toll -NHAI)	Rs	46,048 crore
Market Borrowings	Rs	2,09,279 crore
Private Investments (PPP)	Rs	1,06,000 crore
<b>Total:</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>6,92,324 crore</b>

#### **Status of PMGSY in Assam**

2877. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the roads and bridges under package No. AS-05-25, AS-05-26, AS-05-41, AS-05-42 and AS-05-43 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Assam;

(b) whether the works under the said packages were started and the time frame required for completion of the said works;

(c) whether the Government has taken notice of the fact that the people are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-completion of the said works and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) to (d) The Roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Package No. AS-05-25, AS-05-26, AS-05-41, AS-05-42 and AS-05-43 were sanctioned during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the works also have been started. As per PMGSY guidelines, the package with more than one road work is required to be completed within 12 calendar months from the date of issue of work order. As per On-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS), which is the Management Information System (MIS) of PMGSY, the current status of the road works under these packages are as under:

Package No.	Sanction Year	Total Length sanctioned (in km)	Total Value of Proposals cleared (Rs. In lakh)	Total Length Completed (in km)
AS0525	2006-07	15.50	1,151.65	13.60
AS0526		7.25	450.98	6.70
AS0541	2007-08	9.06	1,653.17	4.80
AS0542				
AS0543	2008-09	2.50	225.26	2.30

The State Government has further reported that action has already been taken to re-tender/re-award works, which could not be completed in the above packages. The Ministry of Rural Development also reviews the implementation of PMGSY works in Assam through Regional Review Meetings, Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (IMEC) Meetings, Special review Meetings with Chief Secretary of the State by the Secretary/Additional Secretary of the Ministry etc. A Central Team had visited the State on 5th November, 2016 and reviewed the progress of implementation of ongoing works under PMGSY. Senior Officers from the Ministry has recently reviewed the progress of PMGSY works with the officers concerned in the State Government during their visit to the State on 24th October, 2017. An IMEC Meeting was recently held on 21st December, 2017, which also reviewed the progress of works in Assam.

#### **Expansion of Network of FM Channels**

2878. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to expand the network of FM channels and to complete the digitization of TV channels and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government has any plan for digitization of film archives for skill development of the media and entertainment sectors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) The policy for expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting services through Private Agencies (Phase-III), approved by the Cabinet on 7th July, 2011 provides for 839 FM channels in 294 cities through e-auction process.

As far as AIR is concerned, presently AIR FM Service is being broadcast from 474 FM transmitters located at 439 places across the country, including 238 nos. of 100 Watt FM relay transmitters for localized coverage up to 10 km distances. These FM transmitters cover about 52% of population of the country. The following schemes were approved under the 12th plan:

1. 58 FM transmitters of various capacities in different cities.
2. 100 Watt relay FM transmitters at 116 locations for localized coverage up to 10 km.
3. Replacement/Up-gradation of 77 old FM transmitters in different cities across the country.

As far as Doordarshan is concerned, Doordarshan is presently operating 34 Satellite TV channels. Distribution of all the above channels is in digital mode. Doordarshan's DTH service is also in digital mode.

(b) Government has launched National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) to digitize and restore filmic content of the country. The project envisages upgradation of skill sets and National Film Archives of India has conducted a ten-day International Workshop on film Preservation and Restoration during February-March, 2016 in which more than 60 participants from across the country took part. Inputs were provided by 16 international experts in the field of film preservation, digitisation, restoration etc.

### **Closure of News Channels**

2879. SHRI INNOCENT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that various news channels have closed down recently owing to different reasons thereby rendering hundreds of media personnel unemployed;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any policy to utilize the talent and workmanship of unemployed media personnel by re-employing them;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether closing down of news channels and rendering people jobless is likely to happen in future as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) No such trend has been noticed.

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

(d) and (e) In view of the above trend it is unlikely that many news channels are likely to close down in near future.

*[Translation]*

### **Rural Connectivity in Bihar**

2880. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes any special scheme for construction of roads in Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to release any funds for repairing the roads constructed under PMGSY in Bihar and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to connect all the habitations with roads under PMGSY in view of the economic condition of Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) No Madam. The Government has not proposed any special scheme for construction of roads in Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

However, Road Connectivity Project on Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) a separate vertical under PMGSY was approved on 28.12.2016 for construction all weather roads in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts in 9 LWE states including Bihar (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh). These roads were identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) as essential from the point of view of security. 60 Major District Roads (1052.27km) were identified for the state of Bihar by the MHA.

(b) All roads sanctioned under PMGSY will be covered by 5 years Maintenance by contractors (Defective Liability Period) and after defect liability period, State should maintain the roads. Maintenance of these roads is the responsibility of the State Government out of its own resources.

(c) and (d) The State has reported 38,431 eligible unconnected habitations in Bihar. Out of which 31,053 habitations have been sanctioned under PMGSY. Further the State has reported that, 6831 eligible unconnected habitations have been connected by State Government schemes/notfeasible at present. Proposals to connect the remaining 547 eligible unconnected habitations have been recommended by the Empowered Committee and are under process for sanction.

*[English]*

### **Foreign Aided Rural Development Projects**

2881. SHRI B.S. YEDIYURAPPA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural development projects under implementation with external assistance across the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including Karnataka;

(b) the total cost of such foreign aided projects as on date; and

(c) the present status of implementation of the said projects, Project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):  
(a) and (b) (i) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

The Government of India had signed an agreement with the World Bank in July, 2011, for availing International Development Association (IDA) credit of US \$ 1 billion (approximately Rs. 4500 crore) for National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) to be availed over a period of five years. The project was restructured in May 2013 and the credit amount reduced to US \$500 million which is now to be availed by June 2018. The objective of the loan was to increase effectiveness of the resources being utilized under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through professionalizing the overall program management and moving towards a results-based approach throughout the country. At present, NRLP is being implemented in select blocks of 13 high poverty States including Karnataka which account for 92% of the rural poor in the country. These States are Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) The progress made by the States on key performance under the project are as under:-

*Progress Made Under NRLP up to Oct'17*

S. No.	Items	Progress
1.	No. of Districts with NRLP Blocks	161
2.	No. of Blocks covered under NRLP	597
3.	No. of Households mobilized (lakh)	8.38
4.	No. of SHGs promoted (lakh)	7.13
5.	No. of primary level federations promoted (lakh)	45674
6.	No. of secondary level federations promoted	2731
7.	No. of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF) (lakh)	3.96

S. No.	Items	Progress
8.	Amount of RF provided to SHGs (in Rs. Crore)	563.9
9.	No. of SHGs provided Community Investment Fund (CIF) (lakh)	2.46
10.	Amount of CIF provided to SHGs (in Rs. crore)	1354.9

(ii) Governance Accelerated and Livelihoods Security" (GOALS)

The Government is also implementing Project "Governance Accelerated and Livelihoods Security" (GOALS), which is a collaborative efforts of Ministry of Rural Development and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Project covers 12 most affected Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Districts from three states, namely Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, with a total outlay of Rs. 128.98 crore. The Project period is 5 years covering the period 2013-2017. One of the main focus area of GOALS is to "provide technical assistance to achieve green development under different schemes".

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

World Bank

The Government of India has been implementing the Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II) under PMGSY through the financial assistance from World Bank. The project period is from February 2011-April 2018.

The 8 States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar are covered under the World Bank funded Rural Roads Project-II (RRP-II).

The total cost of the PMGSY Rural Road Projects II is USD 1375 million for road works and USD 25 million for Technical Assistance. Total is USD 1400 million.

The target length of 22,520 Km under the PMGSY Rural Road Projects II has been achieved and the entire amount of USD 1375 Million has been

disbursed. The state-wise details are given in the Statement-I.

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank has funded Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP) under Tranche I, II and III for the period from May 2012 till now.

There are five states under the ADB funding viz Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal. The state of Karnataka is not under external assistance for PMGSY works.

The total cost of the Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP) is USD 1204.44 Million which includes ADB loan of USD 800 Million and Government of India share of USD 404.44 million.

Against the project funding of 800 Million USD the disbursement of 579 Million USD have been achieved. The state wise status of implementation is given in the Statement-II.

- (iv) Details of all Rural Development Projects with external assistance from the World Bank across the country is attached Statement-III.

### **Statement – I**

#### *Status of World Bank Funded Rural Road Projects II Under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State(s)	Revised allocation in (against USD 1375 mil)		Projects Cleared		Length Completed (in km)	Expenditure (in Rs Cr)
		USD mil	Rs crore (@Rs 60=1USD)	Length (in km)	Value (in Rs Cr)		
1.	Himachal Pradesh	112	672	2249	763	1726	704
2.	Jharkhand	223	1338	3954	1911	2952	1471
3.	Meghalaya	100	600	1114	804	392	490
4.	Punjab	136	816	2295	1147	2294	1039
5.	Rajasthan	358	2148	11485	3220	10524	2771
6.	Uttar Pradesh	247	1482	4709	1917	4486	1706
7.	Uttarakhand	167	1002	2166	1002	1937	868
8.	Bihar	244	1464	2292	1655	1901	1223
Total		1,587	9,522	30,264	12,419	26,212	10,272

Note: Since RRP-II is over-programmed to achieve physical target of 22,520 km before completion date of the project, the sanctions were more than the World Bank loan amount of USD 1375 m for road works. The expenditure in excess of USD 1375 m would be funded by Gol.

### **Statement – II**

#### *Status of Asian Development Bank Funded Rural Connectivity Investment Program (RCIP) under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State(s)	Road Projects Cleared		Length Completed (in km)	Expenditure (in Rs Cr)
		Length (in km)	Value (in Rs Cr)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1425	889	1068	714
2.	Chhattisgarh	2494	1031	2355	1048

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3578	1479	3303	1456
4.	Odisha	4681	2314	3719	1999
5.	West Bengal	1734	930	1228	691
Total		13912	6643	11673	5908

**Statement – III**

*Details of Rural Development Projects under Implementation with External Assistance from World Bank Across the Country are as Below :*

No.	Project Name	Date of Effectiveness	Date of Closing	State/ Central Project	Loan/ Credit amount (USD million)
1.	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	18-Feb-11	30-Apr-18	Central	900.00 (IDA) 500.00 (IBRD)
2.	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project	22-Jun-11	15-Oct-18	State (Rajasthan)	122.70
3.	National Rural Livelihoods Project	8-Aug-11	30-Jun-18	Central	500.00
4.	North East Rural Livelihoods Project	12-Mar-12	15-Mar-19	Central	130.00
5.	Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project	10-Mar-14	31-Dec-18	State (Rajasthan)	160.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Inclusive Growth Project	2-Feb-16	30-Jun-20	State (Andhra Pradesh)	75.00
7.	Neeranchal National Watershed Development Programme	8-Feb-16	31-Mar-22	Central	178.50
8.	Telangana Rural Inclusive Growth Project	18-Apr-16	30-Jun-20	State (Telangana)	75.00
9.	Bihar Transformative Development Project	10-Aug-16	31-Oct-22	State (Bihar)	290.00
10.	Bihar Rural Roads Project	31-Aug-17	31-Dec-22	State (Bihar)	235.00
11.	Jharkhand Economic Development Project (JOHAR)	4-Sep-17	30-Jun-23	State (Jharkhand)	100.00
12.	Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project	7-Aug-14	31-Mar-20	State (Bihar)	84.00



**Use of Funds Under NCEF**

2882. SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the changes made in the guidelines regarding use of funds under the National Clean Energy Fund;

(b) the project proposals cleared and the funds given from the said Fund since 2011, State-wise;

(c) the number of projects relating to or in the nature of the research and innovation in clean technologies out of the projects implemented under the said Fund;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to check the commercial and operational viability of a project before fund for it is sanctioned by the Inter-Ministerial Group and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of funds utilized/yet to be utilized by the respective designated Departments/Agencies along with the reasons for non-utilization of funds, project-wise; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was created out of cess on coal produced / imported, through Finance Bill 2010-11. NCEF guidelines of April 2011 were revised in March 2017, to expand the scope of the fund to include clean environment initiatives. Accordingly, the name of NCEF has been changed to National Clean Energy and Environment Fund (NCEEF). Further, the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 which has been notified in April 2017, provides that coal cess, along with some other cess would constitute GST Compensation Fund and the same would be utilized to compensate the States for five years to compensate them for potential losses on account of GST implementation. After five years any amount left would be shared on 50% basis between Centre and States.

(b) to (d) An amount of Rs. 24,614.49 Cr was allocated from NCEEF to the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Environment and Forests from the year 2011-12 till date.

The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), in consultation with the Ministries proposing the projects, after examining the suitability as per the guidelines, has recommended 55 projects with a total Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of Rs. 34,811.19 crore. These projects include innovative schemes like Green Energy Corridor for boosting up the transmission sector, Namami Gange, Green India Mission, Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)'s installation of solar photovoltaic (SPV) lights and small capacity lights, installation of SPV water pumping systems, SPV Power Plants, Grid Connected Rooftop SPV Power Plants.

(e) and (f) From the financial year 2011-12 to 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 20,942.29 crore was transferred to NCEEF and an amount of Rs. 15,911.49 crore was financed from NCEEF for projects. For the year 2017-18, a Budget Estimate of Rs. 8,703 crore has been transferred to NCEEF.

*[Translation]*

**Cricket Match Between India and Sri Lanka**

2883. SHRI KAUSHAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cricket match between India and Sri Lanka was organised in Delhi despite severe air pollution;

(b) if so, the reasons for organising the match despite severe air pollution;

(c) whether No Objection Certificate had been taken from National Green Tribunal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against officials of match organising committee in this regard along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) to (d) Madam, BCCI has informed that Tour Program and Fixtures Committee of the BCCI allots International matches on the basis of a rotation policy and it was the turn of Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) to host the allotted test match. Accordingly, the Test match allotted to DDCA was played between India and Sri Lanka at Delhi from 2nd to 6th December 2017.

BCCI has further informed that even in the past international matches were played at Delhi in the month

of December and it had never taken any No Objection Certificate from the National. Green Tribunal for holding such matches. However, BCCI has stated that looking at their experience this time, they will be careful in allotting matches to Delhi and District Cricket Association (DDCA) in the future.

#### DDU-GKY in Assam

2884. SHRI NASA KUMAR SARNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth trained under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) till date in Assam, District-wise;

(b) the number of youth provided with employment under the said scheme and the sectors wherein these employments have been provided; and

(c) the details of the institutions providing training under the said Yojana in Assam, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) As per the available information, total number of candidates trained in Assam under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) from 1st April 2014 till 30th November 2017 (district-wise) is as below:

Sl. No.	District	TRAINING ACHIEVEMENT
1	2	3
1.	Barpeta	736
2.	Cachar	552
3.	Darrang	678
4.	Dhemaji	344
5.	Dhubri	701
6.	Goalpara	795
7.	Golaghat	480
8.	Jorhat	1615
9.	Kamrup Rural	2055
10.	Karbi-Anglong	327
11.	Karimganj	312
12.	Kokrajhar	193

1	2	3
13.	Lakhimpur	632
14.	Morigaon	893
15.	Nagaon	2006
16.	Nalbari	706
17.	Sivasagar	869
18.	Sonitpur	1320
19.	Baksa	187
20.	Bongaigaon	647
21.	Chirang	240
22.	Dibrugarh	1194
23.	Hailakandi	94
24.	Kamrup (M)	56
25.	Tinsukia	509
26.	Udalguri	374
Grand Total		18515

(b) Out of the total number of candidates trained in Assam under DDU-GKY, a total of 4833 candidates have been provided with employment *inter-alia* in sectors IT-ITeS, Retail, Accounting/Banking Financial services, Hospitality, Healthcare and Apparel (Sewing Machine Operator).

(c) The details of the Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) providing skill training under DDU-GKY in Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

*Project Implementing Agencies Providing Skill Development Training in Assam Under DDU-GKY and Districts Covered in their Projects*

Sl. No.	PIA	DISTRICTS COVERED
1	2	3
1.	Apollo Medskills Ltd.-1	Nagaon
		Sonitpur
		Karbi-Anglong
		Lakhimpur

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Kamrup Rural	4. ICA Edu Skills Pvt Ltd		Sonitpur
		Dibrugarh	Project-1		Dhubri
		Jorhat			Barpeta
2. Disha Education Foundation		Nagaon			Sivasagar
		Sonitpur			Golaghat
		Dhubri			Nalbari
		Kokrajhar			Morigaon
		Tinsukia			Darrang
		Barpeta			Kamrup Rural
		Sivasagar			Dibrugarh
		Udalguri			Jorhat
		Baksa	5. Indian Institute of Skill		Nagaon
		Golaghat	Development Pvt Ltd		Sonitpur
3. Gram Tarang Employability Training Services		Nagaon			Tinsukia
		Cachar			Sivasagar
		Sonitpur			Golaghat
		Dhubri	6. IndiaCan Education Pvt Ltd		Cachar
		Tinsukia			Sonitpur
		Lakhimpur			Dhubri
		Barpeta			Tinsukia
		Udalguri			Barpeta
		Hailakandi			Bongaigaon
		Dhemaji			Darrang
		Golaghat			Goalpara
		Bongaigaon			Dibrugarh
		Nalbari			Kamrup (M)
		Dima Hasao	7. Inductus Consultant Pvt Ltd		Lakhimpur
		Darrang			Sivasagar
		Goalpara			Dhemaji
		Dibrugarh			Dibrugarh
		Jorhat	8. Jagruti		Karbi-Anglong
					Morigaon

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Goalpara	14.	NISA Industrial Services Private Limited	Nagaon
		Kamrup Rural			Dhubri
9.	JIS Foundation	Nagaon			Udalguri
		Cachar			Bongaigaon
		Karimganj			Morigaon
		Sonitpur			Goalpara
		Kokrajhar	15.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd	Nagaon
		Tinsukia			Cachar
		Lakhimpur			Karimga
		Hailakandi			nj
		Dhemaji			Dhubri
		Baksa			Sivasagar
10.	Kapston Facilities Management Sysytem	Nagaon			Bongaigaon
		Sonitpur			Kamrup Rural
		Lakhimpur			Dibrugarh
		Dibrugarh			Jorhat
11.	Markazul Marif	Nagaon	16.	Quess Corp Ltd	Chirang
		Dhubri			Nalbari
		Kokrajhar			Morigaon
		Karbi-Anglong			Darrang
		Barpeta			Goalpara
		Morigaon	17.	Safeducate Pvt Ltd	Nagaon
		Goalpara			Barpeta
12.	NUT Yuva Jyoti Limited Project-1	Nagaon			Baksa
		Barpeta			Darrang
		Kamrup Rural			Kamrup Rural
		Jorhat	18.	VJES	Nagaon
13.	NUT Yuva Jyoti Limited Project-2	Sonitpur			Tinsukia
		Sivasagar			Lakhimpur
		Baksa			Sivasagar
		Golaghat			Golaghat
		Dibrugarh			Nalbari

1	2	3	1	2	3
		Dibrugarh			Nalbari
		Jorhat			Dima Hasao
19.	Apollo Medskills Pvt Ltd Project-2	Cachar			Darrang
		Karimganj			Goalpara
		Tinsukia			Kamrup Rural
		Lakhimpur	23.	Margdarshak Financial Services Limited	Karimganj
		Barpeta			Karbi-Anglong
		Sivasagar			Lakhimpur
		Dhemaji			Dhemaji
		Dima Hasao	24.	Think Skills Consulting Pvt Ltd.	Nagaon
20.	Orion Edutech Pvt Ltd Project-2	Nagaon			Cachar
		Cachar			Karimganj
		Karimganj			Lakhimpur
		Dhubri			Barpeta
		Kokrajhar			Dhemaji
		Sivasagar			Bongaigaon
		Hailakandi	25.	NRDS Management Pvt Ltd	Goalpara
		Dhemaji			Kokrajhar
		Dima Hasao			Udalguri
21.	Surya Wires Private Limited	Nagaon			Baksa
		Cachar			Chirang
		Karimganj	26.	Don Bosco Youth Mission and Education Services	Sonitpur
		Sonitpur			Kokrajhar
		Dhubri			Lakhimpur
		Kokrajhar			Barpeta
		Dima Hasao			Udalguri
		Karimganj	27.	Rozgar Vikash Education Pvt Ltd	Dhemaji
22.	Wazir Advisors Pvt Ltd	Sonitpur			Nagaon
		Lakhimpur			Dhubri
		Dhemaji			Lakhimpur
		Golaghat			Barpeta
					Dhemaji

1	2	3	1	2	3
28.	Teamlease Services Ltd	Nagaon Sonitpur Karbi-Anglong Lakhimpur Barpeta Sivasagar Dhemaji Baksa Golaghat			Dhubri Kokrajhar Karbi-Anglong Hailakandi
29.	Sumathi Corporate Services Pvt Ltd	Nagaon Cachar Karimganj Sonitpur Dhubri Kokrajhar Karbi-Anglong Lakhimpur Goalpara	33.	Frostees Export India Pvt Ltd	Cachar Karimganj Dhubri Kokrajhar Karbi-Anglong Lakhimpur Hailakandi Dhemaji
30.	North East Development Consortium	Sivasagar Kamrup (M)	34.	ICA Edu Skills Pvt Ltd Project-2	Sonitpur Dhubri Barpeta Bongaigaon Nalbari Morigaon Kamrup Rural
31.	Endeavor Careers Pvt Ltd	Cachar Sonitpur Dhubri Kokrajhar Karbi-Anglong Tinsukia Barpeta Sivasagar Bongaigaon	35.	GEM Learning Services Pvt Ltd	Nagaon Cachar Karimganj Dhubri Tinsukia
32.	Ajmal Foundation	Nagaon Cachar Karimganj	36.	Luit Educational Services Pvt Ltd	Nagaon Chirang Darrang
			37.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt Ltd	Nagaon Cachar Karimganj Dhubri Karbi-Anglong

1	2	3	<b>Features of NSAP</b>
		Hailakandi	
		Baksa	
		Chirang	
38.	Terrier Security Services Pvt Ltd	Nagaon	2885. COL. SONARAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
		Cachar	(a) the salient features of schemes implemented under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) along with the mechanism put in place for implementation of these schemes;
		Karimganj	(b) whether financial and physical targets of these schemes are being achieved;
		Dhubri	(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;
		Kokrajhar	(d) whether any concrete steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementation of NSAP; and
39.	Doric Multimedia Pvt Ltd	Nagaon	(e) if so, the details thereof?
		Sonitpur	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):
		Karbi-Anglong	(a) Under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) following five welfare components are being administered: a) Old Age Pension, b) Widow Pension, c) Disability Pension, d) Family Benefit Scheme and e) Annapurna Scheme.
40.	Gyanjyoti Foundation	Dhubri	In respect of first three schemes targeted beneficiaries are provided with monthly financial assistance ranging between Rs. 200-500 as the case may be. Under National Family Benefit scheme below poverty line (BPL) households are entitled to a one-time lump-sum amount of money to the tune of Rs. 20,000/- on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years whereas under Annapurna scheme, 10KG of food grain per month is provided free of cost to those senior citizens which are otherwise eligible but are not receiving the old age pension.
		Kokrajhar	Schemes under NSAP are Centrally Sponsored Scheme and are implemented by the State/UTs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of benefit under the schemes is done by the State/UTs.
		Barpeta	(b) and (c) State/UT-wise funds under the schemes are released by the Government, on the basis of reports/requirement submitted. Details of financial and physical targets achieved under these schemes during
		Udalguri	
		Bongaigaon	
41.	ACME India Microsys Pvt Ltd	Kokrajhar	
		Udalguri	
		Baksa	
		Chirang	
42.	Akhand Jyoti Jan Kalyan Sewa Samiti	Nagaon	
		Sonitpur	
		Karbi-Anglong	
		Udalguri	
		Baksa	
		Chirang	
43.	Amazing Security Services Pvt Ltd	Dhubri	
		Udalguri	
		Baksa	
		Bongaigaon	
		Nalbari	

last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the schemes under NSAP is reviewed through periodic Performance Review Committee (PRC) and Nodal Officers Meetings. Schemes are also monitored by National Level Monitors

(NLMs) and through Area Officers Visits. For timely monthly disbursement of pension, instructions have been issued to the State/ Union Territories for utilization of Public Financial Management System gateway for disbursement of assistance.

**Statement**

*Details of Release, Expenditure Reported and No. of Beneficiaries Under the NSAP Schemes Under State/UTs-Wise.*

Year: 2014-15		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21569.72	8457.5	1297.24	2086.37	436.72
2.	Bihar	71513.25	17650.86	3508.41	5540.22	1081.08
3.	Chhattisgarh	12631.05	7247.97	1056.78	2317.5	157.02
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	4949.22	4049.04	932.67	1652.37	0.00
6.	Haryana	3148.59	1589.31	467.31	641.79	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1782.51	500.01	86.91	105.69	17.15
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3047.55	231.78	93.09	80.64	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10919.4	7567.32	870.06	2185.86	356.49
10.	Karnataka	20433.57	15536.13	1213.59	2829.21	0.00
11.	Kerala	2925.75	5818.86	832.5	673.32	239.46
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27265.11	19503.84	4308.81	4762.62	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	19207.08	8569.96	3170.34	5405.49	700.8
14.	Odisha	31453.56	14699.52	3081.96	3815.7	420.48
15.	Punjab	3288.3	1173.22	180	412.98	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	11908.62	7750.98	1581.12	1907.61	308.22
17.	Tamilnadu	16507.83	21698.37	2402.78	2849.76	430.8
18.	Telangana	8299.72	3254.32	499.16	802.78	168.04
19.	Uttar Pradesh	74507.52	18387.68	5084.31	11290.08	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	3674.43	1767.1	400.08	742.83	0.00
21.	West Bengal	42381.65	23057.41	2412.49	3329.93	422.22



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.45	99.15	50.13	64.11	0.00
23.	Assam	14320.28	3822.84	526.05	1316.97	164.22
24.	Manipur	1392.93	223.68	37.29	103.35	21.54
29.	Meghalaya	995.85	236.34	40.89	120.66	23.22
26.	Mizoram	590.88	64.23	20.64	36.45	6.48
27.	Nagaland	1105.71	124.14	32.04	99.18	16.86
28.	Sikkim	395.1	44.88	27.24	30.9	6.24
29.	Tripura	4316.08	552.84	89.25	182.46	37.26
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	2556.18	1011.21	175.8	350.73	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	398.16	272.13	35.01	43.71	0.00
Grand Total		418098.1	194962.6	34513.95	55781.27	5014.3

Year: 2014-15		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25169.72	8457.5	1297.24	2086.37	436.73
2.	Bihar	113302.5	26981	3380	5774.59	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	18740.9	4827.51	1294.25	1849.8	49.78
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.16	2.85
5.	Gujarat	11686.74	172.51	172.33	909.2	0.00
6.	Haryana	3148.59	1589.31	467.31	641.79	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3164.88	759.82	21.42	396.1	3.94
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4251.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Jharkhand	18487.64	9651.02	576.94	1397.9	0.00
10.	Karnataka	26451.22	20111.51	1571	3661	0.00
11.	Kerala	9160	13770	4295		0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	31391.88	12308.72	3126.45	3893	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	28695.92	938.19	174.91	3033.79	0.00
14.	Odisha	40213.34	18751.89	3390.11	4832.6	560.65
15.	Punjab	4270.16	369.38	94.64	52.6	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	22941.24	3943.36	718.97	1752.56	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	39716.69	21907.15	2293.19	1347.56	225.92
18.	Telangana	60161.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	136148.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	7339.59	580.05	248.46	641.2	0.00
21.	West Bengal	45801.01	28217.35	2001.74	3741.77	0.00
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	612.46	99.15	50.13	64.12	0.00
23.	Assam	18701.17	3823.71	655.01	1315.97	394.58
24.	Manipur	2181.83	156.05	56.2	103.35	0
29.	Meghalaya	1356.63	220.33	50.99	136.34	62.66
26.	Mizoram	590.88	64.23	20.64	36.45	6.48
27.	Nagaland	1838	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	510	29	6	6	4.16
29.	Tripura	4399.89	737.12	119	343.28	49.68
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	2556.18	1011.21	175.8	350.73	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	398.16	272.13	35.01	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		683402.1	179749.2	26292.74	38422.23	1797.43

Year: 2014-15		In numbers				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	857666	245607	37672	10906	54354
2.	Bihar	3406002	568755	50641	28198	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	571604	138285	36325	5286	9421
4.	Goa	1609	0	0	65	0
5.	Gujarat	145214	6997	5574	4569	0
6.	Haryana	121909	45108	16804	700	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	82775	17979	599	684	2257
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	302	0
9.	Jharkhand	469396	272108	17535	2560	0
10.	Karnataka	895818	558653	43639	9640	0
11.	Kerala	67660	209236	29935	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1178659	485599	94969	23288	0
13.	Maharashtra	621999	43603	6337	34987	0
14.	Odisha	1418631	528570	90754	24163	64800
15.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	460338	118898	22681	0	47500
17.	Tamilnadu	671268	585807	62561	5243	65113
18.	Telangana	612955	175530	26923	4546	38546
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3233191	510110	107682	73075	0
20.	Uttarakhand	150115	15470	4249	3320	0
21.	West Bengal	1886739	829105	86750	20398	65068
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4761
23.	Assam	707927	111494	18916	7458	25308
24.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Meghalaya	49600	7324	1470	715	3580
26.	Mizoram	25469	2310	742	0	0
27.	Nagaland	54898	4464	1152	642	2600
28.	Sikkim	20211	1123	743	0	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
29.	Tripura	163151	19879	3209	1181	5740
	Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	813	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0 0	0	0
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321	2270	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785	0	0	0
	Grand Total	18012733	5548160	774183	264196	389048

Year: 2015-16		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15009.35	6828.07	801.84	1684.98	587.84
2.	Bihar	109065.2	27488.2	3097.23	9233.7	1081.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	13531.17	4554.6	942.46	2317.5	157.01
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	6833.3	2076.54	412.77	1652.38	57.35
6.	Haryana	3728.78	1589.31	369.67	641.79	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2196.24	500	39.41	105.68	17.16
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3061.847	145.6362	65.24669	134.413	28.32
9.	Jharkhand	23292.86	12461.48	587.18	2185.86	356.5
10.	Karnataka	20385.5	13806.54	1212.3	2829.21	0.00
11.	Kerala	7641.06	5818.86	832.49	673.31	239.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49989.67	23851.9	5095.25	4762.62	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	21547.25	478.13	1134.89	5405.49	700.81
14.	Odisha	51326.76	13311.52	2936.28	6359.48	700.8
15.	Punjab	4098.69	677.03	120.26	412.98	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	16102.35	4736.86	941.39	1907.61	308.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Tamilnadu	41517.93	26265.11	1954.48	2849.76	430.79
18.	Telangana	10726.84	4712.01	573.07	1204.17	252.07
19.	Uttar Pradesh	70802.98	27581.52	3085.23	11290.08	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	4779.21	1384.04	219.92	742.83	0.00
21.	West Bengal	43209.97	19952.61	3053.41	4071.62	422.22
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.32	0.00	0.00	42.74	7.96
23.	Assam	23867.15	5633.55	876.75	2194.93	164.22
24.	Manipur	813.88	0.00	0.00	68.9	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	1803.47	332.62	49.57	201.1	23.23
26.	Mizoram	1105.22	65.61	21.72	60.77	10.8
27.	Nagaland	1260.21	52.02	17.41	99.19	16.87
28.	Sikkim	214.25	17.93	12.29	20.6	4.16
29.	Tripura	4121.5	849.02	109.25	304.1	62.08
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	142.9928	34.92936	7.56432	16.48	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.25	1319.64	234.38	467.62	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.9	362.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		556269.1	206888.1	28803.71	63941.89	5628.96

Year: 2015-16

Rs in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9102.58	905.24	1684.98	325.71
2.	Bihar	97146.98	18305.77	2920.65	6550	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	21632.3	6203.89	1620.29	2481.06	0.00

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	14283.44	317.72	257	1271.12	0.00
6.	Haryana	3728.78	1589.31	369.67	641.79	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3571.13	865.35	51.04	351.7	9.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2936.94	177.23	71.79	100.53	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	18361.11	9441.06	534.98	1222.5	204.61
10.	Karnataka	27245	20715	1618	2993	0.00
11.	Kerala	7641.06	5938.59	952.22	673.31	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45052.19	29707.9	5284.75	7250.35	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	29605.97	1146.29	159.11	3681.91	0.00
14.	Odisha	40136.11	18885.75	3151.78	4368	692.77
15.	Punjab	6597.48	1017.37	274.11	169.8	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	20292.43	3759.11	682.62	1327	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	45782.96	20438.01	2169.35	1006.26	296.44
18.	Telangana	13153.97	3850.35	646.97	1605.56	336.1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	104020.2	24931.55	4388.52	17858.8	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	5171.93	619.42	162.17	787.54	0.00
21.	West Bengal	42307.81	28925.74	2441.43	6074.77	0.00
	NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	154.32	0.00	0.00	42.74	0.00
23.	Assam	22652.85	4267.44	1297.96	2184.84	0.00
24.	Manipur	813.88	0.00	0.00	68.9	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	2513.08	509.54	97.62	128.9	62.66
26.	Mizoram	1105.22	65.61	21.72	60.77	10.8
27.	Nagaland	1260.21	52.02	17.41	99.19	16.87
28.	Sikkim	386.38	28.5	29.41	40.04	0.00
29.	Tripura	2949.3	533.08	81.82	182	37.25
	Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	74.81	100.14	3.77	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1319.64	234.38	467.62	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.9	362.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		602922.5	213176.8	30445.78	65374.98	1992.72

Year: 2015-16		In numbers				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245485	24413	10906	54354
2.	Bihar	2996472	582648	51989	35859	166600
3.	Chhattisgarh	644429	115351	31834	15000	24196
4.	Goa	1705	315	41	225	420
5.	Gujarat	381409	2806	5495	10695	13257
6.	Haryana	198828	57149	11537	4154	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	83722	17979	563	684	2644
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	65094	1844	923	522	6546
9.	Jharkhand	726264	268043	16028	14148	54939
10.	Karnataka	892300	465363	43569	18312	0
11.	Kerala	449158	209236	29935	4358	36904
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1415449	467924	98678	30826	0
13.	Maharashtra	1114453	25789	4213	34987	108000
14.	Odisha	1418631	226852	51482	24697	64800
15.	Punjab	201039	15424	3250	2673	0
16.	Rajasthan	799636	116138	22349	12347	47500
17.	Tamilnadu	1237809	549084	62220	18445	66388
18.	Telangana	473575	166389	17448	7794	38846
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3437084	991784	74998	73075	0
20.	Uttarakhand	239498	26995	4669	4808	0
21.	West Bengal	1423192	644590	60659	21553	65068

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	7793	0	1284		1840
23.	Assam	707927	117564	18916	8524	25308
24.	Manipur	56045	0	0	669	3320
29.	Meghalaya	47508	6846	969	781	3580
26.	Mizoram	23760	1192	400	236	1000
27.	Nagaland	44517	574	363	642	2600
28.	Sikkim	16418	967	663	200	960
29.	Tripura	140429	17927	3209	1181	5740
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	86	0
31.	Chandigarh	3181	942	105	80	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388	142	95	0
33.	Daman and Diu	840	470	66	24	0
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	35589	6321	2270	0
35.	Lakshadweep	197	85	51	9	0
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785	0	283	0
GRAND TOTAL		20056177	5390517	648782	361148	794810

Year: 2016-17		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	3370.05	235.13
2.	Bihar	57777.71	9293.49	7392.07	3693.47	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	24816.52	2674.02	1560.21	1318.5	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	18390.27	232.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	8037.75	3178.62	641.7	1283.58	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3307154	666.66	23.21	140.9	22.88
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4125.32	251.3	102.38	89.62	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Jharkhand	24348.94	10089.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	34940	24164.12	2021.24	3936.07	0.00
11.	Kerala	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	448.87	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	46018.21	19890.16	1852.59	9525.24	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	14926.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	39539.5	18147.1	2724.64	5087.58	560.64
15.	Punjab	3002.59	0.00	60.26	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	16322.89	0.00	0.00	1271.74	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	36015.32	11507.73	1149.91	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	19730.94	8302.19	970.46	2408.34	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	113679.8	36775.36	2791.38	20823.15	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	7108.8	0.00	0.00	990.45	0.00
21.	West Bengal	56339.24	35536	2335.9	5918.2	0.00
	NE States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	425.75	66.1	23.81	31.31	0.00
23.	Assam	13352.48	2529.4	426.67	1025.42	0.00
24.	Manipur	842.24	0	18.67	68.91	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	1433.66	294.01	41.88	80.44	0.00
26.	Mizoram	975.24	71.38	14.84	40.58	4.33
27.	Nagaland	1861.4	51.76	23.1	110.21	11.25
28.	Sikkim	438.1	36.01	24.58	30.8	4.15
29.	Tripura	4121.5	664.74	79.5	101.35	49.66
	Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3408.24	1348.26	234.38	467.62	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	530.9	362.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	590091.7	203667.8	26426.22	62262.4	888.04

Year: 2016-17		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27608.19	13654.95	1357.85	3370.05	235.13
2.	Bihar	85414.07	16632.81	3145.09	7989.54	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	14186.41	4658.25	1130.5	1609.89	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	7596.87	5547.84	65.36	416.14	0.00
6.	Haryana	8037.75	3178.62	641.7	853	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3935.43	918.69	48.12	381.6	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4440.03	269.23	100.55	143.2	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	24665.81	9490.37	676.89	1275.3	0.00
10.	Karnataka	28080.5	17255.56	1615.54	3772.28	0.00
11.	Kerala	6665.81	3879.24	554.99	0.00	239.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	49119.64	35525.07	5345.03	7400	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	28936.71	1307.22	168.29	3056.4	0.00
14.	Odisha	40179.48	18002.37	2679.84	4940	560.64
15.	Punjab	6673.83	1169.1	219.52	197.5	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	21309	3942	766	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	38307.19	18573.04	2049.51	1312.2	357.34
18.	Telangana	13153.97	5217.34	646.97	1605.56	336.1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	10i042.3	23069.84	2791.38	15705.2	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	6509.1	613.49	122.04	757.4	0.00
21.	West Bengal	41466	23205	2267	5372.8	0.00
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	12735.99	2453.08	916.06	1231.21	0.00
24.	Manipur	842.24	0.00	0.00	57.8	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	1545.29	259.6	38.37	113.13	0.00
26.	Mizoram	975.24	71.38	14.84	40.58	0.00
27.	Nagaland	930.7	25.88	11.55	55.11	11.25

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Sikkim	217.12	17.54	11.92	9.89	0.00
29.	Tripura	2773.24	495.91	67.18	118	49.66
	Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	3308.97	1308.99	227.56	454	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	265.44	181.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	580922.3	210923.8	27679.65	62237.78	1789.59

Year: 2016-17		In numbers				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245514	24413	10906	54354
2.	Bihar	2996472	501267	69874	35859	166600
3.	Chhattisgarh	624169	144230	32085	12801	24196
4.	Goa	1705	315	41	225	420
5.	Gujarat	538098	12548	6588	10695	35377
6.	Haryana	198828	57149	11537	4154	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87332	17979	689	684	2644
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130085	6777	2761	435	10220
9.	Jharkhand	908185	272108	17207	14148	54939
10.	Karnataka	892302	465363	43569	18312	0
11.	Kerala	449158	209236	29935	4358	36904
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412	99924	30826	0
13.	Maharashtra	1123485	36604	5442	34987	108000
14.	Odisha	1386290	489404	73480	24697	64800
15.	Punjab	201039	15424	3250	2673	0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
16.	Rajasthan	799636	130902	25233	12347	47500
17.	Tamilnadu	1237809	549084	62023	18445	66388
18.	Telangana	473575	140705	17448	7794	38846
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4204232	991784	75280	73075	0
20.	Uttarakhand	239498	26995	4669	4808	0
21.	West Bengal	1423192	644590	62996	21553	65068
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565	1284	346	1840
23.	Assam	707927	137463	18916	8524	25308
24.	Manipur	56045	8043	1007	669	3320
29.	Meghalaya	77980	8498	969	781	3580
26.	Mizoram	25251	1925	400	197	1000
27.	Nagaland	44530	3720	960	535	2600
28.	Sikkim	16418	1614	817	175	960
29.	Tripura	141510	17927	2144	984	5740
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	556	0	0	86	560
31.	Chandigarh	2975	942	102	80	440
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388	142	95	358
33.	Daman and Diu	840	470	66	24	80
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321	2270	8040
35.	Lakshadweep	203	93	51	9	60
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785	0	283	1580
GRAND TOTAL		21396057	5726184	701623	358840	831722

Year: 2017-18 (as on Date)		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Release				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18405.46	9107.11	905.23	2246.64	0.00
2.	Bihar	39940.31	6780.52	0.00	3693.48	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	8553.3	2400.43	594.86	602.47	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	7218.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Haryana	3545.26	1059.54	213.89	427.86	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5209.29	999.99	12.77	211.35	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4243.22	248.71	85.42	89.17	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	7770.88	1219.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	29254.46	17255.66	1615.54	3772.28	0.00
11.	Kerala	12882.75	7758.48	1109.98	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10653.35	9945.08	1144.59	2635.44	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	29385.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	40842.24	19253.04	2973.44	5087.58	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	22313.69	596.68	0.00	737.03	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	18007.66	10180.02	1147.81	0.00	0.00
18.	Telangana	6576.98	3254.32	323.49	802.78	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	115673.9	18387.68	2791.37	15053.46	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	6344.39	0	24.96	224.81	0.00
21.	West Bengal	35263.27	16640.17	1595.76	4439.91	0.00
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	1684.48	0.00	0.00	18.66	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	570.9	111.33	14.08	16.8	0.00
26.	Mizoram	441.66	35.69	7.42	20.29	0.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	438.09	36.15	24.58	27.71	0.00
29.	Tripura	1856.09	263.62	39.75	101.36	0.00
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	1704.12	674.13	117.19	233.81	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		428779.8	126208.1	14742.13	40442.89	0.00

Year: 2017-18 (as on Date)		Rs in lakh				
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Expenditure Reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9202.73	4553.58	1123.32	748.88	0.00
2.	Bihar	40152.67	8139.23	3235.68	3350	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	7526.94	2439.3	589.49	741.1	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	3432.17	0.00	53.06	25.6	0.00
6.	Haryana	2868.33	857.23	173.05	300.12	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2150.41	362.08	21.64	103.6	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1916.25	118.36	43.12	38.2	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	6342.29	2640.51	202.53	109	0.00
10.	Karnataka	14628	8628	810.03	1521.27	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	27809	18563	2801.56	3346	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	20396.43	9251.17	1433.61	2727.8	560.64
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	7508.8	1644.33	275.19	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamilnadu	3071.27	1564.19	168.9	1056.01	0.00
18.	Telangana	1096.16	434.78	53.91	401.39	84.03
19.	Uttar Pradesh	63507	7768.926	1005.58	4658.6	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	1986.37	117	22.47	0.00	0.00
21.	West Bengal	10736	5701	545	599.805	0.00

1	2	8	9	10	11	12
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	842.24	0.00	18.67	68.81	0.00
29.	Meghalaya	205.32	43.74	3.82	3.4	0.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	34.67	2.92	1.99	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	NCT Delhi	1102.96	436.33	75.85	84.4	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		226516	73265.68	12658.47	19883.99	644.67

Year: 2017-18 (as on Date)

In numbers

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Beneficiaries				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662641	245514	24413	10906	54354
2.	Bihar	2996472	501267	69874	35859	166600
3.	Chhattisgarh	624169	144230	32085	12801	24196
4.	Goa	1705	315	41	225	420
5.	Gujarat	538098	12548	6588	10695	35377
6.	Haryana	198828	57149	11537	4154	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	87332	17979	689	684	2644
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	130085	6777	2761	435	10220

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
9.	Jharkhand	908185	272108	17207	14148	54939
10.	Karnataka	892302	465363	43569	18312	0
11.	Kerala	449158	209236	29935	4358	36904
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1569627	536412	99924	30826	0
13.	Maharashtra	1123485	36604	5442	34987	108000
14.	Odisha	1386290	489404	73480	24697	64800
15.	Punjab	201039	15424	3250	2673	0
16.	Rajasthan	799636	130902	25233	12347	47500
17.	Tamilnadu	1237809	549084	62023	18445	66388
18.	Telangana	473575	140705	17448	7794	38846
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4204232	991784	75280	73075	0
20.	Uttarakhand	239498	26995	4669	4808	0
21.	West Bengal	1423192	644590	62996	21553	65068
NE States						
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29290	3565	1284	346	1840
23.	Assam	707927	137463	18916	8524	25308
24.	Manipur	56045	8043	1007	669	3320
29.	Meghalaya	77980	8498	969	781	3580
26.	Mizoram	25251	1925	400	197	1000
27.	Nagaland	44530	3720	960	535	2600
28.	Sikkim	16418	1614	817	175	960
29.	Tripura	141510	17927	2144	984	5740
Union Territories						
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	556	0	0	86	560
31.	Chandigarh	2975	942	102	80	440
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8058	1388	142	95	358
33.	Daman and Diu	840	470	66	24	80
34.	NCT Delhi	119403	36361	6321	2270	8040
35.	Lakshadweep	203	93	51	9	60
36.	Puducherry	17713	9785	0	283	1580
GRAND TOTAL		21396057	5726184	701623	358840	831722



### Subsidized Solar Pumps

2886. SHRI SANJAY KAKA PATIL:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to subsidize solar pumps for farmers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of subsidy; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to promote the farm activities using solar power in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides financial support up to 30% of the benchmark cost to the farmers for installation of solar water pumping system as detailed below:

S. No.	Capacity of Solar Pump	Financial support
1.	Up to 1 HP	30% of benchmark cost
2.	Above 1 HP and up to 3 HP	25% of benchmark cost
3.	Above 3 HP and up to 5 HP	20% of benchmark cost

(c) Under UNDP-GEF project, the Ministry is supporting development of Renewable Energy Technology Packages for Rural Livelihoods and the sectors broadly identified include horticulture, dairy, poultry, fisheries, handicrafts (bamboo/weaving) and other village industries.

### Land Ownership Rights to Women

2887. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is formulating any legislation to provide ownership rights to women engaged in agricultural works and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the said legislation is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) As per Entry 18 and Entry 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the subject of 'Land' and its management including matters related to ownership rights to women engaged in agricultural works falls in the jurisdiction of the States. Each State has its own State-specific Revenue Laws to deal with 'Land' and matters related thereto.

### IGNDPS

2888. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and achievements of the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to reduce the disability percentage from 80 per cent to 40 per cent to get pension under the IGNDPS and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) Under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Central assistance @ Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe or multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. On attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiaries get enhanced pension of Rs. 500/- per month. During 2016-17, an amount of Rs. 264.26 crore was released under IGNDPS.

(b) and (c) No Madam, at present there is no proposal to lower the eligibility criteria from 80 percent disability to 40 percent disability under IGNDPS.

### Social Security Pension

2889. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of social security pension is less as compared to inflation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the amount of pension in ratio with inflation;

(c) whether people of low income category and middle income category are kept outside the ambit of social security pension due to complex rules and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring people of low income category and middle income category into the ambit of social security pension by making some amendment in the rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) to (e) The National Social Assistance programme (NSAP) is a welfare measure and includes three pension schemes meant only for the households living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The assistance under the schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is increased periodically and the rates of pensions currently, are not indexed to inflation.

#### **Sand Mining**

2890. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposed policy/scheme of the Government to check the damage to the environment from illegal mining of sand from the river beds;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make the sand mining free in the country to get rid of sand mafia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Sand is a minor mineral, as defined under section 3(e) of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers State Governments to make rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals including sand.

Further, section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957 empowers state governments to frame rules to prevent

illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Control of illegal mining including issues of sand mafia are being dealt by the State Governments.

*[English]*

#### **Setting Up of Offshore Wind Farms**

2891. SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had identified the potential locations where offshore wind farms can be setup and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government proposes to conduct an environmental assessment of the areas so identified and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHR R.K. SINGH): (a) Based on the preliminary studies carried out by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) in collaboration with various multilateral agencies, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has identified eight potential locations each off the coast of Gujarat & Tamil Nadu where offshore wind farms can be setup. However, the actual potential needs to be validated through ground measurements in these areas. The Ministry through National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai has already initiated wind resource measurement by establishing Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) at one of the location off the coast of Gujarat.

(b) As per the notified National Offshore Wind Energy Policy, after allocation of the blocks through International Competitive Bidding (ICB), the successful bidders/developers would be responsible for seeking clearance from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with regard to Environmental Impact Assessment of the project. Accordingly, the environmental assessment needs to be carried out by the bidders/developers specific to projects and blocks allocated through ICB.

#### **Help Desk/Assistance Centres at Airports**

2892. SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established any Help Desk or Assistance Centre in every airport of our

country to deal with those passengers who are victims of assault or misbehaviour or molestation or mishandling either by co-passengers or airline staff, keeping in view the increasing number of such cases;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to sort-out the passengers problem within a short span of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. Help Desks are established at all operational airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) and (c) At 53 airports of AAI where Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is deployed, the Help Desks are manned by CISF. At the remaining 40 operational airports of AAI, the Airport Manager/Terminal Manager provides necessary assistance and guidance to the passengers in co-ordination with Airport Security Unit (APSU) manned by Security Staff/State Police. List of 53 CISF manned airports and 40 APSU manned airports are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II, respectively.

**Statement – I**

*List of Help Desk at CISF Manned AAI Airports*

S. No.	Airport
North East Region	
1.	Agartala
2.	Dibrugarh
3.	Dimapur
4.	Guwahati
5.	Imphal
6.	Jorhat
7.	Lilabari
8.	Shillong (Barapani)
9.	Silcher
10.	Tejpur
Eastern Region	
11.	Bhubaneshwar

S. No.	Airport
12.	Bagdogra
13.	Gaya
14.	Kolkata
15.	Patna
16.	Portblair
17.	Raipur
18.	Ranchi
Western Region	
19.	Ahmedabad
20.	Aurangabad
21.	Bhavnagar
22.	Bhopal
23.	Bhuj
24.	Goa
25.	Indore
26.	Porbandar
27.	Pune
28.	Rajkot
29.	Vadodara
30.	Diu
South Region	
31.	Calicut
32.	Chennai
33.	Coimbatore
34.	Madurai
35.	Mangalore
36.	Tirupati
37.	Trivandrum
38.	Tiruchirapalli
39.	Vizag
North Region	
40.	Agra

S. No.	Airport
41.	Amritsar
42.	Chandigarh (Chial)
43.	Dehradun
44.	Gwalior
45.	Jaipur
46.	Jodhpur
47.	Kanpur
48.	Khajuraho
49.	Kullu (Bhuntar)
50.	Lucknow
51.	Shimla
52.	Udaipur
53.	Varanasi

**Statement – II**

*List of Airports Where State Police (APSU)  
Deployed Other than CISF*

S. No.	Airport
SR	
1.	Agatti
2.	Hubli
3.	Rajamundry
4.	Vijaywada
5.	Tuticorin
6.	Belgaum
7.	Begumpet
8.	Mysore
9	Salem
10.	Pondicherry
11.	Kadapa
NR	
12.	Allahabad (C.E.)

S. No.	Airport
13.	Gorakhpur (C.E.)
14.	Jaisalmer (C.E.)
15.	Kangra
16.	Jammu (C.E.) #
17.	Srinagar (C.E.) #
18.	Leh (C.E.) #
19.	Allahabad (C.E.)
20.	Ludhiana (C.E.)
21	Kota
22.	Kishangarh
23.	Pantnagar (C.E.)
24.	Pathankot (C.E.)
25.	Bhatinda
WR	
26.	Jabalpur
27.	Surat
28.	Keshod
29.	Juhu
30.	Kolhapur
31.	Sholapur
32.	Gondia
33.	Jamnagar (C.E.)
34.	Kandla
35.	Jalgaon
ER	
36.	Pakyong
37.	Cooch behar
38.	Bilaspur
NER	
39.	Tezu
40.	Jharsuguda

Legend:

# Apart from J&amp;K Police Strength CRPF is also deployed.

**Operation of Flights from International Airports**

2893. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain airports which have been given international status but no international flight operates from these airports;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number and names of these airports along with the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any action is being taken to start international flights from these airports and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) At present, no international flights are operating from Imphal, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Portblair, Srinagar, Patna and Aurangabad airports. Indian carriers are free to mount services from any point in India to foreign destination as per the respective bilateral air service agreements. However, actual operations are always guided by traffic demand and commercial judgement of airlines.

[Translation]

**Fall in Ground Water Level**

2894. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA ALIAS HARISH DWIVEDI:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of ground water level across each State of the country;

(b) whether there has been a fall in the ground water level across the country during the last five years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken during the said period to augment and maintain requisite ground water level across the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (A) to (c) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring on regional scale through a network of observation wells in the Country. Comparison and analysis of Pre-monsoon (2017) water level data collected by CGWB with the five years average (2012-2016) indicates decline in ground water level in about 61 % of the wells. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Besides, other steps taken by the Central Government for conservation of ground water are available at the following URL <http://mowr.gov.in/writereaddata/GW.Depletion.pdf>

**Statement***State/UT-Wise Water Level Fluctuation with Mean (2012 to 2016) and Pre-Monsoon 2017*

S. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	751	179	24	565	75	7	0.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	7	58	5	42	0	0.0
3.	Assam	164	75	46	89	54	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	635	369	58	260	41	6	0.9
5.	Chandigarh	10	2	20	8	80	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Chhattisgarh	554	190	34	362	65	2	0.4
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	7	47	8	53	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	6	55	5	45	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	91	30	33	61	67	0	0.0
10.	Goa	64	48	75	16	25	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	798	314	39	453	57	31	3.9
12.	Haryana	302	95	31	207	69	0	0.0
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90	26	29	64	71	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	226	63	28	163	72	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	225	87	39	137	61	1	0.4
16.	Karnataka	1424	436	31	955	67	33	2.3
17.	Kerala	1366	450	33	912	67	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1318	549	42	767	58	2	0.2
19.	Maharashtra	1592	687	43	891	56	14	0.9
20.	Meghalaya	20	9	45	11	55	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1277	491	38	781	61	5	0.4
22.	Puducherry	5	0	0	5	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	235	37	16	198	84	0	0.0
24.	Rajasthan	852	406	48	446	52	0	0.0
25.	Tamil Nadu	533	83	16	449	84	1	0.2
26.	Telangana	585	328	56	248	42	9	1.5
27.	Tripura	26	16	62	10	38	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	634	163	26	470	74	1	0.2
29.	Uttarakhand	40	20	50	19	48	1	2.5
30.	West Bengal	591	311	53	279	47	1	0.2
Total		14446	5484	38.0	8844	61.2	118	0.8

#### Construction of Bridges Over Brahmaputra

2895. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed by the Government over River Brahmaputra along with the DPR prepared till date for such bridges;

(b) the status of all the bridges to be taken up; and

(c) the details of roads that are yet to be 4-laned in State of Assam and the progress of the 4-laning of roads from Numaligarh to Jhanji along with the funds sanctioned for maintenance works in this regard?

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

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Three number of bridges have been proposed for Construction by the Government over the River Brahmaputra. Consultancy services for the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for these bridges have been awarded. The detailed of these bridges are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) 1026 km of National Highways in Assam have been approved for four-laning, out of this 12km is under

implementation with State PWD, Assam, 649km with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and 365km with National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL). Four laning of roads from Numaligarh to Jhanji has been awarded by NHIDCL in two packages on EPC mode under which the concessionaire/contractor is responsible for maintenance works during construction. Hence no separate fund is sanctioned for the purpose. The status of 4-laning from Numaligarh - Jhanji is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement – I**

*Details of Bridge Over Brahmaputra*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Location	Tentative Length (km)	Agency entrusted	Status of DPR
1.	127B	Between Dhubri in Assam and Phulbari in Meghalaya	14	NHIDCL	Draft DPR prepared
2.	52 & 37	Between Gohpur on NH-52 and Numaligarh on NH-37	12	NHIDCL	Under preparation
3.	715	Between Kaupati and Rowta	12	PWD Assam	Under preparation

**Statement – II**

*State of Four Laning of Numaligarh to Jhanji*

Sl. No	NH	NH Section	Length (km)	Agency	Progress
1.	37	Four Laning of Numaligarh to Jorhat section from Km. 402.500 to Km. 453.000 (Design Km 403.200 to Km 454.240) except Dergaon bypass (with Toll Plaza)	39.72	NHIDCL	(i) Financial Progress -16.09% (ii) Physical Progress -8.97%
2.	37	Four Laning of Jorhat to Jhanji section from Km. 453.00 to Km. 491.08	37.8	NHIDCL	Work awarded to M/s GDCL on 09.11.2017.

[Translation]

**Technical Textile Sector**

2896. SHRI HARI MANJHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the existing opportunities in the technical textiles sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details of schemes introduced by the Government to strengthen the said sector; and

(c) the estimated annual growth rate of the said sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has implemented the following schemes to strengthen the technical textiles sector-

(i) **Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT)**  
TMTT has been implemented from 2010-11 to 2016-17. Nine Centres of Excellence (COEs) have been set up to provide testing facilities, Research and Development facilities, skill development facilities to the technical textiles Sector at the cost of Rs. 156 crore. Eleven Focus Incubation Centers (FICs) are being established on plug and play model in Technical Research Associations and IITs at the cost of Rs. 59.35 crore in order to help the potential entrepreneurs to enter into technical textiles.

(ii) **Scheme for Usage of Agrotextiles:** The Scheme is being implemented from 2012-13 to 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs. 65 crore. The aim is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the Agriculture, Horticulture & Floricultural produce through awareness programmes, Development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use and creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region.

So far, 44 Demonstration Centres have been established and 742 Agrotextile kits have been distributed to the farmers in 8 NER states. 10 Demonstration Centres have been established in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, J&K and West Bengal and 200 Agrotextile kits have been distributed to the farmers.

(iii) **Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North-Eastern Region:** The scheme is being implemented from 2014-15 to 2018-19 at the cost of Rs. 427 crore. The objective of the Scheme is to promote and utilize Geo textiles in the development of the infrastructure in the North East states by providing technological and financial support for meeting incremental costs, if any, due to the usage of Geo textiles in existing/new projects in road development, hill/ slope protection and water reservoirs. So far, 34 projects have been approved in 8 NER States with a cost of Rs. 98.19 crore.

(c) As per the Baseline Survey of Technical Textile Industry carried out by the Ministry of Textiles, the

Technical Textiles industry in India is estimated to grow to Rs. 1,16,217 crore by 2017-18 at 12% CAGR. It is estimated to reach at Rs. 2,00,823 crore by 2020-21 with CAGR of 20%.

*[English]*

#### **Spread of Contamination in Ground Water**

2897. SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that the contamination of ground water from the toxic waste of the Union Carbide plant has spread to many more localities of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Union Government in association with the Bhopal Municipal Corporation proposes to formulate any policy to check the spread of the said contamination as well as to take other steps to completely remove contamination in the ground water with the help of any of the foreign agency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) was engaged by Government of Madhya Pradesh to prepare a report on "Assessment and Revalidation of Hazardous waste contaminated areas" in and around M/s UCIL, Bhopal. Later Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) engaged Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), Lucknow to revalidate the report of NEERI, Nagpur. As per the reports of NEERI and IITR, Lucknow contamination of ground water above the permissible levels has been reported in some wells outside Union Carbide plant premises.

As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice of Hon'ble High Court, Jabalpur was constituted



to identify habitations affected with ground water contamination. The Monitoring Committee had identified 22 habitations affected with ground water contamination in the vicinity of Union Carbide plant. As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, piped water supply has been provided in the 22 affected habitations.

The NEERI report indicates that source of contamination of groundwater in these wells cannot be attributed to leaching of contaminants from the dumped waste and migration of aquifer. However, the groundwater contamination of these wells may be attributed to surface runoff from the dumps.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present.

[*Translation*]

#### **Expansion of Irrigation Facilities**

2898. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of third stage of Padva Banghla sub-canal in Shankargarh region of Allahabad is essential for irrigation and other purposes and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for expansion of irrigation facilities in the region and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The construction of Padva Banghla sub-canal in Shankargarh region of Allahabad is essential for providing irrigation facilities through the Yamuna Canal system. According to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Yamuna Pump Canal system has been constructed on the right bank of Yamuna river for a length of 167.81 km with discharge capacity of 540 cusec to irrigate around 10750 hectare. The proposals for expansion of the irrigation facilities are as under.

1) Currently, irrigation is being provided by a 6.700 km long Jagdishpur Distributary which offtakes at

chainage 3.400 km from the left bank of Yamuna pump canal. The proposal for extension of this canal from chainage 6.700 km to chainage 13.300 km, for an estimated cost of Rs. 499.94 lakh which can provide additional irrigation for 720 hectare is approved by Committee of Chief Engineers of State Government.

2) There is a proposal to construct 2.1 km long Kota Minor at chainage 10.500 km on the left bank of Yamuna Pump Canal (low level feeder canal) which can provide additional irrigation for 100 hectare. The proposal is approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 80.74 Lakh by Committee of Chief Engineers of State Government.

#### **Panipat-Khatima NH**

2899. DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panipat-Khatima stretch has been declared a National Highway;

(b) if so, whether No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been received, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the said proposal has been prepared; and

(d) if so, the time by which work on the said National Highway is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Panipat-Shamli-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor-Nagina will be declared as National Highway subject to outcome of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) which is in progress. The N.O.C. is required subsequent to the formal declaration of the stretch as National Highway. The road from Nagina to Khatima via Kashipur, Rudrapur and Sitarganj is part of a National Highway No: 74 (old) and 125 (old).

(c) and (d) DPR for the above "Panipat-Shamli-Muzaffernager-Bijnor-Nagina is in progress and the civil construction work for Nagina-Khatima section are under implementation.

**Inclusion of Farmers Under MGNREGS**

2900. SHRI RAJKUMAR SAINI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been plagued with widespread irregularities/ corruption during the last few years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to curb those irregularities/ corruption;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide employment to farmers under the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) and (b) The Ministry receives complaints of irregularities including misuse of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from States/UTs. Since the responsibility of implementation of MGNREGS is vested with the State Governments/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments/UTs for taking appropriate action including investigation, as per law. 20 States and 1 UT have formulated Grievance Redressal Rules for dealing with complaints. Steps have been taken to strengthen social audit units and appointment of Ombudsmen in the States. State specific reviews of States are also undertaken from time to time. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors also visit various districts to oversee the performance of MGNREGS. The cumulative pendency of the grievances is monitored at the Ministry level.

(c) to (e) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides for at least 100 days of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

*[English]*

**PMGSY**

2901. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 6000 kms of rural road sanctioned more than two years before under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is yet to be completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;

(c) the total length of rural roads constructed and completed during the last three years, State and year-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided by the Union Government to various States during the said period, State and year-wise;

(e) whether the work under the PMGSY-I has since been completed and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has launched the second phase of PMGSY and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) and (b) The State-wise details of road length sanctioned upto March, 2015 (more than 2 years old) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and road length completed are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of road length constructed under PMGSY during the last three years and current year (State-wise and year-wise) are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of funds released to the States for implementation of PMGSY during the last three years and current years (State-wise and year-wise) are given IN THE ENCLOSED Statement-III.

(e) Under PMGSY-I, total 1, 62,772 works have been sanctioned and 1, 37,249 works have been completed by constructing/ upgrading 5, 23,172.522 Km up to November 2017 as reported by the States. Further,

the Government of India has taken a decision to accelerate execution of all-weather road connectivity to eligible habitations thereby substantially complete the habitation connectivity as per the Core Network of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by March, 2019.

(f) The Government of India has launched PMGSY-II in 2013 which envisages consolidation of the existing

Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It also aims to cover Upgradation of existing selected rural roads (Through Routes and Major Rural Links) based on their economic potential and their role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres and rural hubs. The State-wise Physical Progress of PMGSY-II (upto Nov. 2017) is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

**Statement – I**

*State-Wise Details of Road Length Sanctioned upto March 2015 Under PMGSY and Road Length Completed*

S. No.	Name of States	Road Length till March, 2015 under PMGSY (in Km)	Road Length completed (in Km) (Till Nov. 2017)	Ongoing road works (in Km)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14747.09	14280.79	466.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6428.28	5706.13	722.15
3.	Assam	13236.90	12775.55	461.35
4.	Bihar (RWD)	50060.36	46576.71	3483.65
5.	Chattisgarh	29562.48	28412.26	1150.22
6.	Goa	182.74	155.85	26.89
7.	Gujarat	12694.11	12665.92	28.19
8.	Haryana	5561.43	5561.43	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13461.09	12817.26	643.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10151.77	7503.63	2648.14
11.	Jharkhand	18951.41	16358.64	2592.77
12.	Karnataka	18600.55	18582.52	18.03
13.	Kerala	3214.94	2976.16	238.78
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67610.53	67170.48	440.05
15.	Maharashtra	27046.26	26362.51	683.75
16.	Manipur	6722.68	5881.49	841.19
17.	Meghalaya	2216.31	1617.63	598.68
18.	Mizoram	2851.91	2688.38	163.53
19.	Nagaland	3629.63	3490.87	138.76
20.	Odisha	45145.31	43136.1	2009.21

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	6937.21	6937.21	0
22.	Rajasthan	62089.34	61638.77	450.57
23.	Sikkim	3553.17	3404.41	148.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	14000.35	14000.35	0
25.	Telangana	10467.17	10266.55	200.62
26.	Tripura	4762.98	4150.88	612.10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	52702.52	51668.37	1034.15
28.	Uttarakhand	8599.48	7962.92	636.56
29.	West Bengal	24970.78	24024.41	946.68
Grand Total		540158.78	518773.87	21384.91

**Statement- II***State-Wise Details of Length Completed During the Last Three Years and Current Year Under PMGSY*

S. No.	State(s)	Length Completed during 2014-15	Length Completed during 2015-16	Length Completed during 2016-17	Length Completed during 2017-18 (upto 2.1.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	595.13	849.73	733.55	107.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	546.58	512.67	1360.51	673.875
3.	Assam	869.81	477.63	929.52	368.359
4.	Bihar	3631.92	3730.08	6601.62	2223.05
5.	Chattisgarh	2648.14	1859.48	1019.57	468.763
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1892.16	1670.68	211.88	28.341
8.	Haryana	633.39	318.99	62.85	38.487
9.	Himachal Pradesh	484.96	755.31	1429.27	1309.029
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	934.66	488.11	1785.16	1016.271
11.	Jharkhand	1750.32	1346.24	3119.52	2219.734
12.	Karnataka	627.68	831.23	897.09	44.93
13.	Kerala	345.74	363.94	314.33	151.087
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5180.92	4453.23	5081.97	3146.363
15.	Maharashtra	499.97	892.13	2000.7	280.536
16.	Manipur	300.01	543.82	1485.85	336.71

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	44.59	193.29	368.87	70.86
18.	Mizoram	48.6	136.54	298.08	43.337
19.	Nagaland	215.3	129	395	62
20.	Odisha	3842.68	3779.98	5796.93	3267.908
21.	Punjab	737.46	545	586.53	723.215
22.	Rajasthan	3233.33	2420.75	3110.1	2103.239
23.	Sikkim	120.92	344.5	247.42	230.125
24.	Tamil Nadu	1965.28	318.38	883.19	1046.237
25.	Tripura	239.42	352.12	405.62	186.333
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2000.34	5032.15	3095.25	1796.904
27.	Uttarakhand	714.62	1191.06	1989.32	838.048
28.	West Bengal	2232.88	2398.48	2825.53	1034.714
29.	Telangana		514.83	408.64	213.471
Grand Total		36336.81	36449.33	47447	24029.446

**Statement – III***Details of Funds Released to the States for Implementation of PMGSY During the Last Three Year and Current Year*

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	State(s)	Release 2014-15	Release 2015-16	Release 2016-17	Release 2017-18 (upto 2.1.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.98	379.2	197.59	79.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	345.92	375	205.92	348.46
3.	Assam	316.07	347.82	475.76	575.58
4.	Bihar	1548.16	2781	2958.34	1337.75
5.	Chattisgarh	270.75	498	449.81	429.71
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	418.77	474.1	31.04	0
8.	Haryana	218.96	304.69	44.01	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99.4	268.4	396.61	244.64
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	416.6	488	755.61	319.38
11.	Jharkhand	249.48	864.99	819.59	543.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Karnataka	237	140.8	331.95	1.52
13.	Kerala	151.41	151	179.45	169.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	708	1122	1979.48	1031.65
15.	Maharashtra	212.53	553.3	606	155.33
16.	Manipur	100	299.8	412.19	142.72
17.	Meghalaya	62.56	150.7	211.99	45.68
18.	Mizoram	54.74	50.9	93.36	197.23
19.	Nagaland	58.99	4	8.05	8.8
20.	Odisha	1051.5	1382.7	1925.67	1538.19
21.	Punjab	310.21	221.1	275.66	318.73
22.	Rajasthan	425.66	559.9	559.41	889.9
23.	Sikkim	94.59	68.6	138.16	237
24.	Tamil Nadu	239.65	205	309.58	591.07
25.	Telangana	187.36	274.83	392.3725	99.22
26.	Tripura	638.7	1110.35	1234.87	135.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	314.92	409.19	550.2	906.74
28.	Uttarakhand	1193.8	1427.58	819.18	486.31
29.	West Bengal	0.88	273.73	146.0255	499.24

**Statement – IV***State-Wise Physical Progress of PMGSY (upto November 2017)*

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of works sanctioned (Road + Bridges)	Length of road works sanctioned (In Km)	No. of works completed (Road + Bridges)	Length of road works completed (In Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174	1319.22	166	1,245.04
2.	Chhattisgarh	179	2238.77	0	0.00
3.	Gujarat	109	1180.31	107	1,169.75
4.	Haryana	106	1042.24	105	1,008.29
5.	Karnataka	325	2241.18	316	2,182.84
6.	Kerala	150	583.31	0	6.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	197	2156.21	0	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	493	2618.91	393	2300.31
9.	Punjab	130	1342.82	37	896.42
10.	Rajasthan	395	3356.06	0	0.00
11.	Tamilnadu	794	2658.58	0	0.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	949	7461.64	267	2854.95
13.	Telangana	132	948.38	100	792.29

#### Increase of Arsenic in Brahmaputra River Water

2902. SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about increase of arsenic level in waters of Brahmaputra river and its tributaries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the reasons for the said increase in arsenic level have been ascertained and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer and kidney patients has been rapidly increasing in the North Eastern Region as a result of the same; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken by the Government to check the increasing arsenic level in the said river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (A) to (d) Central Water Commission (CWC) is monitoring water quality of river at 429 key locations covering 11 major river basins in India. Out of 429 monitoring location, CWC is measuring Water Quality in Brahmaputra Basin at 55 key locations covering 26 rivers including Brahmaputra and its tributaries.

According to the water quality analysis carried out by CWC during Dec-2015 to Aug-2017, Arsenic level in Brahmaputra and its tributaries have been observed to be within permissible limit at all 55 locations as per Drinkhig water standards for Trace & Toxic metals (BIS: 10500-2012). The details are enclosed as Statement. As such, the increase in number of Cancer and Kidney patients, as mentioned in the question may not be attributable to the waters of Brahmaputra river and its tributaries.

#### Statement

##### *Arsenic Concentration in Brahmaputra & It's Tributaries Obtained During Dec-2015 to Aug-2017 of CWC*

S. No.	Water quality station	RIVER NAME	Min (mg/L)	Mix (mg/L)	Avarage (mg/L)
1.	Beld Road bridge	Beki	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
2.	Panoharatna	Brahmaputra	0.0001	0.0018	0.0008
3.	Pandu	Brahmaputra	0.0004	0.0021	0.0011
4.	Tezpur	Brahmaputra	0.0001	0.0036	0.0020
5.	Bhomoraguri	Brahmaputra	0.0003	0.0044	0.0022
6.	Neamatlghat	Brahmaputra	0.0006	0.0055	0.0027

S. No.	Water quality station	RIVER NAME	Min (mg/L)	Mix (mg/L)	Avarage (mg/L)
7.	Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra	0.0004	0.0132	0.0044
8.	Chenimari	Buridehing	0.0004	0.0025	0.0012
9.	Margherita	Buridehing	0.0001	0.0036	0.0015
10.	Naharkatia	Buridehing	0.0011	0.0037	0.0019
11.	Udaipur	Burideing/Tirap	0.0001	0.0015	0.0008
12.	Dillighat	Desang	0.0004	0.0037	0.0018
13.	Nanglamoraghat	Desang	0.0004	0.0131	0.0049
14.	Desangpani	Desang	0.0001	0.0133	0.0044
15.	Golaghat	Dhansari	0.0004	0.0039	0.0020
16.	Numaligarh	Dhansari	0.0003	0.0184	0.0058
17.	Bokajan	Dhansari	0.0001	0.0209	0.0062
18.	Gelabil	Dhansari/Doyang	0.0003	0.0034	0.0018
19.	Sonapur	Digaru	0.0000	0.0019	0.0011
20.	Sivasagar	Dikhow	0.0000	0.0077	0.0029
21.	Bihubar	Dikhow	0.0000	0.0145	0.0044
22.	Dudhnai	Dudhnai	0.0011	0.0075	0.0030
23.	kokrajhar	Gaurang	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
24.	Mathabhanga	Jaidhaka	0.0024	0.0024	0.0024
25.	Bhalukpong	Jiabharali	0.0003	0.0119	0.0043
26.	Jiabharati NT-Road Crossing	Jiabharali	0.0001	0.0156	0.0052
27.	Seppa	Kameng	0.0000	0.0101	0.0033
28.	Kheronighat	Kopili	0.0004	0.0026	0.0015
29.	Dharamtul	Kopili	0.0001	0.0038	0.0019
30.	Jagibhakatgaon	Kopili	0.0003	0.0046	0.0019
31.	Kampur	Kopili	0.0005	0.0074	0.0029
32.	Kulsi	Kuisi	0.0001	0.0026	0.0011
33.	Tezu	Lohit	0.0002	0.0027	0.0016
34.	Dholabazar	Lohit	0.0004	0.0051	0.0022
35.	Manas N.H. Crossing	Manas	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030
36.	Namsai	Noa-dehing	0.0003	0.0033	0.0016
37.	Miao	Noa-dehing	0.0002	0.0115	0.0040
38.	Pagladiya N.T.Road Crossing	Pagladiya	0.0001	0.0020	0.0011



S. No.	Water quality station	RIVER NAME	Min (mg/L)	Mix (mg/L)	Avarage (mg/L)
39.	Malunga	Pagladiya/Kalanadi	0.0004	0.0022	0.0013
40.	Puthimari D.R.F	Puthimari	0.0001	0.0021	0.0010
41.	Pothimari NH road crossing	Puthimari	0.0001	0.0029	0.0012
42.	Soklai	Puthimari/Suklai	0.0001	0.0016	0.0008
43.	Ranganadi NT-Road Crossing	Ranganadi	0.0003	0.0058	0.0030
44.	Sankosh	Sankosh	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030
45.	Barobisha	Sankosh/Raidak-II	0.0020	0.0020	0.0020
46.	Passighat	Slang	0.0007	0.0030	0.0018
47.	Chouldhowaghat	Subansiri	0.0001	0.0082	0.0030
48.	Badatighat	Subansiri	0.0003	0.0086	0.0036
49.	Domohani	Teesta	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
50.	TeestaBazar	Teesta	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
51.	Mekhliganj	Teesta	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
52.	Hassimara	Torsa	0.0019	0.0019	0.0019
53.	Ghugumari	Torsa	0.0027	0.0027	0.0027
54.	Chepan	Torsa/Raidak-I	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025
55.	Tufanganj	Torsa/Raidak-I	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032

As per Drinking Water BIS: 10500-2012 Standards for Arsenic

Arsenic (mg/L)

Acceptable Limit

0.01

Permissible limit in the absence of Alternative source

0.05

#### **Toxic Substances in Ground Water**

2903. SHRI B.N. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any measures/steps during the last three years and the current year to encourage scientists to develop any mechanism/ method to monitor and remove the toxic substances like arsenic in the ground water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information received, Department of Science & Technology has supported 20 projects to monitor and remove toxic contaminants in ground water during the last 3 years and current year. These projects relate to monitoring and removal of PPCP, Arsenic, Fluoride etc.

Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR sponsors research projects by funding the academic/research institutes through three Indian National Committees on Surface Water, Ground Water and Climate Change under its planned scheme "Research & Development Programme in Water Sector". Under the Indian National

Committee on Ground Water (INCGW), presently, there is an ongoing project on removal of arsenic contamination of ground water named "Study and investigations on the Marble Waste Material (Marble Slurry) to remove the Arsenic from ground water". Another project on ground water quality sponsored by INCGW named 'Spatio-temporal Modeling of Ground Water Quality using Artificial Neural Network' has been recently completed.

Besides, ground water quality is being monitored on annual basis by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) through a network of monitoring wells spread across the country. The results are made available through various reports as well as on web platform ([www.india-wris.nisc.gov.in](http://www.india-wris.nisc.gov.in)), in public domain for use by various stakeholders.

Further, under the National Aquifer Mapping Programme (NAQUIM) of CGWB, special attention is being given to the aspect of ground water quality including contamination by toxic substances such as Arsenic in ground water. CGWB has also constructed exploratory wells in Arsenic affected areas in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, tapping Arsenic-Free aquifer zones, using state of the art technology.

#### **Purchase of Aircraft by Air India**

2904. SHRI R.P.MARUTHARAJAA:

SHRI. M. UDHAYAKUMAR:

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of aircraft being purchased by Air India during the current financial year and source of finance for the same;

(b) the details of income and expenditure of Air India in the year 2016-17;

(c) whether Air India has sought a loan of US \$ 535 million to buy three Boeing planes including the two aircraft that would be used for ferrying VVIPs and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the delivery of the three Boeing B777-300 ER planes is scheduled to take place in

January/February next year and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether such aircraft acquisitions made by Air India in 2006 was one of the reasons contributing to the enormous debt of this carrier and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the Provisional Estimates for FY 2016-17, the details of the Income and Expenditure of AI is given hereunder:

1. Operating Revenue	:	Rs. 21919 crore
2. Operating Expenses	:	Rs. 21704 crore
3. Operating Profit	:	Rs. 215 crore
4. Total Revenue	:	Rs. 22146 crore
5. Total Expenses	:	Rs. 25789 crore
6. Net Loss	:	Rs. 3643 crore

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Air India has signed a Short Term Buyers Credit Facility Agreement with First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC jointly with Standard Chartered Bank and Mashreq Bank PSC for acquisition of three B777-300ER aircraft out of which two are for Government of India operations to be delivered to the Air India in January 2018 and one B777-300ER aircraft for use by Air India to be delivered in February, 2018.

(e) The orders for acquisition of aircraft were mainly placed for replacing ageing fleet, improving schedule integrity etc. Air India has been facing losses for the past many years on account of a multitude of factors which, interalia, include:

- (i) High Fuel Prices
- (ii) High Interest Burden
- (iii) Increasing competition specially from low cost carriers
- (iv) High Debt Equity Ratio
- (v) High Airport user charges
- (vi) Adverse Impact of exchange rate variation due to weakening of the Indian Rupee.

Government had approved a Turnaround Plan (TAP) / Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for operational and financial turnaround of Air India. The TAP/FRP provides equity infusion of Rs. 30231 crore upto 2021 subject to

achievement of certain milestones as laid down in the TAP/FRP. Till date, an amount of Rs. 26545.21 crore has been released as equity support to Air India.

**Statement**

*Type and No. of Aircrafts being Purchased by Air India*

Aircraft Type	No. of Aircraft	Date of Purchase	Lender	Amount in USD
B787-8	1	11th July 2017	First Abu Dhabi Bank	115.000 million
	2	23rd August 2017 & 30th August 2017	Investec Bank	123.000 million each
	1	11th October 2017	Investec Bank	123.000 million
B777-300ER	2	18th January 2018 & 31 January 2018	First Abu Dhabi Bank jointly with Standard Chartered Bank & Mashreq Bank	200.000 million each
	1	February 2018	First Abu Dhabi Bank jointly with Standard Chartered Bank & Mashreq Bank	135.000 million

**Closed Textile Mills**

2905. SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Textile Mills in the country and the number of textile mills out of them closed down during each of the past five years, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(b) the number of employees of such mills in Odisha who have been rendered jobless; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to rehabilitate such mill workers who have been rendered jobless in Odisha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) As on 31.10.2017 there were 3544 Textile Mills in the country. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The total number of Textile Mills closed in the country during the past five years, State/UT-wise including Odisha are at given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Since no textile mill closed down in Odisha during the last 5 years, no employee has been rendered jobless.

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

**Statement – I**

*The Total Number of Textile Mills (Non-SSI and SSI) in the Country as on 31.10.2017.*

Year	Number of Textile Mills			
	Non SSI	SSI	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1. 2012-13		2142	1332	3474
2. 2013-14		2128	1313	3441

1	2	3	4	5
3. 2014-15		2150	1331	3481
4. 2015-16		2155	1341	3496
5. 2016-17		2183	1359	3542
6. 2017-18 (up to 31.10.2017)		2184	1360	3544

**Statement – II**

*Number of Textile Mills Closed in the Past 5 Years and the Current Year, State/UT-Wise Including Odisha*

Sr. No.	State	No of 2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Apr-2017 to Oct-2017	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	1	3	1	0	9
2.	Haryana	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4.	Karnataka	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
5.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
7.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
8.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Punjab	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
10.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	14	15	12	4	13	0	58
12.	Telangana	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
14.	Uttaranchal	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
15.	West Bengal	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total		22	24	17	17	20	2	102

**Assistance Under AIBP**

2906. SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides higher central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 under AIBP and the funds yet to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) and (b) The norms of funding under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-AIBP are as under: -

Category	Central : State	For North-Eastern and Hilly States	90:10
For General Category State	25:75	(c) Funds released/sanctioned under AIBP to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is as under:	
For area under Drought Prone Area Programme(DPAP),National Projects and projects under Desert Development Programme.	60:40		

(Rs. in cr.)

State/year	2016-17		2017-18	
	Central Assistance (CA)	State share (through NABARD)	Central Assistance CA	State share (through NABARD)
Andhra Pradesh	7.40	97.90	-	391.44
Telangana	545.45	*	13.24	*

\*State government has not signed memorandum of Agreement with NABARD for availing state share.

Further release of central assistance depends upon submission of proposal by the state, eligibility of the project as per the guidelines of scheme, balance cost, budget kept by the state, submission of the utilization certificate for the previous year's release etc.

[Translation]

#### Low Cost Air Services

2907. SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN:

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:

SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to bring a new policy for low cost air services or low cost air travel for the middle class people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this new policy would bring down the fare charged on main air routes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of airlines shortlisted under UDAN scheme and number of flights operated by them, airport-wise;

(d) the regions covered in Bihar and North Eastern States under regional air connectivity scheme and new airports/airstrips being constructed there;

(e) whether the Government proposes to give any additional incentives under the scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any scheme has been implemented by the Government in the country for promoting skill development in the civil aviation sector, during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21-10-2016 for providing connectivity to un-served and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate / stimulate regional air connectivity by making it affordable. RCS-UDAN is a demand-driven scheme, where airline operators undertake assessment of demand on particular routes.

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation has targeted an indicative airfare of Rs 2500 per passenger approximately, indexed to inflation, for a significant part of the capacity of the aircraft for a distance of 500kms to 600 kms. on RCS routes (equivalent to about one hour of flight).

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Award for 27 proposals of five Selected Airline Operators namely Alliance Air, Spicejet, Air Deccan, Air Odisha and Trujet. The list of RCS routes commenced is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The list of airports of Bihar and North Eastern Region included in the tentative list of under-served & unserved airports of the Scheme document is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The Government has approved the proposal for revival of 50 unserved/ under-served airports/airstrips of the State Governments, Airports Authority of India and Civil enclaves at an estimate cost of Rs. 4500 crores. However, the revival of airstrips / airports is 'demand driven', depending upon firm commitment from airline operators as well as from the State Government for providing various concessions.

(e) Regional air connectivity is envisioned under RCS by supporting airline operators through (i) concessions by Central Government, State Governments and airport operators to reduce the cost of airline operations on regional routes and (ii) financial support (Viability Gap Funding or VGF).

Central Government, State Governments and airport operators will be *inter-alia* providing following concessions under RCS:

1 Central Government:

- (i) Excise Duty at the rate of 2% on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for Selected Airline Operators at RCS Airports for RCS Flights for a period of three years from the date of notification of this Scheme.
- (ii) Freedom to enter into code sharing arrangements with domestic as well as international airlines pursuant to applicable regulations and prevailing air service agreements.

2. State Governments at RCS Airports within their States:

(i) Reduction of VAT to 1% or less on ATF at RCS Airports located within the State for a period of ten years from the date of notification of this Scheme.

(ii) Provision of security and fire services free of cost at RCS Airports

3. Airport Operators:

(i) Airport operators shall not levy Landing Charges and Parking Charges

(ii) Selected Airline Operators shall be allowed to undertake ground handling for their RCS Flights at all airports.

(iii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) shall not levy any Terminal Navigation Landing Charges (TNLC) on RCS Flights.

(iv) Route Navigation and Facilitation Charges (RNFC) will be levied by AAI on a discounted basis @ 42.50% of Normal Rates on RCS Flights.

In addition to above, Central Government and State Governments will provide VGF to the selected airline operators. It will be shared between Ministry of Civil Aviation and the State Government in the ration of 80:20 whereas for the States in North- Eastern region / Union Territories (UT's) the ratio will be 90:10.

(f) A tripartite agreement among AAI, National Skill Development Fund (NSD) and National Skill Development Corporation, for skill development project has been signed. Under the MoU, AAI shall contribute Rs. 1.25 Cr for the year 2016-17 and Rs. 2 Crores each for two years i.r 2017-18 & 2018-19.

2360 number of candidate shall be provided aviation related training over a period of three years. Moreover, AAI has its own training center one - Civil Aviation Training College, Bamrauli Allahabad, Indian Aviation Academy, Gurgaon, New Delhi and Fire Training Center at Delhi & Kolkata where AAI develops all levels skills related with aviation

**Statement – I**

*List of RCS Routes Commenced*

S. No.	Routes/Networks	Route (Only RCS Routes)	Selected Airline Operator
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi-Bhatinda- Delhi	Delhi To Bhatinda Bhatinda To Delhi	Alliance Air

1	2	3	4
2.	Delhi - Bikaner - Delhi	Delhi To Bikaner Bikaner To Delhi	Alliance Air
3.	Gwalior - Indore - Gwalior	Gwalior To Indore Indore To Gwalior	Alliance Air
4.	Jaipur - Agra - Jaipur	Jaipur To Agra Agra To Jaipur	Alliance Air
5.	Delhi - Gwalior - Delhi	Gwalior To Delhi	Alliance Air
6.	Nanded - Mumbai -Nanded	Nanded To Mumbai Mumbai To Nanded	Trujet
7.	Hyderabad- Kadapa - Bangalore- Kadapa- Hyderabad- -Nanded- Hyderabad - Vidyanagar -Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Kadapa Kadapa To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Nanded Nanded To Hyderabad Hyderabad To Vidyanagar Vidyanagar To Hyderabad	Trujet
8.	Hyderabad - Vijayawada -Kadapa - Chennai - Salem - Chennai - Mysore - Chennai - Kadapa -Vijayawada - Hyderabad	Chennai To Mysore Mysore To Chennai	Trujet
9.	Mumbai -Kandla -Mumbai	Mumbai To Kandla Kandla To Mumbai	Spicejet
10.	Mumbai -Porbandar - Mumbai	Mumbai To Porbandar	Spicejet
11.	Hyderabad - Puducherry - Hyderabad	Hyderabad To Puducherry Puducherry To Hyderabad	Spicejet
12.	Jaipur - Jaisalmer - Jaipur	Jaipur To Jaisalmer Jaisalmer To Jaipur	Spicejet
13.	Delhi - Ludhiana - Delhi Ludhiana to Delhi	Delhi To Ludhiana	Alliance Air
14.	Delhi-Shimla - Delhi	Delhi To Shimla Shimla To Delhi	Alliance Air
15.	CSI Airport Mumbai -Ozar(Nasik) - Pune - Ozar(Nasik) -CSI Airport Mumbai - Aurangabad -CSI Airport Mumbai - Kolhapur -CSI Airport Mumbai -Jalgaon - CSI Airport Mumbai -Sholapur - CSI Airport Mumbai	Pune To Ozar(Nasik) Jalgaon To Mumbai Ozar(Nasik) To Pune Mumbai-Jalgaon	Air Deccan

**Statement – II***List of Under-Served Airports*

S. No.	Name of Airport / Airstrip	State/UT (where the Airport / Airstrip is located)
1.	Jorhat	Assam
2.	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	Assam
3.	Tezpur	Assam

*List of Un-served Airports*

S. No.	Name of Airport / Airstrip	State / UT (where the Airport / Airstrip is located)
1	2	3
1.	Alinya	Arunachal Pradesh
2.	Along(Aato)	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Daparizo	Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Tezu	Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Vijaynagar	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Walong	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Yinghiong	Arunachal Pradesh
11.	Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh
12.	Bograjeng	Assam
13.	Borengajuli	Assam
14.	Chabua	Assam
15.	Darrang	Assam
16.	Dinjan	Assam
17.	DoomurDullang	Assam
18.	Kolapni	Assam
19.	Lakhipur	Assam
20.	Ledo	Assam

1	2	3
21.	Mackebpur	Assam
22.	Misa Mari	Assam
23.	Mornai	Assam
24.	Nazira	Assam
25.	Panneri	Assam
26.	Rupsi	Assam
27.	Sadiya	Assam
28.	Shella	Assam
29.	Sorbhog	Assam
30.	Sukerating (Dum Duma)	Assam
31.	Dwara	Meghalaya
32.	Tura	Meghalaya
33.	Kailashahar	Tripura
34.	Kamalpur	Tripura
35.	Khowai	Tripura
36.	Vrah	Bihar
37.	Begusarai	Bihar
38.	Bettiah	Bihar
39.	Bhabua(Kaimoor)	Bihar
40.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
41.	Bihar Shariff	Bihar
42.	Bihita	Bihar
43.	Birpur	Bihar
44.	Buxur	Bihar
45.	Chhapra	Bihar
46.	Dalbhundarh	Bihar
47.	Darbhanga	Bihar
48.	Dehri on sonn	Bihar
49.	Hathwa	Bihar
50.	Jehanabad	Bihar
51.	Jogbani	Bihar
52.	Katihar	Bihar



1	2	3
53.	Kishanganj	Bihar
54.	Kursela	Bihar
55.	Madhubani	Bihar
56.	Monghyr	Bihar
57.	Motihari	Bihar
58.	Munger	Bihar
59.	Muzzafarpur	Bihar
60.	Naria	Bihar
61.	Panchanpur	Bihar
62.	Raxaul	Bihar
63.	Safiabad	Bihar
64.	Saharsa	Bihar

[English]

### Overbooking in Flights

2908. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that overbooking of seats in the Air India is creating hardship to the passengers at the last moment and if so, the details thereof and the measures Government proposes to take to regulate the same;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action to crack down on the incidents of overbooking on domestic flights which rose by more than 60% in the last eight months despite stiff compensation rules for airlines and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such overbooking has resulted in thousands of passengers being denied boarding despite holding a ticket and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether a meeting has been held to discuss the rising number of boarding denial cases in 2016-17 and if so, the details thereof and the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Air India, as and when necessitated, does overbook its scheduled flights, both on domestic and international sectors, to a limited extent over the aircraft capacity, in order to reduce the possibility of flights departing with unoccupied or empty seats, because of "No Shows" passengers (passengers who do not report for travel despite firm bookings before the time stipulated by the airline). In some cases this leads to inconvenience. However the same is attended to as per existing norms.

(b) and (c) DGCA did not initiate any action in this regard. From the analysis of the monthly traffic data, it was observed that the incidents of denied boarding due to overbooking, on domestic flights in the year 2016 was 0.016% and in the year 2017 (up to November) was 0.022%.

(d) In view of rapid expansion of air services within India and on international route to/from India, Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-VI titled "facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" has been amended after consulting all the stake holders including common public. Amended CAR has been placed on the public domain with effect from 15/07/2016.

### Shipping Network in Indo-ASEAN Region

2909. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether ASEAN and India have agreed to establish a maritime transport working group amongst India, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam to examine the feasibility of shipping networks;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof along with the reaction of the other countries thereto;

(c) whether any agreement is being considered with the ASEAN countries in this regard, if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the details of the fund set up in this regard;

(e) the manner in which the working group will work; and

(f) the extent to which it will help in development of maritime transport of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam;

(c) Association of South East Asian Nations Maritime Transport Working Group (ASEAN-MTWG) is the apex body to deliberate on issues relating to maritime sector, within ASEAN and with its Dialogue Partners, including India. A proposal from the Ministry of Shipping, Government of India for signing of an Agreement on Maritime Transport between India and ASEAN was, *inter-alia*, deliberated in the 34th Session of ASEAN-MTWG Meeting held in Philippines on 19-21 September, 2016 which was attended by India in the capacity of Dialogue Partner. ASEAN-MTWG has not conveyed their acceptance to the text of the Agreement proposed by India so far.

(d) There is no financial implication.

(e) Does not arise as no maritime transport working group exists with ASEAN.

(f) Once operational, the Agreement / MoU with ASEAN may pave way for establishment of direct shipping services between India and the ASEAN countries, and encourage shipping companies to enter into bilateral and multilateral arrangements for sustainable trading activities etc., thereby benefiting the development of maritime sector and growth in trade and commerce.

#### **Cashless Transfer of Wages Under MGNREGS**

2910. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of pilot initiative on cashless transfer of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Statewise;

(b) the success rate of these pilot initiatives;

(c) whether a Pan-India rollout of welfare payments through National Electronic Fund Management System (NEFMS) for MGNREGS is being considered; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) and (b) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the wages are electronically transferred in to the Bank/ Post office accounts of the workers using the electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS). This system has been implemented in about 97% of the Gram Panchayats in States. This system is likely to reduce unnecessary parking of funds in the States and promote greater transparency in fund management.

(c) and (d) The Government has started National Electronic Fund Management System (NeFMS) in 23 States and 1 UT for direct payment of wages into workers account. Ne-FMS has been extended to such areas having proper internet connectivity. The State/UT-wise details of Ne-FMS implemented is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State / UT-Wise Details of NeFMS Implemented*

No.	NeFMS States
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Meghalaya
14.	Odisha
15.	Punjab

No.	NeFMS States
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tamil Nadu
19.	Telangana
20.	Tripura
21.	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Uttarakhand
23.	West Bengal
24.	Puducherry

[Translation]

#### Migration from Rural to Urban Areas

2911. PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the villages in comparison to cities have low employment opportunities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the migration from rural to urban areas has increased due to low employment opportunities and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed the accountability of any authority in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The rural economy in India is generally characterized by disguised unemployment and under employment, indicating comparatively lesser employment opportunities in rural areas than in urban areas.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana -National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality

of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. The findings of Independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of Monitoring and Evaluation for the implementation of its programmes comprising of

- (i) District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (Disha),
- (ii) Review by the Union Ministers
- (iii) Performance Review Committee
- (iv) Vigilance & Monitoring Committees
- (v) National Level Monitors
- (vi) Area Officers Schemes
- (vii) Concurrent Evaluation &
- (viii) Impact Assessment Studies, This ensures accountability and transparency in programme implementation.

[English]

#### Clean Ganga Project

2912. SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the stretches of Ganga river in kilometres which have been cleaned so far along with those yet to be cleaned under Clean Ganga Project;

(b) the reasons for not cleaning the full stretch of Ganga river; and

(c) the action the Government proposes to take to clean the full river at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA

REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Water quality monitoring data of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for the period 2014-16 indicates that the Dissolved Oxygen (DO) has been found to be within acceptable limits of stipulated primary water quality criteria for bathing, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) has been found above acceptable limits in some part of this stretch *viz.*, downstream of Haridwar, Anupshar to Kannauj, at Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and some stretches in West Bengal (Behrampore, Palta, Dakshineswar, Howrah, Garden Reach, Uluberia and Diamond Harbour). Presence of higher faecal coliforms as compared with bathing water quality norms in entire length of the river except origin to upstream of Haridwar has been observed.

Namami Gange Programme has been launched for cleaning of the whole stretch of river Ganga by taking a holistic approach to clean the river through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc. Total 187 projects for these activities have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 16713.17 crores out of which 47 projects have been completed so far. Cleaning of river is a continuous process, however, all out efforts are made by Government of India to complete these projects on highest priority.

[*Translation*]

#### **Benefits to BPL People**

2913. SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country as per BPL Census, State-wise;

(b) whether the BPL list or BPL Census is being used to ascertain beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The poverty lines for 2011-12 were computed by the erstwhile Planning Commission following the Tendulkar methodology. The State wise number of people living Below Poverty Line in rural and urban areas as per the Tendulkar methodology is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) A combined Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 was conducted by the -State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development to generate information on a large number of socio- economic indicators for ranking of households across the country both in rural and urban areas. The SECC data and its findings are being used in the implementation of rural development programmes, *viz.* Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. However, central assistance to States/Union Territories under National Social Assistance Programme is determined on the basis of BPL population of the State.

#### **Statement**

##### *Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line By States - 2011-12 (Tendulkar Methodology)*

S. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	61.8	5.8	17	9.2	78.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.9	4.2	20.3	0.7	34.7	4.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	33.9	92.1	20.5	9.2	32	101.3
4.	Bihar	34.1	320.4	31.2	37.8	33.7	358.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.6	88.9	24.8	15.2	39.9	104.1
6.	Delhi	12.9	0.5	9.8	16.5	9.9	17
7.	Goa	6.8	0.4	4.1	0.4	5.1	0.8
8.	Gujarat	21.5	75.4	10.1	26.9	16.6	102.2
9.	Haryana	11.6	19.4	10.3	9.4	11.2	28.8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	8.1	5.6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.5	10.7	7.2	2.5	10.3	13.3
12.	Jharkhand	40.8	104.1	24.8	20.2	37	124.3
13.	Karnataka	24.5	92.8	15.3	37	20.9	129.8
14.	Kerala	9.1	15.5	5	8.5	7.1	23.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.7	191	21	43.1	31.6	234.1
16.	Maharashtra	24.2	150.6	9.1	47.4	17.4	197.9
17.	Manipur	38.8	7.4	32.6	2.8	36.9	10.2
18.	Meghalaya	12.5	3	9.3	0.6	11.9	3.6
19.	Mizoram	35.4	1.9	6.4	0.4	20.4	2.3
20.	Nagaland	19.9	2.8	16.5	1	18.9	3.8
21.	Odisha	35.7	126.1	17.3	12.4	32.6	138.5
22.	Punjab	7.7	13.4	9.2	9.8	8.3	23.2
23.	Rajasthan	16.1	84.2	10.7	18.7	14.7	102.9
24.	Sikkim	9.9	0.4	3.7	0.1	8.2	0.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.8	59.2	6.5	23.4	11.3	82.6
26.	Tripura	16.5	4.5	7.4	0.8	14	5.2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.4	26.1	118.8	29.4	598.2
28.	Uttarakhand	11.6	8.2	10.5	3.4	11.3	11.6
29.	West Bengal	22.5	141.1	14.7	43.8	20	185
30.	Puducherry	17.1	0.7	6.3	0.6	9.7	1.2
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.6	0.04	0	0	1	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.6	0.004	22.3	2.3	21.8	2.3
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.6	1.2	15.4	0.3	39.3	1.4
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	12.6	0.3	9.9	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	3.4	0.02	2.8	0.02
	All India	25.7	2166.6	13.7	531.2	21.9	2697.8

### World Bank Assistance for Panchayats

2914. SHRI RAVINDER KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any financial assistance from the World Bank for strengthening Panchayati Raj system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such financial assistance is provided for the development of backward districts in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a)

and (b) Yes. Financial Assistance has been received through World Bank assisted projects for strengthening of Panchayati Raj system in few States of the country. These World Bank assisted projects focused on strengthening the decentralization in the spirit of the constitution and developing the institutional systems and capacities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) with the ultimate objective of improving the service delivery systems at the local level. The details of World Bank assisted ongoing projects for strengthening Panchayati Raj System in the Country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance for these projects are for strengthening of Panchayats, and not specifically for the development of backward districts.

### Statement

#### *Details of Ongoing World Bank Assisted Projects in MI Division (All Figures in US\$ Million)*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Date of Agreement	Date of Effectiveness	Date of Closing	State /Central Project	Project size	Loan/Credit Amount
1.	Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project	27-Jun-13	21-Aug-13	30-Jun-19	State (Bihar)	120.00	84.00
2.	Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project-II. West Bengal.	22-Mar-17	19-Apr-17	31-Dec-22	State (West Bengal)	300.00	210.00

[English]

### Release of Funds for Irrigation Projects

2915. SHRI P. SRINIVASA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Telangana has approached the Union Government for release of funds for the irrigation projects besides giving clearances to

various ongoing projects with an objective of providing irrigation water to one crore acre in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: (a) to (c) Eleven ongoing irrigation projects in the State of Telangana have been prioritised in consultation with State Government for completion in phases by December 2019 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). Six of these projects qualified for Central Assistance (CA) under the scheme during 2016-17 and CA of Rs. 547.625 Cr was released as per guidelines of the scheme.

During 2017-18, Govt. of Telangana submitted proposals for Central Assistance for two projects viz., Rajiv Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme (RBLIS) and Sri Ram Sagar Project Stage-II (SRSP-II). Fast Track Proforma Clearance of the revised cost of Rajiv Bhima project has not been obtained by the State, therefore, CA was not released. However, CA of 13.242 Cr has been released to SRSP-II project as per the guidelines of the scheme.

[Translation]

#### **Desilting of Ganga Water**

2916. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN:

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri A. B. Pandya has been set up to give suggestions on desilting of Ganga river;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place at which the head office of this Committee is likely to be situated along with the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by it;

(c) whether this Committee is also likely to consult the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether officers from Bihar and West Bengal have also been included in this Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA

REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri A.B. Pandya, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission, to address the issues of flood and siltation in the state of Bihar. The Committee was constituted on 24th August, 2017 for a period of six months from the date of its constitution.

(c) to (e) The constitution of the Committee and finalisation of Terms of References (ToR) and composition was done after consultations with State Government of Bihar. The composition of the Committee is as under:

S. No.	Name	
1.	Sh. A.B. Pandya, Former Chairman, Central Water Commission	Chairman
2.	Member, D&R / Member, RM, Central Water Commission	Member
3.	Chairman, GFCC, Patna	Member
4.	General Manager, Farakka Barrage Project	Member
5.	Representative of Ministry of Shipping, Government of India	Member
6.	Sh. Indu Bhushan Kumar, Former Engineer-In-Chief, WRD, Govt. of Bihar	Member
7.	Dr. Muralidhar Singh, Professor WALMI, Patna	Member
8.	Sh. Himanshu Thakkar, Coordinator, South Asia Network Dams, Rivers and People	Member
9.	Sh. Ramakar Jha, Professor, NIT, Patna	Member
10.	Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Director, NEERI, Nagpur	Member
11.	Sh. N.N. Rai, Director, Hydrology (NE), Central Water Commission	Member Secretary

*[English]***Ban on Vehicles Carrying Rods**

2917. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that despite Courts and Government orders banning vehicles from carrying rods, pipes or any protruding material beyond the body frame, these norms are being violated openly because of poor enforcement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any strict proposal to make it mandatory for all goods vehicles to have their cargo covered like city waste so that none of the items they carry either protrude or fall out from the vehicles;

(d) if so, the details thereof and manner in which these will be implemented; and

(e) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) This Ministry has notified GSR 152(E) dated 05.03.2014, omitting sub rule (8) of Rule 93 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (CMVRs). Hence, goods carriages are no longer permitted to load poles, rods or other loads beyond the rear most part of the vehicle. In other words, no goods carriage can now carry any load protruding outside the vehicle. All the State Government/Union Territories Administrations has also been sensitized about the above mentioned amended rule 98 (3) of CMVRs in the interest of safety of all road users vide letter dated 11.04.2014. Implementation of provisions of MV Act and CMVRs comes under purview of State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

**National Waterways**

2918. MOHAMMAD FAIZAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to declare more National Water ways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) As of now, no proposal is under consideration of the Government for declaration of more National Waterways in addition to the 111 National Waterways declared earlier vide the National Waterways Act, 2016.

**Appraisal of PMGSY**

2919. SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the progress of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) recently and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(b) the criteria fixed by the Government to connect rural habitations under PMGSY-I and PMGSY-II, separately;

(c) the number of habitations or villages which have been connected under PMGSY, till date and the number of them still to be connected, State-wise;

(d) the details of projects completed and those that are ongoing/ pending to be completed, State/ UT-wise;

(e) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and spent under PMGSY during the last three



years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(f) the manner in which the Government monitors the transparency in utilization of funds under PMGSY; and

(g) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to speed up the construction of rural roads and to achieve all weather road connectivity in time bound manner and for maintenance of the roads constructed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) The progress of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was recently reviewed by Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 15th December, 2017. Further, the set targets, progress of the implementation of the Scheme and status of various parameters of the PMGSY Scheme in various States is regularly reviewed during Empowered Committee meetings, Performance Review Committee meetings and Regional Review meetings of various States.

(b) The Primary objective of PMGSY-I is to provide single connectivity by way of an All-Weather road (with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures, which is operable throughout the year), to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of 'Special Category States' (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 88 Selected Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In critical LWE affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons also.

PMGSY-II envisages consolidation of the existing Rural Road Network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services. It aims to cover upgradation of existing selected rural roads based on their economic potential and their

role in facilitating the growth of rural market centres and rural hubs. Roads already constructed/upgraded under PMGSY-I also become eligible for PMGSY-II on completion of their design life *i.e.* Ten years and on the basis of requirement to accommodate enhanced traffic, if it has gone beyond the projected traffic and such traffic cannot be accommodated in the existing carriageway width, with the required level of service. Under PMGSY-II, all States become eligible to Participate in PMGSY- II once they substantially award PMGSY-I works.

(c) State-wise details of eligible unconnected habitations, cleared, connected and yet to be connected under PMGSY (upto November, 2017) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) State-wise/UT-wise details of projects completed/ongoing/pending under PMGSY upto Nov. 2017 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) State-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated, released and spent, including Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) In order to effectively monitor and bring transparency in utilisation of funds under PMGSY, a modern web based on-line Management, Monitoring and Accounting System (OMMAS) is in place. This can be accessed at [ommas.nic.in](http://ommas.nic.in). Statement of utilisation of funds is available on OMMAS. The entire database has been placed in the Citizens' domain.

(g) For accelerated execution of PMGSY in the States, the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Governments, has formulated an Action Plan to complete the connectivity mandate of the balance eligible habitations under PMGSY-I by March, 2019, much before the earlier set target date of 2022. All State governments have formulated action plan to complete all sanctioned PMGSY road works within the stipulated time frame, by preparing month-wise, Project Implementation Unit (PIU) wise completion targets of road works. From time to time, State Governments are advised through various Regional Review meetings & Empowered Committee meetings to take suitable necessary action to expedite timely completion of road works under PMGSY. The following additional steps have been taken by the Ministry to ensure effective and timely implementation of PMGSY:

**Statement – I***State-Wise Details of Eligible Unconnected Habitations Cleared, Connected and Yet to be Connected Under PMGSY*

S. No.	State(s)	Eligible Habitations	Habitations cleared	Habitations connected**	Habitations to be connected
1.	Andhra Pradesh *	4819	1294	1107	187
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	931	403	368	35
3.	Assam	12205	13045	9387	3658
4.	Bihar	24804	30696	21182	9514
5.	Chhattisgarh	10763	10133	8788	1345
6.	Goa	20	2	2	0
7.	Gujarat	3387	3059	3021	38
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3725	2440	2143	297
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3892	2202	1480	722
11.	Jharkhand	11613	9602	7821	1781
12.	Karnataka	1766	297	296	1
13.	Kerala	435	435	380	55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21168	18256	15891	2365
15.	Maharashtra	2159	1365	1282	83
16.	Manipur	1023	611	472	139
17.	Meghalaya	793	498	243	255
18.	Mizoram	246	183	157	26
19.	Nagaland	191	97	94	3
20.	Odisha	22211	16496	13422	3074
21.	Punjab	441	390	390	0
22.	Rajasthan	16801	16530	13734	2796
23.	Sikkim	366	369	283	86
24.	Tamil Nadu	2203	1986	1979	7
25.	Telangana		883	617	266
26.	Tripura	1731	1898	1787	111
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13984	11623	11228	395
28.	Uttarakhand	2684	1541	1011	530
29.	West Bengal	13822	18212	12408	5804
Grand Total:		178184	164547	130974	33573

\* including Telangana

\*\* in addition 14,620 habitations have been connected by States from their own resources

- (i) Additional Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) set up for augmenting the execution capacity of the State.
- (ii) Provisions in the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) rationalized.
- (iii) Training to field engineers, contractors and their staff, imparted regularly for capacity building.
- (iv) Regular outreach programmes for contractors, organized at State level.

All Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY) roads are covered by a 5-year maintenance contract, entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) prescribed under PMGSY by the Ministry of Rural Development. Maintenance funds to service the contract are budgeted by the State Governments. On expiry of 5-year post-construction

maintenance, the State Governments are required to make necessary budget provision to place such roads under zonal maintenance contracts National Rural Roads

Development Agency (NRRDA) and the Ministry of Rural Development have extended support to the States in the maintenance management of rural roads. Accordingly, a Model Policy Framework for Maintenance of Rural Roads along with a Guidance Note for the States has been finalized in close consultation with the States. Based on these documents, the States are required to formulate and implement State Rural Road Maintenance Policies to suit State specific needs. So far, 22 States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal) have notified their State Rural Road Maintenance Policies.

**Statement – II**

*State-wise Details of Projects Completed/Ongoing/Pending Under PMGSY*

Sr. No.	State Name	No. of road works Cleared	No. of Bridges Works Cleared	Total no. of works Cleared	Length of road works cleared	No. of road works completed	No. of Bridge works completed	Total no. of road and bridge works completed	Length of road works completed	Ongoing / pending works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,554	254	4,808	14,990.70	4,363	131	4,494	13,838.98	314
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,003	127	1,130	8,200.88	772	0	772	5,990.40	358
3.	Assam	7,987	1,058	9,045	25,428.86	4,935	204	5,139	16,601.86	3,906
4.	Bihar	17,083	574	17,657	54,073.96	13,617	240	13,857	44,641.29	3,800
5.	Chhattisgarh	7,323	281	7,604	34,371.30	6,458	80	6,538	27,215.64	1,066
6.	Goa	90	0	90	182.74	70	0	70	155.33	20
7.	Gujarat	4,528	45	4,573	12,720.62	4,501	11	4,512	12,531.48	61
8.	Haryana	514	18	532	5,614.34	513	18	531	5,573.51	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3,015	80	3,095	17,773.90	2,201	27	2,228	13,192.25	867
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,420	107	2,527	13,671.71	1,420	50	1,470	7,923.08	1,057
11.	Jharkhand	6,096	442	6,538	23,198.14	4,279	207	4,486	16,925.28	2,052
12.	Karnataka	3,591	47	3,638	18,600.55	3,583	45	3,628	18,540.00	10
13.	Kerala	1,501	1	1,502	3,798.26	1,240	0	1,240	2,948.46	262
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18,635	508	19,143	76,986.98	16,673 -	171	16,844	68,115.02	2,299
15.	Maharashtra	5,941	750	6,691	27,206.68	5,729	684	6,413	25,672.87	278
16.	Manipur	1,609	62	1,671	7,921.91	1,251	33	1,284	5,811.10	387
17.	Meghalaya	746	41	787	2,483.91	494	6	500	1,611.13	287

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	273	0	273	3,507.85	195	0	195	2,663.73	78
19.	Nagaland	324	0	324	3,893.37	285	0	285	3,489.87	39
20.	Odisha	15,458	461	15,919	60,045.97	11,105	200	11,305	42,503.70	4,614
21.	Punjab	1,173	7	1,180	8,280.03	1,084	2	1,086	7,808.85	94
22.	Rajasthan	17,297	6	17,303	69,738.10	16,601	0	16,601	63,289.63	702
23.	Sikkim	912	49	961	4,479.27	680	13	693	3,404.17	268
24.	Tamil Nadu	7,934	96	8,030	17,932.73	6,915	55	6,970	14,588.16	1,060
25.	Tripura	1,350	80	1,430	4,867.37	1,159	31	1,190	3,993.49	240
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19,031	3	19,034	58,278.16	17,864	2	17,866	51,788.33	1,168
27.	Uttarakhand	1,435	98	1,533	12,039.72	927	68	995	8,465.06	538
28.	West Bengal	6,384	0	6,384	32,117.68	4,608	0	4,608	23,906.84	1,776
29.	Telangana	2,957	305	3,262	10,850.13	2,733	130	2,863	9,983.02	399
Total (States):		161,164	5,500	166,664	633,255.81	136,255	2,408	138,663	523,172.52	28,001
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	0	156	181.97	0	0	0	0	156
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	78	0	78	87.92	77	0	77	68.53	1
Total U.Ts:		253	0	253	269.89	77	0	77	68.53	176
G. Total:		161,417	5,500	166,917	633,525.70	136,332	2,408	138,740	523,241.05	28,177

**Statement – III***Year-Wise and State/ UT-Wise Statement of Allocation, Release and Expenditure Under PMGSY*

Sr. No.	State(s)	2014-15			2015-2016		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33	32.26	330.25	37902	379.20	411.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350	342.25	362.58	375	375.00	390.81
3.	Assam	321	313.83	538.22	347.822	347.82	475.2
4.	Bihar	1650	1499.34	2259.30	2781	2781.00	1776.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	277	270.75	925.18	498	498.00	759.94
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	400	418.77	685.91	474.1	474.10	793.66
8.	Haryana	224	218.96	383.83	304.69	304.69	291.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86	99.40	215.04	268.4	268.40	315.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	424	414.00	422.73	488	488.00	258.39
11.	Jharkhand	257	247.00	785.02	865	864.99	552.44
12.	Karnataka	237	235.22	411.23	140.8	140.80	279.4
13.	Kerala	152	150.00	190.59	151	151.00	160.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	726	708.00	1667.32	1122	1122.00	1798.39
15.	Maharashtra	221	207.67	540.37	553	553.30	622.66
16.	Manipur	100	100.00	173.94	299	299.80	284.7
17.	Meghalaya	64	62.56	83.24	150.7	150.70	119.31
18.	Mizoram	56	54.74	72.35	50.9	50.90	44.11
19.	Nagaland	60	58.65	50.47	4	4.00	30.42
20.	Odisha	1178	1051.50	1666.10	1328.7	1382.70	1857.5
21.	Punjab	302	310.21	285.03	221.1	221.10	236.52
22.	Rajasthan	415	425.66	649.97	559.9	559.90	776.33
23.	Sikkim	96	93.84	94.50	68.6	68.60	121.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	227	236.89	580.72	205	205.00	98.03
25.	Telangana		0.00		273.73	274.83	281.45
26.	Tripura	190	185.73	322.83	274.83	1110.35	250.36
27.	Uttar Pradesh	591	630.16	1002.26	1110.35	409.19	1083.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	305	313.13	425.17	409.1998	1427.58	455.24
29.	West Bengal	1209	1184.07	1414.20	1427.5807	273.73	1259.84
Total:		10151	9864.59	16538.35	15186.71	15186.68	15785.35
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0		0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0		0	0
32.	Daman and Diu		0	0		0	0
33.	Delhi		0	0		0	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0		0	0
35.	Puducherry		0	0		0	0
Total (UTs)			0	0		0	0
Grand Total			9864.59	16538.35		15186.68	15785.35

Sr. No.	State(s)	2016-17			2017-18 (upto Nov 2017)		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197.585	197.59	214.54	200	39.62	90.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	421	205.92	339.01	700	0.00	2.61
3.	Assam	475.76	475.76	273.75	437	33.35	133.21
4.	Bihar	3002.77	2958.34	2830.38	2728	20.59	689.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	718	449.81	313.59	727	105.94	216.83
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	31.04	31.04	40.42	38	0.00	38.18
8.	Haryana	44.01	44.01	57.65	52	0.00	24.71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	396.61	396.61	213.38	365	44.64	191.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	786	755.61	-0.11	1400	319.38	376.74
11.	Jharkhand	820	819.59	652.62	1109	543.62	571.05
12.	Karnataka	331.95	331.95	291.81	152	1.52	35.01
13.	Kerala	180	179.45	223.90	172	29.11	96.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1979.48	1979.48	1393.94	1733	281.65	1012.76
15.	Maharashtra	606	606.00	578.87	317	0.00	286.26
16.	Manipur	417.82	412.19	236.22	292	0.00	149.03
17.	Meghalaya	215.9	211.99	154.21	189	45.68	81.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	95	93.36	74.07	200	42.91	45.78
19.	Nagaland	8.05	8.05	2.08	18	8.80	8.99
20.	Odisha	1925.67	1925.67	1479.39	1559	1538.19	1213.26
21.	Punjab	275.66	275.66	225.25	326	0.00	61.32
22.	Rajasthan	517	559.41	575.08	902	138.90	356.68
23.	Sikkim	138.16	138.16	80.67	237	234.33	120.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	309.58	309.58	253.19	400	393.07	382.21
25.	Telangana	146.0255	392.3725	84.88	203	0.00	68.02
26.	Tripura	447	1234.87	900.57	277	0.00	645.23
27.	Uttar Pradesh	123822	550.2	315.36	1769	39.93	232.89
28.	Uttarakhand	550.2	819.18	753.54	497	162.24	471.21
29.	West Bengal	1256	146.0255	164.31	1000	499.24	65.40
Total:		17584.49	16507.85	12722.57	17999	4522.68	7667.62
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0		0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0		0	0
32.	Daman and Diu		0	0		0	0
33.	Delhi		0	0		0	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0		0	0
35.	Puducherry		0	0		0	0
Total (UTs)			0	0		0	0
Grand Total			16507.85	12722.57		4522.68	7667.62

### **Black Water of Brahmaputra River**

2920. SHRI BHAGWANT MANN:

PROF. SADHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has shown concern on the Brahmaputra water turning black and directed the Ministry of Water Resources to find out its reasons and take appropriate action in this direction and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Assam has given any assertive assurance in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey in collaboration with China has been conducted to ascertain the reasons behind this; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (A) Yes, Madam. Accordingly, water samples were collected and tested by Central Water Commission (CWC) during the month of November, 2017 and December, 2017 at TUTING and Passighat Hydrological observation sites on Siang River and found to be highly turbid in nature. In addition,



results of water quality tests conducted by Public Health Engineering and Water Supply Dept., Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh from samples of Pasighat shows turbidity and Iron limits in excess of permissible limits. Beside this Physico- chemical analysis of water samples collected from Siang river across Pasighat and Jonai conducted by North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM) shows higher concentration of Aluminium and Iron beyond acceptable and permissible limit for drinking water. The reason for change in water of river Siang may possibly be because of any land slide/earthquake/any other activity in upstream region of Tuting site across the international border with China.

(b) Water Resources Department Assam has issued necessary directions to the concerned field level officers for collecting the water sample at weekly basis and conduct the testing of the samples. Assam Pollution Control Board has also analysed the water quality of river Brahmaputra and analysis report indicated high level of turbidity and flow of high silt into the river.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, during the recent visit of Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China to India on 11 December 2017, matters concerning trans-border rivers, including the recent reports about unusual changes in the water of Siang River, were raised with the Chinese side. Government has seen media reports drawing possible linkage between the recent deterioration in the quality of Siang/Brahmaputra River and the infrastructure construction activities on the River in China. In this regard, Government has noted Chinese Foreign Ministry's statements denying any such link and stating that the situation was caused by an earthquake in the region and was not a man-made incident. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

#### **Connectivity for Remote and Naxal Hit Areas**

2921. SHRI CHIRAG PASWAN:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to connect Remote and Naxal hit areas by National/ State Highways to ensure speedy development of such areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any such proposal from State Governments across the country including Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. In 2009, a Road Requirement Plan (RRP) for improvement of road connectivity in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas of 34 Districts in 8 States of Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh was approved. Original RRP envisages development of 5565 km length of National Highways & State roads to 2 lane at a cost of Rs. 7300 crore. As per proposals received from State PWDs based on site requirement, a length of 5422 km was sanctioned for Rs. 8585 crores.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) State-wise details of works sanctioned and road length under Road Requirement Plan (RRP) are Annexed. given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*State-Wise Details of Works Sanctioned and Road Length Under Road Requirement Plan (RRP) are as Under: -*

Sl. No.	State	Works sanctioned	
		Length in km	Cost in Rs. Crore
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Telangana)	620	1245
2.	Bihar	674	616

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	1988	3074
4.	Jharkhand	760	1292
5.	Madhya Pradesh	237	237
6.	Maharashtra	454	982
7.	Odisha	615	1008
8.	Uttar Pradesh	74	131
Total		5422	8585

[Translation]

### Workers Engaged Under MGNREGS

2922. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of workers engaged under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has increased during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether job card holders under MGNREGS are being provided with unemployment allowance and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any master plan/scheme to enlarge the ambit of MGNREGS in future so that the unemployed persons may get guaranteed job opportunity in a year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The number of workers provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has increased during the last three years and the current year (as on 29.12.2017) is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. As per provision of the Act, the unemployment allowance is to be paid by the States/UTs. As per information made available in NREGASoft (MIS), the details of payment of unemployment allowance during the last three years and current year are given as under:

Sl. No.	Years	Unemployment allowance paid (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2014-15	0.92
2.	2015-16	0.48
3.	2016-17	1.51
4.	2017-18 (as on 22.12.2017)	0.97

(d) and (e) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a demand driven wage employment programme of Ministry of Rural Development. MGNREGS provides livelihood security *i.e.*, fall back option for livelihood for the rural households when no better employment opportunity is available. The Act guarantees 100 days of wage employment to any willing rural household in a financial year. An additional 50 days are provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas. The members of the rural households are free to avail wage opportunity under MGNREGS or any other available employment opportunity.

### Statement

#### Individuals Provided Employment Under MGNREGA

(Figure In lakh)

S. No.	State	Persons employment provided			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 as on 29/12/2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.59	60.63	65.62	59.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.41	1.88	2.22	0.88
3.	Assam	12.24	21.73	23.35	20.78
4.	Bihar	12.44	18.39	28.25	23.49

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.59	41.17	39.98	33.99
6.	Gujarat	9.17	10.00	12.80	11.11
7.	Haryana	3.26	2.60	4.18	3.31
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.76	5.42	6.91	5.44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.31	9.43	9.06	5.50
10.	Jharkhand	15.73	15.68	24.71	16.28
11.	Karnataka	30.08	30.27	44.18	33.53
12.	Kerala	15.13	16.93	16.44	11.93
13.	Madhya Pradesh	58.26	51.79	52.05	54.26
14.	Maharashtra	21.56	23.95	27.26	24.78
15.	Manipur	4.99	4.85	5.48	3.71
16.	Meghalaya	4.63	5.00	5.46	4.66
17.	Mizoram	2.61	2.38	2.14	2.05
18.	Nagaland	4.75	5.33	5.15	4.24
19.	Odisha	21.27	31.48	32.90	28.80
20.	Punjab	3.37	5.76	6.51	7.07
21.	Rajasthan	51.43	60.23	66.53	55.84
22.	Sikkim	0.68	0.81	0.83	0.61
23.	Tamil Nadu	69.13	74.13	76.16	66.03
24.	Telangana	43.50	45.76	44.17	41.59
25.	Tripura	11.01	9.56	9.30	6.58
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47.17	68.54	62.53	48.31
27.	Uttarakhand	5.43	6.78	7.06	5.14
28.	West Bengal	73.53	91.58	85.33	71.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.06
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR
32.	Goa	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06
33.	Lakshadweep	0.0049	0.0014	0.0001	0.001
34.	Puducherry	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.35
Total		621.61	722.60	767.11	651.00

NR=Not Reported [www.nresa.nic.in](http://www.nresa.nic.in)

[English]

### **Works Under Inter-Linking of Rivers Project**

2923. SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started or proposes to start works on various river links especially the Ken-Betwa, the Damanganga -Pinjal and the Par-Tapi-Narmada under inter-linking of rivers project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the river links on which the works are underway currently, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation, now Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments by the NWDA. After survey and investigations, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and Feasibility Reports of 2 links and draft Feasibility Reports of 7 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Present status, States concerned and States benefited of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links are given in enclosed Statement.

Four priority links under Peninsular Rivers Component have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) viz; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP) Phase -I & II, Damanganga-Pinjal link

project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Mahanadi-Godavari link project. The preparation of DPR of a project is taken up only after consent of concerned State Governments. Based on the concurrence of the concerned States, DPRs of KBLP Phase-I & Phase-II, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed.

Ken-Betwa link project

In respect of KBLP Phase-I, all the statutory clearances (Environment, Wildlife, Forest and Tribal, etc.) except clearance from Central Empowered Committee (CEC) of the Supreme Court have been accorded. Also DPR of KBLP Phase-II has been revised based on the suggestions of Madhya Pradesh State. The Minister for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation convened a meeting with Chief Ministers of UP and MP on 25.09.2017. Both the Chief Ministers agreed for implementation of the project. Draft Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of the Ken- Betwa link project has been sent to the concerned States of UP and MP for concurrence.

Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project

The Government of Maharashtra and Gujarat have agreed to implement Damanganga- Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project benefitting Maharashtra and Gujarat for which DPRs have been completed. Techno-economic appraisal for Damanganga-Pinjal link project has been accorded by MoWR, RD & GR subject to statutory clearances. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada has been modified in May, 2017 duly considering the suggestions of Government of Gujarat for including more tribal areas of Gujarat in the command of the project and it has been submitted for technical appraisal in Central Water Commission. Terms of Reference for Environmental Impact Assessment studies with modified scope of this link project has been approved by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and studies have been entrusted to WAPCOS Limited. Draft Memorandum of Understandings for implementation of these link projects have been sent to Government of Maharashtra & Gujarat for concurrence.

**Statement***Present Status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States Involved, Name of Rivers and Status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chattisgarh,	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailem) - Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka,	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas- Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar& Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

[Translation]

#### Utilisation of Funds

2924. SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Government to various States of the country particularly Himachal Pradesh for implementation of irrigation projects for the year 2016-17;

(b) whether the funds allocated have been fully utilized by the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to utilize the allocated funds fully and properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) Water resources projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR) provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

During 2016-17, Ninety-Nine (99) Major/Medium Irrigation Projects having ultimate irrigation potential of 76.03 lakh ha., have been identified from the list of ongoing PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) projects in consultation with States, for completion in phases by Dec, 2019 including their Command Area Development works. There was no ongoing project of Himachal Pradesh under PMKSY-AIBP at that time and therefore no project of Himachal Pradesh figures in the list of prioritized projects.

During 2016-17, central assistance (CA) of Rs. 4161.81 cr. under AIBP and Command Area Development (CAD) component of PMKSY and Rs. 148.01 cr. (including Rs. 1.13 cr. to Himachal Pradesh) under Har Khet Ko Pani component of PMKSY for implementation of Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes has been released. State-wise details of funds released during 2016-17 for above schemes given in the enclosed Statement.

Utilization certificate for the central assistance released is obtained from State Governments before release of next installment of CA. Further, monitoring of these projects is done by Central Water Commission (CWC) and third party from time to time. The progress of the projects is also reviewed at various level.

**Statement**

*Central Assistance Released During 2016-17 (Rs. In Cr.) Under PMKSY*

Sl. No.	State	AIBP	CADWM	HKKP-SMI
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	20.52
3.	Assam	-	-	87.86
4.	Bihar	-	12.6433	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.29	-	-
6.	Gujarat	961.88	681.644	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1.13
8.	Jharkhand	145.75	-	-
9.	Karnataka	135.471	31.4262	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	300.15	77.794	-
11.	Maharashtra	379.878	15.174	-
12.	Manipur	126.997	-	20
13.	Nagaland	-	-	18.5
14.	Odisha	457.656	35.273	-
15.	Punjab	52.42	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	45.89	-	-
17.	Telangana	545.449	-	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	135.632	-	-
Total		3307.86	853.954	148.01

[English]

**Potential of New and Renewable Energy Sources In Jammu and Kashmir**

2925. SHRI THUPSTAN CHHEWANG: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey or investigation has been carried out in Jammu and Kashmir for harnessing various sources of available non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to promote the non-conventional energy sources in the



State as the State in general and Ladakh region in particular has tremendous potential for these sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to install a mega-solar power project in Ladakh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) An assessment was conducted on Solar and Wind Potential across the country by the National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and for Small Hydro Power by AI IEC, IIT, Roorkee. The assessment also covered areas of J&K. As per the assessment, the total estimated potential of non-conventional energy in J&K is 112.8 GW as detailed in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Besides various schemes and programmes run by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy which are available to the State of J&K, the Ministry is implementing two special packages for J&K namely (a) Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative (LREI)

and (b) Prime Minister Development Package - 2015. The Details of these two packages are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The Ministry has accorded approval for setting up of one solar park of capacity 100 MW in J&K. Further, it is proposed to set up two Solar PV Projects of 7 MW each with battery storage facility in Leh & Kargil under the Prime Minister Development Package (PMDP)-2015.

**Statement – I**

*Details of Total Estimated Potential of Non-Conventional Energy in J&K :-*

S. No.	Renewable Energy Source	Potential (In MW)
1.	Solar	111050.00
2.	Hydro	1707.45
3.	Biomass	42.70
Total		112800.15

**Statement – II**

*Budgetary Provision for Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative-2010.*

S. No.	Activity	Amount (In Rs. Crore)			Physical Achievement	
		LREDA	KREDA	Total	LREDA	KREDA
1.	Small Hydro Projects	127.00	140.00	267.00	6 projects 3.6MW	6 projects 10.00MW
2.	SPV Component	80.00	60.00	140.00		
3.	ST Component	32.00	20.00	52.00	Completed	
4.	Capacity building, training, consultancy Etc.	7.00	7.00	14.00		
Total		246.00	227.00	473.00		

*Budgetary Provisions for PM Announced Development Package-2015.*

S. No.	Projects	Physical Target
1.	Generation - Solar: Two Pilot projects of 14 MW each in Leh and Kargil	14MW
2.	Solar off-grid Home System/Street lights	i. Street Lighting Systems - 20013 ii. Home Lightings Systems - 55000 iii. Solar power plants with aggregate capacity of 2100kWp at 401 locations in Kargil



Governments, handloom agencies such as Apex and primary co-operatives, State and private undertakings dealing in handlooms.

- To provide training to the handloom weavers covered under "Block Level Cluster" Scheme for their skill upgradation for development of new samples according to the latest market trends along with monitoring regarding implementation.
- Providing market support by arranging interface between designers, producers and buyers which includes execution of sample orders.
- Preserving and documenting traditional skills and revival of traditional skills and revival of traditional designs for production and marketing.
- Arranging exhibitions, seminars, workshops focusing on new and improved designs, equipments and processing techniques.
- Solving problems arising in pre-loom, loom and post loom processes and technologies.
- Improving techniques of processing.
- Product development to evolve more marketable products by interaction between expertise available in the fields of weaving, designing and processing.
- Improving weaving techniques and accessories and appliances used in weaving.
- Providing assistance to weavers (handloom pockets) which are located far away from Centres and have no access to WSCs by deputing the staff of WSC on a particular day in a month.

(d) Yes. As per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, handlooms has been included as one of the subjects in the course curriculum of undergraduate & postgraduate courses for the academic session 2016-17.

#### **Tenders for Polavaram Project**

2928. SHRI Y.V. SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Andhra Pradesh has issued notice to the main contractor under

clause 60C of the contract for tardy progress of the work under Polavaram Project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been decided by Andhra Pradesh to handover some works of this project to other contractors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that the Government has written a letter for stopping the tenders issued by Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there are any plans before the Government to take up the project on its own and complete it in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (d) As reported by the Govt of Andhra Pradesh, a notice was issued to the contracting agency on 15.09.2017 as per the agreement under clause 60 (c) of Preliminary Specification (PS) in Andhra Pradesh Detailed Standard Specification (APDSS) code, directing the agency to improve the work progress by deploying additional men and machinery within seven days. Further, Govt, of Andhra Pradesh has issued tender notification dated 16.11.2017 in this regard. Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR has requested the State government vide letter dated 27.11.2017 to put the said tender notification on hold and decide the issue holtstically in Polavaram Project Authority (PPA).

#### **Road Safety Councils**

2929. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute Road Safety Councils;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the corpus of Road Safety Fund; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the States establish Road Safety Councils and Road Safety Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) In pursuance of Section 215 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways constitute National Road Safety Council (NRSC) under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport & Highways. The Transport Minister of States / UTs are the members of the NRSC. NRSC was last constituted in August 2015.

Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2017, which has been introduced in the House by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, provides for creation of National Road Safety Board.

[*Translation*]

#### **Development of Powerloom Sector**

2930. SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for development of powerloom sector along with the amount allocated/ released and utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the details of mega group centres developed in powerloom sector on public-private partnership mode in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up and promote more powerloom centres in the country particularly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of places identified for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Government was implementing several schemes for the development of decentralised Powerloom Sector which included:- (i) In-situ upgradation schemes for upgradation of plain powerlooms; (ii) Group Workshed Schemes for giving assistance for constructing work-shed for powerloom sector; (iii) The Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) for extending support in the form of Buyer Seller Meet, Yarn Banks, setting up of Common Facility Centres, organising Seminar/ Workshop regarding Government schemes; (iv) Group Insurance Schemes for social security and (v) Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) for skill upgradation. The components of the schemes were rationalised and converged into "PowerTex India" which was launched in 1.4.2017. The details of the Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is no state-wise allocation of funds. The details of amount released/utilized for this purpose during each of the last three years under previous schemes and the current year, under PowerTex India, scheme-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The details of mega group centres developed in powerloom sector on public-private partnership mode in the country, State/UT-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal, at present.

#### **Statement – I**

*Details of the Powerloom Schemes and Incentives & Assistance Being Offered Under them:*

S. No.	Name of the component	Incentives and Assistance
1.	In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end powerloom units, for upgrading existing plain looms to semi-automatic/shuttleless looms by way of fixing certain additional attachments/kits.</li> <li>&gt; Powerloom units having up to 8 looms are eligible.</li> </ul>

S. No.	Name of the component	Incentives and Assistance																			
		Eligible subsidy is as under:-																			
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of Technology</th> <th colspan="3">GOI Subsidy per loom (in Rs.)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>General (50%)</th> <th>SC (75%)</th> <th>ST (90%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plain loom to semiautomatic shuttle loom</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-automatic shuttle loom to shuttleless Rapier loom</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>37,500</td> <td>45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plain loom to shuttleless Rapier loom</td> <td>45,000</td> <td>67,500</td> <td>81,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Technology	GOI Subsidy per loom (in Rs.)			General (50%)	SC (75%)	ST (90%)	Plain loom to semiautomatic shuttle loom	20,000	30,000	36,000	Semi-automatic shuttle loom to shuttleless Rapier loom	25,000	37,500	45,000	Plain loom to shuttleless Rapier loom	45,000	67,500	81,000
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2.	Group Workshed Scheme	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; To facilitate the establishment of work-sheds for shuttleless looms in an existing or new cluster, which will provide required scale of economy for business operations.</li> <li>&gt; At least 24 shuttleless looms of width upto 230 cms (or)</li> <li>&gt; 16 nos. of shuttleless looms of wider width <i>i.e.</i> 230 cms and above must be installed.</li> <li>&gt; Additional subsidy for construction of Dormitory: @ 125 Sq.ft per person.</li> </ul> <p>Govt. Subsidy</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>General</td> <td>(40%)</td> <td>:</td> <td>Rs. 400 per Sq.ft</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SC</td> <td>(75%)</td> <td>:</td> <td>Rs. 750 per Sq.ft</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ST</td> <td>(90%)</td> <td>:</td> <td>Rs. 900 per Sq.ft</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	General	(40%)	:	Rs. 400 per Sq.ft	SC	(75%)	:	Rs. 750 per Sq.ft	ST	(90%)	:	Rs. 900 per Sq.ft							
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3.	Yarn Bank Scheme	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Consortium to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers.</li> <li>&gt; To avoid middleman/local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.</li> <li>&gt; Minimum 11 members required to form SPV</li> <li>&gt; SPV has to provide matching amount and also, a Bank Guarantee equal to an amount of 25% of Govt. of India share.</li> </ul> <p>Max. GOI interest free corpus fund Rs. 2 cr.</p>																			
4.	Common Facility Center (CFC)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To provide financial assistance for setting-up of Common Facility Centres such as under:</p>																			

S. No.	Name of the component	Incentives and Assistance																																				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Pre-weaving, post-weaving, design studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use, dormitory &amp; workers' residential space etc.</li> <li>&gt; Minimum 11 members required to form SPV</li> </ul>																																				
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5.	Solar Energy Scheme (New Component)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To provide financial assistance/capital subsidy for installation of On Grid Solar Power Plant (without Battery back-up) and Off Grid Solar Power Plant (with Battery-back-up) by small Powerloom units to attain sustainable development goal of Government and to give thrust to renewable energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Powerloom units having upto 8 looms are eligible.</li> <li>&gt; On Grid Solar Power Plant (without Battery backup) and Off Grid Solar Power Plant (with Battery back-up).</li> </ul>																																				
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6.	Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers (New Component)	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To provide financial assistance to the decentralized Powerloom units / weavers for their investment in machineries and working capital.</p> <p>(i) Under PowerTex MUDRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing individual powerloom units (or) New individual / group enterprises involved in weaving activity are eligible for a loan of maximum upto Rs. 10 lakhs.</li> </ul>																																				

S. No.	Name of the component	Incentives and Assistance
		<p>Financial Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Margin money @20% of machinery cost with a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh and</li> <li>• Interest Subvention @ 6% per year for 5 years</li> </ul>
		<p>ii) Under PowerTex Stand-up India (SC/ST/Woman who are new entrepreneurs)</p> <p>Eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Powerloom units established by a person who belongs to SC/ST/Woman Entrepreneur, for a loan above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 1 crore.</li> <li>• In case of non-individual units at least 51 % of the share-holding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC / ST (or) Woman entrepreneur.</li> </ul> <p>Financial Assistance:</p> <p>25% Margin Money (Max. Rs. 25 lakh) on the machinery cost, the borrower is required to bring in 10% of the Project Cost as his/her own contribution.</p>
7.	Tex-Venture Capital Fund	<p>Objective</p> <p>SIDBI Venture Capital Fund Ltd.,(SVCL) invests on behalf of Ministry of Textiles in the form of equity in MSMEs to kick start on enterprises / expansion. Investment will typically be in innovative private Powerloom MSME companies.</p>
8.	Guidelines for Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes	<p>Awareness, Market Development and Exposure visit Programmes:</p> <p>(i) Seminars/ Workshops: To create awareness about schemes, disseminate the information about technology, products for the benefits of Powerloom weavers/workers.</p> <p>(ii) Buyer Seller Meets: The market development activities like Exhibition/Fair and Buyer-Sellers Meet under the scheme is serving the needs of the Powerloom weavers for marketing their products in national and international level.</p> <p>(iii) Exposure visit of Weavers: The exposure visits of Powerloom weavers/ entrepreneurs are organized as weavers/entrepreneurs from low level of technology are required to be exposed to the developed area of technology/manufacturing in order to motivate them to adopt technology and diversify the products.</p> <p>(iv) Setting up of On-line portal for the On-line application to the Powerloom units for availing the schemes under PowerTex India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Facilitation services to Powerloom weavers like Help line, Registration services, SMS Alert, Bank services etc..</li> <li>&gt; Publicity of Powerloom schemes in Electronic and Print Media</li> </ul>

S. No.	Name of the component	Incentives and Assistance
9.	Grant-in-Aid for 32 Non-TxCs Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) & Modernization of all PSCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Textile Research Associations (TRAs)/State Govt, agencies are running 32 no. of PSCs located across the country and offering various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/ workshop, Buyer Seller Meet etc. to the Powerloom sector.</li> <li>Grant-in-Aid (GIA) provided to the PSCs of TRAs/state Govt, agencies is mainly for the recurring expenses for running the PSCs for providing the services to Powerloom sector.</li> </ul> <p>Govt, assistance is provided for modernization and upgradation of the Powerloom Service Centres with the facilities which are required in the cluster. This would include improving testing facilities, installing modern looms, Preparatory machines, Testing instruments, Sewing machines for Garment and Apparel, Embroidery Machines, Design Development facilities etc.</p>

**Statement – II***Financial Achievement Under the Scheme*

(Rs in crores)

Year	Components under the Scheme								
	GWS	GIS	In-situ upgradation	BSM	Exposure Visit	Seminar/ Workshop	Common Facility Centre (CFC)	Yarn Bank	Grant-in-aid
2014-15	16.40	3.63	9.98	1.61	0.24	0.26	-	2.00	-
2015-16	20.07	6.62	59.185	2.15	0.283	0.234	0.03	4.87	-
2016-17	20.00	2.00	68.25	2.47	0.331	0.422	0.39	9.16	—
2017-18 (upto 15.12.2017)	9.42	-	61.675	0.90	0.321	0.522	-	1.31	4.1474

**Statement – III***Details of Mega Group Centres Developed in Powerloom Sector on Public- Private Partnership Mode in the Country, State/UT-Wise are as Under:*

Sr. No.	Name of Powerloom Mega Cluster	Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Erode (Tamil Nadu) (Announced in 2008-09)	C.S Associates Pvt. Ltd, Salem	Setting up of an Integrated Textile Market Complex which includes a) weekly market, b) daily market and c) Exposition Hall and ii) Warehouse and Dormitory.
	Project Cost: Rs. 153.63 cr. GOI subsidy: Rs. 38.05 cr.		The construction work of daily market & weekly market is completed.  GOI Released:-  GOI subsidy released: Rs. 35.74 cr.



1	2	3	4
2.	Bhilwara (Rajasthan) (Announced in 2009-10)	Kushal Global Limited, Jaipur	The PAMC in the meeting held on 13.09.2017 decided that the CMTA should be cancelled.
3.	Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) (Announced in 2012-13)	D.K.T.E. Society's Textile & Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji	Detailed Project Report (DPR) approved by PAMC in its meeting held on 19.06.2015 for Project cost of Rs. 113.57 Crore out of which GOI Share is Rs. 50.00 Crore. GOI has released Rs. 14.85 Crore.
4.	Solapur (Maharashtra) (Mega Cluster announced for Bhiwandi Cluster in the year 2008-09 was shifted to Solapur)	Grant Thornton LLP India, Gurgaon.	Revised Detailed Conceptual Reports (DCRs) submitted by the CMTAs as per decision of PAMC in the meeting held on 13.09.2017. CMTA implements the project as per timelines fixed by PAMC.
5.	Surat (Gujarat) announced in 2014-2015	IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Ltd, Mumbai	

[English]

#### Projects Under Namami Gange Mission Phase-II

2931. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects selected under Namami Gange Mission Phase-II along with the criteria for selection, State/ location-wise;

(b) the total number of projects sanctioned along with the financial support given by the Government under the said mission since its launch and the total number of projects completed so far, Statewise;

(c) whether the Government is aware that works under Namami Gange Mission are still lying incomplete in several places including Sonepur Ghat in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the stipulated schedule for completion of pending projects including the future plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Namami Gange Programme is a holistic approach to

clean Ganga through various activities such as treatment of municipal sewage and industrial effluent, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, ghats & crematoria works, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, awareness creation & public outreach etc.

The sewerage management projects which are the main pillar of the program have been sanctioned in various locations along the river Ganga depending on the pollution load and sewage generated in that city. Projects for river cleaning, ghats & crematoria have been sanctioned in accordance with solid waste thrown into the river. Construction of toilets have been provided in all Ganga villages to make them open defecation free. Afforestation and Biodiversity conservation projects have been taken up all along the river.

Total 187 projects for various these activities have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 16713.17 crores. For projects which were sanctioned prior to May 2015, the Government of India (GOI) is providing 70% of sanctioned cost as financial assistance, while after May 2015, GOI is providing 100% financial assistance for implementation of the projects. Out of 187 projects sanctioned, 47 projects have been completed so far. The state wise number of projects sanctioned and projects completed under Namami Gange Programme are tabulated below: -

State	No. of Projects	Projects completed	Projects under Implementation	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. In crore)
Uttarakhand	39	13	26	1272.09
Uttar Pradesh	44	4	40	5733.76
Bihar	27	-	27	4544.84
Jharkhand	7	-	7	348.18
West Bengal	40	26	14	2058.25
Delhi	3	-	3	1820.38
Haryana	2	-	2	217.87
All States *	25	4	21	717.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>16713.17</b>

\* Projects relate to Afforestation, Bio-diversity conservation, Institutional Development Projects, Eco-logical Task Force, Water Quality Monitoring and River Surface Cleaning.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is closely monitoring the various projects sanctioned for cleaning of Ganga. 140 projects are under various stages of implementation. In Sonapur, work on 6 ghats have been taken up at sanctioned cost of Rs 32.34 crores and the overall physical progress is 62% and the project is targeted to be completed by March 2018.

During the implementation of projects, bottlenecks like delay in tendering process, retendering, non-availability of land, legal issues, natural calamities (like flood etc.), delay in permission from local authorities on road cutting/crossing etc. are encountered. Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) constructed earlier are not performing to their optimum capacity and there is poor Operation & Maintenance (O&M) support by local governments. The issues are resolved through continuous coordination with the state government at various levels, field visits and by regular monitoring. Further in order to ensure effective implementation and timely completion of projects, Project Management Consultants / Supervision Consultants are being engaged by the state governments. Upgradation/rehabilitation of old STPs is being undertaken and all the new projects being sanctioned are inclusive of O&M component for 15 years under Central Government funding. Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is being adopted for awarding sewage infrastructure contracts having effective mechanism for

linking of the payment of O&M costs with STP performance. Cleaning of river is a continuous process, however, all efforts are made by Government of India to complete these projects on highest priority.

#### **Shortage of Funds Under MGNREGS**

2932. PROF. A.S.R. NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is facing financial crunch;

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

(c) whether the shortage of funds will affect the implementation of various programmes under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The fund release for implementation of MGNREGA to States/UTs is a continuous process and Central Government is making funds available keeping in view the demand. The Ministry has released

Rs. 47148.39 crore (as on 01.01.2018) to States/ UTs for running the programme during FY 2017-18.

#### **Marketing Facilities for Weavers**

2933. SHRI HARI OM PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ensured adequate facilities and provide some financial package to weavers to enable them market their produces at a profitable rate at national and international levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which this initiative is likely to help for the development of the weaving industry particularly in Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) and (b) To enable the weavers to market their produces at a profitable rates and to develop the handloom sector across the country including Ambedkar Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has taken the following steps:-

- National/Special Handloom Expos, District Level Events are organized to provide marketing platforms to the weavers. Weavers are also facilitated to participate in various crafts melas held in the different parts of the country to sell the handloom products. E-commerce platforms have been engaged as new marketing initiatives to boost the handloom sector.
- India Handloom Brand has been launched for branding of high quality handloom products.
- Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) has been signed with reputed designers for working in the handloom clusters and design fashionable garments using the local woven fabrics.
- Initiative with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand. BIBA, Peter England and ONAYA have launched a separate range of handloom garments.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cricket Commentary by AIR**

2934. SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the time since when the commentary of cricket has not been broadcast on Akashwani Channels alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is proposed to broadcast the cricket commentaries on Akashwani channels again and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start commentary of Indian Premier League (IPL) cricket matches on Radio and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio(AIR) has been broadcasting cricket commentary of cricket events whose broadcast rights have been acquired from the concerned Rights holders by AIR/ Prasar Bharati from time to time AIR had recently broadcast the commentary of the India-Sri Lanka Cricket Series-2017 in July-September, 2017.

(c) AIR is in talks with Board of Control for Cricket in India.(BCCI) for the broadcast of commentary of Indian Premier League (IPL) cricket matches.

*[English]*

#### **Rules on Cancellation Fees Charged by Airlines**

2935. SHRI MALYADRI SRIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has strict rules regarding the cancellation fees to be levied by all airlines, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Air India is charging high cancellation fees for all domestic air tickets, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for Directorate General of Civil Aviation to fix such a high ceiling for cancellation fees;

(d) whether airlines have formed a cartel to charge high cancellation and high ticket prices, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to enquire into cartelization of airlines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Under the provision 3 (h) of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section -3, Series M, Part-II titled Refund of Airline Tickets to Passengers of Public Transport Undertakings, under no circumstances, the airline shall levy cancellation charge more than the basic fare plus fuel surcharge. Examination of cancellation charges of Air India and other scheduled domestic airlines reveals that cancellation charge of Air India is in line with the other scheduled domestic airlines.

(d) and (e) Scheduled domestic airlines are compliant to the provision of the CAR, which has been displayed on their websites.

[*Translation*]

### **Bauxite Mining**

2936. SHRI BHARAT SINGH:

SHRI MANSHANKAR NINAMA

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether bauxite is being explored in the notified areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of agencies roped in for this work;

(c) the total quantum of bauxite mined across the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has sought the opinion of the States in regard to conservation of Bauxite and if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to Deserve Bauxite in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b)

As per the information received from the States, the details of exploration of bauxite being undertaken by various agencies are given in the following table:

S. No.	State	Districts	Agencies carrying out exploration of bauxite
1.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham, Surguja, Balrampur, Jashpur, Kanker and Kondagaon	1. Director Geology Mining Chhattisgarh 2. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited 3. Geological Survey of India
2.	Jharkhand	Gumla and Lohardaga	1. Director Geology Mining Government of Jharkhand
3.	Odisha	Koraput, Rayagada, and Kalahandi, Phulbani, Bolangir and Barharh	1. Geological Survey of India 2. Mineral Corporation of India 3. Directorate of Geology, Odisha
4.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1. Gujrat Mineral Development and Mineral Society

(c) State-wise production of bauxite is given in the following table:

*State-Wise Production of Bauxite*

(Quantity in tonnes)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)
India	22493671	28123789	24664632
Chhattisgarh	1560784	1991455	1954233
Goa	268500	163950	0
Gujarat	5825628	10387092	5818467
Jharkhand	2040519	2111227	2289825
Karnataka	127500	12050	386
Madhya Pradesh	831899	684288	658375
Maharashtra	2669408	1907543	1946042
Orissa	9091061	10839038	11990035
Tamil Nadu	78372	27146	7269

Source: MCDR Returns

(P) Provisional

(d) and (e) The mining activities of major minerals including Bauxite, are regulated as per the provisions contained in Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder. The MMDR Act and the Rules thereunder have been framed after wide consultation with all stakeholders, including State Governments. This is as per the pre-legislative consultative policy promulgated by the Ministry of Law & Justice.

Further, the measures for conservation of minerals, including bauxite are done as per the provisions of MMDR Act, 1957 and National Mineral Policy-2008, which, inter alia, states that conservation of mineral shall be construed not in the restrictive sense of abstinence from consumption or preservation for use in the distant future but as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilisation of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals.

*[English]***Agreement Between IFEER and IAHE**

2937. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently inked Cooperation Framework Agreement between Institute of

Training in Engines and Road Management of Morocco (IFEER) and Indian Academy of Highway Engineer (IAHE);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the highlights of the agreement;

(c) whether any mutual collaboration and exchange of experts are proposed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and the Institute of Training in Engines and Road Maintenance (IFEER) of the Kingdom of Morocco was signed on 14.12.2017. The Framework Agreement envisages development of cooperation in road training between the two Institutes through programs of common interest, including guidance, training, expertise and technical cooperation, to enable both sides to enhance skills required by human resources in the road construction sector.

(c) and (d) The Agreement also envisages exchange of information, documentation, trainers, speakers, experts and experience in the area of road construction and maintenance.

*[Translation]***Increase in Textile Export**

2938. KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of textiles has increased from the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating a special policy to promote export of items other than garments such as handicrafts, handlooms and cotton made-products and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating an integrated scheme for textiles and garments and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to bring improvement in handicrafts in Bundelkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Export of textiles and apparels from the country to the rest of the world have hovered around 40 billion US dollars in the last three years. Exports for the period April to October 2017-18 showed an increase of 2.9% over the same period of 2016-17.

(b) In order to increase India's competitiveness in exports items other than garments, the Union Cabinet has extended the special package to boost employment generation and exports in the apparel sector to the made-ups sector in December 2016. In addition, interest subvention is provided at 3% per annum for pre and post shipment credit and duty drawback is provided on exports. Exports are promoted on a sustained basis under the Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI). Government has also enhanced the rates under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from 2% to 4% on made ups w.e.f 1st November 2017 till 30th June 2018. Additional MEIS provided to the textiles sector includes 2,743 crore for Ready-made Garments and Made-ups and 921 crore for handmade carpets of silk, handloom, coir and jute products. Textile India 2017, India's first ever mega textiles trade fair was organised in Gandhinagar from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 to promote export and to attract investments in the textile sector.

(c) Although there is no integrated scheme for textiles and garments at present, there are various individual schemes for capacity building, skill development, technology upgradation and for development of infrastructure.

(d) Government implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts in the country including Bundelkhand under National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and comprehensive handicraft development scheme (CHCDS) with the following components:

#### NHDP

1. Dastkar Shaktikaran under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

2. Design and Technology Upgradation
3. Human Resource Development
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support
6. Research and Development
7. Marketing Support & Services (MSS)

#### CHCDS

1. Mega Cluster
2. Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion Handicraft

[English]

#### Promotion of Traditional Sports

2939. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR DIWAKER: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to promote traditional sports;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the details thereof;

(c) If not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in the past the Government has taken any initiative to organise traditional sports events in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A Scheme called "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" was formulated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports to promote sports through creation of sports infrastructure and conduct of annual sports competitions in the entire country, and implemented from the financial year 2016-17. The earlier Khelo India Scheme, which has been revised and revamped during the current financial year

2017-18, *inter-alia* includes a vertical of 'Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games'. Under this vertical, in order to showcase our rural and Indigenous/tribal games, annual competitions will be held annually under the Khelo India Scheme in rural and indigenous/tribal games alternately. A dynamic and interactive website providing information on such games will also be put up. This will not only help disseminate information and pique the curiosity of the present generation about these games but also encourage children and youth to take up these games in a major way, paving way for their future mainstreaming.

In addition, the Sports Authority of India (SAI), an autonomous organization under the aegis of this Ministry also promotes Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA). Under the IGMA scheme SAI has adopted 10 schools having a total strength of 168 trainees (104 Boys & 64 Girls) for Organizing Competition for Scouting Talent.

In order to revive such games and promote them among the masses, SAI has adopted the following Indigenous games disciplines for their promotion :

- a) Kalaripayatu, Kerala
- b) Silambam, Tamilnadu
- c) Kabaddi, Telengana
- d) Archery, Jharkhand
- e) Malkhamb, Maharashtra
- f) Mukna, Imphal
- g) Thangta, Imphal
- h) Khomlinal, Assam
- i) Gatka, Punjab

The trainees and the schools adopted in the IGMA scheme are provided with the sports kit, accidental insurance including medical, stipend, annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment and for organizing competitions for scouting talent.

(d) and (e) Under the erstwhile schemes of Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) and the pre-revised Khelo India Scheme, annual competitions were conducted in

identified sports disciplines which included Kabaddi and Kho-Kho.

### **Registered Journalists**

2940. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any date regarding the number of registered journalists in the country;

(b) if so, the details of number of registered journalists, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance or implementing any schemes for generating employment for journalists in the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Ministry of I&B does not register journalists. However, Press Information Bureau, an attached office under this Ministry accredits the journalists who reside at Delhi or its periphery, as per the guidelines available on PIB website at the following link: [http://164.100.117.97/WriteReadData/CMS/accreditationguidelines\(1\).pdf](http://164.100.117.97/WriteReadData/CMS/accreditationguidelines(1).pdf)

List of such 2557 accredited journalists may be seen at PIB website at the following link: (<http://pibaccreditation.nic.in/acrindexall.aspx>).

(c) and (d) This Ministry administers Journalist Welfare Scheme (JWS) that provides one time ex-gratia relief on urgent basis to journalists or his/her family (in case of demise of journalist). Under this scheme upto Rs. 5 lakh may be provided to the family under extreme hardship on account of death or permanent disability of the journalist. Upto Rs. 3 lakh may be provided towards the cost of treatment of major ailments and upto Rs. 2 lakh may be provided in case of accidents causing serious injuries necessitating hospitalization. Details of the scheme may be seen at [<http://www.pib.gov.in/AllMediafacilitation.aspx?MenuId=16>]. The amount disbursed to journalists or their families under this scheme from 2013-14 to 2016-17 may be seen in enclosed Statement.

**Statement***List of Journalists Granted Assistance Under Journalists Welfare Fund/Scheme*

S. No.	Name of applicant /journalist	Print / Electronic Media	State/UT	Date of sanction	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013-14					
1.	Smt. Richa Jaitly W/o-Late Shri Aditiya Jaitly, Photo Journalist, Times of India (Death Case)	Print	Punjab	25.09.2013	Rs. 5,00,000
2.	Shri Mohd. Yasir, News Photo Journalist, Daily Andalib, Urdu Daily. (Accident Case)	Print	Delhi	25.09.2013	Rs. 1,00,000
3.	Smt. Usha Pandey W/o Late Shri Durga Prasad Pandey, Correspondent, Mahamedha Prakashan Ltd. (Death Case)	Print	Delhi	03.02.2014	Rs. 5,00,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>Rs. 11,00,000</b>
2014-15					
1.	Shri T.S.V. Hari, Freelance Journalist (Serious Disease),	Print	Tamil Nadu	26.02.2015	Rs. 87,814/-
2.	Shri Rahul Kashyap, Stringer, Kanpur Samvad (Accident Case)	Print	UP	26.02.2015	Rs. 48,291/-
3.	Shri Atul Kumar, Journalist, 'Faroqui Tanzeem' (Serious Disease)	Print	Bihar	26.02.2015	Rs. 1,25,775/-
4.	Smt. Sudha Gupta, w/o late Shri Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Dainik 'Sagar Swar' (Death Case)	Print	MP	26.02.2015	Rs. 5,00,000
5.	Shri M. Aslam Qureshi, Editor, 'The Times Newsday'. (Serious Disease)	Print	Delhi	26.02.2015	Rs. 1,74,225/-
6.	Shri Suresh Atmaram Karale, Journalist, Daily Gavkari, (Serious Disease)	Print	Mah	24.03.2015	Rs. 2,09,006/-
7.	Shri Jayanta Kumar Das, Journalist, 'Prime News' TV Channel and 'Amar Asom' Newspaper (Accident Case)	Electronic and Print	Assam	24.03.2015	Rs. 39,725/-
8.	Smt. Golap Ghadei, w/o late Shri Vijay Kumar G., Photographer, 'The Pioneer' (Death Case)	Print	Delhi	24.03.2015	Rs. 5,00,000



1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Smt. Kulvinder Kaur, w/o late Shri Jasdeep Singh Malhotra, Principal Correspondent, 'Hindustan Times' (Death case)	Print	Punjab	24.03.2015	Rs. 5,00,000
10.	Shri Sudhakar Bijapurkar, Correspondent, 'Shivner' (Accident Case)	Print	Mah	24.03.2015	Rs. 20,084/-
11.	Shri Anoop Kumar Bhatnagar, Editor, 'Nai Dunia' (Serious Disease)	Print	Delhi	26.02.2015	Rs. 41,352/-
Total					Rs. 22,46,272
2015-16					
1.	Shri Gopal Sharma, Journalist, The Statesman (Serious Disease)	Print	Delhi	29.05.2015	Rs. 3,00,000/-
2.	Smt. Rajni, w/o late Shri Kamal Kumar, Senior Cameraman, Zee Media Corporation Limited (Death Case)	Electronic	Delhi	27.11.2015	Rs. 5,00,000/-
3.	Shri Alaya Kumar Mohanty, Correspondent, Amrit Sandesh (Serious Disease)	Print	Odisha	27.11.2015	Rs. 1,50,000/-
4.	Shri Hiren Mukherjee, Editor, Bardhaman Review, Kolkata (Serious Disease)	Print	WB	27.11.2015	Rs. 2,75,000/-
5.	Shri Deepu K.S., Cameraman, Jeevan TV, Kerala (Serious Disease)	Electronic	Kerala	27.11.2015	Rs. 2,75,000/-
6.	Smt. Latabai Khandalkar w/o Lt. Shrimant Sopan Khandalkar, Dainik Lokmat (Death Case)	Print	Mah	30.03.2016	Rs. 5,00,000/-
7.	Shri Prakash Bhargava, Freelance Journalist, (Serious Disease)	Print/ Electronic	Delhi	30.03.2016	Rs. 3,00,000/-
8.	Smt. Pitshpa Singh mother of Late Shri Akshay Singh, Journalist, Aaj Tak/India TV Today (Death Case)	Electronic	Delhi	30.03.2016	Rs. 5,00,000/-
Total					Rs. 28,00,000
2016-17					
1.	Smt. Reena Hasman Bhatt w/o late Shri H.K.Bhatt, Correspondent, Shri Nutan Saurashtra (Death Case)	Print	Odisha	15.11.2016	Rs. 5,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Smt Manju Kalshan w/o Late Shri Gyanendra Kalshan, Photographer, UNI (Death Case)	Print	Delhi	15.11.2016	Rs. 5,00,000/-
3.	Shri Khagendramani Pradhan, Freelance Journalist, (Serious Disease)	Print	Sikkim	15.11.2016	Rs. 3,00,000/-
4.	Smt. C.Hmingliani W/o Shri Robert Lalchhuana, Editor, Romei Mizo Daily Newspaper, (Death Case)	Print	Mizoram	15.11.2016	Rs. 5,00,000/-
5.	Shri Virendra Singh, Sr. Video Journalist, (Serious Ailment)	Print	Delhi	01.03.2017	Rs. 3,00,000/-
6.	Shri Anoop Kumar Bhatnagar, Free Lance Journalist, (Serious Ailment)	Print	Delhi	01.03.2017	Rs. 2,58,648/-
7.	Shri Ratan Hazarika, Staff Reporter, Amor Asom, (Serious Ailment)	Print	Assom	01.03.2017	Rs. 2,29,153/-
Total					25,88,153

#### **Measures for Persons with Reduced Mobility**

2941. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures taken by the Ministry for Persons with Reduced Mobility (PRM);

(b) the details on the Ashok Kumar Committee's report on facilities for PRM being implemented and the airports that have started the process of standardization of equipment for PRMs;

(c) whether this policy for facilitating the PRMs has also been included in the policy on Regional and Remote Air Connectivity and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has sought suggestions from the general public and other stakeholders regarding implementation of new guidelines by CISF for differently abled persons at the airports, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is aware that due to outdated guidelines, passengers with prosthetic limb face great difficulty during screening/security checks at airports and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to expedite implementation of the new guidelines for screening of/treatment of differently abled persons by the CISF personnel at the airports and if so, the progress towards implementation of these proposed new guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has amended Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3-Air Transport, Persons with Disability and / or Persons with Reduced Mobility (PRM), to standardize the conditions for travel of persons with disabilities and reduced mobility by air in order to protect them against any form of discrimination and to ensure that they receive all possible assistance during their travel. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has also issued Aviation Security (AVSEC) Circular regarding Standard Operating Procedure for screening of passengers with special needs and medical conditions.

At all International and Domestic operational airports under Airports Authority of India (AAI), retro fitting of Braille symbols & auditory signals in existing lifts, provision of ramps and Toilets for Persons with Reduced Mobility has been completed under the Accessibility India Campaign. Barrier free facilities for

persons with disabilities (Divyang Jan) has been provided at AAI airports like wheel chair friendly security check enclosures, toilets for the physically challenged with signage, wheel chair friendly lifts, wide Elevator facility for convenient movement of physically challenged passengers, earmarked area on the city-side for disembarkation of physically challenged passengers, ambulift facility on demand, ramps for physically challenged persons both on city side and air-side, earmarked parking slots in the car parking area for physically challenged passengers.

(c) The Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) has been launched with an aim to stimulate/ promote air connectivity by making it affordable to all persons including PRM and policy with regard to facilitating the PRMs is uniformly applicable to all airports in the country engaged in civil aviation operations.

(d) to (f) The BCAS has issued an Addendum with a clear Standing Operating Procedure (S.O.P.) to refine the guidelines for screening of differently abled people at the airports and this S.O.P. is implemented by CISF/State Police. The BCAS, before issuing the Addendum, also sought suggestions from general public and other stakeholders which has come into effect from 3.10.2017 and to avoid difficulties in screening of PRMs, it is now done in presence of a gazetted officer in-charge along with security hold area in-charge as per codified sequence of screening in respect of prosthetics.

#### **International Road Federation (IRF)**

2942. SHRI P.K. KUNHALIKUTTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS: be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report by International Road Federation (IRF) has recently stated that India accounts for ten percent of global road accident deaths which is highest in the world;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government on the said report of IRF;

(c) whether the Union Government has since taken concrete steps to check road fatalities in the country; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has no specific information about the statement issued by International Road Federation about the road accident deaths in India.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has taken a number of steps to prevent such road accidents as per details mentioned under:

- i. The Government has approved a National Road Safety Policy. This Policy outlines various policy measures such as promoting awareness, establishing road safety information data base, encouraging safer road infrastructure including application of intelligent transport, enforcement of safety laws etc.
- ii. The Government has constituted the National Road Safety Council as the apex body to take policy decisions in matters of road safety.
- iii. The Ministry has requested all States/UTs for setting up of State Road Safety Council and District Road Safety Committees, and to hold their meetings regularly.
- iv. The Ministry has constituted Group of Ministers of State Transport Minister to examine the best practices of Transport and suggest issues to improve road safety.
- v. Based on the recommendation of Group of Minister, the Ministry introduced Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2017 covering entire gamut of road safety.
- vi. The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on 4 'E's viz. Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care.
- vii. Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- viii. Road Safety Audit of selected stretches of National Highways has been taken up.
- ix. High priority has been accorded to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.

- x. The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs. About 52,000 Km of stretches of State Highways has been identified for conversion to national highways.
- xi. Setting up of model driving training institutes in States and refresher training to drivers of Heavy Motor Vehicle in the unorganized sector.
- xii. Advocacy/Publicity campaign on road safety through the electronic and print media.
- xiii. Tightening of safety standards for vehicles like Seat Belts, anti-lock braking system etc.

#### **e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project**

2943. SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government, under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project for the computerization at gram panchayat level;

(b) the number of Panchayats that became e-Panchayats under the Mission across the country so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized under this Mission during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the targets set and achievements made under this Mission during the above said period along with its results, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government is planning to link Panchayats with the Private Firms across the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government has proposed any framework for providing effective use of technology at Panchayat level including targeted training modules for rural citizens and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a)

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) is implementing e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that seeks to transform the functioning of all the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) by making them more transparent, accountable and effective as organs of decentralized self-governing institutions. Under e-Panchayat MMP, a suite of Core Common Applications has been developed to address various aspects of Panchayats' functioning including planning, budgeting, implementation, accounting, monitoring, social audit and delivery of citizen services like issue of certificates, licences etc. Together these applications constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES).

(b) to (d) The aim of the MMP is to automate the internal functioning and e-enable the service delivery across all the nearly 2.5 lakh panchayats. The level of adoption of various PES Applications at panchayat level varies across States/UTs due to differentials in the preparedness of panchayats for e-enablement. Besides, some States have also developed their own State-specific applications for similar purpose. The, State/UT-wise adoption of the PES applications is at given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Funds are not released to States/UTs directly under the e-Panchayat MMP. However, under the erstwhile scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA), all States/UTs were permitted to build their State-specific requirements for e-enablement of Panchayats including purchase of computers during 2013-14 and 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards support for Capacity Building including e-enablement were given to the States under RGPSA/CB-PSA (Capacity Building - Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan). The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States during the last three years for e-enablement, including procurement of computers, are given in enclosed Statement-II. Besides, under Fourteenth Finance Commission guidelines, a provision has been made for Gram Panchayats to use upto 10% of the funds available for purchase of computers, internet connectivity etc.

(e) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has been implementing the Common Service Centre (CSC) scheme which envisages setting up of at least one CSC at each Gram Panchayat (GP) level to cover all the 2.5 lakhs GPs across the country.

These CSC centres are operated by Village Level Entrepreneurs.

(f) Under the National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) 2014, for PRIs developed by MoPR, due emphasis has been given to the usage of information technology for expanding the outreach and enhancing the quality of the various capacity building initiatives. This framework is recommendatory in nature and all States, including Gujarat, are expected to examine this framework in their context and design their capacity building programmes as per their State-specific needs. MoPR also provides faculty support to States/UTs to build Master Trainers on the usage of PES applications. A cascading mode of training (Training of the Trainers) has been adopted to ensure that trainings reach till grass-root level. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has also been implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) to impart digital literacy in rural India by covering six crore rural households (one person per household). Further, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has been implementing the BharatNet project to connect all Gram Panchayats in the country.

**Statement – I**

*State/UT-Wise Adoption of the PES Applications*

Name of Application	In use by States/UTs
1	2
PRIASoft	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
PlanPlus	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
National Panchayat Portal	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Local Government Directory	All States/UTs.
ActionSoft	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry
National Asset Directory	A&N Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.
AreaProfiler	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
ServicePlus	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur

KEY:

1. PRIASoft = States entering vouchers online for FY 2016-17.
2. PlanPlus = States uploading approved Annual Action Plans for FY 2016-17.
3. National Panchayat Portal = States where the dynamic websites have been created for Panchayats (on State's request).

4. Local Government Directory = States where unique codes have been defined for Panchayats (or equivalent Rural Local Bodies) and Urban local bodies

5. ActionSoft = States where financial/physical progress of works undertaken during 2016-17 is being captured by Panchayats is being captured.

6. National Asset Directory = States where Panchayats are

putting details: of their Assets in public domain.

7. AreaProfiler = States where some local profile (election details, demographic data, family register, etc) is being put in public domain.

8. ServicePlus = States where ServicePlus is being used to deliver services through Panchayats.

**Statement- II**

*State/UT-Wise Amount Sanctioned/Released and Expenditure (as per Available Information)  
Under e-Enablement Component*

(Rs. in crore)

S. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Sanctioned	'Released	Expenditure**	Sanctioned	*Released	Expenditure**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.53	24.19	NA	0.76	12.50	0.50
2.	Assam	4.40	26.04	1.14	1.26	17.08	0.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	7.72	NA	0.07	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	7.32	63.67	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.00	11.40	NA	2.96	14.64	1.49
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	NA
7.	Daman and Diu	0.18	1.51	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	1.09	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.06	NA
10.	Gujaiat	4.31	1.06	0.05	3.25	0.00	0.00
11.	Haryana	3.68	18.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Himachal	7.64	15.26	2.87	0.51	2.48	NA
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.19	8.58	NA	1.50	0.00	0.17
14.	Jharkhand	0.00	16.20	4.00	2.05	9.49	NA
15.	Karnataka	2.52	46.80	0.86	1.37	32.71	1.37
16.	Kerala	9.78	14.49	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.65	NA
18.	Maharashtra	0.00	34.76	NA	0.00	4.50	NA
19.	Madhya	0.00	37.46	NA	0.00	10.80	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Manipur	0.00	5.42	NA	0.26	5.40	0.17
21.	Mizoram	0.48	2.48	NA	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Odisha	5.61	32.92	5.45	0.88	0.00	8.41
23.	Punjab	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	NA
24.	Rajasthan	0.00	11.56	0.00	0.00	4.48	NA
25.	Sikkim	0.70	6.85	0.32	0.28	1.26	NA
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	20.16	0.00	0.00	8.96	0.25
27.	Telangana	8.22	29.94	2.13	0.00	13.13	0.00
28.	Tripura	0.08	2.36	NA	0.00	1.35	0.00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	5.58
30.	Uttarakhand	4.00	13.04	NA	3.64	3.09	3.36
31.	West Bengal	2.03	27.71	NA	0.89	9.91	1.83
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		122.21	481.45	16.81	20.07	168.47	23.50

\* Released amount indicate total released under RGPSA/CB-PSA including E-enablement.

\*\* Expenditure in respect of E-enablement component has not been reported by some States

(0) In sanction column shows no sanction under e-enablement component.

(-) The proposal in respect of these States has not been considered so far the FY 2017-18 NA: Information not available (expenditure not submitted)

S. No.	State	2016-17			2017-18	
		Sanctioned	*Released	Expenditure**	Sanctioned	*Released
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.89	91.61	12.59	10.55	81.35
2.	Assam	1.20	49.08	2.02	3.00	9.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.59	NA	-	3.59
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.29	42.62	1.13	0.13	33.21
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	3.00	0.00	-	-
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
9.	Goa	0.01	1.38	NA	0.03	0.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Gujaiat	4.82	33.38	NA	-	-
11.	Haryana	1.40	11.37	NA	1.90	10.55
12.	Himachal	0.40	1,10	NA	-	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
14.	Jharkhand	2.09	20.90	0.72	2.12	30.16
15.	Karnataka	1.32	15.08	NA	1.33	18.40
16.	Kerala	0.00	8.55	NA	0	23.26
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
18.	Maharashtra	3.06	21.17	NA	8.31	25.80
19.	Madhya	0.00	55.45	NA	1.85	30.25
20.	Manipur	0.18	9.82	NA	0.29	3.27
21.	Mizoram	0.00	9.22	NA	0.50	10.13
22.	Odisha	1.12	24.54	0.13	1.12	32.89
23.	Punjab	0.94	11.00	0.94	0.95	8.26
24.	Rajasthan	3.54	22.27	NA	3.52	8.22
25.	Sikkim	0.31	2.33	0.16	0.38	5.35
26.	Tamil Nadu	0.61	27.32	0.61	0.15	26.72
27.	Telangana	0.00	43.38	NA	5.42	16.84
28.	Tripura	0.00	8.30	NA	-	1.21
29.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	39.87	0.70	6.09	52.57
30.	Uttarakhand	0.62	13.21	NA	-	7.82
31.	West Bengal	0.91	21.86	NA	1.00	20.66
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.17	NA	0	6.75
Total		37.71	585.87	19.00	48.64	467.20

\* Released amount indicate total released under RGPSA/CB-PSA including E-enablement.

\*\* Expenditure in respect of E-enablement component has not been reported by some States

(0) In sanction column shows no sanction under e-enablement component.

(-) The proposal in respect of these States has not been considered so far the FY 2017-18 NA: Information not available (expenditure not submitted)



[*Translation*]

### **Digitization of Broadcasting Sector**

2944. SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any outline for digitization of broadcasting sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether indigenous set-top boxes are much in demand and, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to promote indigenous manufacturers of set-top boxes for cable/DTH television and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting laid down the schedule in four phases for digitization of the Cable TV Networks across the country. The sun set date for cable TV digitization was 31.03.2017. As per Section 4A of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 with effect from 01.4.2017, only digital encrypted signals can be carried by the Cable Operators on their networks.

As far as All India Radio is concerned, various digitization schemes are as under:

- (i) Replacement/ Up-gradation of 36 valve based MW/ SW Transmitters by new technology solid state digital (DRM) MW Transmitters.
- (ii) 127 studios of existing AIR Stations are approved under Digitization.
- (iii) Replacement of 6 digital ready MW transmitters in LWE affected area.
- (iv) 127 Studio Transmitter link (STL) are placed for digitization of connectivity.
- (v) Digitisation of Archives at Delhi, CBS Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata & Regional Archive centre at Hyderabad.
- (vi) News room automation at all 44 RNUs and opening of 7 new RNUs.

- (vii) Digitization of all 32 existing captive earth stations (CES) have been digitized and 5 new captive earth stations at Dehradun, Silchar, Tiruchirapalli and Dharwad.
- (viii) 17 popular channels of AIR can also be received through internet by browsing AIR's website <allindiaradio.gov.in> and by downloading suitable apps on iOS/ Android/ Windows based mobile phones,
- (ix) 39 channels of AIR are available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Fredl Dish) throughout the country, which can be received by using set top Box.

In addition, Government has approved digital audio compatible new FM transmitters at 174 places and replacement/upgradation of existing FM transmitters at 77 places.

As far as Doordarshan is concerned, Doordarshan transmission in satellite mode is digital. 63 Doordarshan Studio Centres are fully digital. Digitization of 04 Studios Centres at Warangal, Kozhikode (Calicut), Coimbatore & Patiala is dependent on availability of resources.

(c) Cost of indigenous STBs is comparatively higher than the imported ones hence, demand may not be higher for these as of now.

(d) Ministry has been supporting the local manufacturing of STBs. At present, STBs are indigenously manufactured by about 15 companies in India.

Doordarshan has authorized BECIL along with 10 other STB manufacturers in India to manufacture STBs for (DD Direct Plus) DTH platform.

[*English*]

### **Quality of Drinking Water**

2945. SHRI HARISH MEENA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has a mechanism to check/review the quality of drinking water before and after water connection is provided in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government for poor quality of drinking water and the action taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water in these areas during each of the last three years; and

(d) the number of drinking water connections provided by the Government in rural areas during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) to (d) Rural drinking water supply is a state subject. For improving the coverage of safe drinking water to rural population, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the states by providing them with technical and financial assistance through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). It is the State Governments who plan, design, approve, execute and operate & maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The Ministry has advised all the states to carry water testing of sources once in a year for chemical parameter and twice in a year (pre and post monsoon) for bacteriological parameter and as and when water related diseases are detected.

The complaints received at central level are transferred to states for taking necessary action. State-wise total number of household connection and percentage of house hold connection with piped water supply, as reported by the States to the Ministry as on 28th December, 2017, is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-Wise Total Number of Household Connection and Percentage of House Hold Connection with Piped Water Supply, as Reported by the States to the Ministry as on 28th December, 2017*

S. No.	Name of the state	Total number of Household connections as on (28/12/2017)	% of total household connections with PWS as on (28/12/2017)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6604	10.15

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2609841	28.59
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14132	6.4
4.	Assam	118764	2.05
5.	Bihar	217946	1.22
6.	Chattisgarh	338688	7.84
7.	Goa	210415	95
8.	Gujarat	4717288	72.82
9.	Haryana	1575545	47.68
10.	Himachal Pradesh	760135	56.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	471410	28.57
12.	Jharkhand	213676	4.27
13.	Karnataka	3392836	41.33
14.	Kerala	1374506	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1128484	10.34
16.	Maharashtra	4891355	36.74
17.	Manipur	21065	4.9
18.	Meghalaya	5370	1.15
19.	Mizoram	14108	13.47
20.	Nagaland	15559	4.96
21.	Odisha	302048	3.71
22.	Puducherry	41418	50.35
23.	Punjab	1597842	47.56
24.	Rajasthan	1134626	12.2
25.	Sikkim	87800	99.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	2855731	28.92
27.	Telangana	1787355	32.76
28.	Tripura	21067	2.45
29.	Uttar Pradesh	136594	0.53
30.	Uttarakhand	209747	13.9
31.	West Bengal	109822	0.67
Total		30381777	16.85

**Access to Power in Rural, Tribal and Hilly Areas**

2946. KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently launched a scheme called 'Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana or Saubhagya' to provide electricity to all households which are without power connection;

(b) if so, the number of families in rural, tribal and hilly areas across the country which did not have access to power as on 30 November, 2017;

(c) the number of families in rural, tribal and hilly areas in the country which were provided electricity in the past three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) whether the targets of providing electricity in rural, tribal and in hilly areas in various States across the country was achieved during the last three years and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K.

SINGH): (a) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) in September, 2017 with an outlay of Rs. 16,320 crore. The objective of the scheme is to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural including tribal and hilly area.

(b) Based on the information furnished by the States as on 30th November, 2017, there were total 17.98 crore rural households in the country; of these 13.92 crore households have been electrified including tribal and hilly areas across the country.

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched in 2014 a joint initiative with States for 24x7 'Power for All'. The state-wise targets set for household electrification under 24x7 Power for All initiative is given in the enclosed Statement.-I. Based on the inputs received from States/Union Territories, data on state-wise domestic connections are compiled and released by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), which is published with a time lag of little more than a year. Connections released during 2014-15 and 2015-16 is given in the enclosed Statement.-II.

**Statement – I***State-Wise Targets for Household Electrification as per 24x7 Power for All (PFA) Documents*

Sl. No.	State/uts	Date of Signing	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10-08-2016	2209	2209	2209
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16-09-2014	137337	223125	223125
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16-06-2016	14430	14430	-
4.	Assam	12-10-2015	415934	476975	545420
5.	Bihar	11-12-2015	4321130	4331187	4205104
6.	Chhattisgarh	10-08-2016	262671	339831	385803
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12-10-2015	2861	2861	2861
8.	Goa	10-09-2015	-	2011	3017
9.	Gujarat	13-02-2016	339155	688875	1049526
10.	Haryana	11-01-2016	71300	71300	71300
11.	Himachal Pradesh	12-04-2016	-	-	14088
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	16-06-2016	-	-	356000

Sl. No.	State/uts	Date of Signing	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
13.	Jharkhand	12-10-2015	288766	1249154	1000212
14.	Karnataka	13-02-2016	317732	535767	398473
15.	Kerala	13-02-2016	240511	240511	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	12-04-2016	528620	1057241	1585861
17.	Maharashtra	13-02-2016	454722	378377	374000
18.	Manipur	10-08-2016	41277	68728	39554
19.	Meghalaya	10-09-2015	-	46822	93645
20.	Mizoram	16-06-2016	6279	14000	1728
21.	Nagaland	12-04-2016	61350	58905	20794
22.	Odisha	13-02-2016	530508	1476669	1784684
23.	Puducherry	10-08-2016	2384	5564	-
24.	Rajasthan	13-12-2014	450000	600000	650000
25.	Sikkim	13-02-2016	2498	5913	7944
26.	Telangana	11-12-2015	-	159318	303635
27.	Tripura	10-08-2016	-	21371	62517
28.	Uttar Pradesh	14-04-2017	5537964	7158771	-
29.	Uttarakhand	10-09-2015	20081	35143	45183
30.	West Bengal	10-08-2016	2047659	2267659	413769

**Statement – II**

*State-Wise Number of Domestic Connections Released During 2014-15 and 2015-16*  
(Source : Central Electricity Authority)

State/UTs	Domestic Connections Released During	
	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2209	*
Andhra Pradesh	(-)3592537 \$	576202
Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
Assam	351493	281217
Bihar	*	*

	1	2	3
Chandigarh		13280	1598
Chhattisgarh		198019	169643
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		(-)10285 #	15246
Daman and Diu		1336	1122
Delhi		179805	245536
Goa		36374	(-)16061 #
Gujarat		360624	339053
Haryana		105883	343405
Himachal Pradesh		46608	46007
Jammu and Kashmir		71136	*
Jharkhand		89759	191366

1	2	3
Karnataka	103932	1320785
Kerala	187860	137512
Lakshadweep	610	1164
Madhya Pradesh	349622	364071
Maharashtra	724779	714825
Manipur	41649	36636
Meghalaya	3744	27462
Mizoram	5243	6668
Nagaland	29019	*
Odisha	514399	381576
Puducherry	14297	7697
Punjab	186184	200799
Rajasthan	507944	677558
Sikkim(R)	*	*
Tamil Nadu	1623802	1286753
Telangana	9013895 \$	(-)54791 #
Tripura	30170	*
Uttar Pradesh	2012952	*
Uttarakhand	728727	90475
West Bengal	1276187	1211951

Note:- \* Information not furnished by the State utilities.

# In some cases no. of consumers have gone down over previous year due to reconciliation of data by the state(s).

\$ Bifurcation of States (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) and reconciliation of data by States

### Development of Solar Cities Programme

2947. DR. KAMBHAMPATI HARIBABU:

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Development of Solar Cities Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of cities covered under the said Programme, State/UT-wise;

(c) the Status of implementation of the said Programme in the said cities;

(d) the funds allocated and released under the said Programme till date, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study with regard to the targets fixed and achieved under the said Programme and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to include more cities under the said Programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the Solar Cities Programme and have approved/sanctioned 60 cities under Development of Solar Cities Programme, upto 12th Five-year Plan period. The state/UT-wise details of all 60 solar cities are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Master Plans of 49 cities have been prepared and stake-holder's Committees have been constituted in 21 cities. Solar City cells have been created in 37 solar cities. Solar PV projects with aggregate capacity of 8069.16 kWP and Solar Water Heating Systems with aggregate capacity of 7894 meter square collector area have been sanctioned under the programme.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released so far under Development of Solar Cities Programme are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No such study has been conducted under the Programme. (f) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

### Statement – I

#### State-Wise Names of Approved Solar Cities

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada Kakinada Narsapur Town

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities	Sr. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities
2.	Assam	Guwahati Jorhat	17.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	18.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)
4.	Bihar	Gaya	19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	20.	Punjab	Amritsar Ludhiana SAS Nagar (Mohali)
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur Raipur	21.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jaipur Jodhpur
7.	Gujarat	Rajkot Gandhinagar Surat	22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
8.	Goa	Panaji City	23.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon Faridabad	24.	Tripura	Agartala
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Hamirpur	25.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Haridwar & Rishikesh Chamoli-Gopeshwar
11.	Karnataka	Mysore Hubli-Dharwad	26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Moradabad Allahabad
12.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram Kochi	27.	West Bengal	Howrah Madhyamgram New Town Kolkata
13.	Maharashtra	Nagpur Thane Kalyan-Dombivli Aurangabad Nanded Pune Shirdi	28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore Gwalior Bhopal Jabalpur Rewa	29.	Puducherry	Puducherry
15.	Manipur	Imphal	<b>Statement – II</b>		
16.	Mizoram	Aizawl	<i>State-Wise Cumulative Funds Allocated and Released So Far Including the Current Year (i.e. upto 31-12-2017) Under "Development of Solar Cities Programme".</i>		
			SI. No.	State/UT	(Rs. in crore)
					Funds sanctioned      Funds Released
			1	2	3                      4
			1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.46                      1.654
			2.	Assam	0.94                      0.25

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.16
4.	Chandigarh	9.99	8.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.40	0.24
6.	Delhi	0.500	0.00
7.	Gujarat	13.405	0.61
8.	Goa	0.43	0.020
9.	Haryana	3.457	0.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	1.79
11.	Karnataka	10.36	0.87
12.	Kerala	0.39	0.19
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.48	0.43
14.	Maharashtra	17.41	3.655
15.	Manipur	0.49	0.040
16.	Mizoram	2.989	2.53
17.	Nagaland	0.96	0.24
18.	Odisha	9.970	0.040
19.	Puducherry	2.99	0.311
20.	Punjab	3.90	0.26
21.	Rajasthan	0.94	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.99	0.66
23.	Tripura	2.96	1.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.49	0.66
25.	Uttarakhand	1.37	0.32
26.	West Bengal	1.50	0.42
Total		101.641	25.92

#### **Impact of ATF Price on Domestic Air Travel**

2948. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) in India is 60-70 per cent higher than the global prices and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the high cost of fuel makes it difficult for domestic carriers to make air travel affordable to the common man, resulting in the slow growth of the aviation market and it is stuck at 120 million domestic passengers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Ministry to bring ATF prices at par with global prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The pricing of Aviation Turbine Fuel(ATF) was deregulated on 1st April, 2001 and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies(OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of ATF in line with its international price and other market conditions.

(b) No such analysis has been carried out by Directorate General of Civil Aviation(DGCA). However, domestic passengers carried are growing at an average rate of 17.27% year on year basis.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Supply of Drinking Water**

2949. DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the supply of drinking water for many rural areas remains a perennial problem in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the steps taken by the Government to provide piped drinking water to the people of the said districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) As informed by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, there is no perennial problem of rural drinking water supply in East and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) As per information provided by State Government of Andhra Pradesh, sanctions have been accorded for coverage of Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST), Quality Affected (QA) and Partially Covered (PC, 0-25% population coverage, 25%-50% population coverage) habitations under National Rural Drinking

Water Programme (NRDWP), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and State development scheme during 2017-18. The district-wise details of East Godavari and West Godavari district are as under:

District	Schemes	Habitations	Cost (Rs. in crore)
East Godavari	191	204	46.90
West Godavari	77	101	28.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>75.23</b>

Further, the government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a decision for supply of safe drinking water to all habitations at 70 litres per capita per day supply in a phased manner under annuity / bank loans with 100% household connections. In this regard, project proposals have been prepared for an amount of Rs. 22, 000 crores for the entire state. The district-wise details of East Godavari and West Godavari district are as under:

District	Schemes	Habitations	Cost (Rs. in crore)
East Godavari	1356	3263	2355.00
West Godavari	903	2266	880.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>5529</b>	<b>3235.00</b>

[Translation]

#### Smart Electricity Meters

2950. PROF. RAVINDRA VISHWANATH GAIKWAD:  
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to install smart meters with a view to check the theft of electricity in the country and to help the consumers in saving electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether installation of smart meters has been started; and

(d) if so, the details of the States where it has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Tariff Policy of

the Government of India has mandated provision of Smart electricity meters in premises of all consumers consuming more than 200 Units of Electricity per month in a phased manner.

(b) to (d) The Govt. of India has sanctioned installation of about 8.4 lakh smart meters recently under the National Smart Grid Mission in Maharashtra, Chandigarh and Uttar Pradesh.

Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has settled bids for providing 50 Lakh smart meters for the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, under a business arrangement with the States. In addition, 2.48 lakh Smart Meters have been sanctioned under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)

Further, almost 54000 smart meters out of a total of 1.72 lakh smart meters sanctioned under Smart Grid Pilot Projects sanctioned earlier have already been installed. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

##### Installation of Smart Meters in Pilot Projects Funded by Government of India

Sl. No.	Utility	No. of Consumers	Smart Meters Installed till Nov 30 2017
1.	CESC, Mysore	21,824	20,496
2.	UHBVN, Haryana	11,000	6545
3.	HPSEB, Himachal Pradesh	1,554	1,335
4.	APDCL, Assam	15,083	13,475
5.	PSPCL, Punjab	2,868	0
6.	WBSEDCL, West Bengal	5,275	0
7.	TSECL, Tripura	45,029	12,000
8.	TSSPDCL, Telangana	11,906	28
9.	PED, Puducherry	34,000	0
10.	UGVCL, Gujarat	23,760	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>172,299</b>	<b>53,927</b>

Source: NSGM-PMU



**NH Corridors**

2951. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a network of more than one lakh kms. of National Highways, but it lacks scientific road network pattern and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether 27 vertical and horizontal National Highway corridors intersecting one another at every 250 kms. have been constructed by the National Highways Authority of India and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the roads in these corridors are of one lane or two lane and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to convert these roads into four lane roads and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve connectivity in each area besides improving highway connectivity with major ports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The total length of National Highways (NHs) in the country is about 1,20,144 km. State roads are declared as new NHs from time to time on the basis of well established principles; the criteria for State roads for declaration as new NHs include roads running through length / breadth of the country, connecting adjacent countries, National Capitals with State Capitals / mutually the State Capitals, major ports, non-major ports, large industrial centers or tourist centers, roads meeting very important strategic requirement in hilly and isolated area, arterial roads which enable sizeable reduction in travel distance and achieve substantial economic growth thereby, roads which help opening up large tracts of backward area and hilly regions (other than strategically important ones), achieving a National Highways grid of 100 km, etc.

(b) to (e) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had made a preliminary attempt in identification of

primary NH network comprising of 27 North-South and East-West grids for total length of about 38,700 km with average network spacing of about 250 km.

However, declaration of State Roads as new NHs are done from time to time keeping in view the requirements of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds. Further, decision for upgradation of existing NH Network to 4-lane standards are taken depending upon the traffic density, terrain type, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to Border areas, development of Coastal roads including road connectivity for Non-Major ports, improvement in the efficiency of National Corridors, development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry has identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km length of Economic Corridors, 8,000 km of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km Border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km Expressways, National Corridor Efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of Multimodal Logistics Parks.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-1 includes development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km length of Expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km of roads under National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The programme is targeted for completion in 2021-2022.

The Ministry has also taken up development of NHs/roads under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE)

including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, National Highways Interconnectivity Improvement Project (NHIIP), etc.

Development of about 340 km length of NH / roads have been completed for providing connectivity to major ports in the country under NHDP Phase-I and other programmes. Further, road connectivity of about 17.2 km to International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) at Vallarpadam in Kerala has also been completed. Two projects in about 9.35 km length (balance portion of Mormugao Port Road and Vishakhapatnam Port Road) have been awarded and work is in progress.

Apart from this, the balance portion of Chennai Ennore Port Road project in about 0.9 km length is in progress.

The project from Chennai Port to Maduravoyal was held up due to litigation. It has since been terminated. Initiatives have been taken up for restructuring of the project, change in alignment and preparation of Detailed Project Report.

[English]

#### Criteria for PMKSY

2952. SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the projects submitted by the State Government of Kerala to the Union Government during the said period for the allocation of funds;

(c) whether the Union Government has initiated action thereon, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to change the criteria for PMKSY considering the requirement of each State and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala for certain exemptions under the criteria of PMKSY and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) State-wise details of funds released under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) by concerned Ministries, during 2015-16 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Further, during 2016-17, Ninety nine (99) ongoing Major/Medium irrigation projects (including 2 projects of Kerala) have been identified in consultation with the States for completion in phases up to December, 2019 under PMKSY including their Command Area Development (CAD) works. For completion of these projects in a mission mode, funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both central and state share. The Government of Kerala has not submitted any proposal for release of central assistance (CA) for these two projects during 2016-17.

State-wise details of funds released under PMKSY during 2016-17 are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) and (e) No such request has been received from the Government of Kerala. Further, there is no proposal to change the criteria of PMKSY at present.

#### Statement – I

##### Funds Released Under PMKSY During 2015-16

(Rs. in Crore)				
States	MoWR,RD&GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA&FW	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	86.73	206.47	293.2
Arunachal Pradesh	45.53	18.0	2.60	66.13
Assam	271.65	45.0	5.03	321.68

States	MoWR,RD&GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA&FW	Total
Bihar	55.62	5.00	28.60	89.22
Chhattisgarh	32.77	20.0	20.30	73.07
Goa	0		0.30	0.3
Gujarat	482.72	100.00	213.05	795.77
Haryana	77.39	6.91	34.97	119.27
HP	1.67	20.00	7.60	29.27
Jammu and Kashmir	146.01		4.87	150.88
Jharkhand	281.62	20.0	14.97	316.59
Karnataka	269.25	125.00	213.12	607.37
Kerala	1.93	20.0	8.53	30.46
Madhya Pradesh	292.51	150.0	161.74	604.25
Maharashtra	312.59	250.00	107.26	669.85
Manipur	210.30	9.0	2.76	222.06
Meghalaya	72.99	18.0	1.43	92.42
Mizoram	1.98	8.87	3.27	14.12
Nagaland	61.45	27.0	2.34	90.79
Odisha	286.50	67.5	28.70	382.7
Punjab	156.97	7.95	43.00	207.92
Rajasthan	194.65	200.00	142.84	537.49
Sikkim	4.34	6.3	4.86	15.5
Tamil Nadu	38.49	75.00	129.78	243.27
Telangana	157.38	70.0	111.32	338.7
Tripura	0	20.89	1.55	22.44
Uttar Pradesh	648.38	75.0	37.51	760.89
Uttarakhand	121.37	25.68	9.60	156.65
West Bengal	7.56	10.0	4.80	22.36
Delhi	0		0.10	0.1
Puducherry	0		2.03	2.03
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0.20	0.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0.10	0.1
Daman and Diu	0		0.20	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4233.64</b>	<b>1487.83</b>	<b>1556.23</b>	<b>7277.7</b>

**Statement – II***Funds Released Under PMKSY During 2016-17*

(Rs. in Crore)

States	MoWR,RD&GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA&FW	Total
Andhra Pradesh	7.40	120.96	308.69	437.05
Arunachal Pradesh	20.52	23.12	2.0	45.64
Assam	87.86		11.0	98.86
Bihar	12.64	28.26	21.60	62.5
Chhattisgarh	13.29	34.96	44.80	93.05
Goa			0.80	0.8
Gujarat	1643.52	115.04	274.0	2032.56
Haryana		12.82	27.0	39.82
HP	1.13	35.40	8.50	45.03
Jammu and Kashmir		25.59	5.40	30.99
Jharkhand	145.75	17.69	30.70	194.14
Karnataka	166.90	145.72	229.0	541.62
Kerala		16.62	0	16.62
Madhya Pradesh	377.94	129.44	121.10	628.48
Maharashtra	395.05	186.95	305.80	887.8
Manipur	147.0	11.29	3.60	161.89
Meghalaya		11.56		11.56
Mizoram		16.06	8.10	24.16
Nagaland	18.50	60.84	4.50	83.84
Odisha	492.93	91.99	39.80	624.72
Punjab	52.42		1.18	53.6
Rajasthan	45.89	199.35	129.0	374.24
Sikkim			5.40	5.4
Tamil Nadu		62.36	143.50	205.86
Telangana	545.45		189.0	734.45
Tripura		27.12		27.12
Uttar Pradesh	135.63	58.38	41.20	235.21
Uttarakhand		16.15	15.0	31.15

States	MoWR,RD&GR	MoRD (DoLR)	MoA&FW	Total
West Bengal		24.06	19.90	43.96
Others			0.60	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4309.83*</b>	<b>1471.73</b>	<b>1991.17</b>	<b>7772.73</b>

\*In addition to above, central assistance of Rs. 2514 cr. was released to Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh during 2016-17.

Further, NABARD has released 3334 cr. in respect of State Share for 6 states during 2016-17.

#### **Four Laning of NH-17**

2953. ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to widen/ four laning of Margao-Cancona National Highway-17 in Goa was approved by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the project and time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The alignment of four laning of NH-17 from Km 535.500 to Km 611.00 has been approved. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared by Goa, PWD. It is too early to indicate time by which the project is likely to be completed.

[Translation]

#### **Criteria Fixed Under PMGSY**

2954. SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States which have been issued directives to provide relaxation in prescribed criteria under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) dominated villages during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to suggest to the State Governments for assessment of such villages which do not fulfill the prescribed criteria under the said scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) Rural Roads' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to provide rural connectivity, by way of a single all-weather road, to the eligible unconnected habitations in the core network with a population of 500 persons and above (Census 2001) in plain areas. In respect of "Special Category States" (*i.e.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In the critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by MHA), additional relaxation has been given to connect habitations with population 100 persons and above (2001 census).

As per the PMGSY Guidelines, unit of implementation is a Habitation. As PMGSY is an Area Development Programme, all habitants, who are part of the target habitations are benefitting in the programme.

#### **Projects Under PMKSY**

2955. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI JANAK RAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects initiated in Jharkhand and Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) so far, location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/district-wise; and

(c) the process followed to select the projects and release the funds under the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), having various components such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Watershed

Development Component (WDC) has been launched during 2015-16. Under PMKSY-AIBP, during 2016-17, one irrigation project namely Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project benefitting East & West Singhbhum and Saraikela Kharsawan districts in Jharkhand State and two irrigation projects namely Durgawati reservoir project benefitting Rohtas & Kaimur districts and Punpun Barrage benefitting Aurangabad district of Bihar State have been prioritised for completion by 2019 in consultation with the States.

The details of Central Assistance released under various components of PMKSY for the State of Bihar and Jharkhand during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 (so far) are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	PMKSY Component	Release in 2015-16		Release in 2016-17		Release in 2017-18 (so far)	
		Bihar	Jharkhand	Bihar	Jharkhand	Bihar	Jharkhand
1.	PDMC	28.5986	14.9674	21.60	30.70	12.50	25.00
2.	WDC	5.00	20.00	28.26	17.68	19.21	-
3.	AIBP	41.51	281.62	-	145.75	-	-
4.	CADWM	7.752	-	12.643	-	-	-
5.	HKKP (SMI)	6.358	-	-	-	-	-

SMI - Surface Minor Irrigation scheme.

### **Production of Solar Energy**

2956. SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of solar energy in terms of megawatts being produced in the country;

(b) the name of the State which is front runner in producing solar energy through solar energy projects and installed capacity thereof in megawatts; and

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to set up such projects in Maharashtra and if so, the location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) Grid connected solar capacity of 16,676 MW has been installed in the country as on 15.12.2017.

(b) The State of Telangana is front runner with grid connected solar power capacity of 2990.07 MW as on 15.12.2017.

(c) The schemes of this Ministry are meant for all States including Maharashtra. It is upto the concerned State Government to seek financial assistance in accordance with respective scheme guidelines depending upon their priorities and solar energy potential. The details of solar parks sanctioned for the State of

Maharashtra under "Development of solar parks and Ultra Mega solar power projects" alongwith location there of are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Solar Parks Sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra*

Sr. No.	Solar Park Location	Capacity (in MW)
1.	Solar Park at Sakri, Dhule district.	500
2.	Solar Park at Dondaicha, Dhule district	500
3.	Patoda Solar Park, Beed District	500

**Security Features in Vehicles**

2957. SHRI NIHAL CHAND: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the automobile industry to add more security features in new vehicles, if so, the details thereof along with the effective steps taken by the Government recently keeping in view the rising number of road accidents;

(b) whether any future strategy is under consideration to improve safety features in vehicles and on roads and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has fixed any compensation for the families of those killed in road accidents, if so, the details thereof and if not, the action being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) This Ministry has issued notification G.S.R 1483(E) dated 07.12.2017 vide which Motor vehicles of category MI, manufactured on and after the 1st day of July, 2019, are to complywiththe additional safety features like seat belt reminder, manual over-ride, speed alert system vehicle reverse gear sensor etc. and

its requirements as stipulated in Automotive Industry Standard(AIS) 145 -2017 as amended from time to time. Further, this Ministry has issued notification S.O. 1139 (E) dated 28.04.2015 and S.O. 2412 (E) dated 03.09.2015 wherein the following crash standards have been notified: -

- (i) Automotive Industry Standard 098-2008 as amended from time to time for Protection of occupants in the event of an Offset Frontal Collision shall be mandatory for the new models from 1st October, 2017 and for all models 1st October, 2019.
- (ii) Automotive Industry Standard 099 -2008 as amended from time to time for Side door impact for all passenger cars, Protection of Occupants in the event of Lateral Collision shall be mandatory for the new models from 1st October, 2018 and for all models with effect from 1st October, 2019.

(c) Provisions relating to payment of compensation in road accident cases are contained in Chapter X, XI and XII of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which was passed by Lok Sabha on 10th April, 2017 and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing wherein the Central Government has *inter-alia* proposed to increase compensation for hit and run cases from twenty-five thousand rupees in respect of death of any person and twelve thousand and five hundred in respect of grievous hurt to any person to two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees respectively.

[English]

**Restructuring of NRDWP**

2958. SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accorded its approval for continuation and restructuring of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to make it outcome-based, competitive and better monitored with increased focus on sustainability (functionality) of schemes to ensure good quality service delivery to the rural population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam The Government has restructured National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) intending to make it competitive, outcome based and result oriented which would be mainly for piped water supply schemes.

Now 10% Weightage for making allocation of funds to States / UTs will be based on population residing in habitations having affected by chemical contaminants.

Under restructured NRDWP, allocation / release of fund under various components is as under:

- (i) 50% of allocation will be released as first instalment as per approved criteria of allocation of funds.
- (ii) 25% of funds under Sustainability (Functionality) component will be released on the basis of a third party evaluation study of completed piped water supply schemes.
- (iii) 25% of fund will be released in reimbursement mode towards pre-financing to the agreed schemes which will be made by the State Governments and this will be reimbursed later on from the Central funding. If the State(s) fails to claim this amount within a fixed date-line, the same will be released to the performing States which have already pre-financed Government of India share.

#### **Release of Funds Under Namami Gange Mission**

2959. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds collected till now for the Namami Gange Mission; and

(b) the portion that has been sanctioned/released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b)

The total amount collected/gathered by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) from individuals/Non Resident Indians (NRIs)/Person of Indian Origins (FTOsVPublic Sector Undertakings (PSUs) till now under Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) is 220.14 crore. As on date only 1,09,106/- have been spent from the funds available in CGF.

#### **Fake Driving Licenses**

2960. SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the circulation of number of fake or duplicate driving licenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to link all 1300 RTOs to the online central depository;

(d) if so, whether this issue was taken up in the transport development council meeting, if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to check the menace of multiple licensing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain centralised data regarding fake or duplicate driving licences. However, as per an analysis done in January, 2015 on National Register for Driving Licences by National Informatics Centre (NIC), it was found that there is a possibility of duplicate licences. As on 5th January, 2015, out of total 6,70,16,851 driving licences records available, 16,72,138 records were found to be possible duplicates spread over 7,99,923 clusters. The percentage of probable duplicates stands at 2.5 percent as per this exercise. This



information has been shared with respective states for further action.

National Database on Driving Licenses and Vehicle registration has already been created. National Informatics Centre (NIC) who has been entrusted with the design, development, computerization roll-out and maintenance of the VAHAN and SARATHI project across all the states and Union Territory Administrations has achieved almost 100% success in terms of deployment of core Schema/product for Vehicle Registration (VAHAN) and for Driving Licenses (SARATHI) across the country. Subsequently to consolidate the database, State Register (SR) for all the states and National Register (NR) were established. Almost all the sites in 36 States/Union Territory Administrations are connected. More than 20 crore Vehicle records and 10 crore Driving License records are available in National Register repository. State Transport Departments and enforcement agencies have been provided access to data on National Register to facilitate instant verification of all driving licenses (DLs)/ Registration Certificate (RCs) and the digitalized data is also made accessible through Mobile by sending SMS from their registered number.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2017, passed by Lok Sabha and presently in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing, provides for centralised register of driving licences. This will further help to carry reforms in the driving licence testing process and eliminating the duplicate licences.

#### **Status of DILRMP**

2961. SHW RAJEEV SATAV:

SHPI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: \_

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:

SHRI MOHITE PATIL VIJAYSINH

SHANKARRAO:

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN:

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP);

(b) the details of number of Land Records which have been modernized and updated, State-wise;

(c) whether the progress of DILRMP has been slow in some States as only few States have made substantial progress on this front; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government proposes to complete the modernization process, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) to (d) The erstwhile National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been revamped as Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 01.04.2016 with 100% funding from the Centre. One or more components of the programme have been sanctioned in 457 districts of 36 States/UTs and an amount of Rs. 1393 crore has been released to various States / UTs 33 on 31.12.2017. A statement [based on Management Information System (MIS)] indicating State / UT-wise status of computerization of land records (CLR) is given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the information from MIS, it is evident that States like Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim and Tripura have made considerable progress, whereas States like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Telangana, North Eastern States (excluding Tripura and Sikkim) and some UTs have to pick up the progress under sanctioned components.

However, the status of a land record is dynamic in nature and its updation is a continuing process. As per Entry 45 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, 'land' and its management is a State subject. The DILRMP attempts to build upon the commonalities that exist in the arena of land records in the various States to develop an appropriate integrated land information management system across the country, on which the different States can also add State-specific needs as they may deem relevant and appropriate.

**Statement***Computerization of Land Records (CLR)*

S. No.	State	Villages (No)	No of Villages			
			CLR Completed	CLR Ongoing	CLR Not Started	Mutation Computerized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	205	204	0	0	204
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17,563	17,065	154	20	17,201
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,590	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	26,777	13,925	0	2,914	16,654
5.	Bihar	46,368	30,087	8,742	1,329	835
6.	Chandigarh	16	6	1	1	1
7.	Chattisgarh	20,401	18,147	1,224	144	18,270
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	72	0	0	72
9.	Daman and Diu	28	22	4	2	26
10.	Goa	425	225	157	42	382
11.	Gujarat	18,527	17,861	7	590	15,461
12.	Haryana	7,088	6,583	271	78	6,604
13.	Himachal Pradesh	20,694	20,693	1	0	317
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,733	528	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	32,752	14,617	7,872	1,833	10,798
16.	Karnataka	28,193	28,191	0	2	0
17.	Kerala	1,674	735	17	0	732
18.	Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	55,070	54,634	0	1	17,216
20.	Maharashtra	44,855	44,331	323	159	44,334
21.	Manipur	2,743	255	79	0	229
22.	Meghalaya	6,822	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	826	0	0	6	0
24.	Nagaland	1,601	0	0	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	136	0	0	136	0
26.	Odisha	51,681	51,681	0	0	40
27.	Puducherry	130	117	11	0	128

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Punjab	12,894	12,072	21	30	3,836
29.	Rajasthan	47,921	46,386	8	1,077	3,788
30.	Sikkim	417	389	0	0	281
31.	Tamilnadu	16,721	13,303	21	57	12,649
32.	Telangana	10,829	10,768	1	53	10,757
33.	Tripura	891	891	0	0	891
34.	Uttarakhand	17,120	14,821	7	166	6,377
35.	Uttar Pradesh	109,109	105,008	18	1,501	79,982
36.	West Bengal	42,191	41,007	384	53	40,680
Total		654,087	564,648	19,323	10,194	308,745

Source: <http://dilrmp.nic.in/> Dated: 02-Jan-2018 06:33:52 PM Data Entered / Updated by respective State Government / UT Admin

### **Recommendations of Aircraft Accident Investigation**

#### **Bureau**

2962. SHRIMATI R. VANAROJA:

SHRI RAJAN VICHARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commander of a Boeing 737 flight fell ill 1.5 hours after take off but the flight still continued its journey to Delhi with the Co-pilot flying the aeroplane (VT-JFA) with the help of another jet airways commander of an airbus (A-730) who happened to be on board, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this case has been examined by Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB) and if so, the recommendations of the AAIB to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(c) the procedure to be followed in case one of the pilots on a flight is incapacitated;

(d) whether air carriers should tell their crew what meals to avoid 24 hours before operating a flight to reduce the chances of falling sick in the cockpit, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the DGCA on the recommendations of AAIB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) On 07.05.2015, M/s Jet Airways B737 aircraft was operating flight 9W-63 (Bangkok-Delhi). About, 1:45 Hrs after the flight, the Commander felt uneasy with cramps developing in his abdomen. The Pilot in-command (PIC) handed over the control to the First Officer. PIC stepped out of the cockpit and, as per the procedure, one of the cabin crew entered into the cockpit. One of the Commanders on A330 aircraft working with Jet Airways was flying as Additional Crew Member (ACM) on flight. On the request, he occupied observer seat to assist the First Officer with the RT and non-essential work load management in the cockpit. The pilot was conscious and examined by a doctor travelling in the flight. The doctor confirmed that everything was normal and advised some juice or aerated drink to the commander. The flight was continued to Delhi with co-pilot flying the aircraft and assisted by ACM.

(b) The occurrence was classified as a Serious Incident and was investigated by Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AAIB). The recommendations made in the investigation report are as below:-

- (i) DGCA may issue regulations that all airlines must clearly define as a policy that an aircraft must commence diversion to the closest suitable airport once a flight crew incapacitation is confirmed.

- (ii) All airlines must ensure that incapacitation check list must be readily available to all flight crew in the 'Quick Reference Handbook or Operations Manual' for flight crew for reference purposes.
- (iii) All airlines to ensure guidance material is available in the "Operations Manual" regarding the meals which flight crew must not consume before a flight or a layover leading to a flight within 24 hours.
- (iv) Ensure all flight crew are trained in incapacitation in the simulator once every 12 months.
- (v) DGCA may reiterate the requirement of removal of SSCVR in case of any serious incident including those where emergency has been declared due to incapacitation of the flight crew.

(c) The procedure to be followed in case of one of the pilot on a flight is incapacitated is incorporated in the operations manual of each airline. The detailed procedure for the crew and actions to be taken in case of crew incapacitation is as below:

1. Take over control and establish a safe flight path. Engage the auto pilot whenever possible.
2. Care for the incapacitated crew member by summoning the assistance of other crew members or other persons.
3. Establish the level of incapacitation.
4. Follow the succession of command policy as per the operations manual of the Airline.
5. Consider taking help of onboard doctor if needed and if doctor is available.
6. Further course of action should be based on doctor's advice if available.
7. Either declare an emergency and divert to the nearest air field or continue to destination.

(d) On the instructions of DGCA, Air Carriers have issued guidance for their crew regarding meals and other precautions before the flight.

(e) Recommendations of AAIB are implemented wherever required. AAIB is intimated accordingly.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Economy at Panchayat Level**

2963. SHRI ALOK SANJAR:

SHRIMATI KAMLA PAATLE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps for the manufacture of products from raw materials available in the rural areas and to take the export potential thereof so as to facilitate employment to the rural people and to improve the rural economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry has signed any Memorandum of Understanding with any other agency/organisation for the export of products from the rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to encourage the rural people to develop economy at panchayat level and to provide incentives to the rural people for improving their financial position at panchayat level during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER WELFARE AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various schemes through Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Coir Board for the manufacture of products from raw materials available in the rural areas so as to facilitate employment to the rural people and to improve the rural economy. These schemes are Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme; Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries; Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship; Market Promotion Development Assistance;

Strengthening Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure; Khadi Reform and Development Programme; Coir Vikas Yojana and Coir Udyami Yojana.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing rural development schemes, namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The objective of these programmes is to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance and provision of other basic amenities. PRIs have been entrusted central role in the implementation and monitoring of rural development schemes. As per MGNREGA Act, the Gram Panchayats are responsible for identification of work to be taken up as per the recommendation of Gram Sabha and in terms of cost at least 50% of the total work shall be executed by the Gram Panchayats. Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are

identified through Gram Sabha based on the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 data.

As envisaged under Article 243 G of the Constitution, the Panchayats function as institutions of local self-governance and implement schemes for economic development and social justice in rural areas. Under Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for the award period 2015-20, grants to the tune of Rs. 2,00,292.20 crore for the period from 2015 to 2020 are being devolved to Gram Panchayats (GPs) constituted under Part IX of the Constitution, amounting to an assistance of Rs. 488 per capita per annum at an aggregate level for 26 States. The FFC funds are expected to improve the living conditions of the people in the rural areas as these relate to the provision of basic services and other essential infrastructure for the people and thus provide stimulus for economic development. The allocation and release of Finance Commission Grants (13th Finance Commission for the year 2014-15 and 14th Finance Commission for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18) for Rural Local Bodies for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Allocation and Release of Finance Commission Grants (13th Finance Commission for the Year 2014-15 and 14th Finance Commission for the Years 2015-16 to 2017-18) for Rural Local Bodies for the Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
Allocation	18042.86	21624.46	33870.52	39040.97	112578.81
Release	16210.96	21510.46	32028.82	23830.20	93580.44

[English]

#### **Greenfield Airport at Rajkot**

2964. SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH:

SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI  
KUNDARIYA:

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pre-feasibility study for the proposed site of Greenfield Airport at Rajkot has been carried out by the Airports Authority of India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the findings of the pre-feasibility report and studies and surveys required for the purpose;

(c) the clearances and NOCs required for the purpose;

(d) the methodology adopted including funding pattern for the development of Greenfield Airport at Rajkot; and

(e) the time-frame for the completion of the project and cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Madam. On the request of the Government of Gujarat, a team of Airports Authority of India (AAI) along with officials of the State Government of Gujarat has conducted a pre-feasibility study at Village Hirasar in Rajkot on 01.12.2016 and submitted its report to the State Government of Gujarat.

(b) As per pre-feasibility report, development of Airport at proposed site was found to be operationally feasible subject to removal of obstructions (identified during OLS Survey) by the State Government of Gujarat.

(c) Techno Economic Feasibility Study Report (TEFR), Detailed Project Report (DPR), Obstruction Limitation Survey Report and other clearances from Ministry of Defence, Environmental clearances etc. are mandatory for setting up of Greenfield Airport anywhere in the country as per the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008. Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted 'site clearance' and 'in principle' approval to the proposed airport at Rajkot on 30.05.2017 and 09.10.2017 respectively. Environmental clearance for the proposed Airport has also been obtained.

(d) and (e) The Greenfield Airport is developed through call of an EPC mode. AAI shall monetize the land bank of existing Rajkot Airport with the assistance of the State Government for development of new Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, Rajkot. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

#### **Promotion of Renewable Energy Resources**

2965. SHRI BALBHADRA MAJHI:

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Dr. A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken /proposes to take any steps for promoting scientific research and development in various fields of renewable energy sector including design and innovation in renewable energy practices and if so, the details thereof and the results achieved thereon;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized for this purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the usage of renewable energy resources for infrastructure development projects;

(d) whether incentive is provided for renewable energy sectors particularly rooftop technologies, new technologies in the sectors and small businesses of the renewable energy industry and if so, the details thereof including quantum of incentives provided to above sectors;

(e) whether the government is aware of the poor ratings given to country's renewable energy companies by the international rating agencies and if so, the details thereof;

(f) the quantum of power being generated through the renewable sources of energy and the share of rooftop solar energy in it; and

(g) whether there are companies which are manufacturing solar panels in the country and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been supporting Research, Design, Development and Demonstration (RDD&D) projects undertaken by various R&D/academic institutions, NGOs, industries etc. in the field of solar, wind, biogas, hydrogen, fuel cells, geothermal etc. for technology development and demonstrations leading to commercialization. A comprehensive policy and guidelines for Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D) for New and Renewable Energy sector is in place. It has a provision for providing financial assistance up to 50% of the project cost for the projects that involve partnership with industry. However, for proposals from academic institutions, Government/non-profit research organizations and NGOs, MNRE provides

upto 100% funding. In addition, MNRE has established three institutes, namely, National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), National Institute of Wind Energy (NIWE) and National Institute of Bioenergy (NIBE) for R&D, testing and evaluation in solar, wind and bioenergy sectors, respectively.

The RD&D projects undertaken have strengthened R&D/ academic institutes, industries for furthering RD&D for technology development for commercialization. In solar photovoltaics, the focus is on indigenous development of solar cells with improved efficiency at par with international level, with cost reduction. Crystalline silicon solar cell of 18% efficiency has been developed at lab scale. R&D efforts are continuing for improvement of efficiency with cost reduction. R&D in solar thermal power has provided feedback on operational aspects of the technology for further development. A one MW capacity solar thermal power project utilizing concentrating collectors with 16-hour thermal storage has been set up at Mount Abu, Rajasthan. R&D in hybridization of solar and wind is being pursued for ensuring improved energy supply from renewables. In addition, R&D efforts are going on for design, development and demonstration of hydrogen and fuel cells for stationary and transport applications.

The R&D efforts have led to design and development of solar water heating system, solar cookers, solar photovoltaic systems, biogas plants, bio-CNG systems, improved biomass cookstoves, gasifiers, biomass cogeneration, etc.

(b) MNRE has spent Rs. 390.34 crore on RD&D in solar energy, bioenergy, small hydro power, wind energy, hydrogen and fuel cells during the last three years and the current year, which includes Rs. 178.24 crore on its three institutes

(c) Various steps being under taken to increase development and usage of renewable energy, interalia, include the following:

- An enhanced target of installing 175 GW of Renewable Energy capacity by 2022.
- Incentives in the form of accelerated depreciation, Goods and Service Tax (GST) at low rates, concessional custom duty, income tax holiday for 10 years and viability gap funding;
- Enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) and for providing Renewable Generation Obligation (RGO);

- setting up of solar parks development of Green Energy Corridors;
- repowering policy in order to optimally utilize the wind energy resources;
- identification of large government complexes/buildings for roof top projects;
- making roof top solar a part of housing loan by banks/NHB;
- raising funds from bilateral and multilateral finance and development institutions;
- development of mechanism for scheduling and forecasting in case of inter-staic transmission of solar and wind power;
- approval & notification of National Offshore Wind Energy Policy for the development of offshore wind energy in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- Strengthening/expanding test labs for testing, standardisation and certification for quality assurance in renewable energy sector.

(d) The MNRE provides incentives/subsidy/ Central Financial Assistance(CFA) for promotion of renewable energy through various schemes/programmes. For Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants, financial support upto 30% of the benchmark cost is provided in general category states/UTs and upto 70% of the benchmark cost in special category states/UTs for installation of Grid Connected rooftop solar plants in residential, social and institutional sectors. For Government sector projects, achievement linked incentives upto 25% of the benchmark cost in general category states/UTs and upto 60% of the benchmark cost in special category states/UTs are being provided. Subsidy is not given for private establishments in industrial and commercial sectors. A total of Rs. 1118 crore has been released by MNRE for projects corresponding to 887.64MW installed grid connected roof top systems commissioned as on 31/12/2017.

Towards new technologies, a grant of around Rs. 22 crore has been provided for RD&D in hydrogen and fuel cells during the last three years and the current year.

For business development in Renewable Energy Sector, the MNRE has also supported a Centre of Excellence at Centre for Innovation, Incubation and

Entrepreneurship (CIIE), IIM, Ahmedabad for promoting entrepreneurship in RE sector. Under this project, a total grant of Rs. 24 crore has been sanctioned with the condition that a matching investment would be mobilised by CUE from private sector investors. So far Rs. 19.70 crore has been released to CUE, IIM, Ahmedabad for the project. The CUE, IIM Ahmedabad has mobilised more than 25 crore from the private investors for the project. The project has generated 40 start ups in renewable sector, includes 15 which have been scaled up.

(e) In a news item that appeared in "The Hindu" newspaper on 20th November 2017, it was reported that as per Fitch's 2018 Outlook on Asia Pacific Utilities the Indian renewable energy companies are among the poorly rated investment grade companies in the Asia-pacific region. However, the observations contained in Fitch Outlook 2018 are not backed by detailed analysis and hence cannot be considered as representative of the Indian renewable energy companies. The the Ernst and Young in its Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Index (RECAI) report of October 2017 has ranked India as second on RECAI.

(f) Total power generated from grid connected renewable sources of energy accounts for 61.99 GW, which includes 16.56 GW from solar, out of which 0.876 GW is generated form rooftop systems.

(g) Yes, Madam. The list is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Ministry of New & Renewable Energy National Solar Mission Division **Solar Cell and Module Capacities***

Solar Cells		
S. No.	Name of Companies	Installed capacities (in MW) as on 31-05-2017
1	2	3
1.	Indosolar Ltd	240
2.	Moser Baer Solar Limited	250
3.	Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	300

1	2	3
4.	Websol Energy System Limited	200
5.	Jupiter Solar Pvt. Ltd	133
6.	Jupiter International Ltd	260
7.	Surana Solar	120
8.	Renewsys India Private Limited (RIPL)	130
9.	Udhaya Energy Photovoltaics Pvt Ltd	10
10.	Maharishi Solar Technology	10
11.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	115
12.	Central Electronics Limited	10
13.	Premier Solar Systems Ltd	60
14.	Mundra Solar PV Limited (Adani Group)	1200
15.	Euro Multivision Limited	40
16.	Dev Solar	3
17.	Bharat Electronic Ltd	10
18.	XL Energy Ltd.	60
19.	IYSERT Energy Research Pvt. Ltd.	1
20.	KI Solar Company Pvt Ltd.,	12
Total (MW)		3164

Solar Modules		
S. No.	Name of Companies	Installed capacities (in MW) as on 31-05-2017
1	2	3
1.	Moser Baer Solar Limited	230
2.	Tata Power Solar Systems Limited	400
3.	Websol Energy System Limited	90
4.	Surana Solar	120



1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Udhaya Energy Photovoltaics Pvt Ltd	7	33.	Microsol Power P Ltd.	60
6.	Maharishi Solar Technology	15	34.	Icon Solar-En Power Technologies Pvt.Ltd	75
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	226	35.	Navitas Green Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	75
8.	Central Electronics Limited	42	36.	Rolta Power Pvt Ltd	60
9.	Premier Solar Systems Ltd	100	37.	Jakson Solar	60
10.	Waaree Energies Pvt Ltd	500	38.	Goldi Green Technoligies Pvt Ltd	125
11.	Vikram Solar Pvt Ltd	500	39.	Ritika Systems Pvt Ltd	40
12.	Emmvee Photovoltaics Pvt Ltd	500	40.	Integrated Solar	25
13.	Titan Energy Systems Ltd	100	41.	Radiant Solar	80
14.	Lanco Solar Pvt Ltd	175	42.	Microsun Solar	60
15.	Alpex Exports Pvt Ltd	300	43.	Saatvik Green Energy	175
16.	Shan Solar Pvt Limited	30	44.	Jyotitech Solar Llp	35
17.	Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd	55	45.	Blue Bird	20
18.	Sova Power Limited	200	46.	Genus Solar	20
19.	Hhv Solar Tehnologies Pvt Ltd	100	47.	Synergy Solar	50
20.	Photon Energy Systems Ltd	50	48.	Solex	30
21.	Green Brilliance Energyy Pvt Ltd	50	49.	Arion Solar	5
22.	Andromeda Energy Technologies Pvt Ltd	30	50.	Sunshine Power Products Pvt. Ltd.	10
23.	Topsun Energy Limited	100	51.	Deity Fuel Pv	20
24.	Kotak Urja Pvt Ltd	75	52.	Greentek	25
25.	Gautam Solar Pvt Ltd	65	53.	Andslite	20
26.	Modern Solar Pvt Ltd	40	54.	Mx Power	10
27.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited	20	55.	Prosun	5
28.	Ajit Solar Pvt Ltd	35	56.	Avi	15
29.	Evergreen Solar Systems	20	57.	Solarmaxx	15
30.	Enfield Solar	20	58.	Mas Solar	20
31.	Photonix Solar Pvt Ltd	40	59.	Nucifera Renewable Energy Systems	15
32.	Pv Power Technologies	50	60.	Alectrona/Zynergy	-

1	2	3	1	2	3
61.	Kohima Solar	55	89.	Vimal Electronics	3
62.	Empire Photovoltaic	36	90.	XI Energy Ltd.	210
63.	Rhine Slar	40	91.	Access Solar Limited	80
64.	Vinova Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd.	10	92.	Usl Photovoltaics Pvt. Ltd.	7
65.	H.R. Solar Solution Pvt. Ltd.	15	93.	Plaza Power & Infrastructure Co.	30
66.	Sonali Energiees Pvt. Ltd.	100	94.	Reliance Industries Ltd. - Solar	30
67.	Dev Solar	3	95.	Krishma Solar	15
68.	Neety euro Asia Solar Energy	15	96.	Hbl Power	20
69.	Seemac Pvt. Ltd.	40	97.	Slg Solar Systems	8
70.	Enkay Solar	15	98.	Savitri Solar	80
71.	Renewsys India	180	99.	Jp Solar	20
72.	Raajratan Ventures	35	100.	Stellar Solar	20
73.	Jupiter Solar Pvt. Ltd.	0	101.	Agrawal Solar	40
74.	Bel	10	102.	Shukra Solar	5
75.	Sunfuel	15	103.	Vrv Solar	25
76.	Novergy Energy Solutions P. Ltd.	45	104.	Vipul Solar	25
77.	Amv Energy Systems Private Limited	4	105.	Brawn Battery	25
78.	Sun Solar Techno Limited	30	106.	Junna Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	20
79.	Sahaj Solar Pvt. Ltd.	25	107.	Deshmukh Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	25
80.	Iti Ltd.	8	108.	Himalayan Solar Pvt. Ltd.	100
81.	Aditi Solar Private Ltd.	25	109.	Sunbless Green Eneritech Pvt Ltd.	25
82.	Kcp Solar Industry.	12	110.	Iysert Energy Research Pvt. Ltd.	10
83.	Akshya Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	25	111.	Electromac Solar System Pvt. Ltd.	20
84.	Tamilnadu Energy Solutionss Pvt. Ltd.	10	112.	Sungrace Energy Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	10
85.	Omsun Power Private Limited	25	113.	Satyam Enterprises	15
86.	Jj Pv Solar Pvt. Ltd.	24	114.	Mas Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd.	20
87.	Mainframe Energy Solutions Pvt Ltd	25	115.	Powertrac Solar Limited	20
88.	Sunrise Solar Solutions	8			

1	2	3
116.	Innovative Solar Solutions	20
117.	Mundra Solar Pv Limited (Adani Group)	1200
Total (MW)		8398

### **Amphibious Planes**

2966. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce air services using amphibian planes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be formulated;

(d) the names of airlines which have shown interest to use amphibian planes for air services;

(e) whether any airlines has conducted trials of such planes in the country recently;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the result of the said trials; and

(g) the time by which it is likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Madam, currently there is no proposal to introduce air services using amphibian planes by government. With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, airlines are free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate anywhere in the country. Under the Regional

Connectivity Scheme (RCS) - UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik), operations are permitted through fixed wing aircraft (including seaplanes).

(d) to (g) Spice Jet has conducted demonstration flights with foreign registered Kodiak -100 aircraft registration No N18KQ at Mumbai, Ahmadabad and Vijayawada. The government is not in a position to envisage the timeline by which amphibious planes would become functional, as the operation of amphibian planes would be decided by the operating company based on commercial considerations.

### **Commission of Railway Safety**

2967. SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:

SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Railway Safety works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the aims and objectives and the details of the matters dealt by the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission also conducts statutory inquiries into serious train accidents and makes recommendations for improving safety on the Railways in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of inquiries conducted by the Commission during each of the last three years and the current year along with the recommendations made by the Commission on each inquiry; and

(e) whether the Government has also decided recently to create one circle office of Commissioner of Metro Railway Safety for carrying out the functions of Commission of Metro Railway Safety under the Ministry and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety acts as Principal Technical Advisor to Central Government on Railway Safety issues. The duties of Commissioner of Railway Safety as spelt out in the Chapter-III, section 6 of the Railways Act, 1989 are as under:-

- (i) To inspect new railways with a view to determine whether they are fit to be opened for the public carriage of passengers, and to report thereon to the Central Government as required by or under this Act
- (ii) To make such periodical or other inspections of any Railway or of any rolling Stock used thereon as the Central Government may direct
- (iii) To make inquiry under this Act into the cause of any accident on a Railway and
- (iv) To discharge such other duties as are conferred on him by or under this Act.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The number of inquiries conducted and recommendation made therein by the Commission during each of the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of inquiries	No. of Recommendations
2014-15	13	49
2015-16	14	62
2016-17	8	52
Current year	5	33

The Commission has made 196 recommendations in last three years & current year. The main recommendations are as under:

- (i) Railway should plan for replacement of 52 Kg/90 UTS 'D marked' rail with priority on routes having important trains such as Rajdhani Express. Further 52 Kg/90 UTS 'D marked' rails also laid at vulnerable locations *i.e.* on bridges, bridge approaches, high embankments etc. should be planned for replacement on priority.

- (ii) All the sanctioned track renewal works should be undertaken on top priority in this section.
- (iii) Railway must ensure that there are no unsafe practices followed in track maintenance as detected during site inspection.
- (iv) Railway should strictly enforce the provisions of the General Rules with special emphasis on points affecting movement of train, responsibility for shunting, accident or obstruction, working in case of accident or failure of communications, precautions before commencing operations which would obstruct the line etc. v. Railway should carry out periodic technical audit of track maintenance practices in the field and take remedial measures to ensure that manual provisions are complied with.
- (vi) Railway should ensure strict enforcement of provisions of G&SR para 5.13, 5.13/2 (a) & 5.14 while conducting shunting in a station yard.
- (vii) In view of repeated cases of signal passing at danger, it is necessary that locomotives are equipped with an effective ACD/TPWS/TCAS without further delay to prevent collisions and resultant loss of life.
- (viii) Old coaches should be inspected in great detail for corrosion and repaired during POH. Coaches with unrepaired corroded sole bar should not be allowed in trains.
- (ix) The motorman should not be permitted to work beyond 10 hours from sign on to sign off.
- (x) Security patrolling of the track should be carried out in the vulnerable sections.

(e) Yes Madam, in exercise of the powers conferred by the section 7 of the Metro Railways (Operations and Maintenance) Act, 2002, Government of India has approved Creation of one circle office of Commissioner of Metro Railway Safety (CMRS) at New Delhi with Commissioner of Railway Safety (CMRS) as the head of the office to assign the statutory duties and responsibilities of work related to Metro Rail transportation's safety.

**Motor Vehicles Agreements**

2968. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the details of the Motor Vehicles Agreements signed by the Government with the neighbouring countries, as on date, country-wise;

(b) the aims/objectives and terms & conditions of such agreements;

(c) whether the cross border trade of the country has increased from such agreements during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study for the feasibility of the agreements before signing such agreements; and

(f) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The following Motor Vehicles Agreements have been signed by the Government with neighbouring countries:-

(i) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (BBIN) Motor Vehicles Agreement (June 2015).

(ii) India-Afghanistan Motor Vehicles Agreement (September 2017).

(b) These Agreements aim to facilitate seamless movement of passenger, cargo and personal vehicles across the borders in the region and also lays down terms and conditions, routes and procedures for allowing the vehicles to ply across borders. A separate India - Nepal Bilateral Motor Vehicles Agreement for regulation of passenger vehicular traffic was also signed in November 2014. Bilateral bus service agreements also exist with Pakistan and Bangladesh for operating regular bus services on specified routes.

(c) and (d) No specific information is maintained by the Ministry in this regard.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

**Eye Check-Up of Truck Drivers**

2969. SHRI R. PARTHIPAN:

SHRI P. NAGARAJAN:

SHRI C. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Free Eye Check-up Campaign and distribution of spectacles for truck drivers, cleaners and helpers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is one of many innovative programmes undertaken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to ensure safe travel on National Highways (NHs);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this initiative is expected to reduce number of accidents involving trucks and keeping this in view the regional staff and NGOs would be encouraged to set up more such camps on regular basis; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the National Highways Authority of India(NHAI) launched a free eye check-up Campaign for truck drivers from 2nd October, 2017 to 6th October, 2017 at two Toll Plazas/truck lay-byes under their jurisdiction of each of its Regional Offices. Total 16038 Drivers and Cleaners were checked/examined on National Highway across the country. In all 8188 lenses were distributed.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, Truck drivers are frequent users of National Highways and are also vulnerable to

highway mishaps and accidents due to lack of access to eye care facilities. Thus, as a part of NHAI's social responsibility towards this noble cause, Free Eye Checkup campaign for truck drivers was conducted.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam, this initiative will reduce number of accidents involving truck drivers on National Highways.

#### **Mekedatu Irrigation Project**

2970. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI D.K. SURESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka seeking approval for Mekedatu irrigation project and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government has examined the same and given technical and financial approval and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Union Government is likely to grant approval for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) Regional Office of Central Water Commission (CWC) at Bengaluru received a Detailed Project Report (DPR) of "Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project" from Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited (CNL) from Government of Karnataka on 07.06.2017. The proposed project was for drinking water cum power generation with an estimated cost of Rs. 5912 crore.

(b) As the detailed information required for a DPR was not included in the report, it was examined in CWC considering it as a Pre-Feasibility Report and was returned by CWC to Cauvery Neeravari Nigam Limited, Bengaluru on 07.07.2017 with observations/comments.

(c) In view of the reply given at (b), the question does not arise.

#### **Export of Textile Products**

2971. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:

DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the second largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world and if so, the percentage share of India in the world trade;

(b) whether the Union Government has identified some countries as target markets where products like handicrafts, jute, cotton, textiles and apparel can be showcased through exhibitions to increase their visibility and exports;

(c) if so, the names of these countries and the criteria adopted for selection of these countries;

(d) whether there exists a huge potential for the country to increase its market share in various markets by aligning the products with specific markets and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Union Government has approved Integrated Marketing Plan 2017-18 for textiles and apparel sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) Yes, Madam, India is the second largest exporter of textiles and apparel in the world. In 2016, India had a share of 5 percent in world textiles and apparel exports.

(b) Certain markets have been identified for export promotion activities through participation in exhibitions and B2B meetings to increase exports.

(c) and (d) New markets identified include Germany, France, Italy, USA, China, Hong Kong, Turkey, Australia, Russia, UAE, Egypt, Brazil and Chile. These markets have been identified on the basis of their imports of textiles and apparel from the world including apparel and handicrafts where India is competitive.

(e) Yes, Madam. Government has approved an Integrated Marketing plan for 2017-18 for textiles and apparel sector. Details of the same are available at:

[http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/Marketing%20Plan01122017\\_0.pdf](http://texmin.nic.in/sites/default/files/Marketing%20Plan01122017_0.pdf)

### **Construction of Airports**

2972. PROF SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI

VASAVA:

SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of location clearances granted for construction of airports during the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(b) the norms for construction of such airports and their ownership details and the locations regarding which objections have been raised;

(c) the details of proposals for construction of airports received from various States for the construction/up-gradation of airports during the last three years and the current year, State/UT and year-wise and action taken on those proposals;

(d) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is seeking more funds from the Government to develop airports to keep pace with the robust growth that is expected to take place in the sector;

(e) if so, the details of the funds AAI has spent on the development of airports during the last three years and the current year, airport/year-wise; and

(f) whether ageing airports are harmful for the aviation industry resulting in hurdles in fleet expansion plans and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) As per Greenfield Airport Policy, Government of India (Gol), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) grants two stage clearances *i.e.* 'site clearance' followed by 'in principle' approval. During the last three years and current year, Gol, MoCA granted 'in principle' approval to Dholera International Airport Company Ltd. (DIACL) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at the site near Navagam Village, Dholera, Gujarat, Bhogapuram International Airport

Corporation Limited (BIACL) for setting up of Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Dagadarthi near Nellore, Bhogapuram International Greenfield Airport for public use in Vizianagaram District, near Visakhapatnam and Orvakallu Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh and Government of Gujarat for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Hirasar, District Rajkot, Gujarat. During the last three years and current year, Gol, MoCA granted 'site clearance' approval to Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport for public use near Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan, Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (TSI IDC) for setting up of a Greenfield Airport at Kothagudem, District Khammam, Telangana, Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Noida International Greenfield Airport near Jewar, Uttar Pradesh and MP Road Development Corporation Limited for setting up of Singrauli Domestic Greenfield Airport for public use in Waidhan, District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh.

(c) During the last three years and the current year, MoCA, Gol has received the following proposals for setting up of Greenfield Airports: Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram), Tadepalligudem (West Godavari), Orvakallu (Kurnool) and Kuppam (Chittoor) in Andhra Pradesh, Chingleput near Chennai, Gwalior and Singrauli in Madhya Pradesh, Hisar in Haryana, Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar, Saifai (Etawah) in Uttar Pradesh, Shivdaspur in Jaipur, Karwar and Chickmagalur in Karnataka and Rajkot and airport near Village TADGAM, Tal UMBERGAM VALSAD in Gujarat. Gol has granted 'site clearance' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Kothagudem (Khammam) in Telangana, Noida International Airport near Jewar in Uttar Pradesh and Singrauli Airport in Singrauli, MP and 'in principle' approval for setting up of Dagadarthi (Nellore), Bhogapuram (Vizianagaram) and Orvakallu (Kurnool) in Andhra Pradesh and Rajkot in Gujarat. Government of Haryana has withdrawn the proposal for development of Hisar airport in Haryana.

(d) AAI is not seeking any Government grant/aids for development of airports except for airports at Pakyong (Sikkim), Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh wherein no commercial prospects are expected in future.

(e) Airport-wise details of amount spent by AAI during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

to time depending upon traffic demand, availability of land and resources, grant of environmental clearance, NOC from various regulatory authorities etc.

(f) Development/Modernisation of airports is a continuous process which is undertaken by AAI from time

**Statement**

*Upgradation / Modernization of Airport Projects Under Construction / Completed  
During Last Three Years and Current Year (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

S. No.	Region	State	Airport	Expenditure Incurred in F.Y.		
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ER	West Bengal	Kolkata	47.540	93.000	162.950
		Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.020	4.940	54.980
3.			Bhubaneswar	8.960	3.740	11.550
4.		Andman and Nicobar	Portblair	18.610	9.360	8.260
		Chattisgarh	Raipur	11.060	5.570	9.480
6.		Bihar	Gaya	4.320	0.000	18.470
7.		Jharkhand	Ranchi	6.640	2.690	5.140
8.	NER	Assam	Dibrugarh	1.010	6.250	8.750
9.			Guwahati	11.990	10.880	15.680
10.			Silchar	0.000	1.410	7.530
11.			Lilabari	0.000	0.000	4.980
12.		Meghalya	Barapani	0.000	2.950	4.030
13.		Tiripura	Agartala	0.210	0.000	12.070
14.		Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	14.750	8.940	16.760
15.		Manipur	Imphal	1.580	3.800	17.470
16.		Sikkim	Pakyong	57.510	85.230	52.950
17.	NR	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	15.140	23.530	15.460
18.			Bikaner	1.280	0.000	0.150
19.			Jaipur	89.280	51.060	4.590
20.			jodhpur	0.000	0.000	0.440
21.			Udaipur	0.000	0.920	9.200
22.		Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	21.250	6.640	0.300
23.		Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0.000	0.000	4.680



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.			Fursatganj	15.340	43.120	27.330
25.			Varanasi	0.270	0.010	20.840
26.			Allahabad	0.000	0.770	3.540
27.			Lucknow	1.240	7.520	12.140
28.		Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5.840	0.350	0.260
29.		Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	4.530	22.960	19.030
30.		Punjab	Amritsar	12.920	8.610	50.090
31.			Chandigarh	181.750	44.740	0.470
32.		Himachal Pradesh	Shimia	0.520	6.600	2.330
33.	WR	Goa	Goa	29.760	30.390	42.230
34.		Gujarat	Surat	4.470	28.180	27.290
35.			Kandla	8.780	0.490	0.160
36.			Ahmedabad	13.270	6.050	41.830
37.			Rajkot	0.000	0.000	4.770
38.			Vadodara	19.450	62.810	36.640
39.		Daman and Diu	Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000:
40.		Maharashtra	Pune	8.450	0.000	3.960
41.			Aurangabad	0.870	0.000	4.860
42.			Nagpur	12.530	0.000	0.540
43.		Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1.490	0.000	2.750
44.			Indore	4.590	0.340	8.290
45.			Jabalpur	0.000	0.860	7.500
46.	SR	Karanataka	Hubballi	24.310	42.750	36.850
47.			Belgavi	13.200	33.290	31.100
48.			Mangalore	11.570	15.630	19.700
49.		Kerala	Calicut	7.970	32.320	53.740
50.			Trivendrum	15.370	42.750	101.110
51.		Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	0.500	0.000	5.580
52.			Chennai	45.710	29.650	74.920
53.			Tuticorin	0.000	0.050	7.280
54.		Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	1.620	0.310	0.560
55.			Rajamundry	0.060	3.120	33.380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.			Vijaywada	0.000	23.900	142.180
57			Visakhapatnam	11.350	4.560	16.020
58.			Tirupati	63.88	61.84	27.34

### Seaplanes

2973. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to buy and promote seaplanes as India plans to interlink its rivers;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to introduce seaplane services from all the compatible rivers of the country including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard, river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (d) Madam, currently there is no proposal for buying of seaplanes by government to introduce seaplane services in India. However, private operators can operate seaplane services as per the policy and regulatory framework for operation of seaplanes. The government provides financial assistance upto Rs. 10 crore for construction of platforms/jetties for sea-planes by ports/State Governments under Coastal Berth Scheme of Sagarmala Programme. The operation of seaplane service on any route including rivers in Himachal Pradesh would have to be decided by the operating company on commercial considerations.

[Translation]

### Generation of Solid Waste

2974. SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the solid waste generated every year across the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken / being taken by the Government to reuse this solid waste;

(c) whether the Government is planning to encourage waste-to-energy projects in all cities and towns across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any suggestion from any State in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether his Ministry has tied up with the Ministry of Power in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) The State / UTs wise details of estimated generation of municipal solid waste is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, it is the duty and responsibility of local authorities to "setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorized waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities". In addition, under Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban, a guide titled "An Inclusive Swachh Bharat through the integration of the Informal Sector: A Step by Step Guide" has been published to help the Urban Local Bodies & States to integrate informal waste pickers to promote reuse/recycling of solid wastes. For the recycling and reuse of Construction & Demolition Waste, the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has amended/revised the IS 383 -

Specification for Coarse and Fine aggregates, enabling the use of recycled aggregates in construction activities.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up of waste to energy plants utilizing agricultural waste, urban waste, industrial waste and Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to generate power. In addition, the Swachh Bharat Mission under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also provides central assistance of 35% of the total project cost to all statutory cities/ towns as per the guidelines for Solid Waste Processing including waste to energy projects. No specific suggestion has been received in this regard by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as well as MNRE on waste to energy plants from State Governments. At present, six waste-to-energy plants using Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) with cumulative installed capacity of 65.75 MW are in operation in the country.

**Statement**

*State-Wise Solid Waste Generation in Urban Areas,  
as on November 2017*

S. No.	State	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste generation (in Lakh MT/Annum)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,525	23.82
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	0.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	0.66
4.	Assam	1,134	4.14
5.	Bihar	1,192	4.35
6.	Chandigarh UT	340	1.24
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,959	7.15
8.	Daman and Diu	23	0.08
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	0.21
10.	NCT of Delhi	10,500	38.33
11.	Goa	240	0.88

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	10,145	37.03
13.	Haryana	4,514	16.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	342	1.25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,792	6.54
16.	Jharkhand	2,451	8.95
17.	Karnataka	10,000	36.50
18.	Kerala	1,576	5.75
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6,424	23.45
20.	Maharashtra	22,570	82.38
21.	Manipur	176	0.64
22.	Meghalaya	268	0.98
23.	Mizoram	201	0.73
24.	Nagaland	342	1.25
25.	Odisha	2,460	8.98
26.	Puducherry UT	495	1.81
27.	Punjab	4,100	14.97
28.	Rajasthan	6,500	23.73
29.	Sikkim	89	0.32
30.	Tamil Nadu	15,547	56.75
31.	Telangana	7,371	26.90
32.	Tripura	421	1.54
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15,500	56.58
34.	Uttarakhand	1,400	5.11
35.	West Bengal	8,675	31.66
Total/Average		1,45,626	531.53

**Suspension of Newspapers from Receiving Advertisements**

2975. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU:

SHRI OM BIRLA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has suspended 51 newspapers from receiving Government advertisements and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the data as to number of dailies/media representatives against which action has been taken by the Government on the charges of "paid news" and breaching "the norms of journalistic ethics" during the last three years;

(c) whether the private news media and multi-social media are broadcasting fake news these days;

(d) if so, the number of such cases brought into the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty as well as TV channels to multi-social media;

(e) whether the Government has evolved any mechanism to weed out fake news spread through electronic, print and social media and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to have a comprehensive mechanism, uniform, guidelines, regulation and policy regarding restriction of fabricated content/fake news on electronic, print and social media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The complaints regarding breach of 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct' and paid news in respect of newspapers are examined by Press Council of India (PCI). After examining such complaints, PCI has censured 61 newspapers for violation of these norms, during last three years. This includes 51 newspapers which were censured by PCI in 2017, which were accordingly suspended from DAVP empanelment on 13.09.2017 for two months.

(c) and (d) Instances of circulation of fake news on social media and private TV channels come to the notice of Government from time to time.

Instances of inflammatory, harmful and hateful content on social networking sites is brought to the notice of Government by Security/ Intelligence Agencies and

action in such cases is taken under the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000 in the overall interest of sovereignty and integrity of India, defense of India, Security of state, friendly relation with foreign countries or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence in such matters. On case to case basis, social media platform are approached for removal of specific objectionable content coming to the notice of Government. However, the data regarding incidences on fake news/rumors on social media and action taken thereon are not maintained centrally and are available with security agencies of the State Governments.

In so far as Private Satellite TV Channels are concerned, the cases of broadcast of fake news are dealt under the provisions of Rule 6(1)(d) of the Programme Codes under Rule 6 of the 'Cable Television Network Rules, 1994' which provides that no programme should be carried in the Cable service which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggestive innuendos and half truths. In this regard, six cases have been brought into the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year for violating the Programme Code by Private Satellite News Channels. These channels have been issued advisory / warned or issued orders directing to run apology scroll or prohibit the transmission / re-transmission of the channel for one day.

(e) and (f) There exists a comprehensive mechanism for regulation of content in Print, Electronic and Social Media to address the problem of fake news, briefly details as follows :-

- > For regulation of content in Print Media, Press Council of India (PCI) has laid down 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct', to be adhered to by Print Media as a self-regulatory mechanism. Action on complaints of printing of fake news in newspapers is taken by PCI as per the provisions of Press Council Act, 1978.
- > Similarly for Electronic Media content is regulated as per the provisions of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994. Besides there is a self-regulation mechanism for TV news channels through News Broadcasting Standards

Authority (NBSA) of News Broadcasters Association (NBA) and Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) of Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF). NBA monitors its member TV channels for broadcasting fake news. Besides this, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has set up Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content of private TV channels with reference to the violation of Programme Code. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has also been set up to look into specific complaints regarding violation of the programme code by private TV channels.

For regulation of content on social media, Information Technology Act, 2000 has a provision for removal of objectionable online content. Also the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

#### **Performance of Players at Rio Olympics**

2976. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL):

SHRIMATI REKHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of Indian players at Rio Olympics 2016;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the reasons for poor performance at the games;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage sports amongst young children at school level;

(d) whether there is any proposal to create world class infrastructure facilities for emerging athletes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) Madam, Government has reviewed

the performance of Indian players at Rio Olympics 2016 and had held consultations with various stake holders including eminent sportspersons, coaches and National Sports Federations (NSFs), etc. Some of the reasons for poor performance are lack of professionalism and factionalism / infight in the sports bodies and long term strategies by the National Sports Federations. It has been decided, among others, to enhance performance monitoring, emphasize on greater role of coaches in devising training programmes of medal prospects and strengthen sports science set up. National Observers have been appointed in select disciplines to support athletes and the federations.

(c) To encourage sports amongst young children at school level, the Government has given recognition to School Games Federation of India (SGFI) and has kept it in 'Priority' category so that it gets maximum assistance under the Scheme of Assistance to the NSFs. The Government gives financial assistance to SGFI for holding National Championship, holding of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian teams in International tournaments abroad, holding of coaching camps, etc.

A new Central Sector Scheme, namely, Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports is implemented by this Ministry. This Scheme consists of twelve verticals including Annual Sports Competitions. Under this component, Khelo India National School Games in respect of several sports disciplines has been planned by associating concerned NSFs and SGFI.

Apart from this, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing the following schemes across the country to identify talented sports persons in the age group of 8-18 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions:

- National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)
- Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Special Area Games (SAG)
- Extension Centre of STC/SAG

(d) to (f) Madam, National Coaching Camps for the elite sports persons / teams preparing for International competitions are organized at SAI Centres where

infrastructure, services and facilities at par with international standards are available. In order to meet the critical infrastructure gaps in the national coaching camps including augmentation of existing facilities such as procurement of sports science equipment, recovery and rehabilitation facilities, etc., Rs. 83.00 crores have been provided to SAI during the current financial year from the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs.

Further, one of the components under the Khelo India Scheme is 'Utilisation and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure', which has the following provisions:

- (i) University Centre of Excellence Programme provides for grants-in-aid to identified Universities for infrastructure, equipment, gym and equipment, recovery equipment, coach deployment, training for coaches, etc.
- (ii) Creation of Appropriate Sports Infrastructure provides for grants-in-aid to States/ UTs, SAI, etc. to develop critical sports infrastructure and other infrastructure where there are gaps including for sports science and sports equipment.

#### **Green Highway Mission**

2977. SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposal from the various States including the Government of Jharkhand for developing green belt along Highways, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the National Green Highways Mission launched by the Government;

(c) the main objectives of the said mission and the extent of progress made in this mission so far;

(d) whether the Ministry has initiated the green drive to build eco-friendly, sustainable highways and to conserve water while building new roads and roads infrastructure across the nation; and

(e) if so, the details of the scheme, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN ;HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Madam. Proposals have been received from some State Governments for developing green belts along National Highways. However, no such proposal has been received from Government of Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has promulgated Green Highways (Plantation, Transplantation, Beautification & Maintenance) Policy - 2015. The policy envisions development of eco-friendly National Highways for economic growth and development in sustainable manner. Under the aegis of the policy it is intended to develop green belts in the form of median and avenue plantation in available space in Right of Way (ROW). Since the promulgation of policy, 4.94 lakh saplings have been planted so far.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Complaints Against Airlines**

2978. SHRI CHANDRA PRAKASH JOSHI:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details as to the number of consumer complaints received by the Government with regard to domestic air travel operators along with the prominent reasons of such complaints received during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware of the industry practice of overbooking seats in a flight followed by all airlines operating in domestic routes, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has a plan to implement the recommendations of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission to formulate a rational policy to prevent harassment of passengers left out from over-booked flights, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has any records of punitive action taken against airlines that have not compensated flyers for denying boarding in cases of overbooking as well as for flight delays and cancellations, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government acknowledges that the cancellation and refund rules associated with the domestic air travel is more airline operator friendly than consumer friendly in the country and if so, the reasons therefor along with any proposal of the Government to establish a balance between the rights of the two groups; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Airline wise details, in respect of number of complaints received by them and their redressal status, submitted to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) by the scheduled domestic airlines, as a part of domestic traffic report for the year 2015, 2016 & 2017 (up to November) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details in respect of complaints registered on Air Sewa portal (since its launch on 25.11.2016) against domestic air travel operators, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) Overbooking of seats in a flight by the airlines is a common practice followed by the airlines globally.

However, DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement(CAR) Section -3, Series -M, Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights", to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions and, in particular, denied boardings, flight cancellations and delays without due notice to the passengers booked on the flight(s) and to raise the standards of protection both to strengthen the rights of the passengers and to ensure that the airlines operate under harmonized conditions.

Under the provision of this CAR, when the number of passengers, who have been given confirmed bookings for travel on the flight and who have reported for the flight well within the specified time ahead of the departure of

the flight, are more than the number of seats available, an airline must first ask for volunteers to give up their seats so as to make seats available for other booked passengers to travel on the flight.

If the boarding is denied to any passengers against their will, the airline shall not be liable for any compensation in case alternate flight is arranged that is scheduled to depart within one hour of the original schedule departure time of the initial reservation.

Failing to do so, the airline shall compensate the passengers as per the following provisions:

- Amount varying from INR 10,000 to 20,000, in case airline arranges alternate flight
- In case passenger does not opt for alternate flight, refund of full value of ticket & max. amount upto INR 20,000

Airlines are giving compensation to the passenger affected due to denied boarding delays, cancellations and submitting compliance to DGCA under the provisions of CAR Section -3, Series M, Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights". Details of number of passenger affected and compensation provided by the airlines, during the year 2017 (up to November) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) To save the interest of the consumers, DGCA has issued the following passenger centric Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) under Section -3- Air Transport to address the issues of refund and flight disruptions and in particular, denied boardings, flight cancellations and delays:

- Series-M, Part-II titled "Refund of Airline Tickets to passengers of Public Transport Undertakings"
- Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights" to ensure appropriate protection for the air travelers in case of flight disruptions and in particular, denied boardings, flight cancellations and delays.

**Statement – I***No. Of Complaints Addressed by Airlines*

Airline	2015	2016	2017*
Air Costa	59	66	11
Air Asia	155	170	152
Vistara	20	40	40
Go Air	1425	822	721
IndiGo	2100	1334	996
Spicejet	1904	813	568
Jet Airways + JetLite	2537	2720	2413
Air India (Dom)	2786	3488	2680
Air Pegasus	50	283	-
Trujet	16	33	28
Air Carnival	-	3	1
Zoom Air	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11052</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>7612</b>

\* Upto November 2017

**Statement – II***Details of Consumer Complaints Received with Regard to Domestic Air Travel Operators on AirSewa Portal*

S. NO.	AIRLINES	Grievance received during 25.11.-2016-31.12.2016	Grievance received during 01.01.2017-31.12.2017
1.	AIR INDIA	108	1201
2.	JET AIRWAYS	38	827
3.	INDIGO	144	776
4.	SPICEJET	34	555
5.	GO AIR	18	399
6.	AIRASIA	05	206
7.	VISTARA	03	84
8.	AIRCOSTA	01	123
9.	ALLIANCE AIR	00	01
10.	JETLITE	00	05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>4177</b>

**Statement – III***Passengers Affected and Compensation Provided*

Month	Denied Boarding		Cancellations		Delays	
	No. of Pax Affected	Facilities & Compensation	No. of Pax Affected	Facilities & Compensation	No. of Pax Affected	Facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jan-17	2598	Rs. 170.26 lakhs compensation	20010	Rs. 76.68 lakhs compensation and facilities	239454	Rs. 146.36 lakhs towards compensation and facilities
Feb-17	2988	Rs. 1391.86 lakhs compensation	8761	Rs. 60.98 lakhs compensation and facilities	104591	Rs. 77.88 lakhs towards compensation and facilities
Mar-17	1313	Rs. 53.10 lakhs compensation	12167	Rs. 47.15 lakhs compensation and facilities	56087	Rs. 61.22 lakhs towards compensation and facilities



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apr-17	2702	Rs. 99.58 lakhs compensation	9980	Rs. 26.19 lakhs compensation and facilities	51314	Rs. 65.50 lakhs towards compensation and facilities
May-17	2627	Rs. 137.27 lakhs compensation	19175	Rs. 55.11 lakhs compensation and facilities	91213	Rs. 88.97 lakhs towards compensation and facilities
Jun-17	1359	Rs. 69.28 lakhs compensation	13254	Rs. 37.31 lakhs compensation and facilities	85009	Rs. 99.91 lakhs towards compensation and facilities
Jul-17	1323	Rs. 276.88 lakhs compensation	14231	Rs. 48.67 lakhs compensation and facilities	99528	Rs. 99.55 lakhs towards facilitation
Aug-17	1712	Rs. 72.67 lakhs compensation	13055	Rs. 63.09 lakhs compensation and facilities	85669	Rs. 73.73 lakhs towards facilitation
Sep-17	2052	Rs. 92.40 lakhs compensation	17520	Rs 56.52 lakhs compensation and facilities	103266	Rs. 113.28 lakhs towards facilitation
Oct-17	1915	Rs. 124.06 lakhs compensation	8458	Rs 40.51 lakhs compensation and facilities	102100	Rs. 107.60 lakhs towards facilitation
Nov-17	2839	Rs. 197.85 lakhs compensation	13117	Rs. 49.22 lakhs compensation and facilities	118224	Rs. 91.82 lakhs towards facilitation
<b>Total</b>	<b>23428</b>		<b>149728</b>		<b>1136455</b>	

### **Solar PV Modules and Wind Stream Technologies**

2979. SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN:

SHRI K.N. RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any studies to find out the impact of efficient and cost effective Solar PV modules and wind stream technologies in generation of renewable energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of studies conducted and projects implemented annually during the last three years, year and State-wise;

(c) the detailed list of Renewable Energy projects proposed and executed in installations/buildings of both Centre and State Governments, Private Institutes during the said period;

(d) whether the Government has any plans to approve such new renewable energy projects to make them mandatory for Government/private sectors; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government have prescribed quality standards for solar modules being utilized in production of solar power and for wind equipment. State-wise details of Renewable Energy capacity commissioned, source wise, year wise during each of the last three years are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government has set up a target of installing Renewable Energy capacity of 175 GW by 2022

with 100 GW of Solar, 60 GW of Wind, 10 GW of Bio Mass and 5 GW of Small Hydro Projects. Government have also laid down the bidding trajectory of 80 GW of solar and 29 GW of wind till March, 2020 so as to achieve the target. The Renewable Energy projects are taken up both in the Central and the State sector. The Government has also laid down Renewable Purchase Obligation on distribution companies wherein all States have been obligated to purchase solar and non-solar power.

**Statement**

*Source-Wise, Year-Wise and State-Wise Achievements Made During the Last Three Years and Current Year (as on 31.03.2017)*

S. No.	State/UT	Waste To Energy				Bio-Power			
		2014 -15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh			7.5	7.5				0
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh				0				0
3.	Assam				0				0
4.	Bihar				0		11	9	20
5.	Chhattisgarh				0		10		10
6.	Goa				0				0
7.	Gujarat				0	9.9			9.9
8.	Haryana				0	9.5			95
9.	Himachal Pradesh				0				0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				0				0
11.	Jharkhand				0				0
12.	Karnataka				0	32.85	56	50	138.85
13.	Kerala				0				0
14.	Madhya Pradesh				0	0	25		25
15.	Maharashtra				0	210.8	134	98	442.8
16.	Manipur				0				0
17.	Meghalaya				0				0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram				0				0
19.	Nagaland				0				0
20.	Odisha				0				0
21.	Punjab				0				0.
22.	Rajasthan				0			4.95	4.95
23.	Sikkim				0				0
24.	Tamil Nadu				0	19			19
25.	Telangana				0				0
26.	Tripura				0				0
27.	Uttar Pradesh				0	13.5	60.85		74.35
28.	Uttrakhand				0	0.12			0.12
29.	West Bengal				0		8		8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar				0				0
31.	Chandigarh				0				0
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli				0				0
33.	Daman and Diu				0				0
34.	Delhi			16	16				0
35.	Lakshwadeep				0				0
36.	Puducherry				0				0
37.	Others				0				0
Total				23.5	23.5	295.67	304.85	161.95	762.47

MW = Mega Watt

S. No.	State/UT	Solar Power				Small Hydro Power			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total	2014-15	2015 -16	2016-17	Total
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.77	435.11	1294.26	1856.14			9	9
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0.24		0.24	0.7			0.7
3.	Assam			11.78	11.78				0
4.	Bihar		5.1	103.42	108.52				0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.5	85.98	35.28	121.76			24	24
6.	Goa			0.71	0.71				0
7.	Gujarat	83.65	119.12	130.19	332.96	1			1
8.	Haryana	2.5	2.59	66.01	71.1	1.4	2		3.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0.2	0.53	0.73	85.01	69.9	38	192.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		1	0.36	1.36	9		1.5	10.5
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.19	7.08	7.27				0
12.	Karnataka	46.22	68.24	882.38	996.84	98	88	8	194
13.	Kerala	0	13.02	61.15	74.17	10.5	30	14.1	54.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	205	217.79	80.67	503.46		0		0
15.	Maharashtra	82.23	25.01	66.61	173.85	8	4.45	6.3	18.75
16.	Manipur			0.03	0.03				0
17.	Meghalaya			0.01	0.01				0
18.	Mizoram		0.1	0	0.1			5	5
19.	Nagaland			0.5	0.5		1		1
20.	Odisha	2.26	35.16	12.5	49.92				0
21.	Punjab	168.75	21979	388.89	777.43	1.2	13.5		14.7
22.	Rajasthan	228.85	327.83	543	1099.68				0
23.	Sikkim			0	0				0
24.	Tamil Nadu	54.12	919.24	630.01	1603.37				0
25.	Telangana	61.25	3608	759.13	1181.18	2.2	975		11.95
26.	Tripura	5		0.09	5.09				0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.16	72.24	193.24	307.64				0
28.	Uttrakhand		36.15	192.35	228.5	34.5			34.5
29.	West Bengal		0.56	18.37	18.93	0.1			0.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar			1.46	1.46				0
31.	Chandigarh	2.5	2.31	10.52	15.33				0
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli			2.97	2.97				0
33.	Daman and Diu		4	6.46	10.46				0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34.	Delhi	0.32	8.82	25.99	35.13				0
35.	Lakshwadeep			0	0				0
36.	Puducherry			0.05	0.05				0
37.	Others		58.31	0	58.31				0
	Total	1112.08	3018.9	5526	9656.98	251.61	218.6	105.9	576.11

MW = Mega Watt

S. No.	State/UT	Wind Power			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
1	2	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2852	400.1	2187.45	2872.75
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh				0
3.	Assam				0
4.	Bihar				0
5.	Chhattisgarh				0
6.	Goa				0
7.	Gujarat	190.73	392.4	1392	1975.13
8.	Haryana				0
9.	Himachal Pradesh				0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				0
11.	Jharkhand				0
12.	Karnataka	320.1	230.9	882.3	1433.3
13.	Kerala	0	8.4	8	16.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	456.3	1261.4	356.7	2074.4
15.	Maharashtra	350.45	207.85	117.55	675.85
16.	Manipur				0
17.	Meghalaya				0
18.	Mizoram				0
19.	Nagaland				0
20.	Odisha				0
21.	Punjab				0
22.	Rajasthan	523.5	685.5	287.7	1496.7
23.	Sikkim				0

1	2	19	20	21	22
24.	Tamil Nadu	185.5	158.8	247.57	591.87
25.	Telangana		77.7	23.10	100.8
26.	Tripura				0
27.	Uttar Pradesh				0
28.	Uttrakhand				0
29.	West Bengal				0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar				0
31.	Chandigarh				0
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli				0
33.	Daman and Diu				0
34.	Delhi				0
35.	Lakshwadeep				0
36.	Puducherry				0
37.	Others				0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2311.78</b>	<b>3423.05</b>	<b>5502.37</b>	<b>11237.2</b>

MW = Mega Watt

#### **NWW Kovalam-Kasargod**

2980. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for the development of waterways from various State Governments including Kerala, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked and proposed to be released in the current financial year;

(c) whether Government has decided to take up National Waterways between Kovalam and Kasargod;

(d) if so, aims and objectives of the above project; and

(e) the details of estimated cost, expected volume of transportation of goods after completion of project and the time by which the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposal for development of West Coast Canal from Kollam to Kovalam in the South and from Kozhikode to Kasargod in the north of the declared portion of National Waterway-3 (NW-3) has been received from Government of Kerala in November, 2017. As the stretches of West Coast Canal proposed for development by the Government of Kerala is beyond the declared portion of National Waterway-3, no funds are earmarked for them.

(c) to (e) As of now, no proposal is under consideration of the Government for declaration of more National Waterways in addition to the 111 National Waterways declared earlier vide the National Waterways Act, 2016.

#### **APGENCO**

2981. SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether APGENCO in Krishnapatnam, Nellore Damodaram Sanjivayya Thermal station, Vijayawada thermal station and Narla Tatarao Thermal Vidyut centre,

Rayalaseema thermal vidyut centre in Kadapa district in Andhra Pradesh have stopped electricity production and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these power plants are only producing 1906 MW electricity whereas they have the target to produce 4410 MW electricity per day and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) has informed that Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) at Vijaywada and Rayalaseema Thermal Power Plant (RTPP) at Kadapa are normally running at full load (full capacity), but sometimes operating at partial load as per the directions of Andhra Pradesh state load dispatch centre depending on the grid demand except one unit of 210 MW in Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTTPS) which is under capital overhaul. Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Station (SSTPS - 1600 MW), Krishnapatnam is running at low load due to shortage of coal.

#### **Demand of Indian Textiles**

2982. SHRI HARIOM SINGH RATHORE:

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian textiles with a large international market and their growth rate in sales during the last three years and the current year, item-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to boost production of indigenous Indian textiles in the country;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion and sale of indigenous textiles abroad;

(d) whether the Government has made efforts for increasing the employment generation in textile sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): (a) India is the second largest exporter of textiles in the world with an exports

value of US\$ 39.66 billion. The item-wise exports and growth rates are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Union Cabinet approved reforms through a special package to boost employment generation and exports in the apparel and made-ups sector in June 2016 and December 2016 respectively. The Scheme for Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) was announced under the Special Package to rebate the incidence of state levies on export of garments and made-ups to make exports more competitive in the global market. In addition, interest subvention is provided at 3% per annum for pre and post shipment credit and duty drawback is provided on exports. Exports are promoted on a sustained basis under the Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI). Government has also enhanced the rates under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from 2% to 4% on readymade garments and made ups w.e.f 1st November 2017 till 30th June 2018. Government is also implementing various schemes including Scheme for Capacity Building in

Textile Sector (SCBTS) for skill development in textile value chain, Amended Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme (ATUFS) for technology upgradation, Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP) for development of infrastructure. Textile India 2017, India's first ever mega textiles trade fair was organised in Gandhinagar from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 to promote export and to attract investments in the textile sector.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In order to generate additional employment in the textiles sector, the following two schemes were announced under the special package for apparel and made-ups:

- Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) To boost employment generation in the textile sector, government provides an additional 10% capital investment subsidy (CIS) for garmenting units which have availed 15% CIS benefit under ATUFS based on the achievement of projected production and employment after a period of three years.
- Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) Scheme: PMPRPY is a part of labour reforms initiatives of the Govt. of India under which the Government bears additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution of the

Employers Provident Fund Scheme in addition to 8.33% which is being provided by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for first 3 years of their employment as a special incentive. In order to

channelize this intervention towards the target group of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the garment and made-ups sectors, benefit under PMRPY is available to those with wage up to Rs. 15,000/- per month.

**Statement**

*India's T&A Exports (Item-Wise) and Growth Rates*

Commodity	USS Million				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Growth Rate	2017 (Apr-Oct)
Readymade Garment	16221.6	16456.7	17091.4	2.6%	9804.1
Cotton Textiles	11753.6	11134	10593.9	-5.1%	5692.0
Man-made textiles	5826.6	5213.2	5180.9	-5.7%	3104.6
Handloom Products	369.6	368.5	361.6	-1.1%	215.0
Carpets	1360.8	1442	1498.1	4.9%	839.1
Jute Products	366.9	577	322.7	-6.2%	203.7
Handicrafts (Excl. Handmade Crafts)	3263.1	3410	3657.3	5.9%	1052.6

Source: DGCI&S

[*Translation*]

**'Foreign Training for Players'**

2983. SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the policy of the Government for the selection of sportsmen for training in foreign countries;

(b) the category-wise number of youth sports delegations sent to foreign countries to understand climatic conditions of foreign countries and to adjust accordingly during last five years;

(c) the details of the fund allocated and spent in this regard during the last five years, category-wise;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating on any exchange programme with foreign countries to enhance the quality of sports in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) The selection of sportspersons for their customized training abroad at Training Centres/Institutes is decided on a case to case basis keeping in view the past performance and future potential of such sportspersons; while taking decisions, the schedule of major International competitions is also factored. All such proposals are considered by the Executive Committee of the National Sports Development Fund. Sportspersons recommended by Target Olympic Podium Identification Committee for training within the country and abroad are also considered by the Executive Committee of NSDF. The Sports Authority of India (SAI), which is the apex advisory body in sports related matters, and the concerned National Sports Federations are also consulted before selection of such sportspersons.

(b) and (c) During the last five years, financial assistance to 85 sportspersons has been given out of NSDF Funds for training abroad. Details of funding to these sportspersons for training in India and abroad are



given in Annexure. Major portion of the assistance is for training abroad, however, separate accounts are not maintained for training expenses abroad.

Financial assistance to two National Sports Federations (NSFs) has also been given from NSDF Funds for organizing training camps/practice abroad during the period, details of which are given in enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Yes, Government and Sports Authority of India have entered into Memorandum of Understanding with several countries and Universities which provide international standard training facilities, coach development programmes etc. Knowledge sharing and Exchange programme in the field of Physical Education and Sports Sciences etc. are undertaken with those countries and universities to improve quality of sports.

**Statement**

*NSDF Assistance to Sportspersons for Training/ Purchase of Equipment/Participation in Competition*

*Amount of Assistance (Rupees in Lacs)*

S. No.	Name of the Sportsperson / Federation	Discipline	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Om Prakash Singh Karhana	Athletics	19.18	0.30	15.48				34.96
2.	Krishna Poonia	Athletics	42.52		21.91		20.35	1.87	86.65
3.	Vikas Gowda	Athletics	28.80	11.80	46.08	57.87	35.33		179.88
4.	Mayookha Johny	Athletics	16.67						16.67
5.	Preeja Sreedharan	Athletics	12.52		1.12		0.10		13.74
6.	Kavita Rauf	Athletics	12.52		1.12		0.10		13.74
7.	O.P. Jaisha	Athletics	12.52		1.12		0.10		13.74
8.	Sudha Singh	Athletics	12.52		1.12		0.10		13.74
9.	Arjun	Athletics			13.97				13.97
10.	Seema Punia	Athletics			16.09	16.20	27.18		59.47
11.	Inderjeet Singh	Athletics				29.17			29.17
12.	Arpinder singh	Athletics				10.63	4.98		15.61
13.	B. Sumeeth Reddy	Badminton					5.46		5.46
14.	Manu Attri	Badminton					5.51		5.51
15.	M C Mary Kom	Boxing	34.18			3.89	4.04		42.11
16.	Mandeep Jangra	Boxing				8.47	3.46		11.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Vikas Krishan	Boxing				4.76	3.08		7.84
18.	L Sarita Devi	Boxing				5.67			5.67
19.	Sumit Sangwan	Boxing				0.44	2.02		2.46
20.	Shiva Thapa	Boxing				9.28	1.70		10.98
21.	L Devendro Singh	Boxing				6.46	1.70		8.16
22.	Abhijeet Gupta	Chess	3.96	1.63					5.59
23.	Parimarjan Negi	Chess	7.47	8.06	2.56				18.03
24.	Harika Dronvalli	Chess			8.53	6.32	11.09	3.17	29.11
25.	Lt Col Rajesh Pattu	Equestrian	12.15	9.67	11.29				33.11
26.	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	59.53	26.07	50.06	97,10	8.85		241.61
27.	Gagan Narang	Shooting					10.32		10.32
28.	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting	94.62	82.74	75.06	53.52	32.27		338.21
29.	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting	91.92	83.28	26.02	17.77	0.93	0.89	220.81
30.	Sanjeev Rajput	Shooting	11.07			0.21			11.28
31.	Shagun Chowdhary	Shooting	48.66	37.91	11.51	5.62		0.02	103.72
32.	Joydeep Karmarkar	Shooting	22.31						22.31
33.	Heena Sidhu	Shooting	11.13		51.82	62.97	30.56	3.61	160.09
34.	Ankur Mitftal	Shooting				13.30	8.54		21.84
35.	Kynan Chenai	Shooting				22.56	26.89	3.08	52.53
36.	Shweta Singh	Shooting				15.65			15.65
37.	Mairaj Ahmad Khan	Shooting				22.73	43.85		66.58
38.	Rahi Sanobat	Shooting				2.77	5.69		8.46
39.	Mohd Ashab	Shooting				22.45			22.45
40.	P N Prakash	Shooting				11.00			11.00
41.	Shreyasi Singh	Shooting				4.04			4.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42.	Chain Singh	Shooting				9.54	10.32		19.86
43.	Jitu Rai	Shooting					11.10		11.10
44.	Gurpreet Singh	Shooting					4.12		4.12
45.	Apurvi Chandela	Shooting					10.46		10.46
46.	Dipika Pallikal	Squash	7.29	7.95	0.98	12.39	6.75	0.53	35.89
47.	Harinder Pal Singh	Squash				8.47	1.12		9.59
48.	Kush Kumar	Squash				6.96			6.96
49.	Saurav Ghosal	Squash				9.27		5.71	14.98
50.	Joshna ChInappa	Squash				2.67	0.50		3.17
51.	Leander Paes	Tennis	36.64			0.17			36.81
52.	Mahosh Bhupathi	Tennis	25.17						25.17
53.	Sania Mirza	Tennis	23.72			27.76			51.48
54.	Yuki Bhambri	Tennis	12.03						12.03
55.	Sanam Singh	Tennis	4.35						4.35
56.	J. Vishnuvardhan	Tennis	9.77						9.77
57.	Karan Rastogl	Tennis	6.74						6.74
58.	Ankita Raina	Tennis					9.00		9.00
59.	Pranjala Yadlapalli	Tennis					9.00		9.00
60.	Saketh Myneni	Tennis					32.40	3.60	36.00
61.	Karman Kaur Thandi	Tennis					5.50		5.50
62.	Ram Kumar Ramanathan	Tennis	-				26.07		26.07
63.	Sumit Nagal	Tennis					8.89		8.89
64.	Sandeep Sejwal	Swimming				5.66	4.11	0.14	9.91
65.	KC Ganapathy	Water Sports (Yachting)			10.83	0.21			11.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
66.	Varsha Gautam	Water Sports (Yachting)			15.72	10.44			26.16
67.	Aishwarya Nedunchezhi yan	Water Sports (Yachting)			5.27	10.44			15.71
68.	Parveen Rana	Wrestling				3.64			3.64
69.	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling				9.32	20.36		29.68
70.	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling				4.74	7.19		11.93
71.	Bajrang	Wrestling				3.64	7.05		10.69
72.	Amit Kumar Dahiya	Wrestling				0.24	7.05		7.29
73.	Rahul Aware	Wrestling				3.64			3.64
74.	Narsingh Yadav	Wrestling				8.39	11.51		19.90
75.	Nishchay Luthra	Winter Sports (Ice Skating)				9.06			9.06
76.	Shiva Keshavan KP	Winter Sports (Luge)	2.25	10.82	16.75	10.00		15.00	54.82
77.	Master Nikhil Pingle	Winter Sports (Ice Skating)						8.34	8.34
78.	Karamjyoti	Para Sports				16.40	12.55		28.95
79.	Shared Kumar	Para Sports				11.26	4.16		15.42
80.	Deepa Malik	Para Sports				7.28	8.78	1.12	17.18
81.	Narender	Para Sports				5.99			5.99
82.	H N Girisha	Para Sports				3.56	4.20		7.76
83.	Farman Basha	Para Sports				9.15	20.20	3.63	32.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
84.	Sakina Khatun	Para Sports				9.14	8.49	1.06	18.69
85.	Naresh Kumar Sharma	Para Sports (Shooting)	39.95			0.17	25.35		65.47
86.	Athletic Federation of India (For Training Camp of Athletes)	Athletics			4.35	56.44			60.79
87.	The Indian Golf Union (For Practice of National Golf Team in South Korea)	Golf			7.50	2.50			10.00
			722.16	280.17	416.26	789.39	570.43	51.77	2830.18

[English]

#### Inter Regional Transmission Corridors

2984. SHRI DEVUSINH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government to provide Inter-Regional Transmission Corridors for supply of power from surplus States to deficit States;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction in case of no policy with the Government;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating any immediate action to strengthen the corridor/links and to lay express Direct Corridors for flow of electricity from Surplus Power States such as Gujarat to power deficit States, specially to Southern region from Western region and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to utilize the funds lying in PSDF for immediate creation/strengthening of Inter-Regional Transmission Links, so as to void the situation of generation capacity getting strangled or demand getting curtailed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action plan chalked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) National Electricity Policy-2005, *inter alia*, states that the Central Government would facilitate the continued development of the National Grid for providing adequate infrastructure for inter-state transmission of power and the supply of power from surplus States/regions to deficit States/regions.

A number of inter-regional links have been set up which interconnect the five regional grids *i.e.* Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North Eastern Regions. The total transmission capacity of such inter-regional links is 78,050 MW (as on Nov' 2017).

(c) Adequate transmission system strengthening and augmentation schemes have been identified for flow of electricity from surplus States/regions to deficit States/regions. The details regarding existing and under implementation inter-regional lines between Western and Southern Region are as follows:

Existing:

1. Chandrapur HVDC back-to-back
2. Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/C
3. Ponda - Nagajhari 220kV D/C
4. Raichur - Sholapur 765 kV 2 X S/C line
5. Narendra - Kolhapur 765kV D/C (charged at 400kV)
6. Wardha - Hyderabad 765kV D/C line

Under Implementation:

1. Warora Pool - Warangal (New) 765 kV D/C line
2. Raigarh-Pugalur HVDC line
3. LILO of one circuit of Narendra (New) - Narendra (Existing) D/C at Xeldam so as to form Narendra (New) - Xeldam 400 kV S/C & Narendra (Existing) - Xeldam 400 kV S/C

(d) and (e) The Power System Development Fund is, inter alia, utilized for reliable grid operation and creating necessary transmission system for relieving congestion in inter-State transmission systems based on the instant norms and procedures.

So far, one major inter-regional transmission scheme, namely Bishwnath Chairiali to Agra HVDC, has been sanctioned for PSDF grant amounting to Rs. 2899 Crores.

*[Translation]*

#### **Soil Conservation to Tackle Alkalinity**

2985. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or being taking any steps to formulate action-plans for soil conservation across the country to tackle the growing menace of alkalinity of arable land;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV):

(a) to (c) Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 8214 watershed development projects in 28 States (except Goa) [during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15] covering an area of about 39.07 million ha under the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) principally for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands.

The activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects inter alia include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for assetless persons, etc.

State-wise details of number of sanctioned projects, area covered by the projects and Central share released upto 01.01.2018 are given in enclosed Statement-I.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched Reclamation of Problem Soils (RPS) as a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) during 2016-17 for reclamation of problem soils (Alkalinity/Salinity and Acidity) on pilot basis in 15 States having higher extent of problem soil area. The main objective of the scheme is to reclaim problem soils and to bring such land under crops, horticulture and other plantations so that further expansion of problem area is prevented and after reclamation such land is put to continuous cultivation. The Scheme is being continued during the year 2017-18. State-wise details of the Scheme for the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through Central Soil Salinity Research Institute (CSSRI), Karnal is addressing the issues related to salinity and alkalinity in the country. The ICAR has developed reclamation technology, salt tolerant varieties of different crops (namely, rice, wheat, and mustard) and agroforestry interventions to improve the productivity of such lands. The CSSRI, Karnal also imparts training, organises Front Line Demonstrations etc. to educate farmers on these aspects.

**Statement – I***State-Wise Details of Number of Projects, Sanctioned Area of the Projects and Funds Released for the Project*

(Area in million ha, Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@		Central share released (from 2009-10 to 2017-18#)
		Total no. of Projects	Area of the projects	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	432	1.810	848.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	0.467	215.54
3.	Assam	372	1.577	349.24
4.	Bihar	123	0.612	104.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	263	1.195	250.85
6.	Gujarat	610	3.103	1136.80
7.	Haryana	88	0.362	88.70
S	Himachal Pradesh	163	0.840	259.54
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	0.652	118.20
10.	Jharkhand	171	0.911	162.69
11.	Karnataka	571	2.569	1690.74
12.	Kerala	83	0.423	89.94
13.	Madhya Pradesh	517	2.937	1247.46
14.	Maharashtra	1186	5.128	2250.62
15.	Manipur	102	0.491	134.96
16.	Meghalaya	96	0.236	166.35
17.	Mizoram	89	0.373	224.40
18.	Nagaland	111	0.476	460.79
19.	Odisha	310	1.700	902.14
20.	Punjab	67	0.314	52.46
21.	Rajasthan	1025	5.764	2030.15
22.	Sikkim	15	0.066	22.09
23.	Tamil Nadu	270	1.368	834.35
24.	Telangana	330	1.399	511.08
25.	Tripura	65	0.213	177.65
26.	Uttarakhand	65	0.346	114.13

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	612	3.045	744.56
28.	West Bengal	163	0.693	131.76
	Total	8214	39.07	15320.49

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16.

# Upto 01.01.2018, including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: 1) WDC-PMKSY is not operational in the Union Territories.

2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

### **Statement – II**

*Physical and Financial Progress on Reclamation of Problem Soils (Alkalinity/ Salinity and Acidity) During 2016-2017*

(Physical in ha & Financial Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Programme approved (Physical)	Total Financial Cost (Centre+States)	Central share released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450	221.94	100.00
2.	Assam*	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	816	499.67	150.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	3300	333.00	100.00
5.	Gujarat	4045	2475.60	720.00
6.	Haryana*	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	825	500.00	150.00
8.	Maharashtra*	-	-	-
9.	Manipur	2900	215.75	97.087
10.	Meghalaya	704	106.78	49.00
11.	Mizoram	1451	222.00	100.00
12.	Nagaland	1480	222.00	-
13.	Odisha*	-	-	-
14.	Punjab*	-	-	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	1100	667.00	200.00
	Total	18071	5463.74	1666.087

\* States have not submitted Annual Action Plan (AAP) duly approved by Chairman State Level Sanction Committee (SLSC) of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), therefore, AAP for these states are not approved and Central allocation has also been surrendered during 2016-17.



**Statement – III**

*Physical and Financial Progress on Reclamation of Problem Soils (Alkalinity/ Salinity and Acidity) during 2017-2018 (as on 19.12.2017)*

(Physical in ha & Financial Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Programme approved (Physical)	Total Financial Cost (Centre+States)	Central share released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	740	111.11	50.00
2.	Assam	370	55.55	-
3.	Bihar	416	250.00	75.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1110	166.67	50.00
5.	Gujarat	3055	1833.33	550.0
6.	Haryana	138	83.33	-
7.	Karnataka	416	250.00	75.00
8.	Maharashtra	835	500.00	-
9.	Manipur	2963	111.11	50.00
10.	Meghalaya	485	55.55	50.00*
11.	Mizoram	740	111.11	50.00
12.	Nagaland	1480	222.00	100.00
13.	Odisha	138	83.33	-
14.	Punjab	833	500.00	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	555	333.33	100.00
Total		14274	4666.42	1150.00

\*Full release

[English]

**Grounding of Aircraft due to Technical Glitch**

2986. SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India flight to New York with 300 passengers had to be grounded recently due to a technical glitch in the aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the passengers were shifted to a hotel and the flight finally took off after a delay of 15 hours;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Boeing 777-300ER airplane VT-ALL, operating AI-102 on 12 December 2017, New York-Delhi Sector had developed defect related to hydraulic system at New York.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Air India made an announcement that the new flight AI 102D will depart at 12:30 on Dec 13, 2017 and the passengers were provided hotel accommodation. Some of these passengers who came to report for AI102D/13Dec were

reimbursed for taxi charges. Total USD 1285/- was paid on this account. Few passengers changed their reservation for later dates without any charges. Few passengers cancelled the reservations and full refund was authorized for them. The airplane was declared serviceable after a delay of 22:45 hrs.

#### **Flight Services from Kannur Airport**

2987. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Kannur International airport is nearing completion along with the time frame fixed for operationalising the airport, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of national and international airline operators interested in services from Kannur airport;

(c) whether the Government is considering to allot more international flights from Kannur and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought environmental clearance for the proposed airport in Sabarimala, Kerala, if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has noted the opposition against the project due to its environmental impact and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes Madam. The airport developer *i.e.* M/s. Kannur International Airport Limited (KIAL) has intimated that there are plans to commence commercial operations at Kannur International Airport by June 2018.

(b) and (c) With repeal of Air Corporation Act in March 1994, the Indian aviation was deregulated. Airlines are free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. In this regard, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better connectivity of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. International operations are governed by the availability of bilateral traffic rights and commercial

judgement of the airlines. Government does not interfere in the operational plans of airline operators.

(d) and (e) Under Greenfield Airport Policy of the Government, Ministry has not received any proposal for development of Greenfield Airport for Sabarimala.

#### **Operational Risks to Solar Power Plants**

2988. SHRI C. MAHENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the installed solar power plants across the country have any operational risks or other problems and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether dust is a problem in some places which negatively affects the output and increases the operational costs of the solar power plants and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has sanctioned 5,000 crore to provide a 30 per cent capital subsidy for rooftop solar installations and if so, the details thereof along with the funds provided for the said purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): (a) No Madam. Solar power plants have very low operational and maintenance (O&M) requirements.

(b) Periodic cleaning of solar modules is a requirement to maximise the power generation. In places of more dust, cleaning of modules is carried out more frequently.

(c) The Government has allocated Rs. 5000 Crore for Grid Connected Rooftop and Small Solar Power Plants programme, wherein financial support upto 30% of the benchmark cost in general category States/UTs and upto 70% of the benchmark cost in special category States/UTs is provided for installation of Grid Connected rooftop solar plants in residential, social and institutional sectors. For Government sector projects, achievement linked incentives upto 25% of the benchmark cost in general category States/UTs and upto 60% of the benchmark cost in special category States/UTs are provided. Subsidy is not given for private establishments in industrial and commercial sectors. The duration of the programme is upto year 2019-20. No State-wise budget allocation is made.

### Stipend for Players

2989. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has taken a decision to provide a stipend/allowance for sports persons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure for getting such allowance

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): (a) and (b) The trainees selected on non residential basis are being provided stipend of Rs 6,000/- per head per annum in addition to sports kit, competition exposure and insurance in Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres. The amount of stipend is paid through electronic transfer system.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has also formulated a programme namely, Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympic & Paralympic Games. The athletes under the Scheme are identified through a process of research and in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. Benchmark for selection of these athletes under the scheme is their performance in relation to the international standard. The selected athletes are provided financial assistance from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) for their customized training at Institutes having world class facilities and other necessary support. Government has decided to give 'Out of Pocket Allowance' (OPA) from National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to the Athletes selected under TOP Scheme. The rate of OPA is Rs. 50,000.00 (Rupees Fifty thousand only) per month and it is admissible with effect from September 2017 or from subsequent months of selection of the Athletes whichever is later. The NSDF has released so far a sum of 314.50 Lacs towards OPA to 175 Athletes under TOP Scheme for the period from September to December 2017.

### Ferry Service Between Delhi and Agra

2990. SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed in principle to launch a ferry service between Delhi and Agra by dredging and cleaning the Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the time by which the service is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) The River Yamuna from Jagatpur, Delhi to the point of confluence with Ganga river at Sangam, Allahabad has been declared as National Waterway -110 under the National Waterways Act, 2016. A Consultant has been appointed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) to prepare a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for comprehensive development of shipping and navigation on this National Waterway. Further contours of its development would be decided as per findings of the DPR.

\_\_\_\_\_  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, I have received notices for adjournment motion from Members on various issues, but I have not allowed any adjournment motion.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: I do not understand this. Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am really sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Papers be laid.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Why you are so agitated? Paper laying is on and I have already said that no permission for now. Why don't you understand that nothing is going on record. You are such a senior Member, cannot you speak later? When will you understand that it is not good to interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Dope Testing Laboratory, New Delhi, for the year 2015- 2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Dope Testing Laboratory, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8375/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Sports Development Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2015- 2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Sports Development Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2015-2016.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8376/16/18]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2015- 2016.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8377/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Madam, 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 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
  - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2016-2017.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, for the year 2016- 2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8378/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8379/16/18]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa & Union Territories), Gurgaon, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8380/16/18]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (for the State of Goa & Union Territories), Gurgaon, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8380/16/18]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8381/16/18]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8381/16/18]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8382/16/18]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8382/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM):  
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the

following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2016- 2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8383/16/18]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8383/16/18]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8384/16/18]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8384/16/18]
- (3) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8385/16/18]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8385/16/18]
- (4) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2016-2017.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8386/16/18]
- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8386/16/18]

(5) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017.

alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8390/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Annual Report of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam Speaker, on behalf of Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, I beg to lay following papers on the Table of the House:-

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8387/16/18]

(6) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-2017.

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8390A/16/18]

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Rural Management Anand, Anand, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8388/16/18]

(7) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Rural Management Anand, Anand, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8391/16/18]

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8389/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Annual Report of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2016-2017,

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8392/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8393/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:-

- (i) The Aircraft (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.325 in weekly Gazette of India dated 14th October, 2017, together with an explanatory note.
- (ii) The Aircraft (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.985(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2017, together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8394/16/18]

- (3) A copy of the Ministry of Civil Aviation (Ground Handling Services) Regulations, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. AV-24011/8/2017-AAI-MOCA in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2017 under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8395/16/18]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay following papers on the Table of the House:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8396/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI AJAY TAMTA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay following papers on the Table of the House:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8397/16/18]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8398/16/18]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8399/16/18]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8400/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Silk Board, Bengaluru, for the year 2016-2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8401/16/18]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:-

- (i) S.O.890(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th March, 2017, nominating the person, mentioned therein, to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of notification.

- (ii) S.O.2823(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th August, 2017, appointing the Members of Lok Sabha, mentioned therein,

duly elected by the House to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years *w.e.f.* 10.08.2017.

- (iii) S.O.3454(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th October, 2017, nominating the persons, mentioned therein, to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of notification.

- (iv) S.O.3859(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2017, nominating the persons, mentioned therein, to serve as member of the Central Silk Board for a period of 3 years from the date of notification.

- (v) S.O.3945(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2017, ceasing the membership of Sh. Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) consequent upon his appointment as Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 03.09.2017, who was appointed as Member of Central Silk Board, in terms of Section 8(2)(ii) of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955 *w.e.f.* the said date.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8402/16/18]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Road Fund (State Roads) Amendment Rules, 2017 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.1521(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2017, under Section 13 of the Central Road Fund Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8403/16/18]



...(Interruptions)

**12.05 hrs**

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS  
PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\***

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 2017 has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018 with the following amendment:-

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 4 for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to said amendment be communicated to this House.'

2. Madam Speaker, I also lay on the Table the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment. "

**12.05 ½ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON VIOLATION OF PROTOCOL  
NORMS AND CONTEMPTUOUS BEHAVIOUR OF  
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WITH MEMBERS OF  
LOK SABHA**

**1st to 3rd Reports**

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Narasaraopet): I beg to lay on the Table the First, Second and Third Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on

\* Laid on the Table.

Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha.

**12.05¼ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM  
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

**Minutes**

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Tenth sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on 28 December, 2017.

**12.06 hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**15th to 17th Reports**

[English]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (Ahmedabad): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2017-18):-

- (1) Fifteenth Report on the subject 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)'.  
(2) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Role of Educational Institutions including Universities, Technical, Medical and Engineering in socio-economic development of SCs and STs- Implementation of reservation policy in Jawaharlal Nehru University'.  
(3) Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the

subject 'Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in United Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them'.

**12.06 ½ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCE**

**67th to 72nd Reports**

*[Translation]*

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (Haridwar): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances:-

- (1) Sixty-seventh Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (2) Sixty-eight Report regarding review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry).
- (3) Sixty-ninth Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Acceded to).
- (4) Seventeenth Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Not acceded to).
- (5) Seventy-first Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Acceded to).
- (6) Seventy-Second Report regarding requests for dropping of Assurances (Not acceded to).

**12.07 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**33rd Report**

*[Translation]*

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North West): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I beg to present the 33rd Report (Hindi and English version) of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Skill Development Initiatives Scheme.'

**12.07 ½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

**18th Report**

*[English]*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR): Madam, before I present the Report, I would like to show you the Reports of the Standing Committee on the subject 'Tourism Promotion and Pilgrimage Circuit'. We have given four photographs on four cover pages giving it a new look, which I think will impress everybody.

HON. SPEAKER: They will read it.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I would like to place it before the House. We will also give you the copies of it when we will come to your Chamber.

I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2017-18) on the subject 'Tourism Promotion and Pilgrimage Circuit' pertaining to the Ministry of Railways.

I hope other Committees will also proceed in the same way by publishing some photographs which may draw the attention of the Members and they get some interest to go through it.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, with your permission, I would like to congratulate my dear colleague and leader of the All India Trinamool Congress led by Kumari Mamata Banerjee that he has come out with a beautiful booklet, especially on Railways and Pilgrimage centres. It is an innovative thing, a new initiative and I would request the entire House to applaud it.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: This is a good effort. We appreciate the employees of Parliament for their co-operation in this work. Standing Committee on Railways has also done a good job.

*[English]*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I appreciate it, Madam.

**12.08 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT**

**21st Report**

*[English]*

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): I beg to present the Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-18) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject, 'Functioning of Directorate of Estates, Construction and Maintenance of Government Residential Buildings and other Buildings by CPWD and NBCC'.

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**12.08 ½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

**37th Report**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'Physical and Financial Performance of Steel Authority of India Ltd. and MECON Ltd.' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

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**12.09 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

**302nd to 308th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests:-

- (1) 302nd Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on

Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

- (2) 303rd Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Biotechnology.
  - (3) 304th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Science & Technology.
  - (4) 305th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
  - (5) 306th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observation contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Space.
  - (6) 307th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Two Hundred Ninety-ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
  - (7) 308th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Three Hundredth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
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**12.09 ½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,  
TOURISM AND CULTURE**

**256th Report**

*[English]*

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (Churu): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Fifty-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee

on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Issues related to improving consumers' satisfaction of airlines".

**12.10 hrs**

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 55 DATED 19.12.2017 REGARDING RISE IN PRICES OF PULSES ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Madam, I lay on the Table a statement (i) for

[English]

correcting the reply to the Starred Question No. 55 dated 19th December, 2017 (English Version) asked by S/Shri Hari Manjhi and P. Kumar, Members of Parliament regarding increase in the prices of pulses alongwith (ii) the reasons for the delay in correcting the reply.

Question	Answer already given	Corrected Answer on parts (c) to (e)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<p>(a) whether the prices of pulses have reportedly risen artificially leading to knee jerk reaction by the Central and State Governments and if so, the details thereof;</p> <p>(b) whether the Union Government is aware that artificial rise in prices of pulses was due to speculation and that pulse growers did not get remunerative price for their produce and if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that pulse growers are provided remunerative price for their produce;</p> <p>(c) whether the Union Government plans to bridge the gap between wholesale and retail prices of pulses like Arhar, Urad, Chana, Moong dal, etc. in the lean seasons and if so, the details thereof;</p> <p>(d) whether there is any emergency planning between the States and other agencies, which keep buffer stock to stabilize prices of pulses in future and if so, the details thereof; and</p> <p>(e) the details of contingency plan to import these pulses from abroad to control their prices along with the details of import of these pulses during the current fiscal year?</p>	<p>(a) &amp; (b): During November, 2017, the All-India Consumer Price Index for Pulses &amp; Products fell by 23.53 percent, over the year. To facilitate remunerative prices to pulses growers, Government procures pulses directly from farmers at Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) under Price Support Scheme, when prices are below MSP. In addition, procurement of pulses from the farmers may also be undertaken under the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for Central buffer, at market prices or MSP, whichever is higher.</p> <p>(c) to (e): Government is maintaining a dynamic buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses through domestic procurement and import, for effective market intervention to stabilize their prices. The pulses from the buffer are released to State/UT Governments, Central Government Agencies and through strategic open market sale to manage prices, thereby helping to contain the gap between retail and wholesale prices. Government of India has also entered into a five-year (2016-17 to 2020-21) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of</p>	<p>(c) to (e): Government is maintaining a dynamic buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses through domestic procurement and import, for effective market intervention to stabilize their prices. The pulses from the buffer are released to State/UT Governments, Central Government Agencies and through strategic open market sale to manage prices, thereby helping to contain the gap between retail and wholesale prices. Government of India has also entered into a five-year (2016-17 to 2020-21) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of Mozambique for promoting production and marketing of pulses. Under the MoU, Government would ensure import of pre-committed quantity of pulses from Mozambique, either through Government or private channels. In addition, suitable and prompt amendments are made in the trade policy, taking cognizance of domestic production and availability, to ensure appropriate import of pulses. <i>In the current financial year, Government has not imported pulses for the buffer till date.</i></p>

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Mozambique for promoting production and marketing of pulses. Under the MoU, Government would ensure import of pre-committed quantity of pulses from Mozambique, either through Government or private channels. In addition, suitable and prompt amendments are made in the trade policy, taking cognizance of domestic production and availability, to ensure appropriate import of pulses.

#### REASONS FOR DELAY

The aforesaid mistake was detected by the Department of Consumer Affairs on 26.12.2017 after the reply was laid on the table of Lok Sabha. Therefore it took some time to process the matter for seeking approval of the Hon'ble Minister on the corrected version of the reply.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8404/16/18]

12.12 hrs

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Madam, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8405/16/18

12.12½ hrs

- (ii) (a) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

- (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8406/16/18 and 8407/16/18 respectively.

contained in the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

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**12.13 hrs**

**(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 248th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 248th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

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**12.14 hrs**

**(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8408/16/18 and 8409/16/18 respectively.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 8410/16/18.

**12.14 ½ hrs**

**(v) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 244th Report of the Standing Committee 15 on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 244th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

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**12.15 hrs**

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT,  
2017-18**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants – Third Batch for 2017-18.

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**12.15½ hrs**

**NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
2017**

**Amendment made by Rajya Sabha**

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Supplementary List of Business. Item No. 29A, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move:

“That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill\* further to amend the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration:-

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, be taken into consideration:-

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: We shall now take up amendment made by Rajya Sabha. I shall now put amendment No.1 made by Rajya Sabha to the vote of the House.

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, be agreed to.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I beg to move:

“That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

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\* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd August, 2017, and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with an amendment at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 3rd January, 2018

“That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**12.17 hrs**

**INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017**

**Amendment made by Rajya Sabha**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): On behalf of Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move:

“That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill\* further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration:-

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration:-

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: We shall now take up amendment made by Rajya Sabha. I shall now put amendment No.1 made by Rajya Sabha to the vote of the House.

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\* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 29th December, 2017, and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with an amendment at their sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 3rd January, 2018.

**CLAUSE 1**

1. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2017", the figure "2018" be *substituted*.

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, be agreed to.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: I beg to move:

"That the amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

**12.19 hrs**

**SUBMISSION BY MEMBER**

**Re: Reported mass expulsion of a section of the society from the recently published National Register of Citizens in Assam**

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I had given notice for Adjournment Motion on the publication of the National Register of Citizens by the Assam Government...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will give you a chance to speak.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Out of 3.29 crore applications, only 1.9 crore applications have been included. We fear that this a conspiracy to drive out Bengalis from Assam. Our hon. Chief Minister has already said that...(Interruptions). Almost 1.3 crore names of applicants are left out. It is a conspiracy to drive them out. We want that they should be allowed to stay in Assam.

They are normal citizens. This is a conspiracy. The name of Shri Badruddin Ajmal, M.P. has been eliminated. This is a serious matter. This is a conspiracy to drive out Bengali-speaking people from Assam. ...(Interruptions) They should be allowed to remain in Assam. The Chief Minister, West Bengal has already mentioned that this is a conspiracy. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: You all should cooperate him. Please do not make a hue and cry.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA RAY: The Chief Minister, Assam is saying that they would not have any rights in Assam. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Rabindra Kumar Jena is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Prof. Saugata Ray.

**12.21 hrs**

*(At this stage, Kumari Sushmita Dev came and stood on the floor near the Table.)*

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (Mumbai North West): Madam Speaker, the issue of semi-skilled workers working in the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Maharashtra at different locations for the last 15 years is being over-looked. ...(Interruptions)

They are not getting minimum wages and the Government is the custodian of the labour laws. The minimum wages are not being paid as per the Government's orders. The wages declared by the Posts and Telegraphs Department was a unilateral decision. ...(Interruptions)

As per the guidelines, extending PF is statutory for the contract employees. But the records do not show Provident Fund as deducted. No ESIC scheme is extended to them nor the amount towards ESIC is deducted. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Let him complete. I will decide later.

...(Interruptions)



SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: Another serious issue is that lady employees are forced to load and unload letter bags from delivery vans and are assigned to shift bags in offices. I feel this is gender-biased. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I am not saying no. Please go back to your seat.

**12.22 hrs**

*(At this stage, Kumari Sushmita Dev went back to her seat.)*

SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR: On paper these employees are engaged as coolies but forced to perform jobs of sorting letters, data operators and delivery van guards. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, it is requested that these semi-skilled workers are paid minimum wages as per the Government's order immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Gajanan Kirtikar ji, you are not supposed to read the whole paper during Zero Hour. You have raised your matter. Now, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Madam, the work pertaining to NRC is going on in Assam under the supervision of the Supreme Court. First published list comprises names of one crore ninety lakh people...*(Interruptions)* The Court has also said that there is no need to worry. If someone's name has been left out, still he can apply to the Tribunal and through scrutiny will be done in that case. ...*(Interruptions)* All the allegations being leveled are baseless pertaining to the forced migration of people leaving there...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. The Supreme Court has stated that. So, do not behave like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Shirang Appa Barne, Shri Rahul Shewale, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Gajanan Kirtikar.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Home Minister's statement.

...*(Interruptions)*...\*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way. Supreme Court has stated that. So, do not behave like that.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Thank you.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You are disturbing your own leader.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: You please listen to me. This is not the way. You have raised an issue and I understand your emotions and the Minister has also said that no body's name will be deleted. This work is going on under the supervision of the Supreme Court. He has said that names of those persons will be included who have been left out. The Home Minister has given a very good statement. Do not raise this type of issue frequently.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*...

*[Translation]*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Speaker Madam, before BJP Government price of crude oil in the international market on 01st March 2014 was approximately 110 Dollar per barrel, whereas petrol price

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\* Not recorded.

were 71 rupees per barrel. Price of crude oil in the international market are continuously decreasing since June, 2014...*(Interruptions)* In the year 2016, prices went down to approximately 40 Dollar per barrel. Even at that time, petrol was priced at 65 rupees per litre. Yesterday, crude oil prices were all time high at approximately 60 Dollar per barrel since last two years, and the price of petrol was 70 rupees per litre. Consumers have not benefited even after 50 percent reduction in the prices of crude oil in the international market and that money is being deposited in the Government exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: No need to make a hue and cry. I am listening.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKAARJUN KHARGE: Every year, this Government is getting lakhs and crores rupees from the oil PSUs. Excise duty on diesel and petrol have increased by 386% and 126% respectively between the period from October, 2014 to September, 2017. This has resulted in profit of Rs. 5,50,000 crore rupees to the Government till date. But, people have not got the benefits. A number of Welfare Schemes have been cut down. Only four has been prescribed for S.C.P *i.e.* of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. They were to get 22% but that has also been curtailed. Funds meant for welfares schemes and every other schemes have been reduced, but even after getting such a huge amount, the Government has not passed on the benefits to the consumers. I would just like to ask him.

HON. SPEAKER: Instead of ask say "I want to tell".

SHRI MALLIKAARJUN KHARGE: The Government should inform us as for which schemes funds invested and why the funds and for welfare schemes have been curtailed. Why MSP for farmers is not being increased. You must give a reply to us.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Ravindra Jena, Advocate Joes George, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri Jose K. Mani, Shri Mullapalli Ramchandran, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Dhananjay Mahadik and Shrimati P.K. Shrimathee Teacher are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Mallikaarjun Kharge.

*[English]*

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (Mumbai South Central): Madam Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

Madam, I would like to draw the kind attention of the House to the environmental issue pertaining to Flamingo migratory birds. Every year thousands of flamingos fly from Kutch in Gujarat and stay in Mumbai for around six months. They arrive in November and leave by June. But the best time to see them is during January to March. Various other birds like Black-headed Ibis, Black-tailed Godwit, Western Reef-egret, River Tern, Sandpiper, Green Shank, Herons, Egrets, Cranes, Wagtails, Swallows and some others can also be seen.

M/s M. Palanji Company has received the contract for the removal of coal mines from the Tata Power Company in Mahul. The company has been given a place by the Government at Uran, but the company does not use this place. Instead, they are putting mud near the Mahul Creek. Since the Gulf mole biological property and mangroves are destroyed, the flamingos coming to Mahul and Sewri are also affected. Therefore, strict action should be taken against the company so that the residents of Mahul can get justice. There are more than 450 fishermen in this area and these fishermen foster traditional practices. But now the time has come for them to starve. Today, there is a whole change in the environment of the area. Therefore, a new Environment Impact Analysis should be conducted for the same. So, I would like to request the hon. Union Minister of Environment and Forests to intervene in this matter.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Shrirang Appa Barna, Shri Arvind Sawant and Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Rahul Shewale.

*[English]*

\*SHRI GURJEET SINGH AUJLA (Amritsar): I thank you, Hon. Speaker Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important matter of public importance.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi

Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a large number of industries that have closed down in my constituency. In the year 2000, about 22,000 industrial units were operating in my constituency. A lot of these industries have closed down. At present, hardly 10,200 industrial units are functional there. About 8,053 units have closed down due to various reasons.

Similarly, there were 250 processing units in 1980. However, only 50 processing units are functional at present. The number of rice mills has come down from 300 to 100. Similarly, the fan and handloom industries in my constituency are in shambles.

So, I urge upon you to grant Amritsar the Special Economic Zone status. It is a border district. Similarly, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur areas of Punjab should also get their due. People of this area have sacrificed their lives for the sake of the country. So, I urge upon the Government to grant Special Economic Zone status to my constituency to save the industrial units there.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA (Baruch): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour on an important issue related to tribal community.

Madam, through you, I would like to say that non-tribal people are being provided Scheduled Tribe certificate through unfair means in many states of our country. On the basis of such certificate, many non-tribal people have got admission in Medical, Engineering and Higher classes availing SC quota. These people are also able to get government jobs very easily. This has curtailed the rights of tribal people and they are being deprived of their own rights. Thousands of such certificates have been found with Rabari, Bharwad and Siddhi muslims in Saurashtra in Gujarat and thousands of people have got jobs on the basis of SC quota certificates.

Madam, through you, I would like to submit before the Government that jobs secured by non-tribal on the basis of false tribal certificates should be cancelled and should be treated as open category. Through you, I would like to make this request to the Government.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit, Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat, Shrimati Rakshatai Khadse, Shri ramsingh Rathwa, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Manoj Rajouriya, Shri Harish Meena, Shri Arjunlal Meena, Shri Ramcharan Bohre, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Naranbhai Kachadia, Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Dr. Kirit P. Solanki are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava.

*[English]*

DR. RATNA DE (NAG) (Hooghly): Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your notice an important issue concerning the old widows, poor widows of our country.

Though we have different pension schemes, yet, I would like to focus on the Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme under which widows aged 40 and above get Rs. 600 per month as pension.

It is to be noted, Madam, that prior to 2005, beneficiaries of the said schemes were selected by the Municipalities/Gram Panchayats as per the allotted quota. In the case of 3-tier Panchayat System, the recommendations used to come from different meetings held in different tiers of Panchayati Raj System like, Gram Sansad Sabha, Gram Sabha, General Body meetings etc. But since 2005, beneficiaries were selected from the Rural Household Survey Database. The families having score of a 33 or below in the Rural Household Survey Database were treated as eligible for the above-mentioned pension schemes.

Unfortunately, Madam, from 1st October, 2017, pensions of many beneficiaries were stopped abruptly stating that 'as per the Socio-Economic Survey, 2011, they may be treated as people having any of the 14 parameters of the automatic exclusion criteria. It is evidently made clear that the survey reports of the SECC, 2011 are not correct.

When it is so, how can the Government exclude deserving beneficiaries from the said list which deprives them from receiving pension?

Madam, I would like to mention here that our Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is providing pension for these widows without stoppage.

Under the circumstances, I would like to urge and plead with the Government to revoke the order and restore the pension of these poor widows keeping in view ever growing prices of the essential commodities including vegetables.

Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Dr. Manoj Rajoria and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Ratna De.

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (Rajahmundry): I am thankful to you, hon. Madam Speaker for giving me an opportunity to raise an important during 'Zero Hour' today.

Of late, prices of all the essential commodities, particularly, onions and tomatoes have been increasing at an alarming rate. These soaring prices have caused great unrest and frustration among the people. As such, the people belonging to poor, middle class, weaker and all sections of the society are not in a position to buy these essential commodities.

There is no let up in this situation. Life has become very hard. There are many reasons of this unprecedented rise in prices like inflation, black marketing, hoarding, faulty credit system and an improper distribution system. Therefore, I would request the Union Government through you, Madam, to take remedial steps to bring down the prices of essential commodities like onions and tomatoes.

I would also request the Government to take stringent action against the black- marketeers and hoarders.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sathyabama, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri M. Murli Mohan.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (Palamu): I want to speak about the construction of proposed railway line between Barwadih, district Latehar, Jharkhand and Chirmuri, district Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh. It is about nine decades old scheme of the British era. The work had been started in the year 1930s, but due to the Second

World War, the work could not continue. I would like to thank the Honorable Railway Minister and the Honorable Prime Minister that the scheme was approved in last year and budgetary provision was also made for this. A provision of Rs. 5 crores was made for this.

Madam, this is not only an important scheme from the point of view of traffic but also a very important plan from the business perspective. This railway line passes through mineral rich area. With the construction of this railway line, the distance between Mumbai-Howrah will be reduced by 200 km. This will be useful for both Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. This is a national project. For this, the Jharkhand government and the Chhattisgarh government, both are trying to fulfill the budgetary requirement. Given the importance of this scheme, it should be taken as a national project.

Madam, I request the Govt. through you that in view of the usefulness of this project, it should be implemented promptly as it has been approved.

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I would like to seek an intervention of the Central Government to address a longstanding grievance of the natural rubber growers of this country.

The rubber farmers have been consistently pressing for a fair price for their produce. The problems have been compounded by indiscriminate import duties. In June, 2014, the Central Government has constituted an Expert Committee to find the challenges and opportunities in the production of rubber and the impact of import on the domestic prices of rubber. The Government of India, on the Floor of this House, has declared that it will formulate a policy within six months. Almost, three to four years have been lapsed but till now there is no policy framed to protect the rubber growers in this country, especially, in Kerala.

Madam, about four years back, the price of natural rubber was Rs. 240 per kilogram which has come down to Rs. 120 per kilogram. Leave alone the surplus part of

it; it has come down even below. This is mainly because of the indiscriminate import of natural rubber throughout last three or four years. In the last three years, about Rs. 3,335 crore has been collected by the Central Government through this Import Duty. Actually speaking, this is the sweat and hardwork of the rubber growers and it belongs to them.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to pass on this money to the rubber growers so that a minimum price of Rs. 200 per kilogram should be provided to them.

Lastly, now, the Central Government has declared the minimum import price for cardamom, pepper and also for areca nut. I request that a minimum import price of Rs. 200 will be fixed by the Central Government to protect the rubber growers who are in distress now.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Shri Anto Antony, Shri P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Adv. Joice George and Shri M.B. Rajesh are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jose K. Mani.

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (Nandurbar): Madam, I would like to speak in Marathi.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: You should give prior notice for this.

*[English]*

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT: Madam, I had requested for it.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Heena Gaviti ji, you can speak, but whatever you have to speak, you please give prior notice.

*[English]*

\*DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT: Most of the tribal students from all parts of Maharashtra are taking good education and for this purpose, they are moving to the cities from the tribal areas. Central Government and State Governments had sanctioned some hostels for them. But these hostels did not have their own buildings and that is why they were running from rented premises.

Now, the Government is planning to shut down these hostels and if so these students would be facing severe problems. Hence, through you Madam, I would like to urge upon the Central Government especially the Department of Tribal Affairs to construct hostels for the tribal students to encourage them to take education. Thank you.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh, Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gaviti.

SHRI JYOTIRDITYA M. SCINDIA (Guna): Speaker, Madam, I received a letter on 26 September, 2017 from the senior principal, B.L. Ahirwar of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi College in my parliamentary constituency, Mugawali, seeking funds from MPLAD scheme to meet the shortage of facilities and to pay a visit there. I immediately approved the MP fund for that. I made arrangements for study tables for students and also for drinking water and on 10th October, I attended a programme organised there. The Principal should be encouraged and praised. Rather, the senior Dalit Principal was transferred from the school of Mugawali and sent to Shahdol, 700 km away. I would like to ask seeking your protection that is under which rule the sitting MP cannot give MP fund for works and the basis on which the Dalit Principal has been transferred. This is another example of the BJP government's anti-Dalit policy.

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: It is not a matter to be raised here.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Speaker madam, that principal should be reinstated and the Govt. should apologise to the principal *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Actually, this is not the case.

*...(Interruptions)*

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: You have not been stopped to contribute from MP fund. Therefore, you will not be allowed to raise this issue here.

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

SHRI P. R. SUNDARAM (Namakkal): Thank you, Speaker Madam. Salem Steel in Kanjamalai is the largest manufacturer of stainless steel. As a public sector company under the Steel Ministry, it has got a global reputation for its high quality steel and it is a pride to Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

The Central Government has plans to privatise Salem Steel for a long time, which our beloved leader Amma had strongly opposed during her time. ...*(Interruptions)* Any plan to privatise Salem Steel Plant will lead to hurting the sentiments of the people there. Though it has faced losses lately, it will surely improve very soon and will become a profit making company. The financial situation of the Plant has improved gradually as compared to the last year.

Our hon. Chief Minister E. Palaniswami has also conveyed his deep concerns on the Steel Ministry's move for its privatisation and he has urged the hon. Prime Minister in detail on 17.12.2017.

Speaker Madam, in view of this, through you, I would urge upon the Steel Ministry and the Union Government to reconsider the plan to privatise the Salem Steel Plant in the better interest of the people of Tamil Nadu, as it will surely perform better and will turn into a profit making company in future.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati V. Sathyabhama is allowed to associate herself with the issue raised by Shri P.R. Sundaram.

*[English]*

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Madam, Odisha Government has taken a decision because we are having five districts where there is not an inch of railway line. That is why, our hon. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik has taken a decision to have Railways. Therefore, he is offering total land cost of that

railway line and fifty per cent of the construction work will be borne by the State Government. The stamp duty and other things will be exempted. But unfortunately, even though this Jeypore - Nabarangpur new line, budget allocation was there, construction has not yet been started.

Another thing is there. Our Chief Minister has agreed for the same conditions for this Puri – Konark Railway Line. Even though sanction is there, from the State Government, MoU has not been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Regarding the Rajdhani Express, which is scheduled to run in February from Bhubaneswar to Delhi via Sambalpur, unfortunately, all the MPs of this House and hon. Chief Minister has written a letter to the Railway Minister to run this train for three days.

HON. SPEAKER: You are combining Railway and Coal. Only one matter has to be raised.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN: Madam, only one day has been sanctioned to run this train. Therefore, through you, Madam, I request the hon. Minister to sanction this train for at least three days.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Dr. Kulmani Samal and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nagendra Kumar Pradhan.

*[Translation]*

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Hon'ble Speaker Madam, today, one news has come out in the media that I have confirmed it from Honorable Minister Mr. Rijju and Mr. Jayant Sinha. Jet Airways was coming from London to Mumbai on January 1, it had 324 people on board including two children and 14 crew members. There was a fight between two pilots. The male pilot slapped female pilot and she came out of the cabin and after a short while the second pilot also came out and by the grace of God, the plane was flying. Such a serious incident happened. What was the relation between these two? The media said that if they were husband and wife, then how did Jet Airways allow them on duty together?

324 people were in the plane, the plane was in the air, quarrel ensued in the cockpit and Airline issued a statement. There was a misunderstanding. Is this

misunderstanding? I through you, request the Minister that strict action should be taken against the airlines and the two pilots for putting the lives of 324 passengers on board in danger, who survived by the grace of God.

*[English]*

I would request the hon. Minister to please reply.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Somaiya.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU): Action will be taken according to the regulation and no one will be spared.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to request the Government and the Railway Ministry to take urgent steps in connection with the inter-State Railway line that is, from Kerala to Karnataka especially in Kanthagad - Panathur – Kaniyur Railway line.

Madam Speaker, this line was included in the Budget in 2008 onwards. All proceedings of the survey including traffic survey have already been completed. He was sent to the Railway Board in the earlier Government. It was also sent for the appraisal of the Planning Commission. Now, we got the reply that it is financially and technically feasible. This is an inter-State Railway connecting Kerala and Karnataka. The cost comes to about rupees one thousand and two hundred crores. The total length is about ninety kilometres which is forty five kilometres in Kerala and forty five kilometres in Karnataka. The distance would be reduced to half towards the Bengaluru from the northern part of Kerala. A large number of people depend upon Kerala especially northern part of the State for education, hospital and trade. There are a large number of tourist destinations in both States which would also benefit if this line comes in force. The State Governments have already given their views. I request the Government to take these steps in the next budget itself.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Adv. Joice George, Shri M.B. Rajesh and Shrimati P.K. Shremathi Teacher are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I have risen here to speak on an important issue before you. We call the teacher a Guru, but the government has turned them as guests.

HON. SPEAKER: This is a State matter.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: In the country, they are known differently in different states. They are known as Shiksha Mitra in Rajasthan. There are many such states where the number of guest teachers is more than regular teachers. Today, the pay scale of a regular teacher is above Rs. 45 thousand, while a guest teacher is paid are being paid between Rs. 18 thousand to Rs. 21 thousand.

Madam Speaker, today the Central Government should frame a policy, under which a teacher who has worked as a guest teacher got five years in a school, should be regularised. Today, we are not able to regularise teachers, the result is that the output of government schools in the country has degraded. Today, there are 30 such schools in Haryana, where zero percent result has come. Today, teachers are not imparting education in most of the schools because they do not have the surety whether they will be continued or ousted by the State tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Ok, we have got it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Madam Speaker, I demand from the HRD Minister, through you, that in the whole country, where the number of guest teachers are working for more than five years, the Central Government should make a policy and regularise them through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Thanks a lot.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sumedhand Saraswati and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are allowed to associate themselves with the issues raised by Shri Dushyant Chautala.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Madam Speaker, this issue is related to my area, so please give an opportunity to put this issue in detail.

Madam, I would like to draw your attention to setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my parliamentary constituency, Amreli. I am constantly raising the issue of

opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Amreli since 15th Lok Sabha in this House, but no progress has been made so far. In the UPA government, the issue was ignored in the BJP administered states, due to which my attempt in the 15th Lok Sabha was unsuccessful. But our government is very committed to education and it does not compromise on this issue. Our government has sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya a year ago in my parliamentary constituency, Amreli, but the matter is being ignored by the Collector of our district and the authorities of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan by referring land related rules, thereby poor children of Amreli are being deprived of the benefit of Kendriya Vidyalaya. Their parents are also deprived of sending their children to Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Madam, in the city of Amreli, several acres of government land has been occupied by some rich persons in the name of making a gaushala illegally and they are taking land for their personal use after placing two to four cows on that land...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This issue is not related to the centre.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam, when we put this issue of opening a KV before the Collector during the Vigilance Monitoring Committee, then he alienated himself on the plea of not having land in the city, while Gaushala can also be run outside the city. I have to say that a Kendriya Vidyalaya can be set up in the district of Amreli by giving land to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan so that the poor children could get the benefit.

Madam, in the end, I would like to request to Hon'ble Minister, through you to take cognizance of this matter into the issue of setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Amreli at the earliest in the interest of the poor.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH CHAUDHARY (Jalandhar): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. My Jalandhar parliamentary constituency lies in Doaba region of Punjab. A large number of people from Jalandhar live abroad. It's a huge industrial area, media

center. 45 percent of the people in this area are followers of Guru Ravidas ji and have surname Ravidasia. These people have been demanding for a long time that an airport be developed at Daoba-Adampur in Jalandhar.

Madam, I want to thank the Minister that he agreed on our demand and decided to develop an airport there. The terminals have been completed there. With this, the Punjab Government has spent nearly Rs. 16 crore 80 lakhs on the roads especially on approaching road etc. Along with this, when I met the Minister to name the airport after Guru Ravidas Ji, he said that it should be passed and sent by the Punjab Legislative Assembly and the Punjab Government. The Punjab Legislative Assembly also passed a Unanimous Resolution to name this airport after Guru Ravidas. It was announced that the flights would be operated from 16th September. Then it was changed to 26th September, again it was pushed to 01 November. The flights have not yet started. Madam, I request to start the flight from Adampur at the earliest as well as name the airport after Guru Ravidas.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to be associated with the issue raised by Shri Santokh Singh Choudhary.

Rajiv Satav ji, again you are speaking on the same issue. Everything has been done there. *[English]* If you want, I am not objecting to it. But take care of it, please.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoti): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a tragic event. A public shut down was organised yesterday in the entire Maharashtra in protest against Bhima-Keregaon incident...*(Interruptions)* An incident of police brutality has occurred in my parliamentary constituency. Yogesh Prahlad Jadhav, a student of class 10th, going to his school lost his life in a brutal lathi charge orchestrated by the police. That is why, I would like, through you, to make a request to the Government ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: This is a state matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Hon. Speaker, Madam, a school going child has lost his life and hence I demand



that the entire incident should be investigated. The state government and the administration...\*(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This is a state matter. Do not raise any allegation and just put your demand.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to request the Union Government to make a statement in respect of this incident...(*Interruptions*) Hon. Speaker, Madam, I want to make my last point ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You are leveling allegation again and again. Do not level allegation and put your demand.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I demand that assistance should be provided to the family of the deceased. An assistance of Rs. 25 lakh should be provided to the family....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Vadakara): Madam, Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. This is a very important issue.

No-frills accounts and Jan Dhan Yojana were started with the lofty objective of supporting the poor and marginalized sections of society to help them avail of subsidies and other welfare schemes directly through bank accounts without any intermediaries.

Public Sector Banks have crores of Savings Account customers. State Bank of India alone has 40.5 crore such account holders. It is shocking to note that the poor and vulnerable sections of customers were duped by the decision of the Government to compel customers to maintain a minimum balance.

The SBI alone has earned an amount to the tune of Rs. 1.771.67 crore for non-maintenance of monthly average balance in Savings Accounts during the last eight months of 2017-18. Same is the situation prevailing in other banks also. It is shameful to see that banks are reporting these amounts as their profits.

Madam, Speaker, this is a very important issue. You are very compassionate towards the weaker and

vulnerable sections of the society. People who are not able to maintain Rs. 5000 as minimum balance in their Savings Bank accounts are definitely those who belong to the most deprived sections of society. Many of them cannot make both ends meet. Taxing and victimizing such poor customers for want of minimum balance is unfair and against all canons of justice.

Through you Madam, Speaker, I request the hon. Finance Minister to immediately withdraw the direction for maintaining minimum balance in accounts opened under No-frills account and Jan Dhan Yojana.

HON. SPEAKER: S/Shri M.B. Rajesh, Joice George, Dr. A. Sampath, C.N. Jayadevan, P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Anto Antony, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, N.K. Premachandran and Shri Rajeev Satav are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Thank you, Madam, for giving me the opportunity. Instances of political related murders of more than 20 people have taken place in Karnataka after the ...\* took over there. Yesterday, one Mr. Deepak Rao, the BJP activist, the incharge of IT Cell was killed in a similar incident. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Madam, he is making allegations....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: Allegations will not go in the record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, I have not made any allegation. ...(*Interruptions*) I have just spoken ...\* ...(*Interruptions*).

Yesterday, at 1.30 pm, in Mangalore, one more BJP activist, who was the ITC in charge, has been murdered....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

HON. SPEAKER: I have said that allegations will not go in the record.

...(*Interruptions*)...\*

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\* Not recorded.

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\* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Madam, the people who have been murdered from Vishwanath to till date are Prashant Poojary, Kuttappa, Raju Kyathemaranahalli, Praveen Poojari, Rudresh, Magali Ravi, Yogesh Goudar, Srinivas Prasad, Harish Bengaluru, Bandi Ramesh, Madiwala, Paresh Mesta and yesterday Deepak Rao. All these people have been murdered with the same *modus operandi*. They came on two motor bicycles, used fake number plates and attacked from backside. Thus, these people have been murdered.

The National Investigation Agency (NIA), which investigated the murder case of Rudresh, clearly said in its investigation that Mr. Pasha was the main accused (A-1). Investigation has also established that all the five arrested persons are member of Popular Front of India, which is an affiliated political organization of Social Democratic Party of India.

13.00 hrs

Madam, in spite of the NIA clearly stating this in their charge-sheet, the Congress Government over there has withdrawn 175 cases against the workers of these organisations. All the cases have been withdrawn and they are feeling that they can do anything and this Government will safeguard them. This is the situation. They are being encouraged by the State Government. That is why, there have taken place more than 121 murders. Mr. Prashanth Poojary was killed because he opposed the illegal cow slaughter. Yesterday, Mr. Deepak Rao, a BJP worker, has also been killed. The Karnataka Government wants to follow the example of the Kerala Government where they are trying...\* in order to prevent the growth of BJP. The Congress Government is also following the same model.

I demand an NIA investigation into all these cases, including the murder of Deepak Rao which took place yesterday. This is my demand to the Central Government. I wish the Minister of the Government of India to kindly respond to this matter.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Allegation will not go in the record.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Kumari Shobha Karandlaje, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri G.M. Siddeshwara, Shri P.C. Mohan, Shri Bhagwanth Khuba, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel and Shri Pratap Simha are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Pralhad Joshi.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Damoh): Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to thank you from the core of my heart. I have been constantly making efforts for the last ten days to raise the issue of rape and murder of girl students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Tripura. I would like to talk about only those families to whom I personally called on. First name is ...\* who belonged to Pyryba Takma Thara of South Tripura. Second name is ...\* who belonged to Virmantparam, South Tripura and the third one is ...\* ... (Interruptions)

I am not making allegations against anyone ... (Interruptions) ...\* has living with her sister. At night, her friend telephoned her. She came out of the room. Her family came to know on the other day that she lost her life in an accident. When enquired about who accompanied her, it was reported that she was accompanied by a young boy. So was reported by the hospital staff that an accident took place. Her friend called her, but she was found with a boy. I will tell you later who the boy was. But the autopsy was not carried out. Subsequently, the dead body of the girl was burnt. It is the first example I am explaining to you.

I am delineating the second example of ...\* before you. She was living in a hostel. I am not naming the person who was running the hostel. People will object to it. She lived in a hostel. Her maternal uncle went to bring her. He was denied permission and at night, that girl hanged herself. Similarly, in this case also, autopsy was not conducted. Thereafter, that family was compelled to burn her dead body. This is the fact about the accident. ... (Interruptions)

Third example is about...\*. Her father is engaged in shifting cultivation. She lived in a hamlet. This incident

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\* Not recorded.

happened in Pulsing Bara district. I met that family. The entire village had taken the membership of Bhartiya Janta Party. Hardly had she come back from the farm, when she was raped and murdered. A young boy who is the member of ...\*, admitted that he raped and murdered her. The police registered F.I.R and started the litigation process but no one was registered as witness. I have quoted three examples. These are three accidents, but no one was convicted even in a single case because all of them are persons of ...\* ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that this is not a political matter ...\* said this fact. ...*(Interruptions)* When we briefed the press ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Journalists and violence and the names mentioned in allegation will not go in the record.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, expunge those things. It is okay. But I would like to submit that Minakshi ji had gone there. When we briefed the press, then the press asked what steps we are going to take? ...\* ...*(Interruptions)* A soldier of BSF was killed there. If we say anything at that place, these people will say that we are politicising the incident. People from the congress party are also there in Tripura. ...*(Interruptions)* The MLAs from the Congress Party have also been murdered there. Once it should be assessed as it democracy will survive there or not. On the one hand, we say that such grievous things are happening against young daughters..*(Interruptions)* Non conduct of autopsy following the incidents and subsequently compelling families to burn the dead body show that there is nothing sort of any governance there.

*[English]*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): He is making allegations against the Tripura Government. ...*(Interruptions)* This is nothing but political propaganda. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Madam Speaker, I want your protection, I request you...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Ganesh Singh and Shri Ramsinh Rathwa are

allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Prahlad Singh Patel.

*[English]*

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: What is happening here? ...*(Interruptions)* He is stating...*(Interruptions)*...\*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Chikkaballapur): Madam Speaker, I am raising an important matter of public importance with regard to the shifting of CRPF Centre from Taralu, Karnataka to Chandouli in Uttar Pradesh (UP).

It is a totally unjust order because ultimately in Karnataka or the Southern States sometimes one soldier gets only one opportunity for a home posting. There are already five centres in UP. This will be the sixth centre in UP. It is a totally unjust order.

I thought that the Home Minister would have been present because after all it is alleged that and it is not an allegation that, in fact, the Chandouli Constituency in UP is represented by the son of the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not look this matter with him.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: No, it is the truth and not an allegation. But I am telling you that if the Home Minister is very powerful, ...*(Interruptions)*...\* This is in my Constituency.

Nearly, 15,000 soldiers from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka depend upon one centre. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Again, this will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the way of talking. You should protest against it that it should not happen.

...*(Interruptions)*

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\* Not recorded.

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\* Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I have written to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will delete it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: It is 100 per cent truth. Why should they shift it to Chandouli in UP? You can verify about it. Ultimately, it will affect the morale of the people who are working in the CRPF. You cannot destroy the morale by shifting all of it to UP against the interest of the soldiers in all the Southern States. I think that this is an unjust order. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.S.R. NAIK (Mahabubabad): Thank you, Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the importance and significance of a very old and historical tribal festival of *Medaram Sammakka Saralamma Jathara*, which is being celebrated since the 12th Century by the tribal *adivasi* people in one of the Assembly segments in my Parliamentary Constituency called Mulugu-Palampet.

Nearly, 1 crore adivasi and non-tribals are participating and celebrating this festival on *Magashudda Pournami* in the month of January - February for four days in memory of sanctification of the whole family of *Sammakka-Saralamma*.

I would request the Central Government, through you, Madam, and particularly, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Ministry of Cultural Affairs to declare and recognize this historical festival as a national festival on par with the *Vanaj* festival of North India. I am asking this because nearly 1 crore devotees from all the States of the country are participating and offering gold in the form of jaggery. So, this is the demand and request of the people of my Constituency and my State. Kindly consider this request. Thank you, Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. A.S.R. Naik.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh facing severe drought situation. About 17,749 villages have been affected by it.

97.52 lakh hectares of agricultural land has been affected by it. A central study team had visited Madhya Pradesh during June-September, 2017 to collect drought related information. The M.P. Government has sent a proposal for Rs. 3,705 crore to the Union Government but this money has not been received so far. All the Tehsils under my parliamentary constituency Satna are in the grip of severe drought, there is a serious crisis of drinking water and looking at the situation of farmers, I demand from the Union Government to provide the assistance fund to Madhya Pradesh urgently. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Janardan Mishra, Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav and Shri Bodh Singh Bhagat are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (Kaliabor): Madam Speaker, I want to speak about the vacant posts of Vice Chancellor in the universities. We are very proud of the Tezpur University in Assam. A Vice Chancellor has not been appointed in Tezpur University since long time due to which the teachers' position is in danger there. We want that the Vice Chancellor should be appointed on merit. A report has been out saying that the Vice Chancellor are being investigated for financial irregularities. We want that the Vice Chancellor of Tezpur University should be chosen soon on the merit and action should be taken soon after going investigations into the alleged financial irregularities by the Vice Chancellor in various universities.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gaurav Gogoi.

[English]

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (Dindigul): Madam, Dindigul is a city located in the central part of Tamil Nadu. It has been shortlisted as one of the 100 Smart Cities in India. Dindigul is a growing city and is attracting migration of people from rural areas. Thus, the population of this city has been growing steadily, and therefore, making it as a Smart City is a right decision taken by the Central Government.

People have responded immensely when a suggestion was sought as to how to improve or make

further infrastructure in the city. The Municipal Corporation of Dindigul is also taking several steps for the early implementation of Smart City Programme, and is in the forefront. However, no physical progress is seen anywhere in the city as of now. The Government of Tamil Nadu is also very eager to carry on the Smart City Programme concerning this ancient city.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action to ensure that the present Dindigul city turns itself as a Smart City soon.

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (Kheri): Madam Speaker, recently the discussion on the virtual currency Bitcoin has also reached the Government starting from the economic corridors of the country. Popular as a virtual currency, this currency is becoming a new and safe haven for Benami transactions. This currency is totally based on cyber system in the form of a cyber document and is secured only through a password. Any country or any Government has no direct or indirect account ability towards such currency. Such a currency is used globally for trade or investment. It is like forward trading and the Government is facing a new challenge on the economic front due to the virtual currency which is likely to further increase in future. It is definitely going to prove detrimental to the small and safe investors because no safety norms are in place regarding circulation of Bitcoin.

Madam, I request the Government, through you, to take initiative in setting up an able network to deal with this problem by increasing the monitoring systems in the cyber sector regarding circulation of Bitcoin.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ajay Misra Teni.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I can allow you to speak if each of the Members will speak for one minute.

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Madam, the Maharashtra Government wants to bring a Petrochemical Refinery Project in the Rajapur Tehsil in my constituency of Ratnagiri district and in Devgarh Tehsil in Sindhudurg district through the Union Government. I and local people oppose it because a Nuclear Power project is nearby. The farmers,

fishermen and fruit producers are getting affected badly due to the 17 power and chemical factories set up till date in the entire Ratnagiri belt. I and the local people request that the Union Government and State Government should pay attention to it and shift the refinery project in Rajapur Nanar elsewhere.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav, Shri Shrirang Barne and Shri Rahul Shewale are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (Ganganagar): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Govt. towards the Bhakra Beas Management Board where first Inter State Water Agreement was signed on January 19, 1955. It was decided that Rajasthan would get 8.6 MAF water of its share. Second agreement was signed on January 13, 1959 according to which Satluj water was to be provided to Rajasthan. Third Agreement was signed on December 31, 1981 under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in which an agreement was signed between the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Punjab. Fourth agreement was signed on June 24, 1984 during the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi ji's Government but Rajasthan is not getting 0.6 MAF water even today.

I request the Union Govt. to call a meeting of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Punjab to ensure that Rajasthan gets its share of water from Punjab and nominate a member to BBMB from Rajasthan.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Harish Chandra Meena, Shri Rahul Kaswan, Shri Arjun Lal Meena, Shri Hariom Singh Rathore, Dr. Manoj Rajoria, Shri Subhash Chandra baheria and Shri Ramcharan Bohra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nihal Chand.

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (Ludhiana): Madam, I want to draw your and Government's attention to a very serious matter. [English] 14 Gurudwara Management Committees in Ontario province of Canada have imposed a ban on Indian Government representatives. [Translation] India's Consulate in Canada and all our representatives in Canada have been banned by 14 Gurudwaras. Last year too, the Akhand Paath organised by the Indian Consulate in Canada was cancelled at the

last moment. Pro-Khakistan people, who always keep on threatening our CM and DGP and always try to carry out some contract killing in Punjab, have decided not to allow entry in the 14 Gurudwaras and the same thing has been done in Australia too. They said that they feel uneasy, they do not feel good when the Indian Consulate or other officials visit there.

There are two things in it. India's relations with important countries are deteriorating due to such behaviour and the image of the Sikhs in the world is also taking a hit. Hon. Minister is sitting here and through you, I would like to ask him as to what happened that the Gurudwaras banned our consulate and Indian officials. It is a big issue for us. It is very shameful for us. Gurudwara Prabandhak Committees should also think that they will not receive India's assistance if they will ban the officials and even the Punjab Govt. will not bear it. Therefore, the ban should be removed as soon as possible because they need Indian Government's help on regular basis and they visit Punjab frequently also. We, therefore, will not bear disrespect to our Government. Pro-Khalistan people are behind it and does not matter how powerful they might become there, we will never tolerate them.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathi is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ravneet Singh

*[English]*

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (Kannur): Madam Speaker, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister through you, on the famous Sabarimala Sree Dharma Sastha Temple.

Sabarimala is a prestigious pilgrim centre of our country. The Temple is situated on a hill top in the Western Ghat mountain ranges of Pathanamthitta District of Kerala. About 45 to 50 million devotees are visiting every year where the Temple remains open for 127 days a year. Saarimala Sree Dharma Sastha Temple is open to all irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

Sabarimala is a thick forest area under Periyar Tiger Reserve. The wild life of the region and the evergreen forests are to be protected from the waste disposed of by the visitors of Sabarimala as well. The South Indians have a long standing demand for proclamation of Sabarimala as a National Pilgrim Centre. Hon. Prime Minister had also agreed it during his visit to Kerala last year.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly bestow his personal attention in the matter and take steps to announce this natural and devotional beauty as a National Pilgrim Centre.

*[Translation]*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. K. Gopal, Adv. Joyce George, Shri C.N. Jayadevan, Dr. A. Sampat and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati P.K. Shrimathi Teacher.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): Hon. Speaker, Madam, the Govt. of Maharashtra has taken up two projects. One is of Mumbai trans-harbour link and the other pertains to the development of B.D.D. Chaul. B.D.D. Chaul consists of four complexes located in Warli, Naigaon, Namdoshi Bagh and Siudi. Work in these complexes have already been initiated but development of Siudi complex is yet to begin and Mumbai trans-harbour link project is also being run there. All these parcels of land are owned by BPT which is why a decision needs to be taken thereon.

I have met Hon'ble Minister of Shipping, Shri Nitin Gadkari on several occasions. He too wants to develop the eastern side but the GOI is not taking a decision on the issue of land monetization.

Hutment dwellers settled on B.P.T. land and hundreds of years old many other buildings like B.D.D. chaul are scared of Public Premises Act. There is a Maharashtra Rent Control Act of the year 1999. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister, through you, to show his indulgence in the matter and transfer the land to the State Government by acquiring it at the earliest possible.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Srirang Appa Barne and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Arvind Sawant.

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN (Supaul): Madam Speaker, Thank you.

Madam Speaker, once again I wish to raise the issue of Anganwadi Sewikas, Sahayikas and ASHA workers. A woman's agency is shared by the other woman. All of them expect that their issue should

continuously be raised till something concrete is done in the Budget favouring Sewikas, Sahayikas and ASHA workers. They are given less wages than minimum wages. In a way, they are being exploited. They are told that the State Governments should raise their remuneration.

I want to ask how will the poor States raise their honorarium. Therefore, I request, through you, that the Central Government should raise their minimum wages to at least rupees 10-12 thousand. Only after being so, the states concerned should do something about it.

HON. SPEAKER: It is not wages, it is honorarium. Please conclude it now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RANJIT RANJAN: Madam Speaker, Please allow me for half a minute more. Madam Speaker, the amount for their nutrition should be Rs. 30 thousand. We pay Rs. 600/- only to ASHA workers which is not given permanently. We give them this money after 9 month's interregnum. They are not allotted seats in hospitals. I demand that ASHA Sevikas, Sahayikas and Anganwadi Sevikas, Sahayikas and ASHA workers should be given remuneration exceeding the one given under Minimum Wages Act. It is also necessary to cover them under Health Insurance Scheme.

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Rama Devi, Adv. Joice George, Shri Rajeev Satav, Shri Arvind Sawant, Smt. Bhawna Gawali (Patil), Shri Srirang Appa Barne, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey and Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jhadhav are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you that I have been given an opportunity to speak on an important issue related to the farmers.

Sugarcane is a cash crop of the farmers of our country. In most of the States, farmers meet their routine expenditure with the proceeds gained from the yield of sugarcane. With the resources gained from this cultivation, he pays school fee of his son, gets his daughter married and pays the medical bill against the treatment of his aged father. Today, an amount of Rs. 1300 crore remains to be paid to the sugarcane growers in Uttar Pradesh. This includes so many sugar mills

located at Dhauli, Walterganj, Siddharth Nagar and those in Western Uttar Pradesh.

Indian Sugarcane Control Act provides that in case farmers are not paid the price of sugarcane within 14 days time, they would be paid the price with interest. Despite such a provision being in the Act, farmers are not getting the price of their sugarcane.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Central Government for the farmers. Today, private sugar mills claim that the price of sugar is coming down.

HON. SPEAKER: The time allotted to you is drawing to a close. Please be precise.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I would take just one more minute. The production of sugar is currently on the rise as per National Agriculture policy of the Central Govt. which is essentially a matter of relief for the people of the country.

HON. SPEAKER: Please learn how to be brief.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Those private sugar mills which are supposed to pay the price of sugarcane are not making payment. So, I demand to make payment of sugarcane to the farmers at the earliest possible.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathy, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. Kulmani Samal are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

SHRI NANDI YELLAIHAH (Nagar Kurnool): A Great Saint Maharshi Valmiki who is the author of Valmiki Ramayana was born in a very backward community viz. Boya. Therefore, this community should be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Telangana.

Prior to the year 1956, Boya community was declared a Scheduled Tribe at the time of re-organisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, but after Andhra Pradesh state having been organised, this state was bifurcated into the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. This Boya community was included in B.C. 'A' Valmiki Boya community without any valid reason. While the fact of the matter is that since re-organisation of the State of Andhra Pradesh to date, Boya community has been associated with ST community.

The population of people belonging to Boya community accounts for nearly 3,36,349 that is to be included in the ST community whereas in Kurnool district of Telangana itself, the population of Boya community is around 2,50,696. Boya community residing in Telangana has been reeling under penury and extreme backwardness on social and economic front. Their standard of living is also very low.

Some of such people are even residing in the plateau areas without bringing about any change in the social fabric.

In view of all these factor, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to accord ST status to Boya community residing in the State of Telangana.

*[English]*

\*SHRI IDRIS ALI (Basirhat): Respected Speaker Madam, I am deeply grateful to you for giving me scope in the Zero Hour. At the outset, let me express my gratitude to one of the most popular and efficient leaders of our country, Hon. Chief Minister of Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee for whom I have been able to be a Member of this august House. I shall be very brief. In my Basirhat constituency, most of the people are from the tribal, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Muslim minority communities. The area of Sundarbans is a tourist hub, but there is no airport in the region. So I appeal to the Government for establishing an airport in the vicinity of Sundarbans. Secondly, a railway line is urgently required from Hasnabad to Samshergunj which is the border of Bangladesh. The Government must take up the project without delay.

Madam, I shall take just one minute more. In my constituency there are 237 colleges, 16 training colleges. But not a single university is found there. It is very unfortunate that in a Lok Sabha constituency we cannot have even one university. Therefore, I demand that as early as possible, a university should be set up in that area to facilitate higher education in my constituency for the benefit of the students. These demands should be met by the Central Government at the earliest.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (Anakapalli): Respected Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me opportunity.

The Government of India had assured in the A.P. Reorganization Bill 2014 that a new Railway Zone will be set up in Andhra Pradesh comprising three Divisions, namely, Vijayawada, Guntur and Guntakal and the Waltair Division of the East Coast Railway.

For almost a decade, there has been a demand for a new Railway Zone with Visakhapatnam as its headquarters, as the present Waltair Division is the highest revenue earner in the East Coast Railway Zone. The total earnings of the Waltair Division is about 6,000 crore in 2013-14, which is more than 50 per cent of the total annual Revenue of the East Coast Railway Zone.

Madam Speaker, Visakhapatnam has the natural advantage of having two major ports. Abundant land bank is readily available near the Visakhapatnam Railway Station. Waltair Division has the biggest Loco Shed and an excellent Coach Maintenance Depot.

Visakhapatnam is the fastest growing city in Asia. After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the formation of a new Railway Zone in Andhra Pradesh has become a necessity as the Headquarters of the South Central Railway is located at Secunderabad of Telangana State. It is an obvious need to integrate Waltair Division of the East Coast Railway with the three Divisions of South Central Railway and give Andhra Pradesh a New Railway Zone and Visakhapatnam is the ideal choice for locating the Headquarters of the proposed New Railway Zone.

In view of the natural advantages, I urge upon the Government to announce creation of a New Railway Zone with Headquarters at Visakhapatnam without any further delay. This will assuage the feelings to some extent on separation Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Madam Speaker, I am raising a matter of urgent national importance which requires international attention. I draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister, Defence Minister and also the Home Minister regarding the Chinese aggression on the Indian borders.

Madam, you may kindly see that in Northern Arunachal Pradesh the Chinese forces have aggressed into Indian territory. There were attempts to construct a



road and they have constructed a road up to one kilometre. Those attempts were deterred by the people and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police force. Further, you may kindly see they have come up to Siang river basin. My point is that the Upper Siang District is being aggressed by the Chinese forces and this is after the Doklam aggression.

Further, the Chinese Official Spokesman for External Affairs Mr Geng Shuang has openly stated that Chinese Government has never recognized the State of Arunachal Pradesh. It is a provoking statement on the part of Chinese authorities. I would like to know the response of the Government of India regarding the Chinese aggression on Arunachal Pradesh. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri N.K. Premachandran.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (Sangrur): Hon. Speaker, the problem of stray cattle is prevalent across the country. Due to this, precious lives are lost in road accidents and stray cattle destroy crops also. Farmers are forced to pay out Rs. 1500 per acre to save their crops from stray cattle in extreme winter. They have hired cavaliers. If a group of 150-200 stray cattle passes through a field, the whole crop gets destroyed.

It must be given due attention. Precious lives are lost. Stray cattle are roaming in every town, while there is cow cess in electricity bill and cow cess is levied in a number of other taxes. Provision may be made in the coming budget to solve the problem of stray cattle. This is my demand.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhagwant Mann.

SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV (Parbhani): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want your protection as my privilege has been breached. I am a Member of the Parliament, which is considered today a sacred temple of

democracy. Every Member of Indian Parliament has some privilege under the Constitution as a representative. However, I regret to inform about the incident which could just shame the entire House. In front of my house at Parbhani in my Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra, there was an incident of skirmish between some boys on 31 December. I informed the police as soon as I got to know about it, but the police showed their negligence. The police did not reach the incident site. After some time, I got a phone call that the situation is turning tense. I informed the police once again. In fact, I was in a hospital with my wife at that time. But as the situation turned serious, I reached the place of the incident immediately in a vehicle with my wife. I found that there were injuries on the face of a young man and he was inebriated. The police also arrived there. The police also arrived there. Then everything became quiet....*(Interruptions)* The police had reached there. Next day, I came to know that a complaint had been registered with a sense of prejudice against the boy who had suffered injuries on his face. Complaint under section 304 was registered against me without any investigation. Madam, even the guilty has a right to present his side of story, but in a case in which I am not even remotely connected, registering a complaint against me with a biased approach is not only an insult to me but of the Parliament and the peoples' democracy.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Sawant, Shri Rahul Shewale, Shri Gajanan Kirtikar, Shrimati Bhavana Gawali and Shri Shirang Appa Barne are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sanjay Haribhau Jadhav. *[English]* If you want, you can give it to me. I will see to it.

*The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 pm.*

**13.32 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

**14.32 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty-Two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

*[English]*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members, who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to provide passenger amenities at Amreli Airport in Gujarat**

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Domestic inter-state flight facility is available at Amreli airport. There is no facility of toilet, or waiting room available at Amreli airport. Departure-arrival of small flights take place from Amreli to Surat and Mumbai everyday. However, the passengers face a lot of difficulty due to unavailability of basic amenities required at the airport. Even waiting room for protection from sun and rain is not available, and there are no arrangements of toilet or drinking water also.

In view of the aforesaid problems, I request that a building may be constructed at Amreli airport so that the passengers could at least get the basic amenities.

**(ii) Need to redesign the Railway Station at Meerut reflecting its rich heritage and historic role in the First War of Independence**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Meerut has got a very important place in the history of India, particularly in the freedom struggle. The first war of independence was launched in 1857 from this town itself which later spread across the country. The capital of the Kauravas during the Mahabharat age named Hastinapur was in Meerut district itself. Similarly, there are a number of other historical places and monuments in Merrut which are witness to the glorious history of this town. The railway station of any town can cast an important impression on the mind of any person visiting that town.

A number of railway stations across the country demonstrate the beauty, the history and heritage of their respective towns through their architecture and design.

I request the government to restructure the railway station of Meerut in view of the history of 1857 and enable it to demonstrate the history and heritage of the town through paintings, sculptures, etc. at the station.

**(iii) Regarding Bodo problems in Assam**

*[English]*

SHRI RAM PRASAD SARMAH (Tezpur): I would like to draw the kind attention of Union Government towards the condition of Bodo community in Assam particularly in my Parliamentary constituency Tezpur, Assam. Basic amenities like roads, electricity, school and potable water are not available in most Bodo areas. They live in forest areas and are deprived of their right to cast their votes in Panchayat elections. In my Parliamentary constituency around 70 (seventy) thousand Bodos are living in pathetic condition. Bodo community has been deprived of the benefits of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. Despite being a major tribe, the Bodos are facing discrimination on more than one front, including that of language, with the short supply of school text books. The Bodos are also incrementally losing their land with more than 50% of what was once theirs and now going into the hands of non-tribals.

I urge upon the Union Government to look into the matter and take necessary action for upliftment of Bodo community and include their areas under Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 and allow them to contest and vote in Panchayat elections scheduled in 2018.

**(iv) Need to develop places of historical importance in Madhubani district of Bihar as tourist spots**

*[Translation]*

SHRI BIRENDRA KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Jhanjharpur): I would like to submit that there are many such historical pilgrim spots in the Madhubani district of Bihar which could be known as a tourist destinations. For example, Rajbaligarh of Babubarhi block, Naulakha Temple in the Maharaja campus of Rajnagar block, Ugneshwar Mahadeo at Bhavanipur in Pandal block, Uehehaith Bhagwati in Benipatti block, Kamladitya Sthan of Andhra Thadhi block, Surya Mahotsava at Parsadharm

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

in Jhanjharpur block, Kalaneshwar at Harlakhi block, Ramjanaki Mahotsava. Enough land is available at every pilgrim place. There is thousands of acres of land in Balirajgarh, while there is more than 500 acres of land at Rajnagar Maharaja campus.

Rajnagar is a place of historical importance in the Madhubani district. At one time, it was the second capital of Maharaja Darbhanga. This was built by Maharaja Rameshwar Singh.

Saurath: There is Somnath Mahadeo Temple in this village located at Madhubani Jainagar road. Marriages are fixed in a congregation of Maithil Brahmins held every year at this place.

Kapileshwar Nath: The most revered Kapileshwar Shiv Mandir is located at this place which is 9 kms. from Madhubani.

Balirajgarh: There is a rampart of an ancient fort at this place which is spread in around 365 bighas. This place is about 34 kms. from the district headquarters situated in the North-East along the Madhubani-Laukaha road.

**(v) Need to enhance Ceiling of Income Tax on retirement benefits**

[English]

ADV. NARENDRA KESHAV SAWAIKAR (South Goa): I wish to raise an issue relating to the exemption limit of Income Tax for the employees on their retirement or in the case of employees seeking voluntary retirement. It has been brought to my notice that the exemption limit has been fixed at Rs. 5 lakh by the Government. One third income tax has to be paid by the employee on the remaining amount of terminal/retirement benefits. I strongly feel that the ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh is quite inadequate and needs to be enhanced to atleast Rs. 20 lakh. I would urge upon the Government to initiate immediate steps for enhancing the existing ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh in the larger interest of all employees either retiring or seeking voluntary retirement.

**(vi) Need for four-laning of National Highway from Jammu to Poonch in Jammu & Kashmir**

[Translation]

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (Jammu): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the National Highway in Jammu Parliamentary Constituency

which runs from Jammu to Poonch. I would like to make a request for early commencement of the work on that Highway. This highway is an important National Highway of Jammu and Kashmir.

This National Highway also becomes more important because it is adjacent to India-Pakistan border and reaches Poonch after passing through three districts. Border Security Force and Army are also completely dependent on it, because all their activities and transportation take place through this highway. Hence, it is necessary that this highway is converted into four lanes. This National Highway is necessary for the people belonging to Akhnoor, Sundarbani, Naushera, Rajori and Poonch areas where accidents happen due to overflow of traffic.

I request that the four laning work on this highway should commence at the earliest. It is very important for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

**(vii) Need to extend benefits of various public welfare schemes to all Gram Panchayats in Balaghat and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI BODH SINGH BHAGAT (Balaghat): A pan-India survey on socio-economic basis was conducted by the Government in the year 2011, on the basis of which the welfare schemes of the Government of India like Pradhan Mantri Awas, Ujjvala Gas Scheme are being operated. Those whose names have been included in the survey list are getting benefit but many beneficiaries in Gram Panchayats in Balaghat-Seoni districts in my parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh are not getting the benefit of these schemes for want of computer data entry due to reported negligence of administrative officers resulting in strong resentment among the people.

I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development to get it enquired immediately, punish those officers who are found guilty, include the concerned Gram Panchayats in the survey list, so that eligible families could get its benefits.

**(viii) Need to rename Karjat and Neral Railway Stations in Central Railway after Shaheed Bhai Kotwal and Shaheed Hiraji Patil who laid down their lives during Indian Freedom Struggle**

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (Bhiwandi): I would like to submit that at the two stations namely Karjat and Neral falling under Central Railway, our Martyrs Bhai Kotwal and Hira ji Patil had launched armed struggle against the British establishment to achieve freedom in 1942 and had laid down their lives at the holi place of Siddha Garh of Murbed while fighting the British. These two freedom fighters launched their struggle from those two acres and hence various local organisations and people's representatives are demanding to name Karjat station in the name of Martyr Bhai Kotwal and Neral station in the name of Martyr Hiraji Patil, so that people of our country could always remember their sacrifices and everyone could draw inspiration of love and patriotism for their country from it.

I, therefore, request to kindly rename these two places in the Central Railway after these Martyrs in order to glorify their sacrifices.

**(ix) Need to repair mobile towers in Surat and Tapi districts of Gujarat**

SHRI PRABHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA (Bardoli): Two district, namely Surat and Tapi fall under my Parliamentary Constituency Bardoli (Gujarat). Communication is the life line in the present era. Non-availability of this facility in the rural area has generated a lot of resentment among the people. Knowledge of education for the children, knowledge of agriculture for farmers, money facility for trade among the businessman come through the communication. Towers have been set up at a few places in my Parliamentary Constituency, but there is shortage of machine used in these towers due to which towers are non-functional. Regular complaints are being received from the department about the shortage of material for installing new sanctioned towers in my parliamentary constituency.

I, therefore, demand from the Hon'ble Minister to get these towers in my Parliamentary Constituency, Bardoli (Gujarat) repaired as soon as possible to enable the people to perform their official and private works on time correctly.

**(x) Need to provide uniform facilities to veterans of JP movement detained during emergency period**

PROF. CHINTAMANI MALVIYA (Ujjain): JP activists detained during Emergency have not been provided facilities by the Government in most of the states. However, people detained during the Emergency are getting facilities in some states but J.P. Activists are deprived of in some states. All of them were sent to jail during Emergency across the country. Then why this disparity? So, I would like to request that people detained during Emergency should be given the status of Freedom Fighter by providing uniform rail travel facilities, medical treatment facility, monthly honorarium amount, etc.

**(xi) Need to rename Bairgania railway station on Sitamarhi-Raxaul railway section in Bihar after Bansi Sah of Sitamarhi, popularly known as Banshi chacha, freedom fighter and social worker**

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): In 1997, social activist and freedom fighter, Bansi Shah alias Bausi chacha had self-immolated himself during the struggle for construction of a bridge on Bagmati river and road connecting Sitamarhi and Bairgania under my parliamentary constituency. Late Bansi chacha was a fearless, hard working, enthusiastic, social activist and a patriotic citizen. He had actively participated in the Quit India Movement in 1942 and he used to donate the amount of Freedom Fighter Pension to the Security Fund of the country. He had done various works for the development of this area and for the betterment of the people. That is why, he is highly respected for his deeds in all the sections of the society in and around my parliamentary constituency.

I would like to request the Government that keeping in view the sentiments of the people of my parliamentary constituency, Bairgania Model railway station on Sitamarhi-Ransaul railway section in Bihar should be renamed as Bansi Chacha railway station and his martyr day should be declared as Government holiday.

**(xii) Need to augment production of Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) to its full capacity and also fill up the vacant posts**

SHRIMATI RAKSHATAI KHADSE (Raver): Few days back our Government inaugurated an All India

Institute of Ayurveda promoting conventional and ancient human treatment system related to Ayurvedic herbs and yoga system with a view to make it popular across the world. In order to strengthen this objective, the Government has decided to set up one Government Ayurveda Hospital in each district of the country. The Government is also considering to augment the availability of Ayurvedic medicines according to the increasing demand of such medicines after the construction and strengthening of Ayurvedic Hospitals. Distribution system of Ayurvedic Medicines can be strengthened by roping in the Uttarakhand based PSU engaged in their field *i.e.* Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited (IMPCL) by increasing the production of this company which also help this company in achieving new heights.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that production of this company should be increased to its full capacity by renovating and strengthening the manufacturing activity of this company and orders should also be issued to fill up the important posts vacant in this company.

**(xiii) Need to execute the deepening work of ponds and removal of rubble with the assistance of machinery under MGNREGA**

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Ponds are being built in the villages under MGNREGA to face the challenges posed by drought situation and to augment the ground water level. In this regard, more labour and fund is being used in the deepening work and removal of rubble from the ponds. This is likely to delay the construction of ponds and Government would not be able to achieve the targets in this regard. So the deepening work of ponds and removal of rubble should be done with the assistance of machinery and remaining work should be done through labourers so that farmers could be safeguarded from the drought. Stairs should be built in the deep ponds so that optimum use of ponds could be ensured.

I would like to urge the Government that MGNREGA Rules should be modified to execute the deepening work of ponds and removal of rubble with the assistance of machinery under MGNREGA.

**(xiv) Need for speedy settlement of crop insurance claims of farmers of Dharwad**

*[English]*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): After filing for insurance claims for failed crops in monsoon 2016, a year and a half ago, the farmers in my district Dharwad in Karnataka still haven't got their share of the insurance claims under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The insurance company chosen by the State Government in Karnataka owes a total of Rs 172 crores to about 89,000 farmers in my district. However, even after 17 months, only Rs 88 crores has reached the drought affected farmers. This problem has arisen due to state government's negligence in selecting an insurance company that is not credible and delay in carrying out crop-cutting experiments to estimate yield loss. It is the responsibility of state government to carry out crop-loss assessment and send the claims for processing to insurance companies. However, this assessment was delayed and still 48% of claims are pending.

**(xv) Need to regularize the services of Aanganwadi Sevika and Sahayika and also increase their honorarium till their services are regularized**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Supaul): Integrated Child Development Service was launched in 1975 as a project by the Government of India with the main objective to provide nutritional food to children of the age ranging from 0 to 6 years and to operate nutritional and health programmes for pregnant and lactating mothers along with providing health facilities and pre-school education to small children in a unified manner. Over the time, Anganwadi Kendra were set up for total achievement of this objective, but after observing the plight of most of the Anganwadi Kendras, it seems that its objective has lost. The main reason for this is the need for change in the population related criteria and easy access to those Kendras should be ensured for each and every child through modified criteria. There is also a need to improve the infrastructure of Anganwads. Energy Kendra should have its own pucca building with attractive and aesthetic design and adequate space. It should be also equipped with basic facilities like storage, potable water, cooking ware, toys and children friendly toilets. Two Anganwadi Karyakartas and Sahaiyikar should be

deployed at each Kendra. One Karyakarta should be responsible for taking care of children having age of less than three years and other one should be responsible for management of Kendra and pre-school education. Attention should be paid towards resolving the problems of Anganwadi workers, particularly problems pertaining to excess work load, less honorarium, adverse working condition, etc.

So, I would like to request the Government to regulate the services of Sevikas and Sahaiyikas working at Anganwadi Kendras for complete fulfillment of the basic objective of Integrated Child Development Service launched by the Government of India. Besides, Sevikas and Sahaiyikas should be provided honorarium Rs. 17000 and Rs. 15000 respectively till their services are regularized by the Government, which is more than the prescribed minimum wages.

**(xvi) Need to increase scholarship amount of OBC students**

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Hingoli): The Constitution envisage the social and education development of the OBC community. The Government has lowered the scholarship amount given to the OBC students, which is putting financial burden on them. The development of the OBC community and the progress of the country are linked together. The government on one hand, has proposed to give constitutional status to OBC commission and on the other hand, the amount given in the scholarship is being reduced. If the government is willing that OBC students should progress then it should ensure that they get adequate opportunities and they progress with the help of increase in scholarship. OBC students should be given the right to education so that they could play an important role in the development and progress of the country. I would urge upon the Government to take cognizance of this matter and to increase the amount of scholarship to OBC students.

**(xvii) Need to establish a Railway Institute in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI R. PARTHIPAN (Theni): For the welfare of the people of my Theni Constituency, I hereby request the Government to establish Railway Institute Regional Chapter in Madurai.

Most districts of Tamil Nadu like Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Theni, Virudhunagar, Thirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Dindigul Railway will get more revenue with the establishment of this institute.

People from these districts don't have any Government Institute for Railways. Considering this fact, kindly establish a Railway Institute in Madurai District. By establishing the Institute, students from the above districts will be benefited.

**(xviii) Need to create a separate Ministry for Fishermen and also take measures for welfare of fishermen Community**

DR. K. GOPAL (Nagapattinam): The fishermen community in Tamil Nadu are most affected due to Natural calamities as well as indiscreet attacks from Sri Lankan Navy.

The Union Government has promised to form a separate Ministry to develop and conserve the fisheries resources and to ameliorate the socio-economic status of the fishermen community. I urge the Government to create a separate Ministry for Fisheries and Development of Fishermen Community in the country. The entire 1,076-km coastline of Tamil Nadu is affected severely because of either natural calamities like cyclones or by the atrocities committed by the Sri Lankan Navy. The State government perceives coastal security as a subset of national security. The creation of a Central Marine Police Force (CMPF) would relieve the police forces of an additional responsibility for coastal security. I would like the Government to create the Central Marine Police Force by recruiting former Navy personnel and members of the fishing community of each state.

The coastal corridor in Tamil Nadu consists of 13 districts with 15 major ports and harbours, sandy beaches, lakes and river estuaries. Tamil Nadu has a fishermen population of 2 million and the coast consists of 3 major fishing harbours, 3 medium fishing harbours and 363 fish landing centres. Unfortunately, there have been several incidents of Sri Lankan Navy personnel firing on Indian fishermen fishing in the Palk Strait, where India and Sri Lanka are only separated by 12 nautical miles. The Government of Tamil Nadu has protested against Sri Lankan navy for its alleged involvement in attacks on Indian fishermen. Katchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka in violation under the 1974 and 1976

agreements without the approval of the two houses of Parliament and hence the ceding is unlawful and not valid.

The remote controlled boats fitted with high definition thermal cameras, operated through satellite based technology are most effective for coastal security especially during pitch dark nights over the seas. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) has developed a database of all the fish-landing centres to ensure the security of fishermen during cyclones. I urge the Government to provide adequate funds for the purchase of state of art equipment to strengthen the coastal security.

Fishing has to be recognized on par with Agriculture. The fisher communities suffer very much due to natural calamities. They need waiver of their loans by Government. Fishermen should be provided with loans to buy boats, nets, other gears and equipments. An exclusive bank called National Bank for Fisheries should be established. Fishermen should be provided with fuel at cost price, without any Central and State taxes and cess. Letter of Permit (LOP) should be provided to the traditional fishermen and 60% subsidy facility from Banks.

Fishermen Community should be accorded Schedule Tribe status.

A Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries at a cost of Rs. 1520 crores is the need of the hour. The Mid Sea Fish Processing Park project requires Rs. 80 crores. The present level of assistance of Rs. 3 crores per year for motorization of nearly 1,000 traditional crafts is very meagre since there are over 40,000 non motorized traditional crafts in Tamil Nadu. I urge the Government to sanction Rs. 12 crores per year to ensure all traditional craft is motorized within five years.

The Government has sanctioned construction of Fishing Harbour at Poompuhar in Nagapattinam District. There is a need to provide funds for the construction of fishing bays at Nagore, Senthur, Vellapallam, Vizhunthavadi, Siruthalaikkadu, Vedaranyam, Muthupettai, Akkarappettai, kodiyyakkarai, Thondiyankadu, Pushpavanam and Nambiyar Nagar under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, in my Nagapattinam Parliamentary Constituency. The Tamil

Nadu Fisheries University at Nagapattinam needs generous financial and logistic support from the Government of India.

I once again urge the Union Government to create a separate Ministry for the welfare of Fishermen and take all necessary steps to make fishing a flourishing occupation in the country.

**(xix) Regarding extending incentive for crop loans to medium term (conversion) loans**

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (Bargarh): The current Kharif season paddy cultivation in some parts of Odisha has got affected due to drought and pest attack resulting in crop loss in those areas.

In order to help the farming community suffering the crop loss, Odisha Government has already initiated proactive measures to provide relief to the affected farmers. As a part of the package announced for the farming community, it has been decided to convert the crop loans advanced during Kharif 2017 season in the affected areas as Medium Term (Conversion) loans. In case of crop damage between 33% and 50%, the crop loans can be converted into Medium Term (Conversion) loans repayable within a period of two years with a moratorium of one year. Similarly, where the crop damage is 50% and more, the conversion facility of the crop loans can be allowed for a maximum period of five years with one year moratorium.

The Union Government provides interest incentive at 3 percent to the prompt paying farmers in respect of crop loans, which is not made available in case of conversion of such crop loans in the event of occurrence of natural calamities. As a result, the interest rate on the converted loans remains at a higher rate, which is at present 11.20%. Similarly, the interest on crop loans is not subsidized as interest subvention for the same is not available. In my opinion, when crop loans are converted into Medium Term loans, the interest rate should remain at par with the crop loans. Similarly, the incentive made available to the prompt paying farmers for crop loans should also be extended to the Medium Term (Conversion) loans to provide relief to the farmers affected due to drought and pest attack.

Therefore, I would like to request Hon'ble Prime Minister for kind intervention in this matter to keep the

interest incentive of 3 percent admissible on crop loans to the Medium Term (Conversion) loans.

**(xx) Need to sort out the Mahanadi river water sharing dispute**

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (Sambalpur): Since long Mahanadi river dispute on water sharing persists between Government of Odisha & Chhattisgarh. The Hon'ble Minister had made a statement in the Lok Sabha that Union Government had decided to form a tribunal in order to sort out Mahanadi river water sharing dispute and a similar statement was made on July 31st 2017 in Rajya Sabha also.

But Union Government in an affidavit in the Supreme court informed about its intension to set up a unified river tribunal for all river disputes. Odisha Government had sought a tribunal year ago while law for the unified Tribunal is yet to be enacted. The delay is costing Odisha dearly because the neighbouring state Chhattisgarh is hastily completing various projects taking advantage of the situation. In this situation, formation of Tribunal under section 4(1) of the Inter State Water dispute Act, 1956 is mandatory. Therefore, the Hon'ble Prime Minister must intervene and sort out the dispute by inviting concerned Chief Ministers or else message will go to the people that Government of India is supporting Chhattisgarh State.

**(xxi) Regarding refund to the people who invested in Pancards Club Limited**

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (Mumbai South): In 1987 Pancards Club Ltd. company was formed and asked people to invest their money with lucrative offer of sharing 3/4 star hotels freely for certain days of the year or earn interest more than banks. Nearly 50 lakh people invested their money. The company grew, opened their hotels even abroad and was paying the assured interest regularly to the investors. In 2001/2002 Pancards Clubs Limited asked SEBI during the year 2001/2002 as to whether the current schemes of the company fall under CIS regulation. SEBI did not response. In July 2013, some amendments to CIS regulation were carried. After that a question was raised by the then MP Shri Sanjay Patil through his letter dated 21st Oct. 2013 whether PCL falls under CIS to which SEBI replied that they have examined the matter of PCL during 2010 to 2011 wherein it was found that the activities of the company do not

attract SEBI (CIS) regulations 1999. However, they would further examine as to whether activities of the company fall under CIS as per regulations of 1999 as amended by ordinance of July 2013. After this SEBI closed the Pancards Club Ltd. Since then the investors are striving hard to get their money back. SEBI has already seized and acquired the properties of PCL. In fact, some of the hotels owned by PCL are still running and earning money from there. Hence, I demand and request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to initiate prompt action to protect the investors who have invested their hard-earned money in it by refunding their money at the earliest by auctioning the properties of PCL. Luckily, PCL is having assets more than the money of 50 lakh investors. Hence, speedy action is required.

**(xxii) Need to set up a Mega Food Park and Food Processing Research Centre in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

*[Translation]*

KUNWAR HARIVANSH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Not even a single Mega Food park has been established in whole Uttar Pradesh. Pratapgarh, my parliamentary constituency is one of the backward districts of Uttar Pradesh and is the leading producer of Amla, Bel, Mango as well as vegetables. Presently, the farmers are not able to get input cost of their produces in the market. Farmers are being forced to cut down the fruit trees, yet no policy initiatives is being taken for setting up Mega Food Park in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry of Food Processing, to increase the production and conservation by the Central Government and the State Government.

In the interest of the farmers, I request that a Mega Food Park and research center must be set up for the processing of these fruits. The establishment of mega food park will promote the production of these fruits and vegetables, and also improve their quality. Processed food items made from these items can be exported to other states of the country also, as these plants are famous for their fruits and other herbal qualities.

I demand that Mega Food Park and research center should be set up in the interest of farmers, where lakhs of farmers from neighboring districts including Pratapgarh will be benefitted, while thousands of unemployed people will also be able to get employment because there is no



industry established in my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh (UP).

**(xxiii) Need to implement recommendations of 45th Indian Labour Conference**

*[English]*

SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN (Thrissur): The 45th Indian Labour Conference had recommended that more than one crore scheme workers working under various government schemes such as ICDS, MDM, ASHA, SSA, NELM, NCLP etc. under different Ministries must be recognized as workers and must be paid minimum wages and other social security benefits including pension. Various trade union federations have been demanding implementation of these recommendations. But the present government is moving towards winding up these crucial schemes by drastic budget cuts and structural changes including privatization of the schemes involving corporate and corporate NGOs. So the Central Trade Unions have decided to go for one-day All India strike of scheme workers on January 17, 2018 to press for their demands such as the implementation of the recommendations of the 45th ILC on scheme workers, adequate financial allocation in the Union Budget 2018-19 for the centrally sponsored schemes and against privatization of the schemes in any form. I urge upon the Government to take note of their demands and take steps to solve the same.

**14.32 hrs**

**THE HIGH COURT AND THE SUPREME COURT  
JUDGES (SALARIES AND CONDITIONS OF  
SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL, 2017 ...Contd.**

*[Translation]*

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (Mumbai North): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, you gave me a chance to speak, I thank you for this. I rise to support the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salary and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017. This proposal is about the pay and service conditions of the Judges of High Court and the Supreme Court and I do not think anybody will oppose this proposal. Everyone will support it and we should pass this also. Courts have a special importance in our country. This is the beauty of the democracy of our

country that we all respect the judicial system very much. People see the courts and judges as God of Justice in the country. Though the disposal of cases under judicial process might get delayed. We hardly ever hear that somebody has been meted out injustice or unbearable suffering caused by any type of negligence. Therefore, whatever the honour should be for the justice process in the general public, it is still maintained after 70 years of independence. It is a matter of great happiness for all of us.

Sir, I would like to congratulate and thank the Supreme Court through this Bill. The justice system or the justice process is becoming more expensive today. The fees charged by the lawyers have become so expensive that the general person thinks twice before going to the court and he makes efforts to contact the lawyers. Therefore, considering the seriousness of this matter, the Supreme Court has given a Suo-Moto directive and of course the people of the country have felt a solution to this directive.

I would like to quote the things that have come up in the present paper.

*[English]*

“Expressing concern over growing commercialization of the legal profession with lawyers demanding “astronomical” fees from litigants which made it difficult for the poor to access justice, the Supreme Court on Tuesday asked the Centre to bring a law to regulate the field and to prescribe “floor and ceiling of advocate’s fees”.”

It is further stated and I quote:

“Referring to various judgements of the apex court and reports of the Law Commission, a bench of Justices Adarsh K. Goel and U.U. Lalit said it was high time the Centre intervened and brought a legislation to maintain ethics in the legal profession and ensure that the poor were not deprived of legal assistance from competent lawyers due to lack of funds. It also deprecated the practice of lawyers demanding a share in their client’s pecuniary benefits awarded by courts and said it was professional misconduct for which action should be taken against erring advocates.”

[Translation]

I believe that this Supreme Court Judges has given a very important Suo Moto directive and has also urged the Central Government to act in this matter and do whatever is appropriate under the law. I am confident that our government and our Law Minister will bring some new Bill about this in the next budget session.

Sir, when I put a good point of the Supreme Court in front of the people and this House, we all have a grief about the appointment of judges in the High Court and the Supreme Court of this country. A tradition has continued since 70 years of independence and the appointment is done accordingly. When there was a huge change in the country in the year 2014, the people of the country dethroned a government and another government took over the charge. There was a hope among the people that there will be a major change in all the areas. In order to find ways in which a system of Judiciary has developed in our country, the government has tried to constitute the National Judicial Appointment Commission. This Lok Sabha passed that Bill. Whatever was done to dismiss that Bill by the court, I believe that this is not a good thing for democracy. I will try to express my feelings in good words knowing my limitations. This is a country of hundred and fifty million people and an effort has been made to give a new signal to the world in the coming days, and since Modi has become the Prime Minister, India has given a different message, earned a different dignity, a different thinking has developed in the whole world which the people of the whole world are ready to welcome. In such a time, our country has the responsibility and accountability that people from all over the world learn something from those areas in which we work. It is the expectation of the whole world and mindset of the people of our country is also the same.

I would like to quote the system which has been working since 1950.

[English]

“As head of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice is responsible for the allocation of cases and appointment of constitutional benches which deal with important matters of law. In accordance with Article 145 of the Constitution of India...and Article 124 of the Constitution of India provides for the

manner of appointing judges to the Supreme Court. Though no specific provision exists in the Constitution for appointing the Chief Justice, who as a result, is appointed like the other judges, conventionally, the outgoing Chief Justice of India recommends the name of the senior- most judge (that is by date of appointment to the Supreme Court) for appointment by the President of India, as his successor. ”

When Prime Minister Nehru Ji wanted to see Justice M.C. Mahajan, next in line to become the Chief Justice of India, superseded on Justice Patanjali Sastri's retirement, three Judges of the Supreme Court, including Justice Mukherjea, whom Nehru wanted as the next Chief Justice, offered to resign. He relented before the Judges and the conversion of seniority in appointment was left undisturbed. On the contrary, this convention has been breached on a few occasions during the tenure of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Ji. She got Justice A.N. Ray appointed as Chief Justice of India, superseding three Judges senior to him.

[Translation]

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country has made progress with these systems. But, at present, something otherwise has also been reported about the extant system. I believe that the Supreme Court is held in high esteem in this country. So, occurrence of such things there is not good for such a big country. It was required to evolve a new mechanism to address such issues. Taking all these things into account, the Modi Government has decided to constitute a "National Judicial Appointment Commission" and a lot of discussion has been held on it.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bhartiya Janta Party stands for transparency and hence keeping in view the prevalent situation in the House that the opposition does not have requisite numbers to be held as opposition, the Government amended the rules of the Bill in order to ensure that the participation of the opposition in the Commission likely to be constituted by way of according the status of opposition to them. Thus, we have tried to include the opposition also. This is a very good system. I believe that no other system can be as good as this one.

Any suggestion, if made, will be welcomed and it must be given.

Our honourable Prime Minister talks about 1.25 billion people of the entire country and hence efforts have been made to include all those 1.25 billion people in it. I will try to explain how they have been included in it. All the members of Lok Sabha chooses the Prime Minister and thus all of them are represented in it. The President of India is elected collectively by the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and the MLAs of all the states. That's why, the President has also been incorporated in it. The retired Chief Justice has also been included in it. I said that when the Government of a party was formed in a democracy, the opposition had a pivotal role to play and enjoyed a big say. It is because the opposition has also been included. All such persons of repute have been brought together to evolve a vibrant mechanism to choose the judges of the Supreme Court. But, at the same time, all the honourable members sitting in the House and the entire country have witnessed how that mechanism was repeated.

Sir, I believe that the difference of opinion and the conflict between the judiciary and the elected representatives will be detrimental to the dignity of the country and to its emergence on the global hemisphere. So all of us should work in tandem with one another to take the country to its new heights. If elected representatives say that they are supreme as they make laws and if the judiciary says that it is supreme and if the bureaucracy and the media claim its supremacy, somewhere down line our country is rendered insignificant. In the wake of such scenario the people of all over the country are getting worried. I would like that all of us should work in the coming time with positive temperament to take our country ahead in conjunction and interaction with one another and showing respect to one another's jurisdiction.

I would like to say once again on this bill that if it is the matter of salary and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, they should be monitored minutely. It is the spirit of the House and the entire country that the judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed through the newly developed

mechanism, National Judicial Appointment Commission instead of the collegium system. Hazing accepted it, we will have to move ahead with open mind.

I welcome the suo moto directives issued by him regarding the fees charged by the advocates of the Supreme Court. Eventually, the judges are appointed from amongst the lawyers but he ignored it that he too, was lawyer one day before coming here. He might refrain from issuing such directive but he did it in the interest of the country. We all see how much costlier it is to move to court today. Whenever I listen about the Supreme Court, I get stunned and a Member of Parliament like me sometimes has to think for a while. A writ petition was filed even against me in respect of election which reached the Supreme Court via the High Court. The advocate of my party helped me free of cost. Nonetheless, I had to say to the advocate to do as much as possible on his part after listen to him, no matter even if I lose the case. Like all other persons, I will also do social work but I have not that much money to spend. Even after winning elections with highest number of votes, if someone files writ petition against me on any petty issue but one has to spend lacs of rupees to get victory there but I decided not to do it and said that it would rather be better for me to do social work.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a system in the court and there are number of advocates there. Our Minister of Law and Justice Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad reached here from there through struggle. Sometimes, it comes to my mind that total fee whichever is fixed has to be paid when a date of hearing of the case is determined. Whether no one can think to take some amount of fee if argument has taken place, if not, the some less amount. If we do not develop any other mechanism in such a gigantic country, then how will the common men move to court. It is beyond my understanding. Sometimes, it happens that if an advocate does not have time, the other advocate comes and take a date and if the other advocate does not have time, third one comes and takes date. The person who moves to court in pursuit of getting justice start feeling that the vicious rounds of dates have lowered his longevity. We will have to ponder over it with positive mindset in the days to come. I would expect that rules in this respect should be framed in compliance with the directives issued by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to conclude my speech very soon. I would like to clarify some points here. Our Minister of Law and Justice has not been represented in the National Judiciary Appointments Commission. Thus he is bereft of making his points there. I sometimes get perturbed to see that the clash of ego and the efforts of proving oneself superior to others have created a number of problems in the country despite our country has made tremendous progress almost in all walks of life including technology. We need to move fast in order to get rid of all such problems. Supporting this Bill I would like to say that salary should be given to the judges as much as they have asked for. But, at the same time the judges need to think with positive mindset about those who are affected in the country. I conclude here with giving vent to my feeling. Thanks a lot.

[English]

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, *vanakkam*. I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak on the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

The hon. Supreme Court Judges and the High Court Judges are dignified personalities in society. They need to be provided with sufficient salaries and allowances in accordance with the Seventh Pay Commission hike.

The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017, seeks to amend (i) the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and (ii) the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

The Bill seeks to revise their salaries almost three times with effect from 1st January, 2016. The Bill also seeks to revise the allowances of expenses incurred on account of entertaining visitors two times with effect from September 22, 2017.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please maintain silence in the House. Noise comes only from this side. I do not want anyone to stand there.

SHRI M. UDHAYAKUMAR: Sir, this Bill seeks to revise the house rent allowance to 24 per cent of

emoluments. Further, it specifies that the house rent allowance will be revised to 27 per cent of their salaries when the Dearness Allowance crosses 25 per cent and it would be revised to 30 per cent of their salaries when the Dearness Allowance will cross 50 per cent.

This Bill also seeks to revise the pension for judges under both these categories and further it also aims at revising the cap on the maximum pension payable to these judges to almost three times. Apart from salaries and pensions, there is a need to provide sufficient funds to States for providing infrastructure facilities for Judiciary. There is also need for inviting local MPs and MLAs to the various Government and judicial functions that are organised like inauguration of new court premises not only in the State of Tamil Nadu but also in other States of the country.

A Bench of the Supreme Court is also needed to be set up in South India, particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu. That will help in rendering quick justice to the people of Tamil Nadu in particular and also to the people in South India in general.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Today we are discussing the provisions of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service Amendment) Bill, 2017 whereby the salaries of the judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court are proposed to be increased.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to request the hon. Members standing on this side. They may go outside and discuss and it is not necessary to stand here. It is embarrassing for me because if it goes on like this, then people may think that I am not able to control the House. I am getting that kind of a feeling. I am sorry for what is going on.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: It is being said as if the salaries of the judges are being increased three-fold. I would like to give you some figures. The salary was Rs. 80,000/-. As on November, 2017 a High Court judge had been receiving Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1,11,200/-. Therefore, the total salary comes to Rs. 1,91,200/-. The principal is that Dearness Allowance is merged with the

basic pay. Now, they will be getting Rs. 2, 25, 000/-. That means, the hike in salary is only to the tune of around Rs. 30,000 or so. It is not that it is being increased three times their present salaries. It has to be done. Later on they will get the Dearness Allowance whatever may be their entitlement. But as it stands today, only a sum of around 25 to 30,000 have been increased.

Sir, I am not opposing this Bill. I would like to say something on this. India is the largest democratic country in the world. Our Judiciary has a tremendous role for strengthening our democracy. There is no doubt about it. There is also no doubt that the poorest of the poor people of this country has confidence in the Judiciary.

There is no doubt about it. We should feel proud of our judiciary. But I will just point out certain things which need to be resolved immediately. Otherwise, the country will suffer and the people will suffer. How many cases are pending in our courts? All the time I hear the lectures of the dignified judges in various seminars and other forums. But how many pending cases are there? If I am right, as of today, there are six vacancies in the Supreme Court. There is not a single representation from the Kolkata High Court in the Supreme Court for many months. On the contrary, there are four to five representations from the Mumbai High Court. Where is the balance? If I am right, even from the Patna High Court and Odisha High Court there is only one representation. Why is the eastern region has been overlooked so much? Will there be representations only from the Mumbai region?

One of the judges of the collegium who is from south India has said that he will not sit until at least one judge from south India is appointed. Is this the spirit with which a judge of the collegium should function? He says that judges from his own region should be appointed first and then the collegium will consider the appointment of other judges.

If I am right, as it stands today, nine vacancies of Chief Justices are lying vacant all over the country. In Kolkata High Court, for the last one year there is no Chief Justice. Nearly 355 vacancies of judges are lying vacant all over the country. Whose fault is this? Has the collegium of the Supreme Court not recommended the names to the Central Government? Or is it pending with the Central Government?

So far as my knowledge goes, the names have not been recommended by the collegium. In the Second Judges case, it was decided by the Supreme Court that the process should be started by the High Court and the Supreme Court six months before the vacancy arises. But vacancies are lying vacant for years together and they are not being filled up.

I, through you, appeal to the Law Minister to take up this matter. The hon. Law Minister comes from Patna. I come from Kolkata. Shri P.P. Choudhary, the Minister of State for Law, who comes from Rajasthan is a very good friend of mine.

Today the disputes among the judges of the collegium come out in the open. They come to the public domain. The dignity of the judiciary is going down. There may be disputes and differences of opinion. These are most confidential things. How can they come to the public domain? They are sending letters. Is this something to be appreciated?

#### **15.00 hrs**

Nobody can appreciate this. We are seeing this everyday. What is the procedure of selection of judges?

Sir, I will give you one instance. You will be surprised, but let the nation know it. The name of one of the very eminent lawyers of the Calcutta High Court was sent to the Collegium by the High Court nearly two years back. The Collegium did not recommend his case. What was the ground? The ground was that he is the nephew of an Ex-Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court. He is now the Assistant Advocate General of the State of West Bengal. Now, the name of another lawyer who is also a very eminent and a very good lawyer, – I pray to God that he should become a judge – has been recommended by the Calcutta High Court to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has also recommended his name, who is the son of an Ex-Chief Justice. The nephew has been excluded because of his relationship, but son's name has been approved. Is it the *ipse dixit* of the Collegium? Can it be done on the *ipse dixit* of the Collegium? What is the procedure? Let us understand the procedure. In another case, the name of one of the eminent counsels of the Calcutta High Court was recommended, but ultimately the Collegium did not recommend his case because his grandfather was a Congressman. In another case, one

lawyer's name has been recommended by the Calcutta High Court and, in turn, it has been recommended to the Supreme Court, and she happens to be the daughter of one of the prominent political leaders of West Bengal. Why is this discrimination? I cannot understand this. If you want to take a stand based on the principle that nobody related to any political personality should be recommended for the post of a judge, I have no objection to that. It cannot be that if he is a relative of one political party's leader, then his name will not be recommended, but if he is a relative of another party's leader, then his name will be recommended. I have a strong objection to this kind of practice. This cannot be appreciated.

Sir, what is the procedure of selection of judges in this country? I would like to ask whether the MoP has been finalised or not. Why is there so much difference of opinion between the Supreme Court and the Central Government regarding finalisation of the MoP? We are all suffering due to non-finalisation of the MoP.

Now I will come to the most important point. Who is responsible for the delay? The Constitution has given the responsibility to us to make the laws. The Constitution has given that responsibility to the Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws in this country. But what is happening today? Under the garb of exercise of power under article 142 of the Constitution of India, all principles and all guidelines are being ...\* is also legislating.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are not only legislating, but ... \*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Yes; now it depends upon the perception of the judges. They are legislating according to their perception.

Sir, I will take some more time. I want to give an illustration here. There was a case in 1982 which was before the House of Lords. In the House of Lords, it was mentioned in the 1982 All England Law Reports. There was a contempt of the Legislators. Ultimately, it went to the House of Lords. The argument was: "These legislators are not that much educated that they can legislate the law." The House of Lords, ultimately said: "You see, whether a legislator or a parliamentarian is educated or not educated is not his business, but his

business is that he goes to the people of the country at the grass-roots level and he understands what is the requirement."

Sitting in an air-conditioned chamber, sitting at big, big places one is thinking that 'this should be the perception'. No; that cannot be the law. A perception cannot be made into a law through a judicial process. Legislation should be left to the Parliament.

Sir, looking at the way the thing is going on today about the legislation, it is my reading that not today or tomorrow, may be after five years or 10 years or 15 years there would be direct conflict between the Parliament and the Judiciary unless this practice is stopped. I would appeal to all the parliamentarians irrespective of party lines to come beyond the party lines, and if necessary, let us go and make an application before the Supreme Court that in appropriate case, they cannot legislate the law. Legislation is the responsibility of the Parliament. Let us, all MPs, go and say that our functions cannot be taken away.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can interpret the law; that is all. But they cannot legislate and execute. They are not the policymakers.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Yes, they can interpret the law, but they cannot legislate the law.

What should be done? In what way you will work, how long you will remain, everything would be decided. Unfortunately, the thing is that all politicians are bad to the Judiciary.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: All are bad! They get some bad smells whenever a politician is there. Everyone is bad!

Day by day, we are entering into the field of this country and this conflict is coming up. Unless it is stopped by the Judiciary immediately, after 10 year or 15 years – whether I live up to that day or not, whether you live or not – a day would be coming when there would be a direct conflict. Then, what would happen to the country itself?

Let everyone discharge his own responsibility. Do not transgress the jurisdiction.

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\* Not recorded.

Sir, Prof. Thomas had said about the middlemen. When I was in Kolkata practicing the law, I heard about one or two names of the middlemen. In 2009, I became the Member of Parliament. Then, I started practicing in the Supreme Court also.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyan Banerjee, it is all because of us that such things are happening. It is because when Judiciary is delivering a judgment and if it is against the Ruling party, the Opposition is appreciating it. So, they are taking advantage. These are real things.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: That is the reason I have said that let us go beyond party lines. Beyond all party lines, all MPs should, at least in one case, raise it before the Supreme Court saying: "No, it is not your function to legislate the law. Leave it to us. We will legislate the law. You may be the interpreter of the law."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI R.K. SINGH): Cases are pending for 50 years.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: You will be astonished to know that I am fighting the case of a labour union. I started it in 1992. Today, we are in 2018. The labourers have not got their final release till today. About 26 years have passed. I am spending money from my own pocket. This is also happening in case of poor women. The point is that if you are a rich man, you will get justice quickly but if you are a poor man, you will suffer for decades together. Today, in order to secure good justice, you need to have good money. If it is a large company, then it's matter is disposed of from 6 months to one year. I am not taking any name. But if you are a poor person, you have to remain in a queue. You have to wait for your turn to come. When your turn will come, by that time you will be dead.

Sir, Prof. Thomas was talking about the middlemen. When I was in Kolkata, there were only two or three middlemen. In 2009, I became a Member of Parliament. I am here from 2009 till now. Now, I can see so many middlemen in Delhi. I am not telling anything about all judges. They are our assets. But there is a black sheep

everywhere. Who is doing this? Some middlemen and lawyers are responsible for this. I will request the hon. Law Minister – the hon. Finance Minister is not here – that if there is an investigation for scam by CBI, why should there not be an investigation of these types of activities of such middlemen through CBI?

Sir, the infrastructure has to be improved. How much money has been spent on judges training and seminars? I do not know why it is required at all. There is an institute in Bhopal. If they are required to be taught something in seminars, then why have they been made judges? A judge has to decide a case on the basis of the facts presented before him and on the basis of law. What is the point is sending a judge to Bhopal for training to implement something? I do not know. I cannot understand it. How much money has been spent on this? Mr. Law Minister can tell us because he is giving the money. I cannot say this. Yes, they are giving classes to law students. I can understand that. But I cannot understand as to why a High Court Judge has to take training or he has to go from Kolkata or Kerala to Bhopal for getting training. If he needs such training, then why has he been made a judge? Why is it needed? The public money is being unnecessarily wasted in the name of such seminars and trainings. So many things are there.

Sir, I know that I have to face the criticism in another place for what I am going to tell you now. This is regarding decrease in holidays. I mean, so many holidays should not be there. This is a very good topic. Before one of the Chief Justices of India, when I was arguing a matter – I am not taking the name – the other side was telling: "These politicians..., politicians..., they are doing..., they are doing...". The Chief Justice asked me: "See, what they are saying about politicians". I said: "My Lord, my skin has become so thick, you cannot understand." He asked: "Why?" I said, "Because, while I am in the Parliament, I have to hear criticism of the Judiciary and when I am in the court, I have to hear criticism of the politicians. Therefore, my skin has become thicker than anybody else. I have to bear it." It is a serious question that holidays have to be decreased. There are so many holidays; there is this practice. Hon. Law Minister, please think about that whether to bring in legislation to this extent that court time should not be closed by anybody because of anybody's death or any

other thing excepting VVIPs like – I am just giving an example – the President of India etc. Why the court time would be stopped? If someone has died, court is closed. This has become a practice in so many places. There are so many pending cases. I am not referring the name of the High Court; this is in our High Court also; some lawyers are interested only in taking leave and how court has to be stopped. Since morning, they start saying, “He has died; court has to be stopped.” In one high court, I had one matter. I am not taking the name of the High Court. For five days I went there. Clients had taken me; had spent money and for five days I could not take up the matter because someone had died and the court was closed.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But, for whole five days, you were taking the money also!

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I am not saying about my interest. At least, you can understand, today, I am not speaking about my interest. I am speaking in the interest of the entire country. I had to come to the profession in a situation and that was also a compelling circumstance. I had to leave my education; I had to join service not even at the age of 18 years. I had to take admission in law because my mother said, you have to read law. At that time, emergency was there. Therefore, I have come from a family who is affected because of the emergency and which compelled me to come to this profession. Therefore, I understand the pain of the people who are coming and expecting that justice would be done and that the case would be decided today by the court. If it is not there, it pains my heart.

My next point is about live telecast. It is essentially required. We are very bad men. Every time, criticism is there. *[Translation]* Look, what is happening inside the Parliament. They are shouting. What are these MPs doing there? Look, how much he is shouting? When this is telecast live everyone will see how erratic judge is and the people will say that he never hears the matter. So, this should also be telecast live. Even their behaviour should be watched by all...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* Why should only the Members of Parliament be blamed? If live telecast of the Supreme Court, the High Courts is there everywhere, then everyone can understand how all are behaving. That is much of a concern. This erratic behaviour of few judges can be watched. My next point is

this. Think about the removal of ...*(Interruptions)\** judges. Once he is appointed, he is secured that he will be there for 15 years.

Sir, I am narrating an experience. I have a lot of experiences.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why, I have allowed you to speak.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: One judge sits at 10.30. He takes up one matter and continues it up to 4.30 with the same matter. There are examples also. Do we need these types of judges in our country? We have to see whether they have been turned into deadwood or not. If there is a ...*(Interruptions)* ...\* in a civil service, he is made to compulsorily retire. Then, why a ...*(Interruptions)* ...\* judge would not be. We need performance. Those who cannot perform, they have to leave. Therefore, Sir, so far as the Bill is concerned, it is alright. Let them have it. We know that we will not get it but let them have it. Now, the thing is that at the same time. My question is: whether the administrative side of the Supreme Court or the High Court is liable to give an explanation to the Parliament or not. That is my question. I am seriously thinking about this question for the last two or three days. Can I ask this question? Can I raise these questions or not? I have gone through the law. Now, in the administrative side, the budget gets sanctioned through the Parliament. Therefore, the administrative side of the judiciary is liable to give an explanation and the explanation is to be given to the Parliament itself. Think about this and convey this and seriously think about why I am putting this question. I am not dissenting. Everybody is supreme in his own field. The political executive is supreme in its own field. The judiciary is supreme in its own field. Parliament is supreme in its own field. But today's question is this. Whose supremacy is it -- supremacy of Parliament or supremacy of judiciary?

Sir, today my speech is not based on any political thing. My speech is based on the professional experience and also on political side because being parliamentarians, we have to give an explanation to our voters. They are not required to give any explanation. No one needs to give any explanation to anyone. But we need to. Once they are selected, they will continue for 15

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\* Not recorded.



years or 17 years or 20 years or for 25 years. But we have to give an explanation. We are required to be tested by the people after an interval of five years. Every five years, we are tested. We have to give an explanation. We are accountable. They are not accountable.

Sir, you have given me a very good chance.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyan Banerjee, you have used this opportunity very well to explain everything. Let the Minister bring such kind of things often, then we can debate. Otherwise, we have no opportunity to discuss all these things.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Let me express my gratefulness. Sir, you are really great that today you have given me the chance and the time to speak.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. I was also the Law Minister once. I know what is going on.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: It is very nice of you. I am also very happy that the hon. Law Minister is present here. *...(Interruptions)* Just wait a minute. Let me complete....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): I am telling you something in your favour. So he himself quoted one example that one judge heard a case for nearly four-and-a-half hours or full time and in case of some others, no chance was given. Like that, Shri Kalyan Banerjee is getting more time to speak before you.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow others also to speak.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Anyway, ultimately, he has spoken against me.

Anyway, I am very happy. I express my thanks. The hon. Law Minister is here. The hon. Minister of State is here. The hon. Law Minister is one of the most renowned lawyers. He has a tremendous experience in this profession itself. When he was not the Minister, almost everyday we were meeting in the corridor of the Supreme Court. He is also coming from the grass-roots level. Mr. Chaudhary is also coming from the grass- roots level. They are not spoon-feeding persons who have come. Therefore, let this problem be resolved. This is my request.

There is no doubt about it that I am supporting this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the Biju Janata Dal, my leader, Shri Naveen Patnaik, on behalf of all my colleagues and on my own behalf, I support the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

I was a little sad yesterday the way this Bill had come up. We had started discussing it and then all of a sudden because of very many conditions, we had to postpone this. I consider that this was a kind of a humiliation of the judiciary by this House, although it was completely unintended. Nobody intended it. But we sitting here in the Parliament never wished to harm anybody's reputation and I think the whole House agrees to that. So there should be no misunderstanding on this part.

We appreciate the hard work done by the judiciary. We appreciate how during dark periods of our history, whether in the 70s' when nearly 60 judges were superseded or to the present day when everything seems very dark and threatening, they have remained as a silver lining for all of us. All of us means cutting across the Party lines because we keep changing our seats and we have been on various parts of the floor of this House. I praise the judiciary where people refused to take bribes of Rs. 100 crore and gave up their lives also. So these are small incidents or small examples that we have to appreciate.

It is easy to condemn the judiciary for the pendency of cases. It is easy to condemn us also, as people are doing outside. It is easy to call the media fake news media like a President of a great country said on Friday, "I will give a nomination to the best fake news." That has also percolated down to India. But we all know, being in this House what hardships we have to face on a daily basis like my previous senior colleague, whose speech was admirable, who is in that profession. His bread and butter depend on legal practice like the hon. Minister also because this Minister-ship or MP-ship is temporary. It comes and goes. But you require bread and butter everyday. In spite of that, the true gentlemen are willing to speak so openly and it is an admirable fact.

Sir, we have talked about judges requiring training. I personally feel that everyone of us, whether it is a small fitter or a mechanic or an electrician, right up to the Supreme Court judges and Members of Parliament and

whoever become Ministers or Prime Ministers, all of us need constant training; all of us need constant upgradation of skills if we wish to perform better. So, I have absolutely no objection when people go for trainings because something like the international law, which the hon. Minister being a lawyer himself will understand better, is changing.

You recently had this instance where you have to save the life of a person who is held imprisoned in Pakistan and you had to go to the International Court of Justice. You need lawyers, who are steeped in international laws and international laws are changing. So, there is no harm in getting upgraded at all levels by all the people.

About pendency of cases, all of us have suffered some time or the other in our life. It is very easy to put a case against a politician. There are many NGOs which come up with data showing how many MPs are charged with criminal cases. I am proud to be number three in their list. I know that my conscience, my heart is clear. I have not raped; I have not murdered; I have not taken away anybody's land; I have not beaten up anybody.

My cases have been of two kinds. When there have been no drinking water given to my villages and when my villages have not been supplied with electricity, we have come out and done *rasta roko*. We have protested against the DM's office in front of the DM's office. What kind of cases are we slapped with? We have been slapped with cases such as obstructing a Government servant from performing his duties; obstruction of civil facilities. Such cases are also criminal cases.

I edit two newspapers. When I write about a corrupt bureaucrat or a corrupt politician, what do they do? In my State of Odisha, when a woman files a case, there is no stamp duty. It is absolutely zero. So, they get their wife to get a case registered. In one case, the officer concerned got his concubine to file a case against me. So, it is fine. That is how the world is. All of us have faced this. Nobody likes to be at the other end getting the brunt of the attack. Nobody wants to be in a Samstipur blast case where the incident occurred when Mr. L.N. Mishra, a very big luminary, a very big politician was killed in 1973. And, when did the judgement come? It came in 2012. So, those who have calculators can calculate the number of years.

At the same time, we also have to consider whether it is to this Bench or to that Bench, when you have had successive Governments, what have you done to fill up vacancies, to fill up the empty Benches? Has there been any pro-active action or is it just a blame game that we have put it on the judges that their collegium is not appointing people? Why should a former Chief Justice of India come and cry in front of any elected representative? Have we, at the Prime Minister's level or at the Law Minister's level, more so at the Prime Minister's level, taken any initiative or ever thought of that? It is easy to condemn judges. But think of the plight those fellows are in. I hope that is not a contempt of court to call them 'fellows'.

Then, there have been successive Law Commission Reports and I am reminded of the 177th Report, which spoke of transparency.

Many luminaries, many famous judges like Justice Bhagwati, Justice Sharma have also talked about the dire need of transparency in the courts. I am happy to quote a very leading judicial light of this country who, while not in Government, had said 'Judges do not know the law. They prefer to know the Law Minister.' You all know who said that. Your smile says so.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Of course, you are not referring to me. I was not there.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: No, Sir. I would have said the Law Minister. I did not say the Law Minister. I said you know who I am quoting. I do not wish to name because right now, he is not in the House and I abide by the law.

Courts should be transparent. They should take the lead in opening their doors to RTI. I do not know what for a former Chief Justice was so adamant. You cannot possibly ask to find out what a judge is thinking or making personal notes on a matter on which he has not given the judgement, but on matters relating to cases where the judgements have been passed, there is absolutely no reason why RTI should not be permitted. I hope, the Judiciary in India will take the lead in promoting RTI at every level.

Thereby, we also have to think how the Judiciary wants to go in the matter of contempt of court clause in the statutes. This is something that needs to be tackled not at a level where we are face to face against the Judiciary, but we have to work together for the betterment of the society and this country so that something as abominable as the contempt of court is removed from the statutes.

Sir, I have another issue. I have many friends who are lawyers and who have stood by me in my bad periods also. They all complain of one thing. They say that I have travelled to so many countries and ask whether I saw lawyers advertising or not. When they told me many times, the next time I went abroad, I looked for it. I saw the advertisements and took the pictures. In the US, in most parts of western Europe, Japan, South Korea and many other countries, lawyers are allowed to advertise.

Just imagine the plight of a villager coming to an urban centre, say, to Delhi to file a case in the Supreme Court, or to Cuttack to file a case in the Orissa High Court or to Kolkata to file a case in the Calcutta High Court. It is not yet 'Kolkata High Court'. I must applaud the courts for holding on to the original spellings. Orissa High Court has held on to Orissa and Calcutta High Court has held on to Calcutta. I am very happy with that. I still write Orissa. When a person comes, he has absolutely no idea. A villager coming to, say, Mumbai will have no idea of who is a criminal lawyer, who is a civil lawyer and who is a certificate lawyer. There are so many varieties. Why are they not allowed to advertise? Therefore, I think that the courts have to take a call on that also. I would expect the Government also to re-think on this issue.

I have a dream and my dream is that we should come to a state wherever whoever files a criminal case against me should supply me with papers also. Let us say the police files a criminal case against me. Then, it should become the bounden duty of the police to supply me with all the papers, including the Police Diary. If I am an accused, why should facts be kept away from me? How will I build my defence? Similarly, in a civil case, if I, being a big landlord, file a case against a small land owner, who has an adjoining piece, with the intention of grabbing his land, why should I not be made to pay for all

the papers that are to be supplied to him, including the papers generated on a daily hearing so that the poor man is not tortured for no reason at all?

It is because when we ask for 'with costs' at the end of a petition, I have rarely ever seen courts sanction 'with costs'. So, I hope that this can be taken into consideration.

I was very happy yesterday when the hon. Law Minister was introducing this Bill that the biggest clamour came from behind the hon. Minister. I was so glad. What was the clamour about? The clamour was about the hike of the salaries of the MPs. The biggest clamour came from there, and we are with you on this. On many things I am not with you. I am aware of the damage that you are causing to this country, but on this thing because all my colleagues want this to be put up, we expect that justice should be done.

I remember that Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, when he was in this House and I was here, had once suggested to the Speaker while he was sitting in one of these front benches that the best thing to ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Satpathy, it is better to go to the court to get justice for the MPs also and not here. You cannot get it. They will direct to enhance your salaries and that way you can do it.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: I was also surprised to know that the President's Secretary gets a salary, which is higher than the President of India. I did not know it and this is amazing! How do you expect this country to run? Similarly, for Judges and MPs instead of bringing these issues up and even humiliating the Judges/MPs in any way, we should ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to remind what Shri Lalu had said in spite of all the opposition you might have to him. He had said that: "Do not humiliate MPs. Make their salary attached to the Cabinet Secretary's salary with Rupee one extra", and at that time also I had thumped on the desk and I had supported Shri Lalu, which was a very rare occasion.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that something similar should be done to the hon. Judges also that their salaries thing do not come up here and we do not drag

them on the floor of the House, but with all respect and all dignity let them have a system of automatic increase in salary, which should be approved by this House. Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the salary and pension Bill of the judges brought by the Government.

Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for making clear in his statement that in future whenever salaries will be revised by the Pay Commission, the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court will also get revised. They should get the due respect. Therefore, the Government has paid attention to their salary and pension and I welcome this move.

Sir, the four pillars on which our democracy stands, judicial system is an important pillar among them. It is the responsibility of the Parliament to pay attention to such an important pillar and protect their rights and duties. That is why an effort has been made by the Government for the revision of their salaries and pension through this Bill, which I appreciate.

Sir, there is a saying in Marathi language "Shahana mansa ne nyayalayachi payari chaddu na". Why this has been said, full clarification of this has been given by the hon. Member Kalyan Banerjee ji and Tathagat Satpathy ji in the speech. Today, the situation is such that the common man in the country is afraid to approach the judicial system. Till date the common man has no guarantee that he will get proper justice at the right time by approaching the judiciary. That's why, there is a sense of fear, as to what will happen and how many years it will take.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many civil cases which are pending for the last 20 years in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. People are not getting justice at the right time. As a result of this, the common man of the country is not getting proper justice from this pillar of democracy which we and Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar have called an important pillar of democracy. Today, lakhs of cases of different States are pending in the High Courts and Supreme Court because shortage of judges is a big problem. The reason behind

the pendency of cases is the shortage of judges in all the Courts and there is an equal shortage of supporting staff also. Many special Courts have been appointed to fast track the cases pending against the MPs or MLAs. A similar decision should also be taken for the quick disposal of the cases relating to the common man. It is not proper and enough to take such action only for the MPs and MLAs. Today, whether it is an MP or MLA the attitude ...\* to look at them is not good. Now a question arises whose status is higher - Parliament or Judiciary? It is clear that only Constituent Assembly of a State and Lok Sabha can be sovereign and not anyone else. Unfortunately, keeping in view the shortage of judges in the Courts today, the Government should pay more attention to it and fill the vacancies of the judges including the supporting staff. Many Courts are in bad condition and lack facilities like toilets or almira for keeping files. The Government needs to pay attention to it also.

Sir, today I would like to put the 'Mann ki baat' of all the Members before you. Sathpathy Saheb has also done this just before me. In this House, more than 80 per cent of the Members hail from humble families. There was a wave of Modi Saheb, thanks to Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar that after Independence the Members sitting in Lok Sabha today are all common man from humble background. They are not rich. Today the situation is such that we Members represent around 6 Assemblies...*(Interruptions)* and somewhere 8 Assemblies also covering around 9 thousand square kms. of rural area which is not a simple thing. The large population which have elected, around 15-20 lakh people we have to take care of them, work for them, open office for their convenience...*(Interruptions)* keep staff in the office, offer tea and food to the visitors...*(Interruptions)* and to do all this work with a sense of duty...*(Interruptions)*

To serve them well is our duty. I remember it precisely that two years ago, around 400 Members had signed and given a representation to the hon'ble Finance Minister requesting him to increase the fund under MPLAD scheme from 5 crore rupees to at least 25 crore rupees. Around 400 Members had given a representation but no attention has been paid to it. I want to say whether

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\* Not recorded.

becoming a Member is a crime, whether to make some demand is a crime, are we doing something wrong? Whether it is 5th, 6th or 7th Pay Commission, their salaries keep an increasing and nobody objects to it. We work as a public servant to serve the people and hon. Prime Minister has called us Gram Sevak and we feel proud to be called like this by him. We are Lok Sevak, we are Gram Sevak but it will not be good if our situation remains like a beggar. MLAs get at least 2 lakh rupees salary and MLAs in Maharashtra get pension of 50 thousand rupees per month. MLAs in Delhi get 2.80 lakh rupees but we the Members get one lakh nine thousand rupees and all the salary we pay to our staff. Rest we ...*(Interruptions)* This is what all the Members feel and through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to show sympathy to us. These people do their work. A people's representative should be capable so that he doesn't get any opportunity to do something wrong. Therefore, it is your responsibility to make them capable.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after doing 'Mann ki Baat', I would like to say through you that there should be a Bench of High Court in Kolhapur of Maharashtra. This demand is being made since the last ten years. Hon'ble Chief Justice of Mumbai High Court has already given an assurance in this regard. I, therefore, would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention to fulfill the long standing demand for a High Court Bench in Kolhapur.

In addition to this, I would like to say that the name of Bombay has been changed to Mumbai 21 years ago. But, the MLAs of Maharashtra have demanded to change the name of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court since the last 21 years. This motion was passed in the Constituent Assembly of Maharashtra and after which this demand was submitted to the Government. Hon'ble Law Minister had brought a Bill last time which was a Bill related to change the name Mumbai instead of Bombay, Tamil Nadu etc., but he took it back. I would like to request that the problem of Kolkata and Tamil Nadu should be kept aside and a Bill relating to change the name of Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court should be passed as soon as possible. With this request, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU (Amalapuram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to put across my views in this

House. This is a good opportunity for me to express my views. When this Bill was being introduced yesterday, the voices of the Treasury bench and those of others were in unison as to what will happen to the MPs. You can also tell as to what will happen to the MPs. I understand that we should atleast pass a resolution with unanimity and file it in the hon. Supreme Court seeking direction to the Parliament then this Bill could be taken forward. *[English]* Article 141 says that whatever Supreme Court says is the law of the land. *[Translation]* When I was coming to the House, somebody asked me as to which Bill will be discussed in the House today. I replied that the Bill under discussion today related to the salaries and allowances of the Judges of High Court and Supreme Court. He further asked very innocently as to what is the need to raise their salaries and allowances. They have all the necessary authorities and they can do it themselves as the Article 141 of the Constitution empowers them. *[English]* They would have increased their salaries by themselves.

They have given you directions so many times and, in compliance of those directions, we have passed legislations here so many times. Then why is this 'salt in the wound'? When we are asking for the salaries of the MPs and you are asking us to approve the salaries of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges.

*[Translation]*

Today, our country has the necessary resources to increase salaries. Today we go to our villages having journeyed by air and get 200 litres diesel filled in our vehicles and travel from village to village. People visit our homes in large number. As our friend from Shiv Sena was saying, we offer them tea/coffee with biscuits. If it is lunch time, we provide them lunch also. If they need some financial help we have to provide them financial help also. If we do not help them, they think that the MP is of no use, the MP has become the Minister, still he does not do anything.

Sir, the people in villages think that if one has become an MP he is the PM. The MP sits along with Prime Minister and Ministers. If he says that there is no money, he is saying nonsense. In fact, we MPs do not have adequate financial resources. These days, even the family members do not respect us. My wife is serving as an air hostess in the Air India and she gets a salary of

about rupees three to four lakh. She compares my salary with that of hers and try to make our children understand as to how useless the father is. My daughter tells me, you did so much of hard work to become an MP. You used to say that you will sit with Prime Minister and Ministers and will do a lot for the country, but you are not able to raise even your own salary.

Sir, this is a serious matter. Today, you will have to say something on this matter, otherwise I will myself go to the Supreme Court and tell the Judges that I have signed a Bill raising their salaries and now they should increase our salary because people blame us that we raise our salary ourselves.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you go to the Supreme Court, your salary may go down also. Be careful.

[Translation]

DR. RAVINDRA BABU: Sir, when I go to the Supreme Court I will take off my coat. I will go there without coat.

[English]

Sir, there is a principle natural justice – ‘Nemo judex in casua sua’, i.e. ‘nobody can sit in judgment in his own case’. So, we are increasing salaries by ourselves and there may be a judicial dilemma over how we can do it by ourselves. We are sitting in judgment in our own case. Therefore, in order to resolve this dilemma of ‘Nemo judex in casua sua’, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, who is an eminent lawyer, to find a solution to this dilemma. Also, whenever there is a news about hike of MPs’ salaries coming in the newspaper or on TV,

[Translation]

There is immediate adverse reaction. They even hurl abuses on MPs. They say ...\* that these MPs have hiked their own salaries, these MPs get free food in the canteen. When this question was asked to me, I collected the necessary data about it and found that not even 10 per cent MPs have their food in the canteen. Even these 10 per cent MPs take tea/coffee/juice only in canteen.

Those who enjoy the facility of the canteen are staff members or visitors or security staff but not the MPs.

**16.00 hrs**

The Ministry of Parliament Affairs should atleast see as to what is being said...\* about the MPs. I failed to understand as to why some people speaks ...\* against us on the Television and in the press.

Sir, I have come to this august House from a very humble background. I think about 90 per cent of the MPs belong to rural areas. We have to spend rupee two to three thousand on diesel on daily basis. One day, my car stopped as its fuel exhausted and I had no money to purchase diesel. I took a loan from my driver and purchased the diesel. My driver says that the MP does not have money even to purchase diesel and that is true.

[English] I am not exaggerating. Coming to talk of Supreme Court and High Court seriously, as my colleague Kalyan Banerjee sahab has said, the day is very near when there would be direct confrontation as to whether Supreme Court is supreme or the Parliament is supreme. I would definitely and unhesitatingly say that Parliament is supreme, not because we are MPs but because we are the representatives of the people of India, we have been elected by the common man on the street. Common man of the country is electing us and sending us here. We represent the collective mandate of the people. People are supreme as opposed to anybody. Nobody in the country is more supreme than the people of the country, not even the Supreme Court. The mandate of the people of the country is vested in Parliament and the Parliament is represented by MPs. Therefore, we are powerful, we are sovereign, we should prevail upon any other institution of the country including the Supreme Court. This is my personal feeling, and this is the feeling of my party TDP also.

The Supreme Court, while arrogating powers to itself, sometimes passes some orders. As you have said, Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, they legislate, they execute, and they also do everything including invoking contempt provision on those who do not execute their orders. Contempt of court is the biggest sword hanging on the head of the Executive. If they do not do something, it would be contempt of the court. If they do also there are problems.

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\* Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

There is contempt for both omission and commission. We have no place to go. At times, we feel as to what we should say as we are scared of the Supreme Court. If we say something about the salary and allowances of the Judges, we may have to face the contempt case. But, fortunately, somebody told me that I can say anything in the House without any fear. Therefore, I am saying whatever I intend to say out of my own volition. I make a fervent request to the hon. Supreme Court on behalf of all my colleagues that, [*English*] Please do not legislate upon social issues. Please pass orders only on criminal or civil issues, do not touch the social issues. On social issues, we are the authority. We are privy to people's sufferings, we see the peoples' sufferings and problems with our own eyes and not through the press. We go to the people, we go to places where the people are living. We see what is their condition, what is their state of health, their poverty levels, unemployment, etc. We are the correct persons to legislate on these issues.

Assuming, not admitting, that we have made a wrong legislation in the Parliament, there is ample power given to the people to call us back after five years. But if the Supreme Court passes a wrong judgment, where is the way? Where shall we go? Constitution says, 'You impeach him,' [*Translation*] oust them. The question is whether anyone has been ousted so far? It has never happened and it will never happen...(*Interruptions*) It is not easy to impeach the judge of the Supreme Court. I have seen many times that the process was started but finally it was dropped. Therefore, there is a problem about the accountability in the case of judges of the Supreme Court. They should be accountable. For instance, one of our colleagues has suggested that the proceedings in the court should be live telecast. I am not able to understand as to what is their problems with the live telecast. When Parliament legislates on so many matters, [*English*] and everything is live telecast in the country. Supreme Court is an organ of state in the country.

Whatever is happening in the Supreme Court should also be watched. Justice should not only be done; justice should also appear to have been done. If somebody has passed an order or given speaking order, then we want to

know in what circumstances was the judgement passed? We should be privy to the judgement. This is another feeling about this Bill.

The extra burden accruing or accruable after this increase in the salaries will be borne by the State Government, you have written that in it. Andhra Pradesh is a just born State, a just created State having huge revenue deficit. There is no word to say. We are really handicapped in a true sense. If we put so much burden on ourselves then we don't know what will happen. At least to that extent, I should oppose this Bill. But being a partner of the NDA Government and being the friends of the Government, we will definitely support this Bill. But let us also make a resolution to control the judges and introduce some amount of accountability for their wrong judgments. Suppose civil servants make wrong decisions, for omission and commission they are punishable and prosecution can also be launched against the civil service officers. Why not the same for the judges? Why is there immunity for the judges? Because of their judgements, justice delayed is justice denied. Of course, there is another thing that justice hurried is justice buried.

[*Translation*] On one hand, you do not do justice and when you do it after 25 years, you do it just opposite. Who will be accountable for this? You tell me what kind of punishment should be given for this wrong judgement? When an officer commits a mistake, he gets punishment for that. [*English*] Judges should also be punished like a normal officer. Therefore, my sincere advice is that we should have an all India judicial service. That will bring about clarity; that will bring about transparency. Then only they will come under Civil Service conduct rules. Otherwise, there will be no conduct rules and they will be arrogant as ever; they were earlier and they will be in future also. As my friend Shri Kalyan Banerjee told, days are very near when we will be confronting the judiciary directly. Judiciary is almost at the gate of the Parliament. Whatever law we may pass, these people can overturn it and even undo the hike in their salaries just to prove that they are superior to Parliament, they may say, "What are the salaries you are hiking?" Who knows an instance may come when they may even nullify this institution of Parliament? If they ask us, "Who are you to increase our salaries?" what answer do we have? Suppose we have legislated upon increasing the salaries of the judges and if they humiliate us by saying, "What you have done is

unjustified; it is leading to unjust enrichment of the judges”, what will we do? Therefore, Parliament should be declared once and for all supreme and the supremacy of Parliament should prevail forever, now and in future, in order to have a better administration in the judiciary also.

On behalf of Telugu Desam and Shri Chandrababu Naidu, we support this Bill with these observations. Thank you.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (Chevella): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, my father was a High Court judge. He was the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. My mother, who is 87, still receives pension. So, I will try to speak objectively and I hope I will not be treated as a party with vested interest.

Therefore, I would just like to present our case by sharing only facts. Law students just graduating from NALSAR and NLU, Delhi get Rs. 12 to 14 lakh average salary and exceptional students get 20 to 30 lakhs. Another fact we all know is that eminent lawyers charge between rupees two to three lakhs per appearance and their annual incomes very often cross tens of crores of rupees. In India, a High Court judge’s salary is Rs. 90,000 and a Supreme Court judge’s salary is One lakh.

Even a middle level executive in the organised sector earns more than that and a 20-year old child who is not even allowed to appear before a judge gets Rs. 20 lakh. In the USA, it is more than a quarter million dollars. In the UK, it is even more and they feel it is too low. In Pakistan, it is two or three times more than what a High Court Judge in India gets. So, it needs to be raised.

I want to talk about a very eminent jurist, Hormasji Maneckji Seervai. He was an Advocate General of Bombay and Maharashtra High Courts from 1957 to 1974. He was one of the most respected jurists India ever had. The International Bar Association recognised him as the “Living Legend of Law”. He wrote several books on the Indian Constitution. Lord Denning, the doyen of all judges himself, said, “He is one of the most learned persons I have met.” He was known as ‘the lion’; in Parsi, I think, ‘seervai’ means ‘lion’. But he was also known as the ...\* of the Indian Constitution. We talk about the interpretation of the law. He did not allow the judges to go

too far. He would point out and criticise the judges and their judgement even when he was a practising lawyer.

He lived a simple life and he was close to his mother. He hated travel and he served the people. He did not charge exorbitant fees. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Shri Hormasji Seervai was a doyen of law and was highly respected; to call him a ...\* may not be proper. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That will be expunged.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, I am not calling him that way. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But this is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Here, it is not an insult. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is going on record in Parliament. Please put it properly. He is really a doyen of law in India. That is why I am saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: I agree with you absolutely. If it meant something wrong, I do not mind if it is taken back. ...(*Interruptions*)

He was an ardent protector of the law. He was the ‘watchdog’, if I may use that expression, of the Constitution of India in the courts. ...(*Interruptions*)

He served the people. He did not charge exorbitant fees. He was both against the exorbitant fees charged by the lawyers and the low salaries of the judges. When an eminent lawyer asked him what was his objection to charging high fees when a client was willing to pay and able to afford, he said, ‘If a man is willing to be robbed, will you be a thief?’ That was his character.

Homi Seervai inspired many of today’s eminent lawyers. He also criticised judges and judgements. He was offered various positions in the bench – in High Courts and the Supreme Court – and even the position of Attorney General of India. He declined these positions not because the salary was low – he did not charge exorbitant fees anyway – but he preferred to contribute through critical analysis of the higher court judgements.

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\* Not recorded.



Though he was critical of some of the judges, on the subject of salaries of judges, Homi Seervai observed: "It may be said that ours is a poor country and cannot afford to pay high salaries to judges. I would like to record my opinion that only an extremely wealthy country can afford the luxury of an ill-paid judiciary. The correct remedy is to make a judicial career sufficiently attractive for lawyers of the highest standing."

The revision of salaries is long overdue since 2006; since then, the salaries of Central Government employees has been revised two times. So, it is about time.

There is a humongous number of cases pending. There are more than 54,700 cases pending in the Supreme Court; more than 34 lakh in High Courts other than the Allahabad and Jammu and Kashmir High Courts; in the lower courts, it is 2.6 crore.

In terms of vacancies, there are a total of 395 vacancies. In my combined State, out of the allocated 61 judges for both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, we have only 31 judges.

Justice is truly delivered when it reaches the poorest. NALSAR which provides free legal service was given only Rs. 213 crore last year; now it is reduced even further; and the funds are coming slowly. I request the Minister to look into it and release the funds which will help the poor.

One of the basic requirements of quality judicial service is to have proper infrastructure. The Union Budget allocation this year is Rs. 1,744 crore, a mere 0.4 per cent. To a large extent the underperformance of the judiciary could be attributed to this low monetary allocation.

Many Members have talked about justice being delayed. We need to bring about reforms about justice being delayed. I would once again like to request the Government for separate High Courts for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. We have been given repeated assurances on the floor of the House by the Law Minister, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and the Home Minister. The High Court of Chandigarh was formed in one day. The High Court of Uttarakhand was formed in one day. Jharkhand High Court was formed in the same year. We have been promised under Section 31 of the

State Reorganisation Act that the existing High Court at Hyderabad shall become the High Court of Telangana. I once again request the Government to treat the separation of the court as an urgent matter.

In the Memorandum of Procedure, MoP, the criterion for elevation of lawyers to the Bench is that they should have practised with high income and they should have paid Rs. 7 lakh as income tax. Actually, it is very good because we know most of the good lawyers get much higher incomes. So, instead of an income tax evader tomorrow becoming a judge, this criterion is good. Probably, I would say that the limit may be increased from 7 lakh. But for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe lawyers this limit should be relaxed so that they also have a chance of getting elevated to the Benches.

Lastly, Sir, I live with my mother and for her the pension amount does not make a big difference but for many others whose children do not live with them, it makes a big difference. More importantly, for the judges it is more than money. It is an acknowledgement. It is a sense of security that the nation will take care of their families even after they have gone and that they can work without the fear of financial insecurity for their families long after they have gone.

We, on behalf of Telangana Rashtra Samiti support the hike in salary of the judges. I hope that it is passed unanimously and implemented speedily. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Sir, we have made a very decent speech on the Bill. So, we would like to see the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh High Court happening very soon. We have not criticised any judge or entered into any of the problem areas.

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): I would like to express sincere thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 2017. I think the year may become '2018'.

First of all, Sir, I support this Bill. My Party, CPI (M) supports this Bill. Of course, there are political differences between the Party of my learned senior, the hon. Law Minister and the Party which I represent. We need good lawyers, good judges and a good judiciary

which should be a role model for the nation and for the whole judiciary of the world. We want to make them much better than their present position. I will not take much time.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can address you as 'Sir', but I cannot address a judge in the court of law as 'Sir'. The hon. Judge says, 'address the court in a proper manner'. He or she demands that. 'My Lord, I did not address you, 'Your Honour' but even in a district court I have to address the judge as 'Your Honour'. While addressing in a High Court I have to say, 'Milord'. The judge then says, 'Yes, of course, I am your Lord'. It comes from his mind. As the former President of the United States once said, 'you read my lips', it is just like, 'I am your Lordship'.

Why all these colonial baggage? Even during the scorching heat, the advocates are bound to wear the black robes. Why? Of course, we all know that there should be some uniform for the advocates and for the practicing lawyers to distinguish them from others. As a practicing lawyer, from deep in my heart, I would like to say that I do not want to go to the court, either as an accused or as a plaintiff, or even as a witness. I went to the court because it was my daily bread and butter. What happens in court? A junior lawyer has to pray for time always. A person, who may be a professional, a doctor or an engineer or whoever he may be, is a citizen of India who is waiting and languishing outside the court without having any facility. Of course, we are talking about the Swachh Bharat. But, he has no right to attend to the nature's call in a court. They have to stand outside. They are not provided even a chair outside. In the court, even an old man is forced to stand for long hours, if he is a witness. He is not at all allowed to sit. A poor man coming from quite a long distance for the first time or a lady coming to the court, witness these things.

I agree that the court proceedings should be telecast. Once a question was raised on the Floor of this House regarding telecasting of the court proceedings. Then, the hon. Minister replied that it is a costly affair. The hon. Supreme Court made an observation that let it start from the District Courts. Why it should not start from the top? It should start from the top. When people talk of democracy, they look at us, they look to the Chair, Executive and MPs that they have elected. Then only

they are concerned about their MLAs, Zila Parishads and Gram Panchayats.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sampath Ji, what we have started in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, it has not been started in the Assemblies and Panchayats. Therefore, as suggested, the top level should start first.

DR. A. SAMPATH: Let us start from the top level. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do hope many of our Lordships maybe watching the Lok Sabha T.V. today. Maybe, many of them are watching it for the first time in their lives because it is regarding the increase in their salaries and allowances. Of course, it may be a part of the parliamentary duty.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, not for that. They may be watching it to know as to what is going on. That may be the reason. They are not watching it for the salary. That is not correct.

Now, you have said about the facilities. The Judges may know about it. Therefore, they are happy that you are raising the facilities that they require. For that, they may be watching it, but not for the salary.

DR. A. SAMPATH: Through you, I may be permitted to take up certain matters to the hon. Minister so that he can also convey the feelings to the Judiciary. Sir, why the Judiciary is still hesitant for the decentralization? We all stand for decentralization. It is this House which initiated the discussion and we passed the Panchayati Raj Act and the Nagarpalika Act. Quite a lot of powers have been transferred to the lowest ebb. I would like to invite your attention regarding the Seat of the hon. Supreme Court. Article 130 specifically says about the Seat of the hon. Supreme Court. But, till now, the hon. Supreme Court is here in Delhi. Why the hon. Supreme Court does not have a Bench in South India? The hon. Supreme Court does not establish a Bench in the North-East. North-East is also a part of India. Why the hon. Supreme Court does not start a Bench in Western India? It is my knowledge and I can share with you. Even our hon. Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, also knows there are quite a lot of very senior Supreme Court lawyers who charge 50 lakh per day. I am not mentioning the names. Our forces come with aircraft carrier, frigates, destroyers, submarines and gun shots. Like that senior lawyers are accompanied by other lawyers, junior lawyers and the

people to assist them, the clerks, etc. It is not the matter which is being considered in many courts but who comes for whom and who represents whom is considered. You show me the person, I will show you the rule.

Here in this House, many of my learned colleagues had raised the issue of working class and labour. A man has only one life. After working for decades, at the terminal stage a person who has sacrificed his whole life is not given justice. I am not mentioning the amendment to the Payment of Gratuity Act which even the Parliament has very carefully forgotten. We have now taken up the issue of Salaries and Allowances of our lordships.

Now quite surprisingly ten minutes back I received the second Supplementary List of Business regarding Supplementary Demands for Grants (Discussion and Voting) – Third Batch for 2017-18. You are a worker. You are a labourer. You are a human being. You can be outside the gate. You can knock at the gate but your knock will not be heard and the door will not be opened for you. This is how people feel that the doors have been shut on their faces.

There have been criticisms that the judiciary has become ...\*. I hope the hon. Minister would also agree because these types of scathing criticisms we have heard in the corridors of the Supreme Court itself. It has become a rich man's game. They have become commercial courts. Now business class judiciary is there. There is judiciary for the passengers and persons travelling in unreserved bogeys.

Our courts lack infrastructure. Even one per cent of the total budget of the Government of India is not allocated to the judiciary. Many a times the Chief Justice of India has requested about it. I do not know whether he has wept and tears have fallen down.

As per the information which I have received, approximately 6000 vacancies are there in the lower judiciary. In Bihar, there are 45 per cent vacancies; in Uttar Pradesh – 42 per cent vacancies; in Delhi – 40 per cent vacancies; in Madhya Pradesh – 37 per cent vacancies; in Tamil Nadu – 27 per cent vacancies; in

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\* Not recorded.

Gujarat – 26 per cent vacancies; in Karnataka – 25 per cent vacancies; in Meghalaya – 60 per cent vacancies; in Mizoram – 52 per cent vacancies; in Manipur – 37 per cent vacancies; and in Sikkim – 35 per cent vacancies.

Sir, it is a pity that there are 22.7 lakh pending cases in India. It is the largest number of pending cases in the whole world. We are having such an excess baggage with us and of these, 25 per cent cases are more than five years old.

Then many of the High Court Judges are Acting High Court Judges. We do not have an 'Acting Law Minister' here. He is our Law Minister and we are proud of him. But in Kolkata, there is Acting Chief Justice; in Hyderabad – Acting Chief Justice; in Manipur – Acting Chief Justice; in Himachal Pradesh – Acting Chief Justice; in Jharkhand – Acting Chief Justice; in Karnataka – Acting Chief Justice and in my own State, Kerala also it is no different.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sampath, they are more active. That is why, they are 'Acting'. ...\*

DR. A. SAMPATH: Regarding the National Judicial Appointments Commission, we had a threadbare discussion in both the Houses. Cutting across party-lines, we proposed certain amendments and after that we passed a very landmark Constitutional Amendment.

It has been struck down by the Supreme Court. It is just like an ordinary man's language – we know much better than you. We are the judges; we are the jury and we are the executors. But at the same time we, as Members of Parliament, are fulfilling a duty cast upon us by the Constitution of India, as I understand, as enshrined in Schedule II. Of course, I agree that they should get the due share and their salaries and allowances should be increased. But, to whom are they accountable? We are accountable not only to the electorate but also every time we are accountable. Everyday there would be TV shows, not news, where the Ministers are grilled; the Members of Parliament are grilled; the politicians are grilled. Trials happen in the studios of the media houses. Let the media barons be happy. They can say that you rule the nation.

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\* Not recorded.

Sir, through you, I would like to ask a question to the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether the provisions of the Right to Information Act are applicable to the members of the Judiciary. I would like to know whether a person can get details about any of the judges, whether be it of the Supreme Court or of the High Court. The provisions of the RTE are not applicable to them. You have every right to ask questions to the Executive; the Government, the 'State' but you cannot ask anything about them. Of course, I am proud of the Judiciary because at the end of the tunnel there is a ray of hope in the form of the Judiciary. Many of the judges might have worked day and night. They might have burnt the midnight oil and are very brilliant judges.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how many women judges are there in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Our hon. Speaker is a lady. Our Secretary-General also is a lady. We have a quite a few of the lady reporters and there are lady Members in this House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, the distinguished Secretary-General was the former Law Secretary of India. I think, that is also need to be recorded.

DR. A. SAMPATH: Sir, if the judges say that men are wiser than women, then with all respect I may be permitted to disagree with my learned friends.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): With more number of women judges, maybe, pendency would be less in the courts.

DR. A. SAMPATH: It is because they understand the pain. They know the pain of the poor people.

What about the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes? The Bill regarding according constitutional Status to National Commission on Backward Classes is pending in this House. How many judges are there from these communities in the High Courts and the Supreme Court? How many women judges are there in these courts? It is a patriarchal society; an all men world. Half of our population consists of women. If men folk says that they know everything about women and therefore they make

rules, then with all humility I may be permitted to disagree with them. There should be some kind of representation. I am not saying reservation. Adequate representation should be given to women and people from marginalised sections like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the people from Other Backward Classes. We should strike a balance.

Sir, our courts are working with less than 60 per cent of their total strength. The Members of the Standing Committee on Personnel and Public Grievances and Law and Justice visited certain places. I am mentioning this in this House, otherwise if I had spoken about this outside this House, then I could have been subjected to contempt of court.

It may be a cognisable offence; a non-bailable warrant may be issued and I may be put behind bars just because the court can say anything. But here, I am protected and insulated because of the Constitution of India and because of you, Sir.

Certain lower level courts like the criminal courts, the mofussil courts, etc., are working in small rooms in some places. When we enquired about them, we came to know that these rooms were previously used as toilets. It is just like toilet courts. Last year, it was a toilet and this year, it is a Magistrate Court. Last year, it was a bathroom and this year, the bathroom has gone but a new judicial officer has taken charge there.

Here, lakhs and lakhs of advocates were on rolls and not on robes. When the Bar Council of India took a decision to get the details of the advocates who are doing the actual practice, the number went down to 50 per cent. It means that quite a lot of brilliant people, young boys and girls, do not want to come to this profession. We are not at all attracting the brilliant boys and girls to this profession. At the same time, many of our judges say that their retirement age should be increased because of the longevity of life. But our younger generation is much wiser and much brilliant than we people. You are shutting the door on their faces. It is just like saying that I am retired but I am not at all tired and so, you put me somewhere.

For the Supreme Court judges, there should be some type of legislation. This House should initiate some legislation for them. If we are increasing the retirement

age, it should be decided that they should not take up any other occupation or any other engagement. On the one side, if they are demanding for increasing the age limit. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am not arguing any case. I will conclude in two minutes.

It was in the news and I may be permitted to quote from a news report. It is said here as: "The judges of the Supreme Court and the 24 High Courts may soon get a fatter pay packet as the Union Cabinet is likely to consider a proposal in this regard on Wednesday." This is an old report. The then Chief Justice of India – I am not mentioning his name – had written to the Government in 2016 seeking a hike in salaries of Supreme Court and High Court judges and that the High Court Judges and the Supreme Court Judges Salaries and Conditions of Service (Amendment) Bill may come up in the winter Session of the Parliament. He is exactly right because this may be the last day of winter Session of the 16th Lok Sabha as tomorrow we will be chanting *Vande Mataram*. Tomorrow may be the last day of the winter Session of the Lok Sabha.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In 2018, we will be having the winter Session in November-December. Please conclude now.

DR. A. SAMPATH: Sir, I am in the process of concluding. We are not only increasing their salaries and allowances but we are giving them with retrospective effect also. When we do this to our judiciary, we know that it has to be done and they have their own constitutional duties to fulfill and we are also doing our constitutional duty. At the same time, this august House has a paramount constitutional duty and that duty is towards the people of India. Some of our Members say regarding the MPs salaries and all that but I am not mentioning about it. The Constitution specifically states about it in article 106, Schedule VII. It says about the prerogative of the Parliament. So, do not worry about it. But at the same time, we need not mix both of them as we are engaged in a legislative process.

My request is, the All India Judicial Service should come into effect and they should be accountable also. We cannot let them loose. Executive is accountable to the Legislature and the whole Legislature is accountable to the people. We are also scrutinized by the Judiciary. I am not saying that the Parliament is supreme and neither

is the Judiciary supreme. The Constitution is supreme. We are all deriving powers from the people and it is for the people, by the people and of the people. The Constitution is drafted by the people, with due regards to Babasaheb Ambedkar.

There is no question of any tug of war; there is no question of any clash of interest between the Parliament and the judiciary. In judiciary there have been towering personalities who stood like the light house. When the whole society was in dark, there were legal luminaries who have shown the light.

In the appointment of Supreme Court judges, why no jurist has been appointed so far? We all study books written by various eminent jurists. We quote them also. We quote them in the courts, including the Supreme Court. But no jurist has been inducted in the Supreme Court. We always have a much better bar. From the bar comes the bench. Of course, there is promotion from the lower judiciary to the Supreme Court. But at the same time, what about jurists? We are forgetting jurists. So, this also has to be taken into consideration.

Passing of this Bill should not be termed by anybody as an appeasement of the judiciary. It is not appeasement of the judiciary. The Parliament is fulfilling its constitutional duty. We are doing our constitutional duty.

Regarding decentralization of powers, I would request the Minister, through you, to establish more permanent benches of the High Courts. Even my friends from Telangana were demanding establishment of a permanent High Court. They are the products of a new State. So, they should get a new High Court bench. The centralization of powers still exists as part and parcel of the colonial tradition. Thank you. *Vanakkam*.

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI (Tirupati): Thank you very much Sir. We happily endorse the increase of salaries of the High Court judges and the Supreme Court judges. In fact, as Members who spoke earlier were saying, it is not necessary that it should come here every time. A precious thing like this need not come here every time. It holds good for the parliamentarians also. I think it should be streamlined so that whenever there is a salary increase for the Government servants, I think it should be done automatically.

I think this discussion is extremely unsavory and unparliamentary according to me. I think it is not in good spirit that we discuss so much on an issue like this. I think we are losing sight of their pension. I think the pension that they are drawing is much higher than any other Government servants. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this. Usually the Government servants' pension is a little less than or more than the half of their salary. If they work for one year, their increase is Rs. 16,000 plus whereas poor Members of Parliament after working for five years get just Rs. 10,000. So, kindly have a re-look into this. There need not be such a huge difference.

The delay in increasing the salaries of the MPs is very unfortunate. Are you afraid of the Press? The Committee has recommended it very strongly.

Just as we give increase of salary and allowances to judges with retrospective effect, we should do the same for Members of Parliament also. We should consider this aspect seriously.

Then, there is a lot of cases pending in various courts of India and the number of cases pending is approximately 30 lakhs across the country. There are lots of vacancies of the posts of judges in various High Courts of our country and the vacancy is approximately 40 per cent to 60 per cent in different High Courts. The hon. Law Minister is very proactive. So I request him to look into this matter and do something to reduce the pendency of cases in various courts and also take steps to fill up the vacant posts of judges.

The legal assistance provided to the under-trials is very poor. Most of the under-trials belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. The reason why they are languishing for long in jail is that these people are not able to engage good advocates to plead their cases. I visited the Nagpur prison in my capacity as a Member of the Standing Committee. Dr. Sampath was also with me during that visit and his experience is also the same. In Nagpur prison I have interacted with 25 under-trials and all of them, without exception, belong to either the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes or minorities. They are all languishing in jail as under-trials for more time than the period of punishment which they would have got, had their cases been heard on time. They all belong to the poorest of the

poor sections of society and they are not getting proper legal assistance through NALSA.

Then, there is a news report that the highest number of death penalties is awarded to those under-trials who belong to these poorer sections of society. So, we have to evolve a mechanism by which these poor people get proper legal assistance to fight their cases. I would request the hon. Law Minister to kindly look into this issue so that legal assistance is made available to these under-trials who belong to the weaker sections of our society. I would like to suggest here that after 90 days of their imprisonment, every under-trial prisoner should invariably get the assistance of an advocate from NALSA as they are not able to get bail and they are not even able to pay the fine and surety to get released from the prison.

Sir, I now come to the aspect of providing reservation in the Judiciary. When we can have reservation in Government services, why should the Judiciary be an exception? There is all the more reason for reservation in the Judiciary as more and more judgements are parochial in nature these days. The marginalised people are suffering due to this problem because there is no proper representation of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the minorities in various courts. Therefore, if the Government really wants to address this issue, it should form a Committee to address this problem and the Government should also create an All India Judicial Service.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI: Sir, kindly give me some more time as it is a very important issue.

We have been asking for reservation in the Judiciary for the last 70 years. This is an extremely important matter and this should be considered.

When it comes to the supremacy of the Legislature and the supremacy of the Judiciary, both are important. All of us look up to delivery of justice. The last resort of any individual including the Prime Minister is the Supreme Court. Therefore, under no circumstances, the supremacy of the Judiciary should be brought down. In fact, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary as enshrined in the Constitution should be respected. All are

equal. Nowadays, there is hate politics and community politics going on. So, the supremacy of the Judiciary is very important. Some excellent judgments have come from the Supreme Court *suo motu*. Therefore, the supremacy of the Judiciary should be respected. Under no circumstances, the supremacy of the Judiciary should be lowered.

However accountability and transparency is also very important. But there is no alternative mechanism. Therefore, the hon. Minister should form an Expert Group or a Committee to evolve a mechanism to make the Judiciary accountable, to bring in transparency and to bring down the pendency of cases. Once such an Expert Group is formed, all these things would be done by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The Committee should advice on the accountability and reduction of pendency of cases and transparency. The Parliament can pass orders, and the courts will implement them. So, an alternative mechanism is very important.

Sir, my State of Andhra Pradesh is the youngest State of our country. I would request that a separate High Court may be set up in Andhra Pradesh immediately.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to put forth my views on the High Court an Supreme Court Judges (Salary and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

To begin with, I shall refer to the Report of Central Ministry of Law and Justice. Despite the point having been reiterated by a good number of Members, I would like to state that going by the Report, in the courts located across the country in Lower Courts, District Courts, High Courts and in the apex court, nearly two crore sixty lakh cases have been lying pending. If the average number of members in a family is assumed to be five, nearly 13 crore people have been reeling under the pending of litigation. This data has been furnished by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

The issue of vacancies has also been referred to here. Going by the same Report, the number of vacant posts comes out to be as many as 6379. To put it

differently, the number of posts lying vacant in the Supreme Court, various High Courts and the subordinate courts may be six, 389 and 5,984 respectively. Having said that, what must evoke our concern is that given the details of vacancies existing in the Judiciary as produced by and referred to by our follow Members. This would essentially lead to the incidence of increased pendency. The number of judges is remarkably low against which our Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice, Shri P.P. Chaudhary has made a statement that way back in 2016, the proposal put forward by the collegium for the appointment of four judges of the Supreme Court. 14 Chief Justices of High Courts and 126 other judges was approved which happens to be the record number of the judges ever appointed through the last decade. In its wake, it was in the year 2017 that five judges of the Supreme Court, eight Chief Justices of the High Courts and 115 other judges were appointed. Even after making such a huge number of judicial appointments, there is huge pendency of cases. The Ministry of Law has to say on this count that currently no such proposal of the Supreme Court is lying pending with it.

Madam Speaker, the reason why I am discussing this issue is that it occurs to me as well as my learned friends and many other Members are also on the same page. I would like to refer to the recommendation of Parliament for the constitution of National Judicial Commission which had been resorted to keeping in view all such things and of coarse, by rewriting the whole legal system. I would like to particularly mention the stand taken by the Judiciary which doesn't go down well with me and which I am in disagreement with.

This Parliament, Hon'ble Minister of Law sitting here need to take initiatives and revisit this issue at the earliest possible. The common man move from pillar to post in pursuit of seeking justice. He has an inherent sense of trust in the judiciary. On a number of occasions, it is witnessed that justice is not meted out to that person. In this very context, it's said - Justice delayed, justice denied.' Such cases are witnessed across the world. In a way, this provides a protection to the criminals. Today our jails are over crowded. This is altogether a different issue which I don't wish to discuss here. The whole thing is that if we fail to set the judicial system right, it would

definitely lead to decline in the degree of faith people have for long respond in the whole judiciary. This decline would be of such mammoth proportion which in terms of damage world supposedly be beyond anyone's control.

It is in this very context, I would like to discuss the state of affairs existing in Uttar Pradesh. I would in brief. I won't take much time. The pendency of cases and the number of judges is alarming there. Currently more than 60 lakh cases have been lying pending in various courts of Uttar Pradesh and as many as 344 posts of judges are lying vacant there. Against sanctioned strength of 160 judges in Allahabad High Court alone, merely 109 judges are in office there. But differently, the post of 51 judges have been lying vacant there leading to complete breakdown of judicial system in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

My friend and Hon'ble MP, Shri Ram Shankar Katheriya has raised his demands for setting up of a bench in Agra. Our current Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh too had raised a demand for setting up of a judicial bench at Gorakhpur at time when he represented Gorakhpur constituency as an MP.

I would like to touch upon the situation existing in Uttar Pradesh. The main centre of justice there viz. High Court is located in Allahabad. It has a bench in Lucknow also. The persons belonging to western Uttar Pradesh have to commute 500 to 800 kilometers' to seek justice. People have to sell their house and land to carry on their petty litigations. They get ruined as they continue their litigations.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government, through you, to set up a bench of High Court in all these three locations in order so that the people residing in Uttar Pradesh may have an easy access to the delivery of justice within reasonable frame. With this vision in mind, I have made my submission for providing judicial services to those inhabiting in Gorakhpur, Meerut and Agra by setting up benches at all these three locations. The extant situation is such that public movements to have a Bench of High Court at various locations in Uttar Pradesh have become the order of the day and is quite often witnessed at certain intervals of time.

#### **17.00 hrs**

No way does this issue pertain to the lawyers alone. It has much to do with the public at large. The lawyers' fraternity remains agitated leading to whole host of problems and constraints of varying nature. Through you, I would like to submit that given the system in place, it's rather difficult to set up a bench of the High Court. I don't wish to go into the details of the reasons for not according approval for the extension of Allahabad High Court Bench. Some people may have their vested interest. Given the current system end design, it's almost impossible to have such benches in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, Parliament should intervene in the matter and there is a need for setting up of all the more High Court Benches in all the states on the basis of their presentation. I urge upon the Govt., through you, to establish more Benches of High Courts. The judicial system need to revisit it on its own. With these very words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

*[English]*

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamthitta): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

India is the largest democracy in the world and the success of democracy largely depends on the principle of checks and balances. According to this principle, the power of the Government is separated amongst legislature, executive, and judiciary. Hence, judiciary has to play a major role in ensuring good governance in a polity. To this end, the judicial system has to function independently and impartially.

I welcome the Government's move to enhance the salaries of the Judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court. At present our Judges are drawing meagre salaries compared to their South Asian counterparts. At present, our Chief Justice is getting only Rs. 1,00,000 per month as salary. However, the Chief Justice of Pakistan is getting Pakistani Rs. 8,46,549 per month. This amount is equivalent to Indian Rs. 5,17,848. At the same time, the Chief Justice of Sri Lanka earns a monthly salary of Sri Lankan Rs. 1,45,000. The Chief Justice of



Bangladesh is drawing a monthly salary of 1,10,000 Taka. A Supreme Court Judge in Pakistan earns Pakistani Rs. 7,99,699 per month and a High Court Judge earns Pakistani Rs. 7,54,432 per month.

However, a Judge of our Supreme Court is drawing only 90,000, and a Judge of our High Court earns only 80,000 per month. This is a meagre amount compared to the monthly income of our leading advocates practicing in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. As a result, there is reluctance on the part of eminent advocates to take up the responsibility of a Judge in the country. Inadequate judicial salaries, especially when compared with what lawyers are earning, deter many young lawyers from taking up a seat on the bench when offered. The most productive and highest earning years of a lawyer's life is usually between the ages of 50 and 70. While the burden on a High Court or Supreme Court Judge is just as much as that of a lawyer of the same age, they have to make do with a small fraction of the remuneration. It is perhaps the right time for the Government to take up judicial salaries as a serious issue that affects the quality of the justice delivery mechanism.

It is also imperative to place our Judges beyond any scope of temptation so that they can discharge their duties impartially and without fear or favor. The proposed amendment seeks to enhance the monthly salary of the Chief Justice of India to 2,80,000, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court Chief Justice to 2,50,000, and the Judges of High Courts to 2,25,000.

I hope this amendment will ensure the financial safety of our Judges. Therefore, I support the proposed amendments

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017 brought by hon'ble Law Minister. I think the government should have acted more swiftly to increase the allowances and pension at par with the price rise in the country, because when pension or allowances are increased, then people's working efficiency also increase. On behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I support this Bill. So far as judiciary is concerned, as our Parliament has made important

contribution in strengthening democracy in the country likewise the judiciary instills confidence in the common citizen of the country. I would like to make a request to hon'ble Minister through you. Agrawal Saheb has just mentioned about various data which I am not going to repeat. Around 13 crore people in the country are still suffering due to pendency of their cases in the judiciary. The Government of India, Ministry of Law and the Judiciary should seriously ponder over it. First of all, I would request the hon'ble Minister to appoint 6 judges to the Supreme Court and also fill the hundreds of vacancies in the High Courts and the Lower Courts. In addition, the government should make a request to the judiciary to impart justice to the people on time. Our hon'ble Minister is himself a legal luminary. He also knows that the top lawyers in the hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts charge exorbitant fee. 80% of the people in our society cannot bear the fee. Therefore, I request the Government of India to provide necessary assistance at least to those who live below poverty line or who are Dalits, exploited and poor people and cannot afford lawyer fees, So far as the Supreme Court, High Court and the Judiciary in general is concerned, hon'ble Minister had brought a concerned Bill. That Bill was rejected by this august House. Aggarwal Saheb was just saying and I also say that the government had shown that strong will power by proposing a National Commission in Higher Judiciary. You should not have gone back on it. The Government has gone back bringing to the pose the weaknesses of the Government and the Parliament. I would just like to repeat what many previous speakers have mentioned. The OBC population in the country is around 54 to 60%, Dalit's population is almost 20 to 25% and then there are minorities. They constitute 85% population of this country, but the number of hon'ble judges belonging to these communities in the High Court and Supreme Court is very low. A large number of people pondered over it and discussed it. If suitable people belonging to such a big section of population which is almost 85% could not be found then the people who ruled for 70 long years also have to take the responsibility for why the people belonging to backward classes, Dalit community and minority community are not able to become judges. These people are being kept out of judicial system. If it is not about keeping them out, then why don't you give attention

towards it today? I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the people in this Government have the responsibility to provide reservation to Backward classes, Dalit and minorities on the lines of civil services or in democratic institution, like Parliament by setting up a Commission for Higher Judiciary...*(Interruptions)* I hope so and I am sorry to say that when Trole Talaq Bill was being passed in this very House, quorum was there in one bell.

The Bill for the constitution of the Commission for Backward Classes listed for today, could not be introduced for want of quorum. Though the Prime Minister of the country belongs to backward class, people concerned him are against the Backward classes. Therefore, the backward classes Bill listed in the House could not be introduced today for want of quorum. So, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Prime Minister on this occasion that the Backward and Dalit Communities of the country are awaiting their share of representation to their population in an important organ of the system of the country like higher judiciary according to the sacrifices made and their contribution in the nation building. I hope that hon'ble Minister would seriously think over it. with this hope, I on behalf of my party and Neta ji strongly support this Amendment to the Act brought by you. Thank You.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (Banka): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017. Hon'ble Ravishankar Prasad ji has piloted this Bill in the House. First of all, I feel that if Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was not there, we would not have got the freedom to speak. This constitution provides for our rights, which is our main capital and we move forward along the ways provided through the Rules framed there-under.

I want to make a painted remark. If the issue related to revision of salaries and allowances of MLA's, MPs and other public representatives is included in the pay commission constituted in the country, then this issue will not crop up again and again and media would have nothing to comment on it. It should be included in the Pay Commission and then it will not come up again and again. There is inflation in the country but the salaries of MLA's and MP's remain constant. Therefore, a Commission should be set up for all this keeping all felts

in view. When respected Lalu ji took many people along and went to him. He had asked to look into the issue related to ex- MP's and sitting MP's. Many of them spend a lot on medicines to keep themselves in good health. Everyone supported Lalu ji including those in the opposition. We demand that the salaries of the MP's and other public representatives should be one rupee more than that of the Cabinet Secretary.

Then comes the law related to the Lok Sabha and the Supreme Court. The grade of even bureaucracy is above us. Then, I would like to say that a Report of Kadia Munda Committe has come which should be made public. Every detail has been given in that report about the number of OBC's, SC's and ST's in the country. Attention needs to be given towards the reason why OBC Bill is not being passed by the House.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala): Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by hon. Ravi Shankar Prasad ji. Earlier also, the hon. Minister has got quite a revolutionary Bill passed through this august House in terms of judicial reforms. Just two days back, this august House passed an important and historical Bill related to Triple Talaq. I rise to support the Bill introduced today with regard to the salary of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The maker of the constitution, chairman of the drafting committee, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar gave such a splendid Constitution to India which brings the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive into a garland of India's unity and integrity and has been serving in an excellent way today also. The hon. Members have raised the issue of the conflict between the Judiciary and Legislature in this House today and all the Members share their concern in this regard in this August House.

Sir, I would like to submit that there is a miniscule membrane that separates legislature, executive and judiciary. It is just like the onion in which a miniscule membrane remains after it is peeled off. Such a membrane remains among the three organs of the constitution and in case of any imbalance in this regard, the damage is not only to that institution but to the country and its people at large. I would like to content that a practicing advocate reaches the peak of his/her career between the age of 30-35. At that time, he/she

gets good earning. If he/she gets a proposal to become a judge during this period, he/she hesitates to accept it. Judiciary does not attract him/her as the earning he/she gets as an advocate is far more than what he/she could get as salary. In the wake of the passage of this Bill, advocates will opt to become judges as they would get a good enough salary. The backlog of crores of cases will also be cleared.

At last, I would like to associate myself with all the hon. Members. The hon. Minister has also assured with regard to the recommendations for salary hike of hon. Members of this august House lying pending from the year 2006. He is requested to kindly take this also into cognizance.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (Hisar): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salary and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

The hon. Minister stated during the introduction that the constitution envisaged that in the wake of salary hike by the pay commission, Parliament could hike the salary of the Members on that basis and condition itself. Both the hon. Ministers are sitting here, when, today the salary of the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is being discussed, I would like to ask whether the government is pondering over raising the salaries of the lower judiciary, gram nyayalayas-the judges of which do the maximum work. It is needed that we make the lower judiciary strong as well and take the cases from there for settlement ahead.

Sir, the journal of the SSC informs that the average time taken for the disposal of a civil petition in the Supreme Court is 12 to 15 years. An average criminal suit takes a time of 5 to 7 years.

Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that just recently a case was disposed before your government, in which a DTC conductor had committed a theft of Rs. 5. That case continued from 1970s till the year 2017 and the claim involved was only of Rs. 5. Your Government went to the Supreme Court with a review petition and it went for 15 years. We are hiking the salaries of the judiciary for such a pendency. However, when it is being discussed today, I would like to request that we should

raise their accountability as well. Along with raising their salaries, we need to take a step to make the proceedings of the High Courts and the Supreme Court online at the Law Ministry portal on the lines of live proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha being telecast.

People say that there is corruption in judiciary in this country. I am not leveling any allegation, people talk about it. When the matter of the NJAC was before a constitution bench, a senior advocate approached the judge to tell him that if he wanted to listen to the truth, he must roam around the gallery of the Supreme Court in a burqa.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am concluding. Through you, I would like to make a request that the pendency must be cleared and the vacancies must be filled up.

At last, I would like to make a request. A peon of the Supreme Court is drawing today a salary of Rs. 35000 to Rs. 50000, a stenographer of the Supreme Court is having a salary of around Rs. 50000 to Rs. 85000. So, it is my request that if you want to bring about a parity, the three pillars of the Constitution may be brought to an equal footing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate on the discussion on High Court and the Supreme Court Judges (Salary and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2017.

The Government has moved a motion to amend the original Act of 1954 and 1958 to determine afresh and hike the salaries and pensions of the Chief Justice of India, Judges of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of the High Courts and the Judges of the High Courts. It had become necessary in the wake of the implementation of the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission. In this way, the hike in salary and pension of our hon. Judges could be facilitated. However, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the method through which the pending cases could be disposed. The difficulty of the poor who face court cases can easily be seen. They fail to carry on with their cases and leaves them in between. They do not get justice. Similarly, ways

must be found to arrange for the shortage of judges in the courts today. There is not even proper arrangement for seating the clients who visit the High Courts and the Supreme Court. That arrangement should also be made. Proper arrangement of toilets for them is also not available there.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (Madhepura): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I humbly submit before the Hon'ble Minister that even after 70 years of Independence, only two people from Scheduled Caste, one people from Scheduled Tribe and only four people from Muslim community have been able to reach the position of Chief Justice.

There have been 154 Justices in the country, of which only 6.5 percent are Muslim. Women's representation is mere 10.4 percent. There are only 4700 women judges among total 17,000 Judges. It means that women's percentage among the Judges is 25 percent. In India, there are 300 castes and 25,000 sub-castes. But it is said that there is a monopoly of only 132 families on the posts of Judges in High Courts. You people say that for the first time a person from backward community has become a Prime Minister. I would like to submit humbly that this should be done on the basis of population.

Sir, my point is that why All India Judges Services is not being constituted on the lines of UPSC and BPSC. This is most important point. You were initially bringing these things, but why you have backtracked now? When you talk about giving equal rights to all the people of Indian society, be it SC, ST and weaker and deprived classes, then you must ponder over the fact that how many people from SC, ST, Dalit and Backward and Minority classes become the Justice of Supreme Court, High Court, District Court and Lower Court? This fact should also be taken into account as to how many people from SC, ST, Dalit, Backward and Minority classes become Judges through lawyer entry. This issue is important.

Sir, I am coming to my last point. I would like to request you that attention should be given to media trial also because Trail by Media is totally unfair. What is representation of Dalit, Backward and Minority people in the collegium system for appointment of judges. This is also an important point. Another issue which is now being discussed frequently is related to lawyers. Several

hon'ble Members have mentioned about CCTV cameras. I would like to request that they should let the people know that they are dispensing fair justice as it is one of four pillars of Democracy.

Sir, we all know that reservation system is applicable in every sector and you also talk about promoting reservation everywhere, then why not your Government is favouring, for reservation in Supreme Court? I would like to ask why Reservation system is not being implemented there. It is possible to become Justice without availing the reservation quota. Justice is dispensed under the purview of Rule. Baba Saheb Ambedkar has gifted us an epic book. Investigation Officer is influenced by D.M, C.M and P.M. Rules are decided on the basis of arguments given by the Investigation officer. I would just like to say that if Investigation Officer is not fair, how can poor people get justice. Investigation Officer is influenced by...\* be it CBI or any investigation agency. I would like to know that how poor people will get justice. Thank you very much.

*[English]*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I fully support this Bill enhancing the salaries and allowances of High Court and Supreme Court Judges.

The Indian judicial system has played a very important historic role in strengthening the Indian democratic system. Even in the days of Emergency, we are well aware that the landmark judgements of the Supreme Court and the Indian judicial system has played a historic role in maintaining and protecting the fundamental rights of the citizens of the country.

In that way, the custodian and guardian of the Constitution of India is the court or the judicial system in the country and it is only because of separation of powers, which is enunciated in the Constitution. It is one of the basic features of the Constitution, that is, separation of powers. But, nowadays, it is quite unfortunate to say that the credibility of the Indian judicial system is under big threat. It is being questioned, and the credibility of the Indian judicial system is going down day-by-day.

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\* Not recorded.

I would like to cite two examples. The first example is regarding the imprisonment of Justice Karnan. I am not supporting the cause of Justice Karnan, but he has made a complaint before the Prime Minister and the President of India regarding corruption allegations against the Supreme Court Judges. What has the Supreme Court done in it? The Supreme Court without observing the principles of natural justice has suo motu issued warrant against Justice Karnan and imprisoned him. I am not supporting the cause of Justice Karnan because he has also issued warrants against the Supreme Court Judges.

I am not supporting it, but what is the course of action when a High Court Judge is acting against the Constitution? The only provision in the Constitution is to impeach the Judge. Instead of making an impeachment provision or instead of making legal provisions against the concerned Judge, the Supreme Court has imprisoned him without observing the principles of natural justice. It means that there is no proper independent mechanism to enquire into the allegations of corruption against the Judges.

Another example I would like to cite here. There was an allegation against the Supreme Court judge regarding the issuance of LoP to the medical colleges. It is very interesting to see that a larger Bench was constituted to hear the case. The Judge against whom the corruption allegation was made, the same Judge was made a Member of the Bench. He has heard the case and disposed off the case. It is a constitutional principle that no person shall be a Judge of his own case.

Coming to the NJAC Bill, I would like to pose a specific question to the hon. Law Minister. What happened to the NJAC Bill? Still I remember the speech of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, hon. Law Minister. He made an exemplary speech while introducing that Bill. It was one of the best speeches in the 16th Lok Sabha. But unfortunately what has happened to NJAC Bill? Nothing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)* Anything which is concerned and against the Supreme Court Judges, it will be struck down. ...*(Interruptions)*

Lastly, Shri Kalyan Banerjee has made a very stringent observation. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has to go to the other House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I will conclude with this point. ...*(Interruptions)* I have a different opinion. ...*(Interruptions)* The question is about encroachment of Legislature by the Judiciary. Is it not the weakness and inefficiency of the Legislature and the Executive that the Judiciary is encroaching into the domains of Legislature and Executive? We have to have self-introspection. Political system in the country should be honoured. ...*(Interruptions)* Legislature should have the political will. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAM SHANKAR PRASAD): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I feel glad that 18 Hon'ble Members have expressed their views on the issue of revision of salary of Judges. You have been a former Law Minister of our country with a vast experience, *[English]* your intervention was very, I would say, enlightening; Prof. K.V. Thomas in his own sober, somber, low-key and yet eloquent style really set the tone for this debate. Shri Gopal Shetty ji also spoke brilliantly; and Kalyan Babu, my good friend, took it to great heights.

*[Translation]*

I always say that when House functions at its best discussion on any subject can reach a new height. I am not taking the name of all the Members but I would give reply to all hon'ble Members who have expressed their concerns. I would like to felicitate all the Members of this House who have supported the issue pertaining to Salary revision of Judges unanimously. This has conveyed a positive message that we are concerned about their sufferings and whole House has supported the issue unanimously that salaries of Hon'ble Judges should be increased. This is a significant aspect and I appreciate it.

We should also respect our Judiciary. Dharmendra ji is present in this House or not, I am not aware. ...*(Interruptions)* Dharmendra ji, I am not taking your name. Our colleague Kalyan Babu has said that Judiciary has a big role in strengthening the Democracy. *[English]* We are very proud of our Judiciary, the way they have upheld the human rights of the poor, of the underprivileged, the way they expanded access to justice. It is a matter of great assurance. It is very

important for me to convey that the judgements of the hon. courts, namely the Supreme Court and the High Court are cited with great respect world over. Therefore, the great courage of Indian Judiciary, we all need to respect. I would say, Judiciary by and large is honest and integrity; we should be proud of their integrity. Prof. Thomas talked about middlemen, and the same was the concern expressed by other Members. Here, I have to make a comment. What is the real strength of the Judiciary? A simple Additional District Judge has got the power to give capital punishment to a big mafioso who is killing people with impunity. Shri Kalyan Babu, an eminent lawyer - would bear me out - those are mafias who attack even the police at the slightest provocation.

But, why is it and how is it that the same Additional District Judge who has given the capital punishment to the mafia, after retirement is purchasing vegetable with his wife and there is no attack on them? Is it because of the power of the Judge? There is power. There is power of contempt also. But the real authority of a Judge of India is the moral authority. We all need to remember that. This moral authority should not be compromised. We need to understand this. I am not making a political comment. But, it is a matter of strength of India's judiciary that a little known Judge Jagmohan Lal Sinha of Allahabad High Court showed the courage to set aside the election of a sitting Prime Minister of India, a powerful Prime Minister of India. Therefore, when we were fighting against Emergency in the JP Movement -- distinguished Ananthkumarji is here, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwarji is here -- I was arrested under MISA and the same High Court gave me relief. When we were fighting during Emergency, the same High Court gave us relief. Therefore, it is very important to salute the courage, the tradition and the heritage of the Judiciary. We all need to understand that.

I think, a very powerful message has gone today. It was started by hon. Prof. Thomas whom I respect a lot, an MP of very wide experience, by saying that this House is concerned about middlemen; this House is concerned about occasional instances of lack of probity; that this House is concerned of a greater need of more rigorous and standards of transparency. I only hope and wish that the might of the hon. Judiciary is listening to the concerns of this House.

*[Translation]*

I would also like to submit categorically that the Government should not interfere in order to control the Judiciary. We should have faith in the autonomy of the Judiciary. I would also like to say that impeachment is not a solution to all the problems. *[English]* Impeachment is not the remedy for all the diseases. *[Translation]* We hope that Judiciary will strengthen its inner-mechanism. With a great sorrow, I would like to say that today some people from Media came to me and said one retired acting Chief Justice has been arrested for bribe in a Medical College. Those people wanted explanation from me as a Law Minister. I said that I am unable to say anything. Whatever I am today, it is because of Patna High Court and Supreme Court as I have got an opportunity to appear in all the High Courts of the country. I am proud of our institutions. If we receive such a news from there, our head hangs in shame. Has such a situation come? I am not saying it as the Union Minister, but I am saying so as a citizen of this country. This is our pain and this needs to be understood. There is a need to protect and uphold the dignity of the Judiciary and we both will work in our separate domains. Many things have been said about the appointment. Dharmendra ji also shared his anguish and pain. *[English]* Prof. K.V. Thomas spoke about the National Judicial Commission. Shri Kalyan Babu spoke eloquently about the Judicial Commission. ...*(Interruptions)* Why should I speak in Hindi or English? I am going both ways. Please take it cool. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* I would like to tell Shri Dharmendra Ji that on 26th May, 2014, hon. Prime Minister appointed me as the Minister and gave the charge of the Ministry of Law and Justice. I had written a letter to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts and prior to it a letter was written in July, 2014 and I had mentioned therein that *[English]* The need for giving representation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women may also be kept in view while making recommendations for fresh appointment to the High Court.

Shri Premachandra ji, thank you for remembering my speech.

*[Translation]*

Every member of this House has supported that. Only Shri Jethmalani ji had boycotted it in the Rajya

Sabha and all other Members had supported it. 50 per cent of the state legislative assemblies had supported it hundred percent. The whole country spoke in once voice. However, the hon. Supreme Court set it aside. You said very aptly, we agreed to the decision. I will not say more about it, [English] but it is very important to remember and I want this House to remember that the Law Minister was just one member of the Commission. It was headed by the Chief Justice of India, no. 2 Judge and no. 3 Judge, and the Law Minister was the one member. The members were eminent people, let us keep it separately but the Law Minister, Mr. Moily has been the Law Minister of India and he knows it too well, was just one member. What does the judgment say? I am saying with some degree of pain today. The judgment said, "Because the Law Minister is a member, if a judge is appointed from that process, he may not act impartially in a case against the Government".

Now, Sir, I want to elaborate this point because I would like to share it here. All the political class present here have been part of the Government. Shri Mulayam Singh ji is a very eminent leader; he has been part of the Government. The Left has been supporting and others have been supporting. What kind of government have we decided? It is a Parliamentary form of Government. The Prime Minister is elected who is accountable to this House. The Prime Minister is assisted by his Ministers; in Finance, by the Finance Minister; in Defence, by the Defence Minister, Shri Mulayam Singh ji has been the Defence Minister; in Law, by the Law Minister but, ultimately, it is the Prime Minister. Sir, what I had said outside, I would like to repeat it, you have been a Law Minister himself, the Prime Minister is the principal player in the appointment of the President of India, the Vice President of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the three Army Chiefs, the C&AG, the CVC and the Chief Election Commissioner, and the Prime Minister is entrusted by the people of India to defend the unity and integrity of India. The Prime Minister does all these works along with his Ministers. The constitutional polity entrusts the Prime Minister for so many works but a Prime Minister cannot be entrusted to appoint a fair judge to the Law Minister, that is a very loaded question and at some time, this House will have to debate that. I am saying this with a great degree of pain. I am not saying this as a Law

Minister. I am saying this as a student of law and as a student of law and Constitution, I have got the right to give my view about the judgment.

Sir, the second thing which I have to say, which Mr. Thomas briefly adverted to being an experienced Parliamentarian, the Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950, the Collegium System came in 1993. For forty-three years, the Law Minister was an integral part of the selection process. Many a time, the Chief Ministers were there. I have seen the record. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant was an active participant as a Home Minister. Sir, some of the finest judges were appointed when the Law Minister was a part of the process. Who are they? Justice M. Patanjali Sastri, Justice H. J. Kania, Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah, Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, Justice P. N. Bhagwati, the name was mentioned, Justice J. S. Verma, Justice M. N. Venkatachaliah, some of the outstanding judges of India, I only gave some examples, were appointed when the Law Minister was the party. Even that small judge of Allahabad High Court who had the courage to unseat the election of a Prime Minister was also appointed by the Collegium when the Law Minister was a party. Yes, I understand, during emergency, in the case of one Law Minister, there can be a difference but for forty-three years, the finest judges of India were appointed when the Law Minister was a party. Sir, is it not the time today to reflect about the Collegium System? Let me share my views. We heard of a case of a sitting High Court Judge having sent to conviction for six months for contempt. I do not want to take his name.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): And correctly so.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: When I examined the files of that Judge, Kalyan Babu, I saw that the collegium said he is well versed in all the branches of law. Obviously, he did not know the contempt law! ... (Interruptions) Let us not argue.

The other spectacle was, recently a retired Supreme Court Judge was summoned for contempt by the Supreme Court and made to apologise before the Supreme Court. Again a collegium appointee. Therefore, this full argument that only because the Law Minister is involved, certainly not good judge will be appointed is not a fair conclusion. Now what is to be done? [Translation]

Dharmendra ji, even you have also said that I have backed out. *[English]* Mr. Thomas said the same. Kalyan Babu also said that. I will leave it to the House. *...(Interruptions)* We are on a serious issue. If the polity of this country decides one day that we need to speak in one voice again, we will find a way out. I am standing with you.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: We endorse you. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The initiative has to come from the Government. The House cannot initiate this. *...(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Audio is not working. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, mike is not working *...(Interruptions)* Please, get it checked *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am getting a sense of this House, I can see that. And I am also seeing that while this polity is very much divided, on this whole issue there is one voice.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am very glad that the political issues are opposed in this House, but this House has unanimous voice on this major issue. This shows our strength and solidarity and I am sure that this issue will be heard outside as well.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to put across certain points. Now it has been asked as to who will enact the laws? This is very aptly remarked. I would like to say one thing with all humility that the framers of our Constitution had stated categorically that the laws will be enacted by those who the public elects to do so and who is accountable to this House. The administration should be run by those who are elected by the public for this purpose and who is also accountable to the House. But, Sir, why is it so?

*[English]*

Governance and accountability go together. You cannot say I will govern but not be accountable. When we say accountability, the Government is accountable to this House, the Committees of this House, and through the House to the people of India.

*[Translation]*

Sir, I wish to make one more point. Today, I feel like saying something that political leaders are often made butt of the satire. However, I felt that we need to trust the political process of the country after 70 years of our Independence. Dr. Ambedkar was also talked about the frames of our Constitution, had trusted the ordinary people of the country and had given them the right to vote thinking that they will run the country properly. Today, after 70 years of our Independence, the citizens of the country are pretty aware about their rights that they can remove anyone from the power and they can bring anyone into power. *[English]* Yes, I am very proud of this.

Every MP sitting in this House or a political activist is accountable to the people of India. They can defeat him, they can reelect him. He is accountable to the Parliamentary Committees, to the Privilege Committee. He is accountable to the media. He is accountable to the C&AG, to the CVC. And if he does not perform, the people will defeat him. There are so many layers of accountability. Let governance be left to those who are elected to govern by the people.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That accountability process is very important. I have never spoken like this on this issue in the House, but today I think this message needs to go. Today judiciary says, 'One organ is not functioning well, so what should we do?' With great respect to the judiciary, this is a dangerous argument. Suppose you take a view that a corporation is not functioning well, we will take over the power, then the judiciary will also be held accountable on those questions.

Sir, many of the Members talked about separation of power. In the Kesavananada Bharati case, 13 Benches of the Supreme Court were held and they came with the idea of 'basic structure'. What is the meaning of basic structure? It means, we sitting in the Parliament cannot



change that basic structure while amending the Constitution. And one of the elements of the basic structure they said is the principle of separation of power. I would like to convey to the courts of India with great respect that if the principle of separation of power is there for us, it is also there for the judiciary to follow because that is the law of the land.

Since a lot of hon. Members showed their concern, I thought I must convey this process in very very clear words. *[Translation]* Sir, now the point is as to how to fill the vacancies. I give you some figures. I will tell you something about pendency. When we assumed power, we increased the number of the posts of High Court Judges and also the number of posts of lower courts judges. Shri Rajendra Ji repeatedly referred to the vacancies in the lower courts and as of now there are 5,987 vacancies in the lower courts. *[English]* Mr. Sampath also mentioned about that. As a well-known lawyer, he should know that subordinate judiciary appointment is done by the High Court or upon their recommendation by the Public Service Commission. Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government has any power. As the Law Minister, what I have done is emphasize upon them the need for expediting it. I do not want to go into the matter as to which judge cried. It is the responsibility of the judiciary also to ensure that these vacancies must be filled up.

Many of the Members talked about all India judicial service. I am a great supporter of all India judicial service. I want to tell this here itself. Mr. Kalyan Banerjee is absolutely right that we need to have good quality intake for appointment as additional district judges and district judges to become High Court judges. But we are having some problem there. Do you know what the problem is? The High Courts feel it is their domain. I am trying to have a discussion; I am trying to persuade them. The point is well taken. If there is Indian Administrative Service, Indian Foreign Service and Indian Police Service, there is a need to have an All India judicial service having the best minds of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you are going for this all India judicial service, reservation comes in.

*...(Interruptions)*

DR. A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Sir, the House would like to hear you, but the mike is not working *...(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I said to the hon. Minister that when we are bringing this All India judicial service system, reservation can be provided. Otherwise, these people may not get this thing. That is what we are suggesting. The hon. Minister has to come forward on this.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am fully supportive of you. Suppose if a person from Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is appointed as a judge in All India Judicial Service, he will mature by reservation, and then become a district judge and a High Court judge. We will have very good intake. I know very good professionals are there. One of the reasons why I brought the National Judicial Commission was to spot the talent of these marginalized lawyers to be brought into the system.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Sir, you left out backward classes...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That I have already stated...*(Interruptions)* Let me complete.

Sir, I would like to inform the entire House that all sections of the society should be represented whether we adopt collegium or any other system approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. *[English]* A lot of questions were asked about the MoP. Perhaps Mr. Kalyan Banerjee mentioned that. I totally agree with him. What we are saying is a great scrutiny, a greater screening is required so that you may not have to send a sitting judge to jail again.

You may not have to ask a retired Supreme Court Judge to seek apology again. There is a need for greater scrutiny and greater screening. That is a work in progress. I thought, I must convey that to you. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: When will it be completed? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are very much right. Let me tell you that we have not stopped the work at all. That is a work in progress.

Shri Kalyan Banerjee, I will talk to you outside Parliament and tell you many things. ...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* I would like to tell Shri Anurag Ji with all humility that certain subjects are related to the procedure and are quite sensitive. When the process is complete, I will inform the House...*(Interruptions)* This is the verdict of the Supreme Court that the Government should finalize it after discussion and debate. *[English]* There are certain issues where we are insisting that there should be greater scrutiny and greater screening so that good people may come. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: We are supporting you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, there was a question as to what extent there is pendency. I will give the figures of the lower courts. The recommendations of appointment in High Courts are under process. We have said one thing that they should consult the Chief Minister also. The Chief Ministers of the State should have the right to give their recommendations through hon. Governors. That interaction should be meaningful. As many as 129 appointments are in the process at different levels in the Government.

*[English]*

There are 269 high court judges posts for which recommendations have already been received by the Commission. I thought I must clarify that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: What about the six Supreme Court Judges? Tell us about that also.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is a fact that there are six vacancies in the Supreme Court. This is also a fact that Chief Justices of nine High Courts in the country are functioning in acting capacity. But, Shri Kalyan Banerjee is well aware that unless the collegium sends its recommendations to us we cannot do anything ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we are discussing it in our own way. Please have some patience. I would like to

make one request to you only that you should not raise such issues for which I will be obliged,

I would like to make it clear in this House that you have every right to express views in this House. But, as the Union Minister of Law and Justice, I have some limitations. I will be obliged if you try to understand it.

One issue relating to infrastructure was raised. This is a good question as to what our Government has done in the field of infrastructure. *[English]* There is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme which is in operation since 1993-94. Till now, Rs. 6,010 crore have been released. Out of that Rs. 2005 crore have been released by the Narendra Modi Government. Therefore, 40 per cent of the funds under this Scheme have been released by the Narendra Modi Government. *[Translation]* I would like to inform that as many as 17848 court halls have been constructed so far. Also 14085 residential accommodations have also been constructed. 2429 court halls and 4172 residential accommodations are under process of construction. The Cabinet extended this Centrally sponsored scheme entailing an expenditure of Rs. 3320 crores for the next three years.

One issue has been repeatedly raised that as to why the proceedings of the Supreme Court and High Courts are telecast live on the lines of those of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. But, one fact is to be understood that this is not our right. This is the right of the Courts and the approval of the Courts is necessary in this regard. The courts have already directed that two district courts should start it as a pilot project ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell Shri Kalyan Banerjee that the day hon. Supreme Court recommends that the proceedings of the Supreme Court should be telecast live, we shall ponder over it. As of now they have directed that it should be carried out in two district courts on pilot basis and the CCTVs are installed there without voice. As on date, this is their recommendation. We shall try that it should be taken forward.

SHRI MOHAMAD SALIM: The same thing has stated from the chair....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I would like to very gently make a request to this House. I have a great respect for this House. There was a very good debate today.

**18.00 hrs**

Let us respect the autonomy of the judiciary. These matters should be decided by the judiciary. We can at best advise them. I would like to tell the House very clearly that the day the Supreme Court will tell us that they want to live-telecast the proceedings of the Supreme Court, we will give everything that is required as we have done in the case of e-courts or video-conferencing in many district courts.

I may tell you that we are dealing with other matters expeditiously. I must tell you the positive aspects also.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is 6 o'clock.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, I would request you to continue with the proceedings of the House till we pass this Bill which we have taken up. And also, till we finish with Item No. (30A) Supplementary Demands for Grants-Third Batch for 2017-18, Item No. (30B) The Appropriation Bill, 2017-18 and Item No. (30C), The Appropriation Bill, 2018. I would request you to continue the proceedings of the House....*(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow being the last day, they have to go to the Rajya Sabha.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, Members know that tomorrow is the last day of the Winter Session and this is the most important financial business. We would, therefore, request you to continue with the proceedings. That is the sense of the House, Sir.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (Gulbarga): Sir, we normally decide the business of the House in the Business Advisory Committee. Nowadays, we see that even agenda you are not deciding in the BAC but deciding in the House. Bills are being included as and when the Government desire.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Whatever is being discussed here is all decided in the Business Advisory Committee. The Committee has allocated the time also. It is very unfortunate. He is making such aspersions. Only this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I would like to bring to your kind notice Rule 288. I quote:

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee."

This is what the business transaction rule says but you are not going according to that. Neither you are allocating time nor sending the agenda in advance. Everybody does not have computer brains like Jaitley sahib. We have to study. The common man who does not know the law or does not know the economics or the budgetary system, he has to study first and then ask questions. In the Supplementary Demands for Grants you are proposing for so many thousands of crores and within one minute you want to pass it and take it to the Rajya Sabha. Sir, if you think it is fine and as per rule, then you can go ahead, I have no objection.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to take the sense of the House, whether the House agrees to extend the time of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I am yet to understand the total amount of this third batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. It has not been circulated. We know the urgency....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: It has been circulated.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Where is it? I have been asking the Table Office....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I was telling that this was forwarded to National Judicial Commission during 2014-15. Despite this, I would like to apprise Dhramendra ji that we have appointed 126 High Court judges in the year 2019, which is the highest in last 30 years..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Please tell us also, how many judges have retired?...*(Interruptions)*

SHR RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon'ble, Kalyan Babu, retirement always takes place...*(Interruptions)* Since 1989, every year on an average 75 to 82 judges were appointed. Coming year 2016, we have appointed 126 judges which is highest compared to last 30 years and this year we have appointed 115 judges...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: You are saying that the collegium is not sending names. Therefore, you are not giving the appointments. Now, you are saying contrary to it that you have appointed. Now, you take one stand – whether the collegium is sending the names, thereafter you are appointing or collegium is not sending names.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Kalyan Ji, with great respect, the collegium is there since 1993. Kindly keep it in mind. In spite of the existence of the collegium, we could make 126 appointments when there was a gap of one and a half years because of the case of National Judicial Appointments Commission. This shows that the Government is keen to expedite and will continue to expedite.

Now, I will speak about pendency on which a lot of discussions took place. A lot of questions have been raised on this. There are around 2,60,72,775 cases pending in District and Subordinate Courts as on December, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)* But, Sir, one thing is important to be noted that there is a decline in pendency of cases. On June 30, it was around 2,84,46,000 cases and as I said, it has come down to 2,60,72,775 in December 2017....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: All those cases have become infructuous.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Have patience. But, what is important? Our Government is requesting and I have been emphasizing to expedite and dispose of the cases first which are pending for ten years. I must speak in favour of the judiciary. The former Chief Justice and the present Chief Justice have been requesting the judges to work on Saturdays. The hon. Prime Minister in a function at Allahabad High Court requested them to please forego your vacations and please expedite the cases. The judges have worked during vacations and they are working on Saturdays also. This good work of

the judiciary also needs to be appreciated. They have done it in Allahabad....*(Interruptions)* let us not go side by side. They have done it in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)* I know for sure that they have done it in the hon. Supreme Court also.

I am happy that hon. Shri Arun Jaitley Ji has also come. A lot of questions were asked about the fees of the lawyers...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak now. ...*(Interruptions)* I think I have been very frank. Now, as regards the fee of the lawyers, that too we are looking into. I think many of the lawyers also give free legal aid and advice. We have come up with a pro bono lawyer scheme. A large number of lawyers have come on board. They are willing to give free legal advice. We have come up with tele-law scheme with the common service centres. A poor daughter-in-law or farm labourers are being made to talk to the NALSA lawyers. About 18000 requests have come and about 12000 cases have been disposed of. I have always urged that lawyers, who make tons of money, also have an access for the poor. But, as far as the regulation of their fees are concerned, that profession is also autonomous and is governed by the rules of the Bar Council of India. That question will have to be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): How much fee is Shri Arun Jaitley taking?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are asking for his fee. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me proudly say that he has given free legal assistance in at least hundreds of cases. I have known him for umpteen years. I have assisted him.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I endorse your view.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That is good. I know that all the lawyers, Kalyan Ji or Shri Sampath Ji or anyone who is present here have heart for the poor when they enter this House. I know they have given free legal aid and advice to the poor.

Sir, on the issue of Bench, many Members have talked about the Bench. I will not go into the specifics. I hope that they are aware of the law of the land. For setting up a Bench of any High Court, we need to have the concurrence of the principal Bench of the High Court. We can start operation only when the principal Bench of the High Court recommends for setting up of the Benches.

I have taken note of their concerns. Mr. Rajendra Agrawal has also talked about it. Once the main High Court recommends, we will surely take it up with an open mind. Many other issues have been raised. I think, I have, by and large, replied to the major issues.

With this, I would recommend to this House that in the same spirit which you have demonstrated in today's debate, we must pass this Bill regarding revision of the salaries of the Supreme Court and the High Court judges wholeheartedly and unanimously.

With these words, I conclude.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.*

#### **Clause 1 Short title and commencement**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 7 and 8,-

*for "1st day of July, 2017"*

*substitute "1st day of January, 2016" (1)*

Page 1, lines 8 and 9,-

*for "be deemed to have come into force on the 22nd day of September, 2017"*

*substitute "come into force on the day the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 2017 receives the assent of the President". (2)*

*[Translation]*

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad ji, perhaps you are not aware that thousands of people are undergoing a punishment of life sentence of 25-35 years<sup>[English]</sup> They are simply crying and looking at us. <sup>[Translation]</sup> You were talking about legal aid. They do not have resources so as to appeal in the High Court and Supreme Court. You must take some steps to protect them. There must be some mechanism, this is my request to you.

*[English]*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to Clause 1 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

*The amendments were put and negatived.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 5, -

*for "2017"*

*substitute "2018" (3)*

(Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

**18.14 hrs**

**DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT,  
2017-18...Contd.**

*[English]*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sum not exceeding the amount on Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to

the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st

day of March, 2018, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No.31.”

**Demand for Supplementary Grant- Third Batch for 2017-18 submitted to Vote of the Lok Sabha**

No. and Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House		
	Revenue (Rs.)	Capital (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
31 Department of Financial Services	----	80000,00,00,000	80000,00,00,000
Total	----	80000,00,00,000	80000,00,00,000

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we are all aware of the fact that a lot of money and resources have to be infused in the public sector banks. [Translation] There is a need to infuse capital in the public sector banks to strengthen them so that these banks could extend loans to the people. Due to accumulation of NPA, the capacity of banks is weakened. The Government has already announced a complete recapitalization plan to the tune of 2,12,000 crore rupees for recapitalization. Out of 2,12,000 crore rupees, the recapitalization bonds of Rs. 1,35,000 crore have to be given to these banks. On the basis of recapitalization bonds of 1,35,000 crore, the banks would arrange the market and the Government will have to do debt service. [English] The bonds worth 80,000 crore are to be given to the public sector banks by way of capital in this financial year. This is a technical supplementary demand.

That is the only item in this Supplementary Grant. I am sure everyone wants that the Public Sector Banks to be strengthened so that their capacity to lend increases. Today, after demonetisation particularly, banks have a lot of money but their lending capacity is taken away because of capital inadequacy. This will bring capital into a number of them so that their lending capacity will itself increase. It is a limited entry. We have already discussed the issue of NPAs at the time when we discussed General Supplementary Grants. This is only a technical Supplementary which has come thereafter.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (Thiruvananthapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Finance Minister has said we understand Government's motives in what they are trying to do here. Since the Government came into office we have been hearing about balance sheet problems, difficulties facing the Public Sector Banks and

the balance sheets of corporate houses. We know that the companies borrowed a lot of money from the banks to invest in infrastructure and various businesses which had then slumped and as a result corporate profits hit lows; they could not repay their loans; their debts are rising and therefore they are cutting back on investment. So, the whole economy is affected. We understand the motivation behind all this. It is affecting not only the profitability and the balance sheets of the banks but also credit availability in the corporate sector. This naturally has led to a decline in private investment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the same time, the gross NPAs, the Non-Performing Assets in India, are at Rs. 7.33 lakh crore as on June, 2017 -- 10.2 per cent of the total loans are run by the Public Sector Banks and the stressed assets are another further 11 or 12 per cent of this. I must say this because I have heard the hon. Minister and his colleagues say that all their problems began with the UPA Government. If I can take two debts from their Government -- in March 2015, NPAs were at 2.75 lakh crore and today they are at 7.33 lakh crore within their own tenure. This is, in fact, so disappointing because the bank credit growth in the last fiscal year was 5.1 per cent which is the lowest since 1951. It is actually a 66 year old loan and I think, for the Government to put the blame on the UPA is completely unreasonable. The fact shows that the worsening of these numbers is clearly taking place in the last three and a half years. We accept that re-capitalisation is necessary for these reasons. We just do not wish to be blamed for it.

The joke in this House is that the Indian economy grows at night when the Government is asleep because when the Government is awake it does not do anything. But right now we are in a position where the Government cannot afford to sleep. There is simply no question that

re-capitalisation is necessary. We have international examples to show that it works. The US, for example, in 2008 had the TAR programme, the Troubled Asset Relief Programme, which basically involved a lot of re-capitalisation of banks. I am sure that we can gain similarly from this as well.

This is a government that recently celebrated a finding of Moody's. It seems that Modi's intentions require Moody's approval. So, this Moody's study on this says that what Shri Jaitley has been proposing for the last couple years to re-capitalise will narrow the gap between the capital profiles of Indian Public and private sector banks and as a result there are a number of positives that they are talking about. With this re-capitalisation package, Moody's report says that the Government is going to allocate this to the 21 Public Sector Banks and so they will all have Common Equity Tier-1 (CET -1) ratios which will be above the minimum BASEL 3 requirement, which is 8 per cent, by March, 2019. It will strengthen the capital base of the banks; it will help the banks to write off their bad loans; it will strengthen and increase our banks' lending capacity; the CAPEX cycle will recover. Then to move away from Moody's to Goldman Sachs, they say that this could increase credit growth in our country by 10 per cent. This is what all the positive news about the Government proposal for what market expects; what Moody's expects and what we also expect.

But I have a few questions, Mr. Chairman, Sir, to ask the hon. Finance Minister. As we know, he had announced Rs. 2.12 lakh crores to the roadmap to strengthen the PSBs. Earlier, in 2015, he introduced Indradhanush Road Map which involves infusion of Rs. 70,000 crores in State-owned banks over four years ending in March, 2019. Now he is talking of raising a further Rs. 1.1 lakh crore in the market to meet the capital requirements.

My first question is, has the Indradhanush worked at all? It is because, presumably, if it had worked as Shri Jaitley has said in 2015, then this new infusion would not be necessary.

Secondly, on the equity shares by banks, the banks were supposed to raise Rs. 1.1 lakh crore from the market through the issue of equity shares under the Indradhanush Scheme. But banks have only raised

Rs. 21,000 crore until now. They are supposed to raise much more money. Can the banks raise funds from the market given the fact that they have raised only a fraction of the amount that was expected under the Indradhanush Scheme?

A related question to the Finance Minister is, some of the money that he is asking for today is to be used to reduce the amounts to be raised from the market because clearly, the banks are not able to raise money from the market that they are supposed to do. Against Rs. 58,000 crores, they have only Rs. 21,000 crores.

My third question relates to the question of credit growth expectation. I mentioned about Goldman Sachs talking at ten per cent. Of course, there has to be a demand for credit because before there can be an increase in credit growth, that means, we have to stimulate the economy to seek that credit. So, there will be more investment in the domestic economy. On the other hand, this will also increase the banks' appetite for risk. The hon. Finance Minister must note that with the banks record over the last few years, the need for adult supervision has never been greater. I think, the last three and a half years record has not been encouraging in this respect. Can the Government take the necessary measures to control the public sector banks excessively healthy appetite for risk taking?

Then, of course, cleaning up of the balance sheet is all very well but we have to ensure that the cycle of accumulating NPAs is not repeated yet again. After all, the banks will have a higher share prices with the money that you are giving them. Will your infusion enable the public sector banks to directly raise more money from the capital markets? If so, can the Government ensure that the experience of the last three and a half years is not repeated?

Fifthly, recapitalisation that the hon. Finance Minister is asking money for is only a first step to address the rot in the banking sector. The fact is, it will ensure stability but we must now focus on performance. The Government has to follow it up with structural reforms to reduce its role in public sector banks to bring in more efficiency and accountability. There are a number of things that need to be done.

You have to improve the quality of the management of the public sector banks. You have to strengthen the

Boards of the public sector banks. Corporate governance has been a serious concern, and reforms in corporate governance are necessary. There is a clear need for banking industry consolidation which you yourself have acknowledged.

So, is there a roadmap which you can lay out for serious reforms of the public sector banking system?

My sixth question is of course like this. The Government's debt liability will be increased undoubtedly by giving more money. Shri Jaitley is taking Rs. 80,000 crore from us today. My understanding is, this is going to contribute to an increase in 0.8 per cent of the GDP in terms of the Government's debt liability this fiscal year. Will this impact our Government's or India's sovereign credit rating or is the Finance Minister expecting that the credit rating will benefit from the better growth prospects that will follow from recapitalising the banks?

Then there is the question of moral hazard. Are we rewarding banks for their irresponsible behaviour? Are we expecting the honest tax payers of India to bail out decisions made on wrong calculations, perhaps, with corrupt motives and giving money to people who never had an intention to repay? How do we ensure that the moral hazard aspect is taken into account particularly in future?

The final question, Mr. Chairman, is, are we just keeping the wall down the road? Can we ensure that a few years from now, a future Finance Minister does not come back with the same problem again? What concrete steps can the Government take to ensure that it does not happen?

Even during the last time when the Finance Minister came with the Supplementary Demands for Grants, many of us pointed out a number of vital areas that were missing from his request. He has come back with the new demands, but these are still missing.

I want to just mention two examples. One is, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which, according to the States, requires Rs. 80,000 crore. But he has only got Rs. 48,000 crore in the Budget. We will urge him to ask for more money for that. The second is, the cyclone Ockhi, Mr. Chairman, as you know, your own State, Tamil Nadu has asked for 9,000 crore. We, in Kerala, have asked for 7,348 crore, but the Government has given each State only 133 crore.

So, I would say that there is a real need for this. If he is going to give us the Supplementary Demands for Grants, it must reflect the real needs of the people of this country. Thank you.

*[Translation]*

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Dr. Shashi Tharoor was presenting some good figures. The question is what was financial position of the country when the Congress Party was in power and when Arun Jaitley became the Minister of Finance? There is a saying in our country that someone's forefather leaves behind so much property that he does not need to worry for seven generations. The previous government also left a lot of things behind, when Modi Government was voted to power, but what was left was nothing else but debt, bad loans and wistful defaulters. Tharoor Saheb raised the issue of NPA and I would like to read out exactly the figure quoted by him. More than 2,00,000 crore was NPA in March 2014 when the UPA Government was voted out of power. Today, it has gone up to Rs. 7,50,000 crore. Tharoor Saheb it is called under reporting, How did the figure of NPA go up to Rs. 7,50,000 crore. It is because the Reserve Bank of India had been saying for many years that the NPA was being under reported by the banks. When Modi Government came to power in 2014-15, the Reserve Bank of India advised the Ministry of Finance that loans after loans were sanctioned and not only that even the loans were provided to repay the interest accrued on the earlier loans. It was revealed that the total amount of additional NPA was about Rs. 5,00,000 crore as early as in March-April, 2014 which was hidden when the RBI revisited the entire issue. *[English]* It was under reported. *[Translation]* Today's NPA of Rs. 7,50,000 crore was accumulated during the NPA and the Congress regime. The banks provided loans of Rs. 18,00,000 crore in the year 2008 and it reached to Rs. 54,00,000 crore in March 2014. They squandered away the money of banks during these six years. Whom, how and with what security was this money given? I would like to cite an example from my constituency, Mumbai. A builder purchased property there and formulated Middle Income Group Lower Income Housing Scheme. The banks provided him a loan of Rs. 100 crore in 2012. Today, that amount of loan has gone up to Rs. 163 crore as even the interest accrued on



that was not repaid. The loan was given by the PSU bank, the land was pledged but no board was installed there. 2500 houses were built there and were sold to the common men and the builder deposited the amount to other bank account and eventually refused to repay the loan. Now the houses purchased by those 2500 person have been locked up by the bank. This is how they have squandered away Rs. 18.34 lakh crore. The Modi Government came to power and decided not to allow the issue to linger on. The issue was revisited and Rs. 7,33,000 crore was provided for NPA.

Sir, I would not like to speak much on this issue. I would like to thank the honourable Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. They have mustered courage to correct the books of accounts and the Modi Government will undo all the wrong things done by the previous government for future generations. We will show the accounts of money which they have squandered away and for this purpose, they want the provision of 80,000 crore, if we correct the figure. I would like to thank Arun Jaitley ji that now they are discharging their responsibilities towards the people, as the previous government allowed the banks to be spoiled. Thank you.

[English]

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (Bardhaman Durgapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Third Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2017-18.

Sir, apparently whatever the hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley said is that we have to revive the ailing, sick banks and for that the Government is asking for special Supplementary Grants from this House and he is taking sanction of Parliament to the tune of 80,000 crore for this purpose. We need this money because then they can give loans to the people and they can lend to different sectors for our national growth. We are giving this money. But my question is this. What is the guarantee that this money will come back to banks so that they can become solvent? They have given loans to a lot of people who have not repaid them and that is why they are in such a bad position now. I do not know whether I am correct or not. But I feel that the demonetization was also a process which was done to save these banks. But still that has not worked. What is the guarantee that big business people and corporate

houses would repay their loans now? There is no guarantee at all and we have no idea as to how we can recover such loans from these people.

Now, the Government is asking this Parliament to sanction 80,000 crore to solve the problem of public sector banks. But we are not demanding for more grants for the development of social sectors and for the development of the common people. Rather, in most cases the Government has now given major share to the States for expanding these sectors, but still their share of allocation has decreased and one of them is MGNREGA.

Even in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, which is for the growth and development of our children which are two-thirds of our society, we are cutting the money.

My colleague Dr. Ratna De, in the 'Zero Hour' today, narrated about the widows pension and all that. There also, funds have been decreased. Similarly, for disabled persons also, funds have been decreased. Even for the development of SCSTs and minorities, funds have been decreased. The PMGSY, which was on 60:40 basis by the Centre and the States has been reduced to 50:50 basis. Some States are not solvent like Gujarat and all. Where do they get the money from to repay the amount?

As the hon. Minister said, this money is required for recapitalisation of our PSU Banks, I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to participate in the discussion relating to the 3rd Supplementary Demand for Grants that is before us for consideration.

Things have changed during the last three and half years. Very rightly, as my colleague, Dr. Kirit Somaiya has mentioned, things have changed. One bigger change that we find today is this. The amount of Union Budget was far more than the total amount of the respective States Budgets taken together. That was the position four to five years ago. Today, that is not the position. It is because of the number of steps taken by our Governments – both the Union Government and respective State Governments. The respective States Governments' collective Budget is today much more than what is there of the Union Budget. This is a healthy sign. It is a participative economic growth through which our country is progressing, and this needs to be told to the

outside world and also to the financial market that this is the position. In regard to the amount of investment on development plans, we are going ahead. That is the main strength of our economy.

As I have said, during the 2nd Supplementary Demands for Grants that was being considered in the earlier part of this Session, yes, one may debate relating to the fiscal capacity and responsibility that we are dealing with and whether we are adhering to that law or not. That is why my question was: Are you going to reconsider the Report given by the N.K. Singh Committee and bring in a new Bill for consideration of this House? That is another important matter to which the hon. Minister may also reply.

What I find here is that the 1st Supplementary Demand for Grants that was placed before this House during the Monsoon Session amounted to 11,166 crore. The 2nd Supplementary Demand for Grants that was placed before this House some days ago was of 66,113 crore. This 3rd Supplementary Demand for Grants is of around Rs. 80,000 crore. This 3rd Supplementary Demand for Grants has come for a specific purpose, which is recapitalization of public sector banks through issuance of Government Securities. I have no quarrel with that. My only concern here is: Why do you need Supplementary Demands for Grants to be cleared and what is the urgency when in a few weeks time, the new Budget is going to be placed before this House, perhaps on the 1st day of February? Is it just appropriation or something else? Today, when you are talking about bad loans or about NPAs, it is a problem which is related to the health of public sector banks. I just want to understand from the Finance Minister one thing.

The Banks Board Bureau Chairman, Mr. Vinod Rai has written a strongly worded letter to the Finance Ministry and PMO highlighting the lack of action by banks on bad loans. Stressed assets in PSBs need to be addressed and strong measures need to be firmed up for quicker resolution. We have already framed specific law for quicker resolution. Some are also under consideration. My only question is this. Is there dearth of legal measures? Is this the reason why we are unable to tackle bad loans?

Another issue that I would like to mention here is this. The strong rupee's dividends are waning and costs

are rising. In Indian currency, there was a stellar run in 2017. That is the reason why, our import may be increasing and may be very alluring. At the same time, our strong rupee may be appealing for everyone but it is time to focus more on what is costing the economy.

Lastly, Sir, the Government spending is necessary to keep our economy grow. A report has been published and it is mentioned that the Government spending is likely to go up by Rs. 26 lakh crore in financial year 2020 and CAPEX is to rise up to 25 per cent that is Rs. 3.9 lakh crore. The Defence outlay for necessity also may jump up to 22 per cent alone while petroleum subsidy is likely to drop to Rs. 18,000 crore in financial year 2019 and Rs. 10,000 crore in financial year 2020.

All this is so far so good. The basic structure that is before us and for recapitalisation of PSBs, we have to adhere to BASEL norms. I have a very simple question. Why should we be forced to adhere to BASEL norms? Which are those countries who are not adhering to BASEL norms, yet they are quite prosperous in the world economy? Why should we have to tie up ourselves to BASEL norms and always recapitalise our PSBs? Why is it necessary? This needs to be told to the general public and also to this House. I would like to put before you this much and support the recapitalisation of PSBs that is before us for consideration.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (Guntur): Thank you, Sir. I have heard that in first few decades of Indian Parliament, the quality of debates used to be exemplary. Public perception is that the quality of debate has been coming down day-by-day. It is becoming very difficult to prepare properly if the agenda keeps changing and subjects are added without any notice. If the Members have to do proper research and prepare for a debate, at least, some advance notice or, at least, one day notice would be required. The credibility of Parliament is also at stake. I sincerely request the Government to please take this into cognizance and give members sufficient advance notice in time to prepare so that we can elevate the quality of debates and win the confidence of the people of India whom we represent.

During the debate on raising the salary of Judges, much was spoken about the accountability of the Judiciary as well as the accountability of the public representatives and of Government officials. What about

the accountability of bankers? Some of them would have colluded with wilful defaulters and are responsible for the rise of NPAs.

After the global financial meltdown, different countries responded differently. The US bailed out its banks. Iceland put its bankers in jail. Will India keep using Indian people's money to provide these types of corporate subsidies without holding bankers accountable? We need a different approach. I would request the Government and the Finance Minister to consider how we can keep the bankers also accountable.

While I support the Government's Supplementary Demands for Grants, there are a lot of pending financial commitments that the Government has made to my State of Andhra Pradesh which need regular support. I would request the Finance Minister to keep this in mind and to keep giving us the money that we need to meet the commitments made by the Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (Tiruppur): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir. I express my gratitude to our immortal leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma before I speak in this august House.

Agriculture is the lifeline of our country where more than 70 crores of people are solely dependent on agriculture or agro-based industries for their life and livelihood. This is a huge population and no wonder that the farmers' population in our country is more than the total population of most of the countries in the world. Therefore, the emphasis on agriculture and enhancing farmers' income are most important. The Government has to address the problems arising out of the acute drought situation which has affected agriculture in Tamil Nadu. A special package for drought affected farmers would have been the apt decision on the part of the Union Government.

In a vast country like India, due to varied climatic conditions prevailing at different parts of the country, while some places are severely affected by scarcity of rainfall and drought, some places are affected by excess rainfall and subsequently flooding. In both the cases, farmers and agriculture are affected the most. Due to natural calamities and failure of monsoon rains, most

parts of the country are affected either by drought or by severe flood. There are many reasons for this. But, in my opinion, the foremost reason is Government's prolonged delay and reluctance in nationalisation of all the rivers in the country and also the interlinking of major rivers in the country.

Water is indispensable for agriculture. Irrigation is the blood circulation of agriculture. Without water, nothing could be done. Even if we spend crores of rupees, without adequate water, farmers have no choice to flourish.

The Tamil Nadu Government had also sought the assistance of the Union Government for implementation of the several important proposals like linking the Rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of Rs. 5,166 crore, the Athikadavu Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,862 crore. This may be sanctioned on a priority basis. Likewise, the Pennaiyar (Sathanur Dam)-Palar Link Scheme and Pennaiyar-Nedungal Anicut-Palar Link at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crore may kindly be expedited.

The Union Government has to allocate more funds for proper maintenance and use of existing dams and water reservoirs in the country. The deepening and desilting of local water bodies and lakes is crucial for growth of agriculture. The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the river restoration projects in the country and also has to increase and enhance the water catchment capacity in the country. The development of social forestry and increase of green cover in the country is also a part of agro development activity only.

Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM (Raiganj): Sir, it has been claimed that this is a pro-active Government and in this winter session a short duration of 10 days, the third batch of Supplementary Grants, and that too in the second Supplementary List of Business is being taken up. I have been hearing since my childhood that Supplementary is something one gets in examination which creates a problem. Pro-active Government means, we were speaking about NPAs, capital adequacy norms of banks and you have to infuse more funds into banks, there is no denial of it. This was also in discussion. When

we were bringing second batch of Supplementary, did we need 80 thousand crore at that time? This figure is of the month of June regarding NPAs. They never feel tired of saying this and even Shri Kirit Somaiya ji was speaking this. I am not a defender of the previous Government, but it was said that these NPAs happened earlier. My question is that why the NPAs are increasing after the BJP Government came to power and why the repayment of the stressed assets and NPAs in the public sector banks, especially in the 38 banks you are talking about, has decreased? *[English]* There is a sharp fall in the recovery. When the Parliament is saying and when the economists are saying that the Government should take adequate steps and strong and stringent actions for the recovery. *[Translation]* I am saying this to the Members of the Treasury benches that from the last three years every graph, every study and even the international and national media reports are saying that there is a sharp fall in the recovery.

Secondly, the Government is saying that the health of economy is very good. Corporate Profitability Report is also positive and share market is also on the rise. Business is doing well. Profits of the companies are rising. These NPAs mainly belong to the corporate sector, then why their recovery is not being made? It is a very easy method that we will bail them out through recapitalization. They mentioned about the year 2008 but it did not improve the situation. They are speaking about the global recession. But, we will have to do this and save the banks.

If we take the figures of last three and a half years, the recovery rate of the private sector banks has not fallen so much. This has fallen overall but it is falling in the public sector banks. If you are saying that it happened in the previous regime, then you have been given the charge. You should arrest them. If corporate loans were given in the previous regime, whether they were right or wrong, then who have stopped you from recovering them or from punishing them?

When you had brought SARFAESI Act, then it was said here that it will be quite helpful for recovery. If we analyze, though we do not have time, we will see that the recoveries being made under various schemes including even through SARFAESI Act, there is a fall in it, that recovery is not taking place. You will have to fix

accountability and for that accountability itself the Constitution has given this right to the Lok Sabha that every single paisa which is withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India should be discussed here. And how we are discussing it? Several Members spoke about it therefore I will not speak. You brought the second Supplementary List of Business in the afternoon. BAC has no relevance. Parliamentary Affairs Minister comes here and speaks about the next week's business. Was the Government not aware of it? Only yesterday he said that it is our business for the next week and Supplementary Grants was included in that. One department of the Government is not aware of the other department. The Parliament is not aware, but the Parliamentary Affairs Minister must be aware that second batch of Supplementary Grants is to be taken up. It is not the case, I have not come to the main issue. I have just mentioned about the intervention made in our jurisdiction.

I will speak about the banks. I spoke about being pro-active, I would like to seek the attention of Jaitley Ji. A number of Chairmen of the Public Sector Banks have retired on 1st January but the Government is not making fresh appointments. How will you make accountable the headless banks? The Government is not aware of the retirement plans as to when these Chairmen are going to retire? This process should begin 3-4 months before and new appointments are made. Time is short, therefore, I will not take the names of these banks. Chairmen retired on 1st January and now only acting Chairmen are working. Just now, a mention was made about the acting Judges. We want performing Government and not acting Government. The health of banks is the indicator of the economy, you will have to accept this fact. Everything cannot be done by the mood of Moody's. You are recapitalizing the banks through Government expenditure which is an indirect subsidy. You have waived the corporate loans, but you said that you have not. It is a matter of accounting. You are not making recoveries. You are reducing the interest rate for the common man and you are charging him if he does not keep minimum balance. It has been reported that the State Bank charged 1700 crore in six months because minimum balance was not maintained. Who was at fault and whom are you punishing? You should arrest the guilty, but you are punishing the common man. This money belongs to

the Government and it is a matter of Budget. The Finance Minister is stressed. Asset is not stressed. We have a stressed Finance Minister.

Since they will have to withdraw money from somewhere and will have to deposit the same elsewhere, which is why we are having balance. Those who have been discharging their duties as workers for 100 days are yet to be paid. Someone else is running away with the arrears and he is not being caught. The Government says that corporate sector will finance for it and we have brought electoral bond for transparency. You won't disclose anyone's name. You won't make disclosure of those who have parked their black money abroad, since you have signed an agreement with the foreign country. The Banks of our country that are burdened with NPA, the accounts of 10-12 largest families of corporate sector are such that constitute 25% of the total NPA. Why don't you disclose their names. Does any foreign obligation keep you from doing so, nor does it pertain to any kind of violation of security.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SALIM: To my mind, making accountable means they should appear in Parliament and depose that such and such factors led to the incidence of NPA. No matter whose regime this was allowed to happen in. One owed an explanation for it. These are the corporates and I am giving you a figure of NPA of all, the IDBI has the highest among the public sector banks *i.e.* 24.11 N.P.A. This is the data released in the month of June. State bank, Indian Overseas Bank and five PSBs account for 22.7 per cent, 23.6 percent and 47.4 percent of the NPAs. There are 38 Banks including SBI, PNB, BOI, IDBI, BOB etc. and they are not doing well. The fact of the matter is that this much NPA was generated and got accrued no attributed to the Banks operating in rural areas. My question has been pending in the Rajya Sabha since 1990, wherein I had asked to disclose the name of loaners responsible for bad loans. The Government's response in that they would disclose it once the data is collected, but they've not disclose yet. The Government kept on changing but all of them chose not to disclose those causing NPAs to the people.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varaprasad Rao, you please take one minute time.

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI (Tirupati): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has no other choice except to infuse some funds. We appreciate that. But so far, the Reserve Bank could identify the corporates who have debts only to the tune of 5000 crore and above. What about the rest? Kindly come out quickly so that the Government could really act on that. I do not see any perceptible action being taken by the Government with regard to the wilful defaulters and the officers who are responsible for that. But unless this is done, as the earlier speaker said, there is every possibility that such kind of things could be repeated again. Since you are so kind to recapitalize for the NPAs of the corporates, kindly do something for the NPAs of the farmers as well. It is extremely important because this present recapitalization will, perhaps, help only a few corporates who are, perhaps, 50 in number. But if you could be really helpful to recapitalize, that is, to waive the farmers' loan and the DWCRAs loans, really, 15-20 lakh people would be benefited, and all the States would be ever grateful to the Finance Minister.

With regard to NREGA, repeatedly I have been telling this. I have a very genuine problem because I visited more than 1300 villages after I became the MP. In fact, nowhere the wage component policy is being implemented. It is a very genuine problem.

**19.00 hrs**

As a result, the poor people in villages, particularly the marginalized sections are asking for 150 days of work under MGNREGA.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI: Sir, I am just concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, the Government of India should insist on the wage component of it. No machinery should be employed and whoever is asking for it, as per the policy, he should be given employment for 150 days.

Lastly, I would like you to consider the repeated request raised by the Andhra Pradesh Government for grant of special status. ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly consider that.

Similarly, adequate funds should be released for the Polavaram project. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the Demands for Grants, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards an important issue. Several schemes of the Central Government were being implemented in the rural and urban areas and people were being greatly benefitted. Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana commenced during the tenure of our former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. People in the rural areas were being hugely benefitted out of this scheme and roads were being constructed in the hilly terrain. Unfortunately, for the last two years funds are not being made available for this scheme by the Central Government.

Hon'ble Minister of Finance had stated in his last speech that post GST implementation, 80 percent Budget is being given to the State Government. I would like to urge upon the Central Government to re-implement Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana of the Central Government and requisite provision be made to allocate funds for this scheme.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri B.B. Patil.

Please try to speak only on the banking system. Otherwise, for other issues to be raised, the next Session is coming in February itself.

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL (Zaheerabad): Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. The Government has sought the approval of Parliament for an additional grant of Rs. 66,113 crore. The Government aims to utilize the additional funds to roll out schemes in terms of providing electricity connections to the poor and payment of urea subsidies.

The best part about this grant is that a good portion of it will go to provide electricity connections to the poor which will empower the rural masses. Payments of urea subsidies will again support the farmers in a big way.

A part of this fund will be utilized in constructing national highways, which, of course, is the basic need and is a sign of a progressive nation. Some part of this

fund is also earmarked for National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, which helps the unemployed finding solace with employment.

One more major usage of this fund will be for empowering the Regional Rural Banks so that farmers get more loans. A major chunk of this additional grant has also gone to implement the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission.

With this, we hope the level of protection and safety of deposits made by the common people will be much higher in the banking sector.

We also hope this decision would not hamper the growth of Indian economy which is doing fairly well at this point of time. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (Kollam): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants. But, I oppose the way in which this Supplementary Demands for Grants is brought before this House.

Sir, this is the third batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Immediately after the first financial quarter, Rs. 11000 crore worth of Supplementary Demands for Grants were passed by this House. Then, in this same Session, the Winter Session, we have passed Rs. 66,000 crore worth of Supplementary Demands for Grants in the second Batch.

Now, the Government has come up with Rs. 80,000 crore worth of Supplementary Demands for Grants for recapitalization of Public Sector Banks. I am fully supporting it because the intention of the Government is good.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, the only one point that I want to raise is about the merger of five Public Sector Banks, which have been merged with the State Bank of India. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister about the impact of merger of these banks with the State Bank of India and what the result of this merger is.

The second stage of merger of these banks is not taking place. It is being delayed. Why is it being delayed? As per my information and knowledge, the merger of the State Bank of Travancore and the State Bank of Hyderabad with the State Bank of India is not giving good

results. The financial health of the State Bank of India is not good as expected after the merger of these five banks. Is it the reason for not merging other banks with the State Bank of India? I would also like to know about the second stage of reforms in terms of merger of these banks.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the Members who have participated in the discussion initiated by Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

First of all, let me clarify that a strong banking system is essential for a strong economy. Banks give credit from agriculture to housing to industry to all sectors. Therefore, the ability of the banks to lend has to be maintained. When banks are able to lend, it is only then that they are able to support growth. Now, the lending capacity of the banks also depends on capital adequacy. That capital adequacy has been impacted on account of the NPAs. We have had that discussion on several occasions on the origin of these NPAs. So, I am not getting into the political aspect of the discussion.

There is one factor which was raised by Dr. Shashi Tharoor to which Dr. Kirit Somaiya did substantially answer. I also had an opportunity last week to reflect on that point in this House. From 2014 and thereafter, why did the NPAs increase? They did not increase because fresh loans were given; they increased for a simple reason. An asset quality review was undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India in 2015 to determine whether the NPAs as stated are the real NPAs or they are really more. They found, by a process of standardization or ever-greening, accounts which were NPAs but were not being shown as NPAs. Therefore, rather than keeping the dirt below the carpet, the RBI decided, after this asset quality review, that these NPAs must be stated. This was an ethical exercise which was carried out. It was a prudent and proper exercise and had not anything to do with UPA versus NDA, as Dr. Shashi Tharoor tried to make it out. That is why, bringing to surface the hidden NPAs itself truly reflects the real picture. This real picture existed even in early 2014 except the fact that it was not being declared. Now, the question is this. Do we just go on with the blame game or do we correct the situation?

Now, in order to correct the situation, in August, 2015, I had announced the Indradhanush Scheme in which Rs. 70,000 crore spread over three years, from the Union Budget, were pumped into the public sector banks and that is an exercise which we are completing now. Obviously, that seems to be inadequate because after provisioning, the amounts have really increased and you need to put in more money as far as the banking system is concerned.

I think, Dr. Shashi Tharoor raised one question and it was also raised by Shri Mohammad Salim using different words. He asked whether this is a subsidy to the banks. I think, this is a question to be considered that when Government owns these institutions, such bail-outs then become the responsibility of the Government at times. They may not be an ideal option. The other options are the ones which are criticized more. That is how, internationally after Lehman Brothers crisis, once G-20 went into the whole situation with regard to private financial institutions, the idea of bail-in began. In India, it has become a custom, particularly every time friends like you suggest that the Government must pump in more money. If passengers are flying in a public sector airline which is running in a loss, should the tax-payers of India subsidise them? If banks have given loans to industrialists, and some of them are sitting in London and some of them have not paid back the money, should the tax-payers in India subsidise those loans? This is the whole concept with a moral hazard and I am glad that Dr. Shashi Tharoor today used this phrase and this is for this House to consider how long can these bail-outs really continue. After all, it is the tax-payers money which should be spent on public welfare, as Members have raised the issue of water problem, Members have raised the issue of fertilizers for farmers. Should this money ideally be spent on them or should it be used to supplement what some people are refusing to return to the banks?

But we have no option as we have to keep the bank systems strengthened. Therefore, this is the moral hazard with the bailouts, and that is why this bailout really is taking place as far as the banking system is concerned.

I think that Mr. Mahtab raised the issue of Basel-III norms, but having international norms casts a certain amount of confidence in our banking system. I want to assure this House that with this kind of infusion and with the support of the Government we are committed to keeping the public sector banks in good health. This is a distinction between the private and the public sector banks, which Mr. Salim made.

Private sector banks have been substantially indulging in retail lending. In retail lending, you buy or build a house or you buy a car and inevitably there is a security there, but if an infrastructure project is to be supported or if a large industry is to be supported, then to be fair to the public sector banks who have historically performed a great role in those rather than only confine themselves to safe retail sector lending. Therefore, the risk element involved in the public sector banks inevitably has been more. This is one reason why it is important at this stage of the Indian economy to keep them in good health. So, I am glad that every Member agrees that there is no option, but to strengthen them.

This year, we issue bonds worth Rs. 80,000 crore and this has nothing to do -- I may clarify as Mr. Shashi Tharoor wanted to know -- with regard to the increased equity that the banks may issue. Now, if the banks have been slow in issuing equity, then one of the reasons is that you issue an equity at a time where you get the best price, and you get the best price when you are in good health yourself. Therefore, it is only prudent that we improve the health and then each bank decides at the appropriate time as to what is the best time that it can issue its own additional equity so that they are able to raise the price from that equity itself. This is where the balance amount between Rs. 1,35,000 crore and Rs. 2,12,000 crore has to really come out of except in some cases where some sale, etc. may take place.

Once this money of Rs. 80,000 crore is introduced, I can tell you that the Department of Financial Services already has a detailed plan, which is ready with regard to which are the banks to be selected; with regard to which this capital adequacy is to be added; and norms with regard to their professional functioning. There will be a series of reforms, which are going to be announced at that stage along with the capital infusion so that the banks are able to function independently and

autonomously as good Board-run institutions and are able to serve this country.

I am extremely grateful once again to the hon. Members who have supported this Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demand for Grant – Third Batch for 2017-2018 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amount on Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2018, in respect of the head of Demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**19.14 hrs**

#### APPROPRIATION BILL, 2018\*

*[English]*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 30B, hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-2018.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-2018.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 04.01.2018



SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2017-2018, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*[Translation]*

SHRI NINONG ERING: Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants, nonetheless, I have just one issue to raise and it's a very serious issue. With the leave of the House, I would like to submit and the entire House shall join me

on the fact that you must have heard about the Doklam issue a couple of days back...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you have provided Rs. 15,908 crore for the roads. In this very context, I would like to submit that we have a small road Jeedo to Bishing. Whether we should wait for China's approval to construct this road. The stretch of this road is just 35 kilometers and our Army is not there. They were our soldiers. It is on the budget. Our people harbour the element of patriotism to such an extent that they have stopped bull dozers with stones. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to essentially wake provisions for the construction of the road from Jeedo to Bishing. It is just as well that we are in agreement with the Budgetary provisions made this year. Yet, I would like to reiterate my demand from the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs and Hon'ble Minister of Finance will due humility to invariably evince their indulgence for the construction of this road.

*[English]*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We will do it. HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Friday, the 5th January, 2018 at 11 a.m.

**19.18 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, January 5, 2018/Pausha 15, 1939 (Saka).*

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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